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UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C. 20523

EL SALVADOR
PROJECT PAPER

FEDERATION OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS

AID/LAC/P-622

PROJECT NUMBER: 519-0373

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A
 B
 C
 D

Allocation Number

DOCUMENT CODE
3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

EL SALVADOR

3. AUSA/US OFFICE

USAID/EL SALVADOR

4. PROJECT NUMBER

519-0373

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

FEDERATION OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
01 91 31 91 41

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under "B" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 910 B. Quarter 4 C. Final FY 914

8. COSTS (3000 OR EQUIVALENT \$) =

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL FY 90			FISCAL FY 91		
	B. FY	C. LC	D. Total	E. FY	F. LC	G. Total
AID Appropriation Total	500		500	500		500
(Grant)	500		500	500		500
(Loan)						
Other: L						
U.S.						
From Country						
Other (Donors)						
TOTALS	500		500	500		500

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (5000)

A. AID/PROJECT PURPOSE	B. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) (2) (3) (4)	7501			500		500	
TOTALS				500		500	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

722

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code
B. Allocation

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 40 characters)

To strengthen the Salvadoran Federation of Bar Associations to enable it to better serve its members' interests as well as those of the citizenry in general.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
01 91 02 01 91 01 91 04

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

300 M1 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of 2 page 1 of 2 amendments)

Methods of implementation and financing are hereby concurred with.

Douglas S. Franklin
Douglas S. Franklin

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Date

HENRY H. BASSFORD
Mission Director

Date Signed

MM DD YY
01 26 91

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A. I. D. MISSION
 TO EL SALVADOR
 C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY.
 SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, C. A.
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: : El Salvador
 Name of Project: : Federation of Bar Associations Project
 Number of Project: : 519-0373

1. Pursuant to Section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the El Salvador Federation of Bar Associations Project for El Salvador, encompassing a grant to the Inter-American Bar Foundation and involving planned obligations not to exceed Five Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (US\$500,000) in grant funds over a four-year period from the date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the Project. The planned life of the Project is approximately four years from the date of obligation.

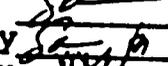
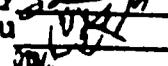
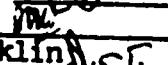
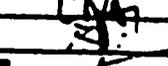
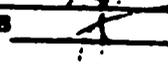
2. The Project consists of technical assistance, and support for the El Salvador Federation of Bar Associations to assist it in improving the administration of justice, raising the professional standards of the legal profession and making the population aware of its rights and the protection thereof.

3. The Project Agreement, which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to the following essential terms and conditions, together with such terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

Source and Origin of Commodities and Nationality of Services

Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, commodities and services financed by A.I.D. under the Project shall have their source, origin and/or nationality in the United States of America (Geographic Code 000). Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the Project, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, shall be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.


 Henry H. Bassford
 Mission Director
 Date: 9/26/90

Drafted by: SLaFoy, PRJ		Date	<u>21 Sep 90</u>
Clearances: PRJ:DKennedy		Date	<u>21 Sep 90</u>
DPP:ETLandau		Date	<u>9/21/90</u>
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CONT:DSFranklin		Date	<u>9/11/90</u>
CO:LKMcGhee		Date	<u>9/14/90</u>
AMDO:JHeard		Date	<u>9/25/90</u>
DDIR:JLovaas		Date	<u>9/26/90</u>

1

I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary

The most fundamental problem facing the development of democratic institutions in El Salvador, including the judiciary, is the lack of consensus among influential sectors of society that the values that support the formation of such institutions should take precedence over personal interests, political loyalties, monetary gain, and the concentration of power. The pressures which affect the judiciary and auxiliary organs such as the police, and which prevent them from operating in an impartial and just manner, are a reflection of this larger societal problem.

There are, however, some indications that the situation is ripe for change. President Cristiani has publicly stated that judicial system reform efforts will receive the highest priority. Leaders in the legal community have also begun to speak out against the corruption and incompetence endemic in the judicial system. The Federation of Bar Associations Project will complement ongoing U.S. assistance efforts to enhance the administration of justice, by adding another vehicle for addressing the serious institutional and human resource problems that impede significant improvements in this field.

The Project goal is to improve the administration of justice in El Salvador by strengthening the organized bar's role as an effective advocate of high professional legal standards, a responsible judiciary, and the transcendence of the rule of law. The purpose of the Project is to strengthen the Salvadoran Federation of Bar Associations ("Federation") to enable it to better serve its members' interests as well as those of the citizenry in general. By the end of the four year Project life, the Bar will be able to sustain, through increased membership fees and planning capability, a modest professional development and public service program.

Project funds will support: (1) a continuing legal education program, that will train an estimated 1,000 legal professionals in topics such as alternative dispute resolution methods, current juridical problems, and professional responsibility (ethics), among others; (2) a law-related education program, that is expected to improve the knowledge of 20-30% of the adult population (1.2 - 1.5 million Salvadorans) as to constitutional guarantees and rights, and ways to exercise these fundamental privileges of a free, democratic society; and (3) institutional strengthening with a program of visits by Salvadoran bar leadership to sister organizations in the U.S., designed to encourage Federation leadership to enhance the operations of the bar making it more responsive to their members and the society in general.

The total cost of the Project is \$500,000 over a four year period. Although a counterpart contribution is not required, the Federation of Bar Association will contribute to meeting Project costs through significant contributions of members' time, particularly as guest lecturers, etc., in the law related education program. Funds will be obligated through a Handbook 13 Agreement.

B. Grantee

The Grantee will be the Inter-American Bar Foundation. The Grantee is a U.S. non-profit corporation, chartered in 1957, in affiliation with the Inter-American Bar Association. The members of the Foundation include members of the Council of the Inter-American Bar Associations and individuals qualified to participate in the work of the Association who contribute financially to the Foundation.

Under the direction of its Officers and Directors, elected by the members of the Foundation every two years, the Foundation operates principally through its standing committees to carry out its purposes of strengthening and advancing the legal profession and the rule of law in the Americas. The six standing committees consist of the Legal Education Committee; the Legal Research and Publications Committee; the Committee on Legal Exchanges, Fellowships, Scholarships, and Placement; the Committee on Bar Services and Awards; the Committee on Cooperation with Latin American Bar Associations; and the Finance and Capital Development Committee.

The Foundation has carried out on a continuous basis numerous programs, including seminars on human rights, legal aspects of economic integration, legal problems of illicit drug traffic in the Western Hemisphere, humanitarian law, legal aspects of trade and investment in Latin America and educational exchange programs.

C. Recommendation

The Project Development Committee recommends authorization of the Federation of Bar Associations Project (519-0373) involving planned obligations of \$500,000 in grant funds from the Economic Support Fund. The estimated Project life is four years.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

A. Background

During the chaotic, war-torn period in the late 1970's and early 1980's democratic processes in El Salvador were undergoing major transitions. As the U.S. worked with the GOES to encourage resolution of prominent murder cases, especially involving U.S. citizens, and prosecution of individuals responsible, the weaknesses in the Salvadoran judicial system were brought to the forefront of U.S. interests. As a result, in April 1983, the Department of State and the Agency for

International Development sent a team to assess problems in the administration of justice in El Salvador and recommend what, if any, actions could be taken to remedy them. Based on the information gathered, the team presented a wide-ranging series of recommendations encompassing all aspects of the judicial system. Specifically, the team called attention to the need for:

- better education and continued training for judges and prosecutors;
- increases in salaries needed to attract and keep highly qualified personnel in the judicial system;
- technical support for the Fiscalía (Office of the Attorney General) and the courts;
- support for GOES' efforts to review and reform Salvadoran penal codes;
- support to improve the administration of the criminal justice system;
- support for Salvadoran legal journals and publications;
- greater private sector involvement, particularly support for independent legal associations in El Salvador; and
- the establishment of an Inter-Agency Working Group to recommend long-term projects to improve the administration of justice in El Salvador.

Most of the recommendations addressed constraints evident within the institutions directly related to the judicial system: the courts, the Attorney General's Office and the Public Defender. Among the most glaring constraints within the judicial system itself is the lack of qualified human resources. Judges, justices of the peace, and court auxiliary and administrative personnel are, in general, inadequately prepared to discharge their responsibilities. Furthermore, the judicial system lacks the financial resources to attract more qualified people or to provide its staff with the materials needed to carry out their jobs.

The team's analysis recognized, however, that the root of the problem goes beyond the institutions that make up the judiciary. As the National University became more politically involved during the last decade, it gradually became an unacceptable alternative for many students. As a result, many private law schools sprang up to fill the gap. However, many of the schools have limited resources and are extremely weak as institutions. There is a shortage of textbooks, reference material on Salvadoran law, no oversight of curricula, and professors are, by and large, practicing attorneys with little or no formal training in teaching methods. The schools are unable to provide the training required to equip individuals to discharge their responsibilities as lawyers and members of the legal community.

The outlook is not much better once an individual graduates from law school. The shortage of legal journals and problems with accessing legal information lead to a situation where few attorneys are able to keep up-to-date in their particular field.

These institutional and human resource problems are, in themselves, serious and difficult to resolve. Unfortunately, however, they are not the most intransigent constraints to reforming the judicial system. The most fundamental problem facing the development of democratic institutions in El Salvador, including the judiciary, is the lack of consensus among influential sectors of society that the values that support the formation of such institutions should take precedence over personal interests, political loyalties, monetary gain, and the concentration of power.

There are some indications that the situation is ripe for change. President Cristiani has publicly stated that judicial system reform efforts will receive the highest priority. The struggle to bring those responsible for the murder of the six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter to trial has once again focused the attention of Salvadorans, as well as the international community, on the dysfunctional state of their judicial system. Leaders in the legal community have begun to speak out against the corruption and incompetence endemic in the judicial system.

The Federation of Bar Associations is a logical vehicle through which to promote this reform. In more developed countries, the organized bar has a well-established role as an independent watchdog over the judiciary, as well as an internal policing agency for the legal profession generally. Up until now, the organized bar of El Salvador has been too weak to exert the influence necessary to play this type of role. Prior to 1967, there existed several independent bar associations, organized along geographical lines or on the basis of common interests of the members. The activities of these associations generally focused on advancing and protecting the economic interests of the members, as is true of all such associations in their earlier stages.

In 1967, the Federation of Bar Associations of El Salvador was formed. Its founding members were the Asociación de Abogados de El Salvador, the Centro de Estudios Jurídicos, the Círculo de Abogados Salvadoreños, the Sociedad de Abogados de Occidente, and the Asociación de Abogados de Oriente. Since 1967, the Asociación de Abogados de Ahuachapán, the Asociación de Abogados de Nueva San Salvador, and the Colegio de Abogados have become members of the Federation.

At the present time, only associations with a minimum of 15 members can join the Federation. An amendment to the by-laws is under discussion which would limit admission to association with at least 100 members. The associations belonging to the Federation have a total of more than 1000 members, with approximately 700 active.

In most of its 23 years of existence, the Federation has been fairly political, because some members of the board of directors have been heavily involved in politics. At times the Federation has been closely identified with the Supreme Court, to the point of giving the impression of being under its control.

The situation has gradually changed, and since April 1990, when the new board of directors was elected, the Federation has become independent of the Supreme Court and the Government. Unlike in past years, no member of the current board is a Supreme Court magistrate. The majority of the directors of the Federation are practicing lawyers, who, so far, have not shown any political ambitions. This change in the makeup of the board is creating an atmosphere of confidence within the legal profession, as was shown in the last Congress of Salvadoran Lawyers that took place at the end of June. With an average participation of 400 lawyers representing all currents of political thought, they were able to express themselves freely, and, for the first time in the history of these congresses, the Supreme Court and the Government were criticized openly. As organizer of the Congress, the Federation of Bar Associations of El Salvador deserves credit for the success and the results obtained. It has demonstrated that it is a viable mechanism through which to promote the objectives of this project.

B. Rationale.

As stated in the CDSS dated June 1989, one of the principal objectives of the A.I.D. program in El Salvador is the Strengthening of Democratic Institutions. This project supports that objective by seeking to strengthen the organized bar's role as an advocate of high professional standards among practicing lawyers, a responsible judiciary, and the transcendence of the rule of law. As noted above, the lack of consensus among influential sectors of society that democratic values should take precedence over personal interests and inadequacies in the human resource base are two principal constraints to efforts to enhance the administration of justice in El Salvador. This Project complements ongoing efforts, principally supported through the Judicial Reform Project (No. 519-0296), to address these constraints by supporting continuing legal education for legal professionals and increased public education as to legal rights and constitutional guarantees. This Project seeks to bring another actor into the process of promoting fundamental reforms in the system, important to peace and equitable economic advancement for the country.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Objectives.

1. Goal: This Project's goal is to improve the administration of justice in El Salvador by strengthening the organized bar's role as an effective advocate of high professional legal standards, a responsible judiciary, and the transcendence of the rule of law.

2. Purpose: The purpose of the Project is to strengthen the Salvadoran Federation of Bar Associations ("Federation") to enable it to better serve its members' interests as well as those of the citizenry in general. By the end of the Project, the Federation will be able to operate, through increased membership fees and an enhanced planning capacity, a modest professional development and public service program.

3. Outputs: At the end of the project the Salvador Federation of Bar Associations will have made changes to its by-laws and fee structures which will strengthen it as an institution; it will increasingly act as an advocate of high professional standards and a responsible judiciary, and it will have been strengthened in its ability to plan, support and execute programs designed to achieve these ends; and it will be a more active participant in the process of judicial reform in El Salvador. Additionally, several members of the leadership of the Federation will have visited bar associations in the United States to observe their operation; lawyers in private practice, law professors, and government lawyers will have participated in conferences and seminars designed both to improve their practical skills and to encourage them to become more active participants in improving the administration of justice in El Salvador; the general public will have received information through the radio and newspapers on their rights and responsibilities under the law; and specifically targetted groups, such as high school students, labor unions, rural organizations and journalists, will have attended special programs to inform them of their rights under the law and how they can participate in promoting democratic principles and the rule of law.

B. Project Elements

This Project will institute a reciprocal, professional association between the U.S. non-profit Inter-American Bar Foundation ("Foundation") and the Salvadoran Federation of Bar Associations ("Federation"), through which the Foundation will assist the Federation in carrying out three specific activities: (1) a continuing legal education program; (2) a law-related education program; and (3) a program of visits by Salvadoran bar leadership to sister organizations in the U.S. Each of the Project activities has a specific objective and is expected to produce specific results. However, the Project's overall objectives go beyond the specific activities to the broader goal of strengthening the Federation as an organization whose main purpose is to enhance the administration of justice in El Salvador. As part of its working relationship with the Federation, the Foundation will seek to foster a consciousness of the responsibility which the organized bar has to establish and enforce high professional standards of conduct and to act as an independent monitor, and, when necessary, an outspoken critic of the judicial system. Each of the project activities will reinforce this concept. Furthermore, by organizing and carrying out these activities at this time with the help of the Foundation, the Federation will improve its ability to carry out similar programs in the future independent of outside assistance. Finally, the Foundation will further seek to strengthen the Federation as an organization by proposing changes to its by-laws and to its operational structures.

1. Continuing Legal Education

Continuing legal education is a primary responsibility of all organized bar associations and one of the fundamental mechanisms which the bar uses for maintaining high professional standards. The program being implemented under this Project will be addressed to practicing attorneys, government lawyers, and law professors.

The principal objective of the program will be to acquaint members of the legal profession with new developments in the different fields of the law, and to promote the exchange of opinions in order to improve the administration of justice, legal education, and the legislative process.

Topics to be analyzed and discussed will include modern legal trends such as alternative dispute resolution methods; specific aspects of procedural, criminal, commercial, labor, and constitutional law pertinent to client representation; the administration of justice; current juridical problems; professional responsibility (ethics); and similar topics. The fora for these discussions will be lectures, seminars, round tables, and workshops. Salvadoran and foreign experts will participate in these activities.

Initially, the Foundation plans to assist the Federation in organizing the equivalent of 36 lectures per year in San Salvador, 12 in San Miguel, and 12 in Santa Ana. The majority of the activities will be open to the public; a few will be limited to members of the bar associations represented in the Federation. Between 25-60 can be expected to attend each event, depending on the topic being addressed and the forum used. By the end of the Project, it is expected that some 800 legal professionals will have received training offered by the bar.

As part of this program, six international lecturers will be invited during the first year to El Salvador. One or two would come from the United States or a South American country; the others would come from neighboring Central American countries. A similar schedule of visiting lecturers would be prepared for each year of the grant.

In order to reach even more of the target group, the Project will finance the video-taping of the lectures, so that over time a library of lectures will be available.

2. Law-Related Education

A second program commonly sponsored by bar associations, and which will be included under this Project, is law-related education.

This program will seek to overcome one of the fundamental problems in the administration of justice in El Salvador: because the majority of the population has a relatively low level of education, many people lack the ability, the knowledge, and the confidence needed to demand fair treatment under the law. The program will instruct Salvadoran citizens on the most relevant aspects of Salvadoran legislation, legal institutions, constitutional guarantees and human rights, and on how to seek protection under the law. An expected result of the program is that the population in general will become more active in demanding a better administration of justice. Similar programs carried out in other Latin American countries have achieved significant results.

One part of the program will be addressed nationwide to the general public through radio and newspaper spots. The radio program will include a minimum of six five-minute programs a week on Radio Cadena YSKL, taking the form of a dialogue between a lawyer and an average citizen. Additionally, there will be two monthly inserts in the major newspapers.

The second part of the program will be targeted at special interest groups such as high school students, labor unions, women's groups and campesino organizations. Again, the objective of the program will be to inform these groups of their rights and obligations under the law, and how they can protect these rights and participate in the process of promoting democratic principles and the rule of law. Approximately 25,000 copies of three publications will be produced each year and distributed to these groups. The publications will be in the form of comic books, using as models similar publications successfully used in Puerto Rico, Peru and other Latin countries. The Street Law Institute of Georgetown University has offered its assistance in designing these publications.

Additionally, members of the Federation will volunteer their time to give courses and lectures directed at these groups, to reinforce the themes covered by the publications.

A third aspect of the program will be a series of round tables and workshops directed at journalists. The objective is to better acquaint the journalists with Salvadoran law so that they can give better coverage to legal matters, thus helping the general public to have a better understanding of the law as it concerns them as individuals. Again, members of the Federation will volunteer their time to moderate these programs.

At the outset of the Project, the Foundation will provide the services of an expert in law-related education to help in designing all aspects of the program. Throughout the life of the Project, it is expected that approximately 1.2-1.5 million Salvadorans (or 25% of the population) will have received written materials or instruction through radio or lectures on judicial procedures and processes relevant to their particular economic or social situation.

Although there is some overlap between this law-related education program and the public awareness campaign currently being designed under the Judicial Reform Project, they are fundamentally different in their objectives and their target audiences. The law-related education program is generally designed to inform the least well-educated members of the society about their rights as individuals under the law and how to exercise and protect those rights. As an important by-product of this program, it is expected that the general public will begin to demand overall improvements in the administration of justice in El Salvador. The public awareness campaign will have the latter result as its main objective. Although not yet designed, it will probably focus on key groups, such as political parties, business organizations, and public interest groups, which already have the organizational structure and leverage needed to bring about changes.

3. Institution Strengthening Activities

The main objective of this component is to expose the leadership of the Salvadoran bar to new ideas about how bar associations function and the role they play in more developed countries, and to increase both its ability to play this role and its motivation to do so. One aspect of this component will involve visits by the leadership of the Salvadoran bar to bar associations in the United States. It is expected that by becoming familiar with the organization of bar associations in the United States and how they develop their activities, the Salvadorans will try to introduce some reforms into their own associations, making them more responsible to their members and the society in general.

As part of these trips, the Salvadorans will also visit other institutions related to the administration of justice in the United States, such as the American Judicature Society, the Federal Judicial Center, and the National Judicial College of the American Bar Association. By becoming more knowledgeable about the mechanisms that private organizations and the U.S. Government have used to improve the administration of justice in our country, the bar leadership will be able to take back new ideas to El Salvador and become more credible advocates for change here.

During each of the first two years of the project, the Foundation will invite three members of the Federation leadership for these visits to the U.S. Since the presidency of the Federation rotates among the different associations, it is possible to know in advance which associations will occupy that position during the coming years. Within the associations that will have the presidency, very educated guesses can be made as to the person who would be chosen president of the Federation. The visits will be targeted on these potential presidents. In years three and four, only two persons will be invited to make visits. It is expected that by that time the by-laws of the Federation will have changed to provide for staggered terms of office on the board of directors and thus more continuity in the bar leadership. The need to expose more individuals to new ideas so that they can be catalysts for change will therefore have diminished somewhat.

In conjunction with the trips to the U.S., the Foundation will encourage the Federation to make changes in its by-laws and fee structures which will strengthen it as an institution and result in some sustainability of its programs. For example, the Foundation will encourage the Federation to amend its by-laws so that the Board of Directors turns over less frequently, and thus the organization has more continuity. It will also encourage the Federation to look at its income generating potential, both in terms of dues collected from members and charges for the programs that it will carry out, in order that these programs can be sustained once the grant has terminated. Changes that the Federation can make in its structure and operation will be highlighted on the visits to the U.S. bar association.

C. Participation of Women.

The percentage of women who are active members of the Federation at this time is very low. The Foundation has been extremely conscious of the participation of women in its activities financed under the central grant and has kept sex-disaggregated records of attendance at the events it has sponsored. As part of its activities under this project, the Foundation will actively promote greater participation of women in the Federation, through such efforts as encouraging women members of the Federation to participate actively in the activities, and encouraging them to invite others also to participate.

IV. COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN

The total cost of the Project is \$500,000, and will be financed with Economic Support Funds (ESF). Since it is not required by statute and due to the limited revenues available to the Foundation and the Federation, no counterpart is being requested. However, the Federation will be providing in-kind support, largely from the volunteer services of its members in the law-related education program (e.g., lectures to high school students, women's groups, etc.). A summary budget follows:

A. Recurrent Costs

Estimated recurrent costs as a result of Project activities are minimal, and within the potential financial limits of the local Federation. These costs total approximately \$12,500 per annum, and include the salary of the local coordinator and secretary and office expenses. Current membership in the Federation includes eight regional bar associations, representing a total active membership of 700 legal professionals. The active members pay a twenty-five colon fee to their association. The bylaws of the Federation provide for a small membership fee from each of the associations of one colon per member per month, and 1,000 colones per association per year, or a yearly income from the Associations of about 16,400 colones (\$2,050). In addition, the Federation receives about 100,000 colones (\$12,500) per year from private contributions and other income, for a total yearly income of about 116,400 colones (\$14,550). This has been sufficient only to cover the costs of a few annual seminars and the annual congress of associations.

An increase in the membership quota, of 12,500 colones or approximately \$1,565 per association, would be required to sustain operating costs. This increase, albeit of a large magnitude, is attainable once the Federation demonstrates that member associations, and in turn, legal professionals who are members of the associations, derive a benefit from the Federation.

The continuation of the legal education program could be sustained through higher membership fees or charging a small fee for participants. The law-related education program has only minimal costs, e.g., radio time, printing of pamphlets, and could conceivably be obtained through donations of the goods/services or private sector contributions.

B. Project Budget

The total cost of the Federation of Bar Associations Project is \$500,000 of which AID will contribute the full amount. The resources provided will finance Administration and Management (\$176,329), Continuing Legal Education (\$23,935), International Lectures (\$44,692), Law Related Education (\$145,335), Audits and Evaluations (\$44,000) and Contingencies/Inflation (\$65,709).

Tables I through IV contain illustrative financial information. Table I contains a summary cost estimate and financial plan, including a breakdown of the foreign exchange (52%) and local currency (48%) requirements for the AID contribution. Table II provides a summary cost estimate by component. Table III shows a projection of expenditures by line item per year. Finally, Table IV contains a payment verification matrix which summarizes the proposed method of implementation and financing for each major category of inputs.

V. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Foundation will provide a part-time Project Director who will be a bilingual lawyer based in Washington. This person will devote approximately 30-40 hours per month to the project. The Director will serve as advisor to the Federation in design and implementation of the project, help establish "sister" relationships between Salvadoran and American bar associations, and arrange the visits to the U.S. by the leadership of the Salvadoran bar associations. He will make at least two trips to El Salvador per year. He will be assisted by the part-time services of a Secretary at the Foundation's Washington offices.

The Foundation's Project Director and the Salvadoran Federation will select a local Coordinator, a Salvadoran lawyer, who will work part-time. This person will be responsible for organizing and monitoring implementation of the Project and will serve as liaison between the Foundation and the Federation. He will be assisted by a Salvadoran Secretary.

TABLE I
SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN
P R O J E C T 5 1 9 - 0 3 7 3
(U.S. \$)

	52¢ FX	48¢ LC	100¢ TOTAL
COMPONENT I ADMINISTRATION & MANAGMENT	126,084	50,245	176,329
COMPONENT II CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION	0	23,935	23,935
COMPONENT III INTERNATIONAL LECTURES	26,992	17,700	44,692
COMPONENT IV LAW RELATED EDUCATION	27,185	118,150	145,335
COMPONENT V AUDITS/EVALUATIONS	32,000	12,000	44,000
COMPONENT VI CONTINGENCIES/INFLATION	45,296	20,413	65,709
PROJECT TOTAL	25 557	242,443	500,000

TABLE II
PROJECT 519-0373
SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE BY INPUT AND COMPONENT

AID BUDGET BY COMPONENT	I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
ITEM	ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT	CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION	INTERNATIONAL LECTURES	LAW RELATED EDUCATION	AUDITS EVALUATIONS	CONTINGENCIES INFLATION	PROJECT TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
ADM & MANAGEMENT	176,329						176,329	35%
INTERNATIONAL LECTURES			44,692				44,692	9%
LOCAL LECTURES		23,935					23,935	5%
PUBLICATIONS/COMMUNIC.				145,335			145,335	29%
AUDITS/EVALUATIONS					44,000		44,000	9%
CONTINGENCIES/INFLATION						65,709	65,709	13%
	176,329	23,935	44,692	145,335	44,000	65,709	500,000	100%

TABLE III
P R O J E C T 5 1 9 - 0 3 7 3
PROJECTION OF EXPENDITURES BY YEAR
(U.S. \$)

COMPONENT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	TOTAL
COMPONENT I ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT	44,486	43,012	45,118	43,713	176,329
COMPONENT II CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION	5,240	6,010	6,165	6,520	23,935
COMPONENT III INTERNATIONAL LECTURES	10,274	11,034	11,550	11,834	44,692
COMPONENT IV LAW RELATED EDUCATION	38,970	36,935	34,590	34,840	145,335
COMPONENT V AUDITS/EVALUATIONS	3,000	18,000	3,000	20,000	44,000
COMPONENT VI CONTINGENCIES/INFLATION	14,948	14,850	14,871	21,040	65,709
PROJECT TOTAL	116,918	129,841	115,294	137,947	500,000

TABLE IV**PROJECT 519-0373****PAYMENT VERIFICATION MATRIX**

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	METHOD OF FINANCING	APPROXIMATE AID AMOUNT
US PVO (INTER-AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION) (ELEMENTS I THROUGH VI)		
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT		
a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	Direct Reimbursement	95,811
b) PUBLICATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	Direct Reimbursement	118,150
c) MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION	Direct Reimbursement	176,329
d) AUDITS/EVALUATIONS	Direct Payment	44,000
e) CONTINGENCIES/INFLATION	Direct Reimbursement	65,710
		500,000

-B-

In order for the Federation to become more effective, the Project will finance the opening of a small office in San Salvador and the procurement of a limited amount of office equipment. To implement the activities envisaged under this Project, this office is an imperative. As noted earlier, it is expected that more lawyers will become members of the different bar associations as a result of project activities, thus increasing the revenues of the Federation, and that the office will therefore become self-supporting by the end of the project.

The Continuing Legal Education component of the Project will consist of 60 lectures per year by Salvadoran legal professionals in San Salvador (36), Santa Ana and San Miguel (12 each), plus an additional six lecturers per year from other countries.

There will be between two and three leaders of Salvadoran bar associations sent to visit U.S. bar associations per year.

The Law Related Education component will entail the use of a consultant from the Foundation to work with the Federation at the beginning of the Project to design an effective law education program. The Federation then will launch the series of lectures and public service programs.

Procurement of goods and services will be from the United States of America (Geographic Code 000) except as noted in the attached waiver or otherwise agreed by A.I.D. All procurements will be the responsibility of the Foundation.

VI. MONITORING PLAN

The Office of Democratic Initiatives (ODI) will have monitoring and oversight responsibility for this Project. The office has six professional personnel, handling a portfolio of eight projects totalling \$40 million. The limited scope of this cooperative agreement will not strain the resources of ODI. A staff member will be identified as Project Manager and will be available to the local coordinator of the Project as needed, and will ensure coordination and review of project progress during the visits of the Project Director roughly every six months.

The Project Manager will also call upon other Mission offices for support, to include:

The Projects Office, which will monitor project implementation to assure that the terms and conditions of the Cooperative Agreement are met;

The Controller, who will review disbursement and reimbursement requests for conformity with A.I.D. regulations, ensure that adequate financial controls are exercised, and will provide liaison and advice on all audit-related matters;

The Program Office, which will assist in carrying out project evaluations; and

The Contracts Officer, which will help ensure that the terms of the Agreement are applicable and appropriate;

The Regional Legal Advisor, for interpretation of the FAA or U.S. laws as required.

VII. CONDITIONS AND COVENANTS

A. Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement

Prior to the disbursement of funds by A.I.D. to the Foundation, or to the issuance by A.I.D. of documentation pursuant to which disbursements will be made, the Foundation will, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, provide:

1. A statement of the name(s) of the person(s) empowered in the Foundation to act on behalf of the Recipient on matters related to financing provided under the cooperative agreement and of any additional representatives, together with a specimen signature of each person so designated;

2. Evidence that the Foundation has established a separate bank account to control the receipt and disbursement of project funds, including the complete bank account number and name, and contracted an affiliate of a U.S. CPA firm to carry out an annual audit of the project;

3. Evidence that the Foundation has established an adequate system of financial management and controls to account for and manage A.I.D. provided resources and that such system has been certified by the USAID Controller; and

4. Submission of an action plan with a timetable for the period September-December 1990.

B. Conditions Precedent to Subsequent Disbursements

Prior to the disbursement of funds by A.I.D. to the Foundation, or to the issuance of documentation pursuant to which disbursement will be made, for the second and subsequent years of the Project, the Foundation will submit for A.I.D. approval annual action plans which conform to the requirements of the period of the agreement, a summary financial report on A.I.D. funds disbursed to the Foundation to date, and evidence that the Foundation has contracted an audit firm in accord with the financial plan.

C. Covenants

1. The Foundation covenants to pay no more than reasonable prices for any goods and services financed in whole or in part under the cooperative agreement. The Foundation shall employ good commercial practices in the procurement of goods and services under the cooperative agreement to assure the most effective use of the funds provided.

2. All training in the U.S. or third countries financed under this Project will be accomplished in accordance with the policies, allowances, guidance and reporting requirements of A.I.D. Handbook 10, Participant Training, unless otherwise agreed to by A.I.D. in writing.

3. The Foundation shall maintain a drug-free work-place in compliance with a certification provided to A.I.D. Violations of the requirements to maintain a drug-free work-place may subject the Foundation to suspension of disbursements, termination or suspension of this Agreement, ineligibility to receive further grant assistance and such other remedies as A.I.D. may consider appropriate. Violations include the failure to comply with the certification, presentation of a false certification, or evidence that such a number of employees have been convicted of violations of criminal drug statutes for acts occurring in the work-place as to indicate that the Foundation has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free work-place.

4. The Foundation agrees to maintain inventory control records and ensure proper maintenance upkeep and security for A.I.D. financed non-expendable property.

5. The Recipient agrees to require its audit firm to provide directly to the Mission Controller: (i) a copy of the firm's audit work plan for review and approval by the Mission Controller and/or the A.I.D. Regional Inspector General; (ii) periodic reports noting fieldwork completed and/or any financial operating deficiencies identified by the firm; and (iii) a copy of the annual audit report.

VIII. EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation of the Project will be monitored by the Foundation, and every six months it will be evaluated in order to make necessary adjustments. In addition, A.I.D. will arrange a mid-term evaluation of the Project at the end of year two to review progress, make mid-course adjustments and form preliminary judgements of impact. There will be a final evaluation at the end of the Project.

IX. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Technical Analysis

The technical feasibility of the activities supported through this Project has been established as a result of the experience gained in the implementation of similar activities undertaken by the Foundation in Latin America. These have included two A.I.D. grants, one in 1985 to organize three annual conferences of bar associations in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic, and in 1988 for two conferences for federations of bar associations in the Andean Pact. This Project does not propose the introduction of any sophisticated technology, nor does it plan on training large numbers of individuals or on making dramatic changes in the operations of the legal sector.

The targets set forth in this Project are feasible given existing Salvadoran and planned expatriate technical assistance capabilities, and cost-effective. Continuing legal education for the approximately 1,000 members of the Federation and other elements of the legal profession, and law-related education to special groups and through mass media can be accomplished within the four-year Project life, through increasing reliance on Salvadoran Federation members to carry out some of the activities.

B. Economic Analysis

The Project is not designed to result in the output of goods and services that could be broadly defined as economic. However, achievement of the purpose will assist in establishing a precondition to future economic growth and development.

Despite lack of conventional methods of economic analysis, the activities to be funded by this Project do have the potential to produce acceptable results from the perspective of economic efficiency. While the economic costs of the present system of legal redress and process are difficult to quantify, they are undoubtedly considerable. Popular ignorance and distrust of the legal system has led to emigration of thousands of productive citizens. At least temporarily, not only has the country lost its talents, it has lost its capital as well, to the extent that they were able to liquidate it. Many of those who have not emigrated themselves have nonetheless taken the precaution of sending much of their wealth abroad. Additionally, foreign investment is impeded by the lack of security and legal redress provided through the current system.

If the Project's activities contribute to restoring public faith and confidence in the judicial system sufficiently to divert just a small fraction of the human and capital resources back into activities that contribute to the nation's economic development, the Project could be deemed to be very successful from an economic point of view.

C. Social Soundness Analysis

In the last five years, the social landscape of El Salvador has begun to change. For one, democratic institutions and processes, such as elections, have been strengthened and the population has begun to place confidence in such systems. Since 1984, elections for municipal and legislative positions have been held as scheduled and, in 1989, the country witnessed the first peaceful transition of power from one democratically elected President to another. Even some elements of the political left, which in 1980 turned to armed conflict to advance their interests, have returned from exile in the U.S., formed a legal political party, and ran a candidate in the 1989 Presidential elections. The military, still a major political actor, in 1989, for the first time since the armed conflict began, allowed active duty military officers accused of criminal offenses to be brought before civilian courts; this is a positive sign that bodes well for the future of democracy in El Salvador.

A new Administration, in office just over a year, has taken immediate and constant action to rectify structural imbalances contributing to low economic growth in recent years. Despite the short-term negative impact of some of the reform measures being implemented by the Government, made even more difficult by the November 1989 FMLN guerrilla offensive, the majority of Salvadorans have more confidence in the Government and are optimistic about the future. Key cabinet-level officials appointed to ministries related to judicial activities, as well as the new President of the Supreme Court appointed by the Legislature in July 1989, are well-qualified and serious about judicial reform. Backed by a public commitment of the President, the judicial sector is moving ahead with plans to improve the efficiency of the courts, to get legislative reform proposals enacted, and to see a career system established for the judiciary.

In sum, the timing of this Project could not be more propitious. The many positive developments noted above indicate that there is fertile ground for the seeds for change proposed by respected attorneys and cabinet-level officials. The effect of this project, in tandem with other projects in the same sector, should come from the professionalization of the legal sector and the confidence in the judicial system that such professionalization will begin to engender. As the capability of the legal system continues to grow, the reality of justice in El Salvador should also grow and both increase confidence in the system and demand by Salvadorans that the system be made to work.

D. Administrative Analysis

The Inter-American Bar Foundation has had over thirty years of experience working with bar associations in the Hemisphere, as well as with A.I.D. grants. In 1985 A.I.D. provided a central grant to the Foundation principally to organize three consecutive annual conferences of bar associations of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The purpose of the program was to promote professional solidarity among the countries of the region, thereby achieving common goals such as better legal education, better understanding of common legal institutions and of the laws of the different countries. Besides organizing the conferences, the Foundation helped bar associations in the different countries to implement law-related and continuing legal education programs, and to establish relations with bar associations and other institutions outside and within the region. The Foundation has also helped the recently established Federation of Central American and Caribbean Bar Associations to publish a newsletter of its activities.

In 1988, the A.I.D. grant was amended to include a program directed at the national federations of bar associations of the Andean Pact countries. A.I.D.'s experience with the Foundation is that its programs are technically sound and its operations consistent with applicable A.I.D. rules and regulations, as well as politically sensitivity.

With respect to work in El Salvador, this will not be the first time that the Foundation has worked with the Federation on the types of activities proposed herein. Since 1986, under its central grant, the Foundation has from time to time helped the Salvadoran Federation in organizing programs of continuing and law related education, as well as in selecting lecturers for these programs and defraying the costs of their visits to El Salvador. As part of these activities, leaders of the Hispanic Bar Association of the United States have spoken of their experiences in organizing the bar; professors from Guatemala, Honduras, and Venezuela have spoken on various academic subjects, and a prominent member of the Board of Directors of the American Judicature Society addressed two groups of Salvadoran lawyers on the need to be actively involved in trying to improve the administration of justice, relating the experiences of the Society in attempting to achieve that goal in the United States for more than 75 years.

This Project is, moreover, the result of a request received by the Foundation from the Salvadoran bar. In May of this year the Federation asked the Foundation about the possibility of extending its involvement with them and financing on a continuous basis a program of law related and continuing legal education. The Foundation believes that, given the enthusiasm, determination, and political independence of the present board of directors of the Federation, as well as the interest of the practicing lawyers in becoming more involved in bar-related

activities as demonstrated at the National Congress of Lawyers, the moment is propitious to help the Federation to design and implement a program that, on a permanent basis, will help to improve the administration of justice in El Salvador, will raise the professional standards of the legal profession, and will make the population aware of their rights and how they can be protected.

In sum, given not only the Foundation's wealth of experience throughout the region, but its existing cooperative relationship with the Salvadoran Federation, its capability to administer Project activities is judged to be adequate.

An analysis of the Salvadoran Federation of Bar Associations is included at Annex A.

E. Sustainability/Financial Analysis

This Project provides funding for a number of start-up costs, such as assistance in development of a law-related education program, and furnishing and staffing of a local office. The Project also pays for several non-Salvadoran lecturers, as well as for prominent members of the Federation to visit sister institutions in the United States. However, many of the services that will be on-going by the end of the Project involve the volunteer services of the members of the Federation: lectures, round tables, seminars and press and radio material for law-related education; organization and participation in continuing legal education. It is also expected that, as detailed in part IV.A. (Recurrent Costs), with the reorganization and increased membership of the Federation, membership revenues will expand to cover the costs of maintaining an office and staff in San Salvador. The minimal recurrent costs, consequently, should be affordable by the Federation, from either its financial or human resources.

5581B

INTER-AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
FUNDACIÓN INTERAMERICANA DE ABOGADOS
FUNDAÇÃO INTERAMERICANA DE ADVOGADOS
FONDATION INTERAMÉRICAINÉ DES ADVOCATS

Project No. 3144

*A non-profit corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania
for educational, literary, scientific and charitable purposes*

110 Federal Bar Building West 1819 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006 U.S.A.
Telephone (202) 293-1455 Cable: Interbar FAX (202) 828-0157

Charles R. Norberg,*
Chairman of the Board
Donald K. Duvall*
President
Laercio Da Costa Pellegrino*
Vice President
Raul R. Herrera*
Secretary
Jose A. Toro*
Treasurer
John D. Richard
Assistant Secretary
Elsa Roca de Salomon
Assistant Treasurer
Andres Barreto
*Director, Administration
of Justice Program*

September 19, 1990

Ms. Gail Lecce,
Special Projects Officer
U.S. AID/San Salvador
Torre M. Olimpica
San Salvador, El Salvador

Re: Proposed AID Grant Agreement to
the Inter-American Bar Foundation

Dear Ms. Lecce:

Reference is made to the proposed AID grant agreement to the Inter-American Bar Foundation in support of its program of cooperation with the Federation of Bar Associations of El Salvador. You have been kind enough to FAX a copy of the proposed grant agreement to the Foundation's office and it has been carefully reviewed by Donald K. Duvall, Esq., President of the Foundation, and by myself, Chairman of the Board of the Foundation.

We thank you for the grant and welcome this vote of confidence in the Foundation's expertise and capabilities.

It is our understanding that the agreement must be signed by the Foundation by September 22. We further understand that it is not feasible to send the original grant agreement to Washington so that it can be signed here and then returned to San Salvador within the necessary time-frame. In consequence, we have arranged to have the Foundation sign the agreement in San Salvador.

For this purpose, Dr. Andres Barreto will be arriving in San Salvador within the next few days and he is carrying with him this letter to you authorizing him to sign the grant agreement on behalf of the Inter-American Bar Foundation.

More particularly, Charles R. Norberg, Esq., Chairman of the Board, and Donald K. Duvall, Esq., President, respectively of the Inter-American Bar Foundation, hereby authorize Andres Barreto, Project Director of the Foundation's Administration of Justice Program, to sign on behalf of and with the authority of the Inter-American Bar Foundation the proposed AID Grant Agreement providing financial support for the program of cooperation with the Federation of Bar Associations of El Salvador.

Directors*

Cayetano Póvoli
Argentina
José María Videla del Mazo
Argentina
Nicholas J. O. Liverpool
Barbados
Jose Geraldo Garcia de Souza
Brazil
Isidoro Zanotti
USA
Luis Bates Hidalgo
Chile
Jaime Arrubla Paucar
Colombia
Rodrigo Oreamuno
Costa Rica
Raúl Izurieta Mora Bowen
Ecuador
Juan Schwank Duran
Guatemala
Jorge Omar Casco
Honduras
José Luis Siqueiros
Mexico
Carlos Lopez Guevara
Panama
Guillermo Francisco Peroni
Paraguay
A.J. Bennazar Zequeira
Puerto Rico
Mary M. Garner
USA
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USA
Eileen C. O'Connor
USA
Seymour J. Rubin
USA
L. Ronald Scheman
USA
Bruce Zagaris
USA
Grover Prevatte Hopkins
Ex Officio, USA
Julio César Jaureguy
Uruguay
Carlos J. Sarmiento Susa
Venezuela

Ms. Gail Lecoe,
Special Projects Officer
U.S. AID/San Salvador
Torre M. Olimpica
San Salvador, El Salvador

Re: Proposed AID Grant Agreement to the Inter-American Bar Foundation

I have signed this letter on behalf of the Inter-American Bar Foundation and my signature is notarized.

Again, may we thank you for this vote of confidence in the Inter-American Bar Foundation.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Norberg, Esq.
Chairman of the Board

Washington, D.C.: SS

Before me _____, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared Charles R. Norberg, of the Inter-American Bar Foundation, who, in my presence, signed the above grant of authority to Dr. Andres Barreto.

Notary Public

19 September 1990

My commission expires _____
My Commission Expires
Mar 31, 1994

FEDERATION OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS
Project No. 519-0373
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

<u>GOAL:</u>	<u>O. V. I.</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION:</u>	<u>ASSUMPTIONS:</u>																	
To improve the administration of justice in El Salvador, strengthening the organized bar's role as an effective advocate of high professional legal standards, a responsible judiciary and the transcendence of the role of law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased influence in judicial system - Formal role in Judicial processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observational visits - media reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that democratization continues. 																	
<u>PURPOSE:</u>																				
To strengthen the Federation to enable it to better serve members' interests as well as those of the citizenry in general.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in human and financial resources available to the Federation - Independently initiated activities - Increased independence both from the judicial system and from political pressures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federation Budgets - Federation schedules of activities - Press coverage - Leadership characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That the government's democratization trends continue - That judicial reform retains its momentum or accelerates 																	
<u>OUTPUTS:</u> The Federation is:																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of Federation. - Law related education - Continuing legal education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - media - special groups - publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 visits to U.S. bar associations - 66 lectures per year - seminars, round tables to special groups - 25,000 copies of 3 publications per year - 6 radio broadcasts per week - 2 monthly inserts in newspapers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports - evaluations - Press coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That the Federation leadership retains its more independent and apolitical character 																	
<u>INPUTS:</u>																				
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Technical Assistance</td> <td style="width: 20%;">\$ 95,811</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publications and Communications</td> <td>\$118,150</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management and Administration</td> <td>\$176,329</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Audits & Evaluations</td> <td>\$ 44,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizenry/Inflation</td> <td>\$ 64,710</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>\$500,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Technical Assistance	\$ 95,811		Publications and Communications	\$118,150		Management and Administration	\$176,329		Audits & Evaluations	\$ 44,000		Citizenry/Inflation	\$ 64,710		Total	\$500,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disbursements - activities have taken place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - press coverage - audits - reports - evaluations
Technical Assistance	\$ 95,811																			
Publications and Communications	\$118,150																			
Management and Administration	\$176,329																			
Audits & Evaluations	\$ 44,000																			
Citizenry/Inflation	\$ 64,710																			
Total	\$500,000																			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A. I. D. MISSION
TO EL SALVADOR
C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY.
SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, C. A.

A N N E X C

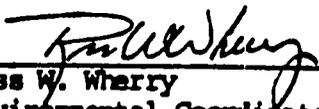
FEDERATION OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS
519-0373

Categorical Exclusion of Initial Environmental Examination

The USAID/El Salvador Mission intends to sign a Cooperative Agreement with the Inter-American Bar Foundation. The Federation of Bar Associations Project (No. 519-0373) has a planned life of five years with planned obligations not to exceed \$499,000.

The purpose of the Project is to strengthen the Salvadoran Federation of Bar Associations by supporting their activities in continuing legal education and law-related education programs, and by sponsoring visits by the bar leadership to observe the operations of similar organizations in the U.S. The Project consists of three related components: (1) visits by Federation members to U.S. bar associations, (2) continuing legal education, and (3) law-related education.

Since the actions contemplated will not have an effect on the natural or physical environment, the Project qualifies for a categorical exclusion under Section 216.2(c)(2)(iii) and (v) of 22CFR.



Ross W. Wherry
Environmental Coordinator
USAID/El Salvador
Date: 9-18-90

Concurrence:



Henry H. Bassford
Director
Date: 9/18/90

Approval:

John Wilson
LAC/DR/Environmental Officer
Date: _____

Clearance: 

John Lovaas,
Deputy Director
Date: 9/18/90

5660B

SC(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to: (A) FAA funds generally; (B)(1) Development Assistance funds only; or (B)(2) the Economic Support Fund only.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <p>1. <u>FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(b).</u> Has the President certified to the Congress that the government of the recipient country is failing to take adequate measures to prevent narcotic drugs or other controlled substances which are cultivated, produced or processed illicitly, in whole or in part, in such country or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to United States Government personnel or their dependents or from entering the United States unlawfully?</p> | <p>No.</p> |
| <p>2. <u>FAA Sec. 481(h); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(b).</u> (These provisions apply to assistance of any kind provided by grant, sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, except assistance from the Child Survival Fund or relating to international narcotics control, disaster and refugee relief, narcotics education and awareness, or the provision of food or medicine.) If the recipient is a "major illicit drug producing country" (defined as a country producing during a fiscal year at least five metric tons of opium or 500 metric tons of coca or marijuana) or a "major drug-transit country" (defined as a country that is a significant direct source of illicit drugs significantly affecting the United States, through which such drugs</p> | <p>N/A</p> |

are transported, or through which significant sums of drug-related profits are laundered with the knowledge or complicity of the government): (a) Does the country have in place a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States, or a multilateral narcotics agreement? and (b) Has the President in the March 1 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) determined and certified to the Congress (without Congressional enactment, within 45 days of continuous session, of a resolution disapproving such a certification), or has the President determined and certified to the Congress on any other date (with enactment by Congress of a resolution approving such certification), that (1) during the previous year the country has cooperated fully with the United States or taken adequate steps on its own to satisfy the goals agreed to in a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States or in a multilateral agreement, to prevent illicit drugs produced or processed in or transported through such country from being transported into the United States, to prevent and punish drug profit laundering in the country, and to prevent and punish bribery and other forms of public corruption which facilitate production or shipment of illicit drugs or discourage prosecution of such acts, or that (2) the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of such assistance?

3. 1986 Drug Act Sec. 2013. (This section applies to the same categories of assistance subject to the restrictions in FAA Sec. 481(h), above.) If recipient country is a "major illicit drug producing country" or "major drug-transit country" (as defined for the purpose of FAA Sec 481(h)), has the President submitted a report to

N/A

Congress listing such country as one: (a) which, as a matter of government policy, encourages or facilitates the production or distribution of illicit drugs; (b) in which any senior official of the government engages in, encourages, or facilitates the production or distribution of illegal drugs; (c) in which any member of a U.S. Government agency has suffered or been threatened with violence inflicted by or with the complicity of any government officer; or (d) which fails to provide reasonable cooperation to lawful activities of U.S. drug enforcement agents, unless the President has provided the required certification to Congress pertaining to U.S. national interests and the drug control and criminal prosecution efforts of that country?

4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to a government, is the government indebted to any U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where: (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies, (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government, or (c) the indebtedness arises under an unconditional guaranty of payment given by such government or controlled entity?

No.

5. FAA Sec. 620(e)(1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including any government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities?

No. (The GOES has made demonstrable progress toward compensation in the CAESS case.)

6. FAA Secs. 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1990 Appropriations Act Secs. 512, 548. Is recipient country a Communist country? If so, has the President: (a) determined that assistance to the country is vital to the security of the United States, that the recipient country is not controlled by the international Communist conspiracy, and that such assistance will further promote the independence of the recipient country from international communism, or (b) removed a country from applicable restrictions on assistance to communist countries upon a determination and report to Congress that such action is important to the national interest of the United States? Will assistance be provided either directly or indirectly to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Vietnam, South Yemen, Iran or Syria? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan without a certification, or will assistance be provided inside Afghanistan through the Soviet-controlled government of Afghanistan? No.
7. FAA Sec. 620(j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property? No.
8. FAA Sec. 620(l). Has the country failed to enter into an investment guaranty agreement with OPIC? No.
9. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (as amended) Sec. 5. (a) Has the country seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing vessel because of fishing activities in international waters? (b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made? No.

10. FAA Sec. 620(q); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 518 (Brooke Amendment). (a) Has the government of the recipient country been in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any loan to the country under the FAA? (b) Has the country been in default for more than one year on interest or principal on any U.S. loan under a program for which the FY 1990 Appropriations Act appropriates funds?
- From time to time, the GOES has been in default under both provisions, which has resulted in prohibition of obligation of new funds; however, such periods have been of very short duration. Currently (as of April 2), the GOES is not in default under either provision.
11. FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or to come from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget and amount of the country's foreign exchange or other resources spent on military equipment? (Reference may be made to the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB." This approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.)
- Yes, taken into account by Administrator at the time of approval of Agency OYB.
12. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have relations been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?
- No.
13. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the A.I.D. Administrator in determining the current A.I.D. Operational Year Budget? (Reference may be made to the "Taking into Consideration" memo.)
- This issue was addressed in regard to the FY 1990 program in the "Taking into Consideration" memo dated December 20, 1989.

14. FAA Sec. 620A. Has the President determined that the recipient country grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism or otherwise supports international terrorism? No.
15. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 564. Has the country been determined by the President to: (a) grant sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or (b) otherwise support international terrorism, unless the President has waived this restriction on grounds of national security or for humanitarian reasons? No.
16. ISDCA of 1985 Sec. 552(b). Has the Secretary of State determined that the country is a high terrorist threat country after the Secretary of Transportation has determined, pursuant to section 1115(e)(2) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1956, that an airport in the country does not maintain and administer effective security measures? No.
17. FAA Sec. 666(b). Does the country object, on the basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. who is present in such country to carry out economic development programs under the FAA? No.
18. FAA Secs. 669, 670. Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered to any other country or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards, and without special certification by the President? Has it transferred a nuclear explosive device to a non-nuclear weapon state, or if such a state, either received or

detonated a nuclear explosive device? (FAA Sec. 620E permits a special waiver of Sec. 669 for Pakistan.)

19. FAA Sec. 670. If the country is a non-nuclear weapon state, has it, on or after August 8, 1985, exported (or attempted to export) illegally from the United States any material, equipment, or technology which would contribute significantly to the ability of a country to manufacture a nuclear explosive device? No
20. ISDCA of 1981 Sec. 720. Was the country represented at the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th General Assembly of the U.N. on Sept. 25 and 28, 1981, and did it fail to disassociate itself from the communique issued? If so, has the President taken it into account? (Reference may be made to the "Taking into Consideration" memo.) No, it was not represented; EL Salvador is not a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.
21. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 513. Has the duly elected Head of Government of the country been deposed by military coup or decree? If assistance has been terminated, has the President notified Congress that a democratically elected government has taken office prior to the resumption of assistance? No.
22. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 539. Does the recipient country fully cooperate with the international refugee assistance organizations, the United States, and other governments in facilitating lasting solutions to refugee situations, including resettlement without respect to race, sex, religion, or national origin? Yes.

B. FUNDING SOURCE CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

No.

a. FAA Sec. 116. Has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy?

b. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 535. Has the President certified that use of DA funds by this country would violate any of the prohibitions against use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning, to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions, to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning, to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations, to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning?

No.

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 502B. Has it been determined that the country has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, has the President found that the country made such significant improvement in its human rights record that furnishing such assistance is in the U.S. national interest?

Yes. The President has certified that El Salvador continues to make significant progress toward improving its human rights record.

b. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(d). Has this country met its drug eradication targets or otherwise taken significant steps to halt illicit drug production or trafficking?

While the country does not have drug eradication targets, it has taken steps to halt illicit drug trafficking and fully cooperate with relevant international authorities.

c. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Title II. Has the President reported to the Congress on the extent to which the Government of El Salvador has made demonstrable progress in settling outstanding expropriation claims of American citizens in compliance with the judgement of the Salvadoran Supreme Court.

Yes.

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"Country Checklist for FY 1990"

Clearances:

LAC/CEN: L. Simard *lj*

LAC/SA: S. Olds (Draft)

LAC/DR: L. Odle (Draft)

ARA/CEN: P. Butenis (Draft)

RLA/USAID/El Salvador: I. Smyer (Draft)

State/IOSB: T. Hobgood (Draft)

LAC/GC: K. Hansen (Draft)

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5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to projects. This section is divided into two parts. Part A includes criteria applicable to all projects. Part B applies to projects funded from specific sources only: B(1) applies to all projects funded with Development Assistance; B(2) applies to projects funded with Development Assistance loans; and B(3) applies to projects funded from ESF.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

YES. SUBMITTED AND APPROVED WITH PROJECT 519-0355 AUTHORIZATION. YES.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT:

1. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 523: FAA Sec. 634A. If money is to be obligated for an activity not previously justified to Congress, or for an amount in excess of amount previously justified to Congress, has Congress been properly notified? YES
2. FAA Sec. 611(a). Prior to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, will there be:
(a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance;
and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance? N/A
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If legislative action is required within recipient country with respect to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, what is the basis for a reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of the purpose of the assistance? No legislative action required.

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4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 501. If project is for water or water-related land resource construction, have benefits and costs been computed to the extent practicable in accordance with the principles, standards, and procedures established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962, et seq.)? (See A.I.D. Handbook 3 for guidelines.) N/A

5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and total U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability to maintain and utilize the project effectively? N/A

6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible to execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. N/A

7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions on whether projects will encourage efforts of the country to:
(a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations;
(d) discourage monopolistic practices;
(e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and
(f) strengthen free labor unions. N/A

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise). N/A

9. FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars. N/A - ESF Funded
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? NO.
11. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 521. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity? N/A
12. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 547. Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule "Section 807," which allows reduced tariffs on articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components) be used directly to procure feasibility studies, prefeasibility studies, or project profiles of potential investment in, or to assist the establishment of facilities specifically designed for, the manufacture for export to the United States or to third country markets in direct competition with U.S. exports, of textiles, apparel, footwear, handbags, flat goods (such as wallets or coin purses worn on the person), work gloves or leather wearing apparel? NO
13. FAA Sec. 119(g)(4)-(6) & (10). Will the assistance: (a) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other NO

wildlife habitats; (c) support efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection; or (d) by any direct or indirect means significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas?

14. FAA Sec. 121(d). If a Sahel project, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of project funds (either dollars or local currency generated therefrom)? N/A
15. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Agency for International Development." If assistance is to be made to a United States PVO (other than a cooperative development organization), does it obtain at least 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government? N/A
16. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 537. If assistance is being made available to a PVO, has that organization provided upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of A.I.D., and is the PVO registered with A.I.D.? N/A
17. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 514. If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has the President consulted with and provided a written justification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and has such obligation been subject to regular notification procedures? N/A

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18. State Authorization Sec. 139 (as interpreted by conference report). Has confirmation of the date of signing of the project agreement, including the amount involved, been cabled to State L/T and A.I.D. LEG within 60 days of the agreement's entry into force with respect to the United States, and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to those same offices? (See Handbook 3, Appendix 6G for agreements covered by this provision). N/A
19. Trade Act Sec. 5164 (as interpreted by conference report), amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2. Does the project use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, subassemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate? N/A
20. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Women in Development." Will assistance be designed so that the percentage of women participants will be demonstrably increased? Project will provide lectures on the law to women's groups, and continuing legal education will include women members of the legal profession.
21. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 592(a). If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result in the generation of local currencies, has A.I.D. (a) required that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by the recipient government, (b) entered into an agreement with that government providing the amount of local currencies to be generated and the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, and (c) established by agreement the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account? N/A

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Will such local currencies, or an equivalent amount of local currencies, be used only to carry out the purposes of the DA or ESF chapters of the FAA (depending on which chapter is the source of the assistance) or for the administrative requirements of the United States Government?

Has A.I.D. taken all appropriate steps to ensure that the equivalent of local currencies disbursed from the separate account are used for the agreed purposes?

If assistance is terminated to a country, will any unencumbered balances of funds remaining in a separate account be disposed of for purposes agreed to by the recipient government and the United States Government?

use, in accordance with an agreement with the United States, for development activities which are consistent with the policy directions of Section 102 of the FAA and for necessary administrative requirements of the U. S. Government?

h. FAA Sec. 107. Is emphasis placed on use of appropriate technology (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)?

i. FAA Secs. 110, 124(d). Will the recipient country provide at least 25 percent of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or is the latter cost-sharing requirement being waived for a "relatively least developed" country)?

j. FAA Sec. 128(b). If the activity attempts to increase the institutional capabilities of private organizations or the government of the country, or if it attempts to stimulate scientific and technological research, has it been designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority?

k. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government.

l. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 535. Are any of the funds to be used for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions?

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Are any of the funds to be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations?

Are any of the funds to be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization?

Will funds be made available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services?

In awarding grants for natural family planning, will any applicant be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning?

Are any of the funds to be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning?

m. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?

n. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 579. What portion of the funds will be available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, historically black colleges and universities, colleges and universities having a student body in which more than 40 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans, and

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private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)?

o. FAA Sec. 118(c). Does the assistance comply with the environmental procedures set forth in A.I.D. Regulation 16? Does the assistance place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests? Specifically, does the assistance, to the fullest extent feasible: (1) stress the importance of conserving and sustainably managing forest resources; (2) support activities which offer employment and income alternatives to those who otherwise would cause destruction and loss of forests, and help countries identify and implement alternatives to colonizing forested areas; (3) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (4) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (5) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded; (6) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (7) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (8) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (9) conserve biological diversity in forest areas by supporting efforts to identify, establish, and maintain a representative network of protected tropical forest ecosystems on a worldwide basis, by making the establishment of protected areas a

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colonization of forest lands; or (4) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undergraded forest lands, unless with respect to each such activity an environmental assessment indicates that the activity will contribute significantly and directly to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner which supports sustainable development?

s. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 534(a). If assistance relates to tropical forests, will project assist countries in developing a systematic analysis of the appropriate use of their total tropical forest resources, with the goal of developing a national program for sustainable forestry?

t. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 534(b). If assistance relates to energy, will such assistance focus on improved energy efficiency, increased use of renewable energy resources, and national energy plans (such as least-cost energy plans) which include investment in end-use efficiency and renewable energy resources?

Describe and give conclusions as to how such assistance will: (1) increase the energy expertise of A.I.D. staff, (2) help to develop analyses of energy-sector actions to minimize emissions of greenhouse gases at least cost, (3) develop energy-sector plans that employ end-use analysis and other techniques to identify cost-effective actions to minimize reliance on fossil fuels, (4) help to analyze fully environmental impacts (including impact on global warming), (5) improve efficiency in production, transmission, distribution, and use of energy, (6) assist in exploiting nonconventional renewable energy resources, including wind, solar, small-hydro, geo-thermal, and advanced

biomass systems, (7) expand efforts to meet the energy needs of the rural poor, (8) encourage host countries to sponsor meetings with United States energy efficiency experts to discuss the use of least-cost planning techniques, (9) help to develop a cadre of United States experts capable of providing technical assistance to developing countries on energy issues, and (10) strengthen cooperation on energy issues with the Department of Energy, EPA, World Bank, and Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

u. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Sub-Saharan Africa, DA" (as interpreted by conference report upon original enactment). If assistance will come from the Sub-Saharan Africa DA account, is it: (1) to be used to help the poor majority in Sub-Saharan Africa through a process of long-term development and economic growth that is equitable, participatory, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant; (2) being provided in accordance with the policies contained in section 102 of the FAA; (3) being provided, when consistent with the objectives of such assistance, through African, United States and other PVOs that have demonstrated effectiveness in the promotion of local grassroots activities on behalf of long-term development in Sub-Saharan Africa; (4) being used to help overcome shorter-term constraints to long-term development, to promote reform of sectoral economic policies, to support the critical sector priorities of agricultural production and natural resources, health, voluntary family planning services, education, and income generating opportunities, to bring about appropriate sectoral restructuring of the Sub-Saharan African economies, to support reform in public administration and finances and to establish a favorable environment for individual enterprise and self-sustaining development, and to take

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into account, in assisted policy reforms, the need to protect vulnerable groups; (5) being used to increase agricultural production in ways that protect and restore the natural resource base, especially food production, to maintain and improve basic transportation and communication networks, to maintain and restore the renewable natural resource base in ways that increase agricultural production, to improve health conditions with special emphasis on meeting the health needs of mothers and children, including the establishment of self-sustaining primary health care systems that give priority to preventive care, to provide increased access to voluntary family planning services, to improve basic literacy and mathematics especially to those outside the formal educational system and to improve primary education, and to develop income-generating opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in urban and rural areas?

v. International Development Act Sec. 711, FAA Sec. 463. If project will finance a debt-for-nature exchange, describe how the exchange will support protection of: (1) the world's oceans and atmosphere, (2) animal and plant species, and (3) parks and reserves; or describe how the exchange will promote: (4) natural resource management, (5) local conservation programs, (6) conservation training programs, (7) public commitment to conservation, (8) land and ecosystem management, and (9) regenerative approaches in farming, forestry, fishing, and watershed management.

w. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 515. If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of DA assistance, are the funds being obligated for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same region as originally obligated, and have the House and Senate Appropriations Committees been properly notified?

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2. Development Assistance Project Criteria
(Loans Only)

N/A - PROJECT IS ESF
GRANT FUNDED

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest.

b. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20 percent of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan, or has the requirement to enter into such an agreement been waived by the President because of a national security interest?

c. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of assisting long-range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities?

3. Economic Support Fund Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic and political stability? To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of Part I of the FAA?

YES
YES

b. FAA Sec. 531(e). Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes?

NO

c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

N/A

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5C(3) - STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

Listed below are the statutory items which normally will be covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation, or covered in the agreement by imposing limits on certain uses of funds.

These items are arranged under the general headings of (A) Procurement, (B) Construction, and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. PROCUREMENT

1. FAA Sec. 602(a). Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed? YES
2. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or determined under delegation from him? YES
3. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S., will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company? YES
4. FAA Sec. 604(e). If non-U.S. procurement of agricultural commodity or product thereof is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? (Exception where commodity financed could not reasonably be procured in U.S.) N/A

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5. FAA Sec. 604(g). Will construction or engineering services be procured from firms of advanced developing countries which are otherwise eligible under Code 941 and which have attained a competitive capability in international markets in one of these areas? (Exception for those countries which receive direct economic assistance under the FAA and permit United States firms to compete for construction or engineering services financed from assistance programs of these countries.) NO
6. FAA Sec. 603. Is the shipping excluded from compliance with the requirement in section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates? NOT ALL. FOR CERTAIN SHIPMENTS (E.G., BREAK BULK FROM MIAMI: USAID/EL SALVADOR HAS A BLANKET WAIVER FOR NON AVAILABILITY OF US FLAG CARRIERS THROUGH MID-1990.
7. FAA Sec. 621(a). If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished by private enterprise on a contract basis to the fullest extent practicable? Will the facilities and resources of other Federal agencies be utilized, when they are particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs? YES
8. International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974. If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will U.S. carriers be used to the extent such service is available? YES
9. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 504. If the U.S. Government is a party to a contract for procurement, does the contract contain a provision authorizing termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States? YES

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10. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 524. If assistance is for consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, are contract expenditures a matter of public record and available for public inspection (unless otherwise provided by law or Executive order)? YI
11. Trade Act Sec. 5164 (as interpreted by conference report), amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2. Does the project use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, subassemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate? YES
YES
12. FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Secs. 507, 509. Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars to meet the cost of contractual and other services. N/A
13. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? NO
14. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the assistance utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise? YES

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B. CONSTRUCTION

1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If capital (e.g., construction) project, will U.S. engineering and professional services be used? YES
2. FAA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable? YES
3. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million (except for productive enterprises in Egypt that were described in the CP), or does assistance have the express approval of Congress? N/A

C. OTHER RESTRICTIONS

1. FAA Sec. 122(b). If development loan repayable in dollars, is interest rate at least 2 percent per annum during a grace period which is not to exceed ten years, and at least 3 percent per annum thereafter? N/A
2. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights? N/A
3. FAA Sec. 620(h). Do arrangements exist to insure that United States foreign aid is not used in a manner which, contrary to the best interests of the United States, promotes or assists the foreign aid projects or activities of the Communist-bloc countries? YES

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4. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:
- a. FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1990 Appropriations Act under heading "Population, DA," and Secs. 525, 535. YES
(1) To pay for performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions; (2) to pay for performance of involuntary sterilization as method of family planning, or to coerce or provide financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilization; (3) to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or part, to methods or the performance of abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning; or (4) to lobby for abortion?
 - b. FAA Sec. 483. To make reimbursements, in the form of cash payments, to persons whose illicit drug crops are eradicated? YES
 - c. FAA Sec. 620(a). To compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized property, except to compensate foreign nationals in accordance with a land reform program certified by the President? YES
 - d. FAA Sec. 660. To provide training, advice, or any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs? YES
 - e. FAA Sec. 662. For CIA activities? YES
 - f. FAA Sec. 636(i). For purchase, sale, long-term lease, exchange or guaranty of the sale of motor vehicles manufactured outside U.S., unless a waiver is obtained? YES
 - g. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 503. To pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for prior or current military personnel? YES
 - h. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 505. To pay U.N. assessments, arrearages or dues? YES

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- i. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 506. YES
To carry out provisions of FAA section 209(d) (transfer of FAA funds to multilateral organizations for lending)?
- j. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 510. YES
To finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology?
- k. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 511. YES
For the purpose of aiding the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- l. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 516; State Authorization Sec. 109. YES
To be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress, to influence in any way the outcome of a political election in the United States, or for any publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by Congress?
5. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 574. YES
Will any A.I.D. contract and solicitation, and subcontract entered into under such contract, include a clause requiring that U.S. marine insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for marine insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate?
6. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 582. YES
Will any assistance be provided to any foreign government (including any instrumentality or agency thereof), foreign person, or United States person in exchange for that foreign government or person undertaking any action which is, if carried out by the United States Government, a United States official or employee, expressly prohibited by a provision of United States law?

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3(A)2 - NONPROJECT ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

The criteria listed in Part A are applicable generally to FAA funds, and should be used irrespective of the program's funding source. In Part B a distinction is made between the criteria applicable to Economic Support Fund assistance and the criteria applicable to Development Assistance. Selection of the criteria will depend on the funding source for the program.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR NONPROJECT ASSISTANCE

N/A - THIS IS PROJECT ASSISTANCE

1. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 523: FAA Sec. 634A. Describe how authorization and appropriations committees of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project.
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?
3. FAA Sec. 209. Is assistance more efficiently and effectively provided through regional or multilateral organizations? If so, why is assistance not so provided? Information and conclusions on whether assistance will encourage developing countries to cooperate in regional development programs.

c. 56

4. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions on whether assistance will encourage efforts of the country to:
(a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture, and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.
5. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusions on how assistance will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).
6. FAA Sec. 121(d). If assistance is being furnished under the Sahel Development Program, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of A.I.D. funds?

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR NONPROJECT ASSISTANCE

1. Nonproject Criteria for Economic Support Fund
 - a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic and political stability? To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of Part I of the FAA?
 - b. FAA Sec. 531(e). Will assistance under this chapter be used for military or paramilitary activities?

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c. FAA Sec. 531(d). Will ESF funds made available for commodity import programs or other program assistance be used to generate local currencies? If so, will at least 50 percent of such local currencies be available to support activities consistent with the objectives of FAA sections 103 through 106?

d. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

e. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund," and Sec. 592. If assistance is in the form of a cash transfer: (a) Are all such cash payments to be maintained by the country in a separate account and not to be commingled with any other funds? (b) Will all local currencies that may be generated with funds provided as a cash transfer to such a country also be deposited in a special account, and has A.I.D. entered into an agreement with that government setting forth the amount of the local currencies to be generated, the terms and conditions under which they are to be used, and the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits and disbursements? (c) Will all such local currencies also be used in accordance with FAA Section 609, which requires such local currencies to be made available to the U.S. government as the U.S. determines necessary for the requirements of the U.S. Government, and which requires the remainder to be used for programs agreed to by the U.S. Government to carry out the purposes for which new funds authorized by the FAA would themselves be available? (d) Has Congress received prior notification providing in detail how the funds will be used, including the U.S. interests that will be served by the assistance, and, as appropriate, the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by the cash transfer assistance?

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2. Nonproject Criteria for Development Assistance

a. FAA Secs. 102(a), 111, 113, 281(a).

Extent to which activity will: (1) effectively involve the poor in development, by expanding access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (2) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (3) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (4) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (5) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

b. FAA Secs. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 120-21. Is assistance being made available (include only applicable paragraph which corresponds to source of funds used; if more than one fund source is used for assistance, include relevant paragraph for each fund source):

(1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so (a) extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, account shall be taken of the needs of small farmers, and extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions shall be made; (b) extent to which assistance is used in coordination with efforts carried out

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under Sec. 104 to help improve nutrition of the people of developing countries through encouragement of increased production of crops with greater nutritional value; improvement of planning, research, and education with respect to nutrition, particularly with reference to improvement and expanded use of indigenously produced foodstuffs; and the undertaking of pilot or demonstration programs explicitly addressing the problem of malnutrition of poor and vulnerable people; and (c) extent to which activity increases national food security by improving food policies and management and by strengthening national food reserves, with particular concern for the needs of the poor, through measures encouraging domestic production, building national food reserves, expanding available storage facilities, reducing post harvest food losses, and improving food distribution.

(2) [104] for population planning under Sec. 104(b) or health under Sec. 104(c); if so, extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost, integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems, and other modes of community outreach.

(3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, (a) extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, and strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development; and (b) extent to which assistance provides advanced education

and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities.

(4) [106] for energy, private voluntary organizations, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:

(i)(a) concerned with data collection and analysis, the training of skilled personnel, research on and development of suitable energy sources, and pilot projects to test new methods of energy production; and
(b) facilitative of research on and development and use of small-scale, decentralized, renewable energy sources for rural areas, emphasizing development of energy resources which are environmentally acceptable and require minimum capital investment;

(ii) concerned with technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

(iii) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

(iv) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster and programs of disaster preparedness;

(v) for special development problems, and to enable proper utilization of infrastructure and related projects funded with earlier U.S. assistance;

(vi) for urban development, especially small, labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems for small producers, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

(5) [120-21] for the Sahelian region; if so, (a) extent to which there is international coordination in planning and implementation; participation and support by African countries and organizations in determining development priorities; and a long-term, multidonor development plan which calls for equitable burden-sharing with other donors; (b) has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of projects funds (dollars or local currency generated therefrom)?

DRAFTER:GC/LP:EHonnold:3/20/90:2169J

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PROJECT 519-0373

COMPONENT I ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT	FX	LC	TOTAL
PROJECT DIRECTOR	48,000		48,000
LOCAL COORDINATOR		29,400	29,400
SECRETARY (US)	14,160		14,160
LOCAL SECRETARY		8,250	8,250
PROJECT DIRECTOR (4 TRIPS)	9,900		9,900
PER DIEM (8 DAYS/TRIP)	5,152		5,152
POSTAGE & TELEPHONE (US/LOCAL)	1,455	3,395	4,850
OVERHEAD	41,817		41,817
OFFICE RENT		6,930	6,930
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	4,800		4,800
OFFICE FURNITURE	800		800
STATIONERY		2,270	2,270
TOTAL	126,084	50,245	176,329
COMPONENT II CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION			
LOCAL LECTURES (60/YEAR AT \$40)		11,160	11,160
DOMESTIC TRAVEL		6,136	6,136
PER-DIEM		4,354	4,354
VIDEO-RECORDING		2,285	2,285
TOTAL	0	23,935	23,935
COMPONENT III INTERNATIONAL LECTURES			
2 ROUND TRIP TICKETS	11,770		11,770
3 DAYS IN S.S. AT \$77	5,886		5,886
DOMESTIC TRANSPORTATION		1,860	1,860
PER DIEM (INTERNATIONAL)	2,136		2,136
EDITING & PRINTINGS		13,660	13,660
VIDEO-RECORDINGS		2,180	2,180
HONORARIA	7,200		7,200
TOTAL	26,992	17,700	44,692
COMPONENT IV LAW RELATED EDUCATION			
CONSULTANT SERVICES	1,200		1,200
ROUND TRIP TICKET	800		800
PER DIEM (5 DAYS AT \$80)	400		400
NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS		5,550	5,550
3 PUBLICATIONS/YEAR 25,000 COPIES		56,000	56,000
RADIO PROGRAM FOR ENTIRE COUNTRY		56,600	56,600
TICKETS TO VISIT BAR ASSOC. (3/YEAR)	10,800		10,800
PER DIEM (10 DAYS @ \$127)	12,700		12,700
INSURANCE (LIFE & MEDICAL)	1,285		1,285
TOTAL	27,185	118,150	145,335

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COMPONENT V AUDITS/EVALUATIONS			
AUDITS		12,000	12,000
EVALUATIONS	32,000		32,000
	32,000	12,000	44,000
COMPONENT VI CONTINGENCIES/INFLATION			
CONTINGENCIES	31,636	14,558	46,195
INFLATION	13,660	5,854	19,514
	45,296	20,412	65,709
PROJECT TOTAL	257,557	242,442	500,000

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FEDERATION OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS OF EL SALVADOR

Dr. Salvador Alberto Urrutia López
Dr. José Domingo Méndez
Dr. José Ernesto Figueroa Alvarez

President
General Secretary
Information and
Cultural Affairs
Secretary.
Advisor and Studies
Secretary
Finance and Social
Activities Secretary

Dr. Ricardo Francisco Alfaro Sandoval
Dr. Francisco Antonio Castro Rodriguez

ASOC. DE ABOGADOS AHUACHAPAN

Dr. Rafael Morán Castaneda
Lic. Angela del Carmen Torres de Alberto
Lic. David Salvador Luna Ibarra

ASOC. DE ABOGADOS DE NUEVA SAN SALVADOR

Lic. Alvaro Antonio Ibarra
Dr. David Salvador Castro Acuña

ASOC. DE ABOGADOS DE ORIENTE

Dr. Manuel Efraín Colato Urquilla
Dr. Ovidio Bonilla Flores

ASOC. DE ABOGADOS DE OCCIDENTE

Dr. José Adalberto Bolaños
Dr. Mario Castaneda Valencia
Dr. Mauricio Amaya Monroy

ASOC. DE ABOGADOS DE SONSONATE

Dr. Facundo de Jesús Ruiz Rodas
Dr. Carlos Alexis Portillo Alvarez
Dr. Luis Felipe Lemus Magaña

ASOC. DE ABOGADOS DE EL SALVADOR

Dr. José Belarmino Jaime
Dr. José Francisco Murcia Flores

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS JURIDICOS

Dr. Ricardo Novoa Arcinegas
Dr. Carlos Ramón Dávila

CIRCULO DE ABOGADOS SALVADOREÑOS

Dr. Noel Fermán
Dr. Salvador Nelson García Córdova

DIARIO OFICIAL

Director: RICARDO MARTELL CAMINOS.

Subdirector: LUIS FELIPE MARTINEZ.

TOMO Nº 216 | San Salvador, Miércoles 19 de Julio de 1967 | NUMERO 131

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Art. 2.—La Federación tiene por fin propiciar la armonía y la acción conjunta de las asociaciones que la forman, así como fortalecer los sentimientos de amistad, cooperación y solidaridad entre los miembros de dichas entidades, todo con miras a la unidad y defensa del gremio, el desarrollo cada vez más amplio de la cultura jurídica del país y la elevación del prestigio del foro nacional.

Art. 3.—Atendiendo a los fines señalados, son atribuciones de la Federación:

- a) Velar por la buena administración de justicia, la efectividad de la carrera judicial y el correcto ejercicio de la profesión;
- b) Abogar por la promulgación de nuevas leyes y la reforma de las vigentes, cuando ello fuere necesario;
- c) Auspiciar la adopción de un Código de Ética Profesional;
- d) Fomentar el desarrollo de actividades culturales y de investigación científica en el campo del derecho y materias afines;
- e) Intervenir en eventos científicos o culturales cuya importancia lo amerite;
- f) Acudir en defensa de los intereses del foro y, cuando el caso lo amerite, en la de sus miembros;
- g) Propiciar el acercamiento y la cooperación con entidades extranjeras similares, especialmente con las de Centro América;
- h) Propugnar la superación de la enseñanza universitaria en El Salvador;
- i) En general, emplear todos los medios lícitos a su alcance para el cumplimiento de sus fines.

Art. 4.—Son principios básicos de la Federación la igualdad de sus miembros y el respeto a su autonomía.

Gobierno de la Federación

Art. 5.—El Gobierno de la Federación lo ejercerán:

- a) la Asamblea General; y
- b) la Junta Directiva.

De la Asamblea General

Art. 6.—La Asamblea General estará constituida por siete delegados de cada asociación federada; y será presidida por el Presidente de la Junta Directiva de la Federación. Habrá número igual de delegados suplentes.

Dichos delegados durarán en sus funciones un año. En caso de ausencia renuncia o cualquier otro impedimento de un propietario la vacante será cubierta por un suplente.

Art. 7.—Los suplentes para ocupar la vacante que menciona el artículo anterior, deberán ser llamados por los demás representantes que integran su delegación y entre los que a esa fecha aparecieren designados como tales.

Art. 8.—La Asamblea General se reunirá ordinariamente cada seis meses y extraordinariamente cuando así lo dispusiere la Junta Directiva o lo solicite cualquiera de las asociaciones federadas.

Art. 9.—Las convocatorias se harán con quince días de anticipación por medio de circular escrita.

Art. 10.—El quórum constitutivo de la Asamblea General lo forman las tres quintas partes de los delegados que la integran si representan la mayoría de las asociaciones federadas, salvo el caso en que sea necesaria la concurrencia de delegados de todas las asociaciones, para los efectos del Art. 28. Para las resoluciones en el primer caso, bastará la mayoría de votos.

ESTATUTOS DE LA FEDERACION DE ASOCIACIONES DE ABOGADOS DE EL SALVADOR

De la Federación y sus Fines

Art. 1.—La "Asociación de Abogados de El Salvador", la "Asociación de Abogados de Oriente", el "Centro de Estudios Jurídicos", el "Círculo de Abogados Salvadoreños" y la "Sociedad de Abogados de Occidente" constituyen la "FEDERACION DE ASOCIACIONES DE ABOGADOS DE EL SALVADOR", la cual es una entidad distinta de las asociaciones que la forman y su domicilio es la ciudad de San Salvador.

Disposición Especial

Art. 28.—Se necesita del voto unánime de todas las asociaciones miembros de la Federación para que haya resolución en los casos o materias siguientes:

- a) Reforma de los presentes Estatutos;
- b) Admisión de nuevos miembros de la Federación;
- c) Establecimiento de contribuciones, sean estas ordinarias o extraordinarias;
- d) Disolución de la Federación y liquidación de sus bienes;
- e) Pronunciamientos y dictámenes de la Federación de cualquier índole; y
- f) Decidir los puntos que serán sometidos al conocimiento de la Convención.

Disposiciones Generales

Art. 29.—La representación judicial y extrajudicial de la Federación, corresponderá al Presidente.

Art. 30.—El Presidente de la Federación, en caso de empate tendrá doble voto.

Art. 31.—Formarán el patrimonio de la Federación:

- a) Los bienes de cualquier clase que adquiera o que se le adjudiquen;
- b) Las rentas y productos de sus bienes;
- c) Las cuotas que paguen sus miembros; y
- d) Los donativos que a cualquier título se le hicieren.

Art. 32.—La Federación es una entidad apolítica; en consecuencia, se prohíbe a sus miembros promover controversias en el seno de la misma y solicitar acuerdos o determinaciones que directamente puedan relacionarse con la política militante.

Art. 33.—La Federación, por resolución adoptada por la Asamblea General conforme a los presentes Estatutos, podrá formar parte con otras entidades similares de países hermanos de Centro América, de una organización superior federativa.

Art. 34.—En caso de disolución, practicada que fuere la liquidación, los bienes y fondos remanentes pasarán a ser distribuidos por iguales partes entre las asociaciones federadas o entre quienes determine la misma Asamblea General que acuerde la disolución y liquidación de la Federación.

II.—DISPOSICIONES TRANSITORIAS.— a) Los representantes acreditados para integrar la primera Junta Directiva, tomarán posesión de sus cargos este día y su periodo de un año comenzará a contarse desde esta fecha. b) Se faculta al Presidente de la Federación, o al que haga sus veces, para que hagan las gestiones necesarias para obtener la personería jurídica de esta entidad.

Acuerdo N° 1044. Palacio Nacional:

San Salvador, 23 de junio de 1967.

Vistos los anteriores Estatutos de la "Federación de Sociedades de Abogados de El Salvador", fundada en esta ciudad, compuestos de 34 artículos; y no encontrando en ellos ninguna disposición contraria a las leyes del país, al orden público ni a las buenas costumbres, de conformidad con el Art. 513 del Código Civil, el Poder Ejecutivo ACUERDA: aprobarlos en todas sus partes, confiriendo a dicha Entidad el carácter de persona jurídica. —Comuníquese. (Rubricado por el señor Presidente). El Ministro del Interior, ARIAS.

(Recibo de la Colecturía N° 6941).

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COMPARACION DE FINES DE LOS DIFERENTES GRENIOS DE ABOGADOS

ORGANIZACION	Fortalecer los vínculos entre sus socios.	Fortalecer los vínculos con asociaciones similares.	Desarrollar sin límite de la cultura jurídica de sus socios.	Protección de los intereses del grupo.	Estudiar y dictaminar sobre asuntos jurídicos y sociales de interés público.	Fomentar la dignificación de la profesión.	Adaptar principios de ética como norma de conducta para ejercer la profesión.	Cooperar con el Poder Judicial y el Poder Ejecutivo.	Lograr un mayor desarrollo de las Ciencias Jurídicas	
Ordre de Avocats El Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
Asociación de Abogados de El Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Sociedad de Abogados de Occidente	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Sociedad de Abogados de Oriente	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Círculo de Abogados Salvadoreños	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Centro de Estudios Jurídicos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Sociedad de Abogados de Nueva San Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Asociación de Abogados de Sonsonate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Asociación de Abogados de Ahuehuetlán	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Asociación de Asociaciones de Abogados de El Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
DECLARAR EL FIN	90%	30%	90%	80%	50%	80%	20%	30%	10%	

Organización y Métodos
Poder Judicial y Poder Ejecutivo.

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Interpretación: En forma vertical se determina para cada fin, el porcentaje de organización que lo incluyen en sus estatutos. De esta manera se puede deducir hacia donde orientan su interés y si existen objetivos comunes entre las diferentes organizaciones.

En forma horizontal se obtiene para cada organización, el porcentaje de fines que cumple; determinándose de esta manera que organizaciones tienen un mayor número de fines a cumplir (y su relación porcentual).

Observaciones: Partiendo de la definición que da el Código de Trabajo en el Artículo 209, un Sindicato de Gremio es el formado por trabajadores que ejercen una misma profesión, arte, oficio o especialidad. Por lo general este tipo de asociaciones se forman para defender los intereses de sus miembros, facilitar el intercambio de información al interior ó para obtener mejores condiciones económicas, sociales, prestigio, etc.

Los Gremios de Abogados analizados en este trabajo a través de sus estatutos, se mantienen dentro del marco antes señalado, ya que resulta muy notorio y que al comparar los fines de las diferentes organizaciones se destacan aquellos orientados a la protección y fortalecimiento de los socios y los que buscan mayor prestigio para la profesión (fines de este tipo están presentes en un 80 á 90% de los Gremios analizados).

Parece haber una gran coincidencia en cuanto a definir cuales son los principales objetivos a lograr, esto podría facilitar la integración de los Gremios.

S O C I O S O R G A N I Z A C I O N	1) SON MIEMBROS ACTIVOS TODOS AQUELLOS ABOGADOS QUE:				2) MIEMBROS HONORARIOS			3) MIEMBROS CO-RESPONDIENTES	4) SOCIOS FUNDADORES.
	Subscriben el acto de fundación.	Aparecen en el acto como Representados	Solicitan su ingreso por escrito.	Obtienen su Ingreso con anterioridad a los Estatutos.	Personas de méritos sobresalientes, de cualquier nacionalidad sean abogados o no.	Abogados de méritos sobresalientes.	Personas con dotes sobresalientes ó servicios y lealtades a la Asociación.	Abogados de cualquier nacionalidad, residentes fuera del país, designados por la Junta de Gobierno ó Directiva.	Los que suscribieron el acto de Constitución de la Sociedad.
COLEGIO DE ABOGADOS DE EL SALVADOR	—	—	—		—			—	
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE EL SALVADOR.	—	—	—		—			—	
SOCIEDAD DE ABOGADOS DE OCCIDENTE	—	—	—					—	
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE ORIENTE	—	—	—	—				—	
CIRCULO DE ABOGADOS SALVADOREÑOS		—	—			—		—	
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS JURIDICOS			—			—			
SOCIEDAD DE ABOGADOS DE NUEVA SAN SALVADOR	—		—						—
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE SONSONATE			—						—
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE AMANCHAPAN.	—		—		—		—		—
PORCENTAJE	100 %				60 %			30%	30%

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INTERPRETACION: Se determinarán 4 clases de socios: Activos, Honorarios, Correspondientes y Fundadores. Los socios Activos y Honorarios presentan varias sub-clases.

Los porcentajes de participación se presentan sobre las 4 clases principales de socios.

EJEMPLO: Para que una Organización tenga participación en la clase "Miembros Activos", debe aparecer por lo menos en una de las 4 sub-clases. Como todos tienen participación en al menos una sub-clase el porcentaje de Organizaciones con miembros activos es del 100%.

En el análisis de los Estatutos se identifican 4 clases generales de socios, que emmarcan los distintos tipos de personas que pueden ser miembros del Gremio.

MIEMBROS ACTIVOS: Por la naturaleza de la Organización, en este grupo se encuentran únicamente quienes ejercen la profesión de abogado, participando en un 100% de las Organizaciones. Su ingreso al Gremio puede ser de la forma siguiente:

- Abogados que han suscrito el acta de fundación.
- Los que aparecen en el acta como representados.
- Los que solicitan su ingreso por escrito.
- Quienes han obtenido su ingreso con anterioridad a los Estatutos.

MIEMBROS HONORARIOS: Se acepta en el 60% de las Organizaciones a los Abogados y un 40% acepta de otras profesiones. Siendo requisito indispensable en ambos casos que la persona tenga méritos sobresalientes.

MIEMBROS CORRESPONDIENTES: Abogados de cualquier nacionalidad, residentes fuera del país y designados por la Junta Directiva. Son aceptados por un 30% de las Organizaciones.

SOCIOS FUNDADORES: Para dar una categoría especial a quienes iniciaron el Gremio son aceptados por un 30% de las Organizaciones.

Para determinar la posible integración de una Reserva, para un Instituto de previsión social, hay que tomar en cuenta cuales de las cuatro clases generales de socios pagan una cuota fija, si es posible aumentarles el monto de pago ó solicitar una cuota extraordinaria.

Otra posibilidad para aumentar los ingresos de fondos sería aceptar como una nueva clase de socios a los estudiantes.

de Derecho.

También hay que establecer el monto de la cuota que cada Gremio debe aportar para establecer la Reserva.

Que repercusiones puede tener un plan de este tipo:

- * Aumentar las cuotas establecidas puede dar origen al retiro de socios activos que no estén de acuerdo con el aumento; ya que un Instituto de previsión social es un plan a mediano plazo y muchas personas desconfían de este tipo de planes, no les gusta participar o no tienen la capacidad económica para cubrir una nueva cuota.
- * Aumentar la cantidad de socios, implica también el aumento de los servicios que presta la Asociación, la mayor disposición de ingresos podrá diluirse en hacer ampliaciones y mejoras en las propiedades y en los sistemas de servicio que el Gremio posee.
- * Hay que determinar la solvencia económica de cada Gremio para ver si están en la posibilidad real de contribuir a establecer un fondo de Reserva.

OBSERVACIONES:

- * Se necesita un mayor grado de integración y cooperación entre los distintos Gremios para el manejo del fondo común.
- * Sería conveniente la unificación de todas las Asociaciones a través de la Federación de Asociaciones de Abogados para facilitar su acción conjunta en la realización de los objetivos comunes.

ORLICACIONES DE LOS SOCIOS

<p>OBLIGACION</p> <p>ORGANIZACION</p>	<p>Contribuir al buen nombre y desarrollo progresivo de la Asociación.</p>	<p>Concurrir a las sesiones de la junta general o hacerse representar por otro miembro activo.</p>	<p>Desempeñar los trabajos que en relación a los fines de la Asociación les encomienda la Junta General.</p>	<p>Cooperar en la fiel observancia de los estatutos de la Asociación y de las disposiciones legalmente emitidas.</p>	<p>Pagar la cuota de ingreso y las cuotas mensuales establecidas, así como las cuotas extraordinarias.</p>	<p>Mantener actualizada la dirección de su residencia. Dar Aviso cuando haya de ausentarse temporal o definitivamente del País.</p>	<p>Trabajar por la superación y defensa del Grado de Abogados y la dignificación de su profesión.</p>	<p>0</p>
Colegio de Abogados de El Salvador	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----		70%
Asociación de Abogados de El Salvador	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		85%
Sociedad de Abogados de Occidente		-----						15%
Asociación de Abogados de Oriente		-----	-----		-----	-----		60%
Círculo de Abogados Salvadoreños		-----			-----			15%
Centro de Estudios Jurídicos		-----						15%
Sociedad de Abogados de Nueva San Salvador		-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	70%
Asociación de Abogados de Sonsonate	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----			70%
Asociación de Abogados de Nuschepán	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----			70%
Porcentaje	40%	80%	60%	40%	70%	30%	10%	70%

Interpretación:

En forma vertical se especifica las obligaciones que cumplen cada una de las organizaciones, determinándose al final el porcentaje global de cumplimiento.

En forma horizontal se define que organizaciones tienen un mayor número de obligaciones para sus socios. (y su relación porcentual).

Ejemplo: " Contribuir al buen nombre y desarrollo progresivo de la Asociación " es una obligación exigida por el 40% de las asociaciones.

Observaciones:

Se detallan las principales obligaciones en base al porcentaje de participación en los estatutos de cada asociación:

* Concurrir a las sesiones de Junta General (80%)

*Pagar las cuotas establecidas y las extraordinarias (70%)

* Desempeñar a cabalidad los trabajos que se les encomiende (60%).

NOTA: Se obtendría una mejor comparación al analizar los reglamentos de cada organización.

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DERECHOS ORGANIZACION	Interviene en las deliberaciones de las Juntas Generales, emitir su voto y proponer indicaciones para el desarrollo de los trabajos.	Exige el estricto cumplimiento de sus deberes a la Junta de Gobierno, los Comités y los Grupos de Trabajo (especiales).	Participar, sin restricción alguna en las actividades culturales de la Asociación.	Recordar al recargo en los cuotes, los Centros Sociales que funda la Asociación y asistir gratuitamente a los actos públicos que organice.	Cumplir los deberes en la Junta General y en la Junta de Gobierno.	Visitar la biblioteca de la Asociación y hacer uso de las locales de trabajo.	Recibir gratuitamente las publicaciones periódicas que emita la Asociación.	Poder concurrir a los debates (extraordinarios) de la Junta Directiva o de la Junta General.	Renunciar a la Asociación siempre que existiere alguna otra asociación.	Dar apoyo de la Asociación en asuntos legales y profesionales.	Dar apoyo para la publicación de sus obras.	c/o
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE EL SALVADOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE ORIENTE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS JURIDICOS	NO APARECE	EN LOS ESTATUTOS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
ESCUELA DE ABOGADOS SALVADORENSES	NO APARECE	EN LOS ESTATUTOS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
COLEGIO DE ABOGADOS DE EL SALVADOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
SOCIEDAD DE ABOGADOS DE OCCIDENTE	NO APARECE	EN LOS ESTATUTOS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
SOCIEDAD DE ABOGADOS DE NUEVA SAN SALVADOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE SENSIVATE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE AMALQUIPAN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	005
PORCENTAJE:	100%	30%	60%	30%	60%	90%	90%	75%	75%	30%	15%	

INTERPRETACION: En forma vertical se especifican los derechos de los socios en cada una de las organizaciones y se determina el porcentaje de Organizaciones que cumplen con cada derecho en particular para sus asociados.

Horizontalmente se define qué organizaciones tienen una mayor cantidad de derechos para sus miembros.

EJEMPLO: Intervenir en las deliberaciones de Junta General es un derecho aceptado por todos los Gremios.

OBSERVACIONES: Sólo 6 organizaciones presentan en sus Estatutos los derechos de que gozan los miembros, por lo cual en este cuadro 6 = 100%

Para un mejor análisis hay que consultar los respectivos reglamentos.

Según Nóminas hasta 8 de Abril de 1987		Asociados	
Abogados y Notarios	1,482	Abogados y Notarios	349
Solo Abogados	268	Solo Abogados	28
		En 2 Entidades	34
		Fuera de nómi- nas de Abogados o Notarios	17
TOTAL	1,750	TOTAL	394

RELACIONES		
Abogados y notarios		1,750
Asociados reales - 1360	=	20.57%
No Asociados - 1389	=	79.43%

NOTA: No se ha tomado en cuenta el número de socios del Centro de Estudios Jurídicos, porque no se nos proporcionó.

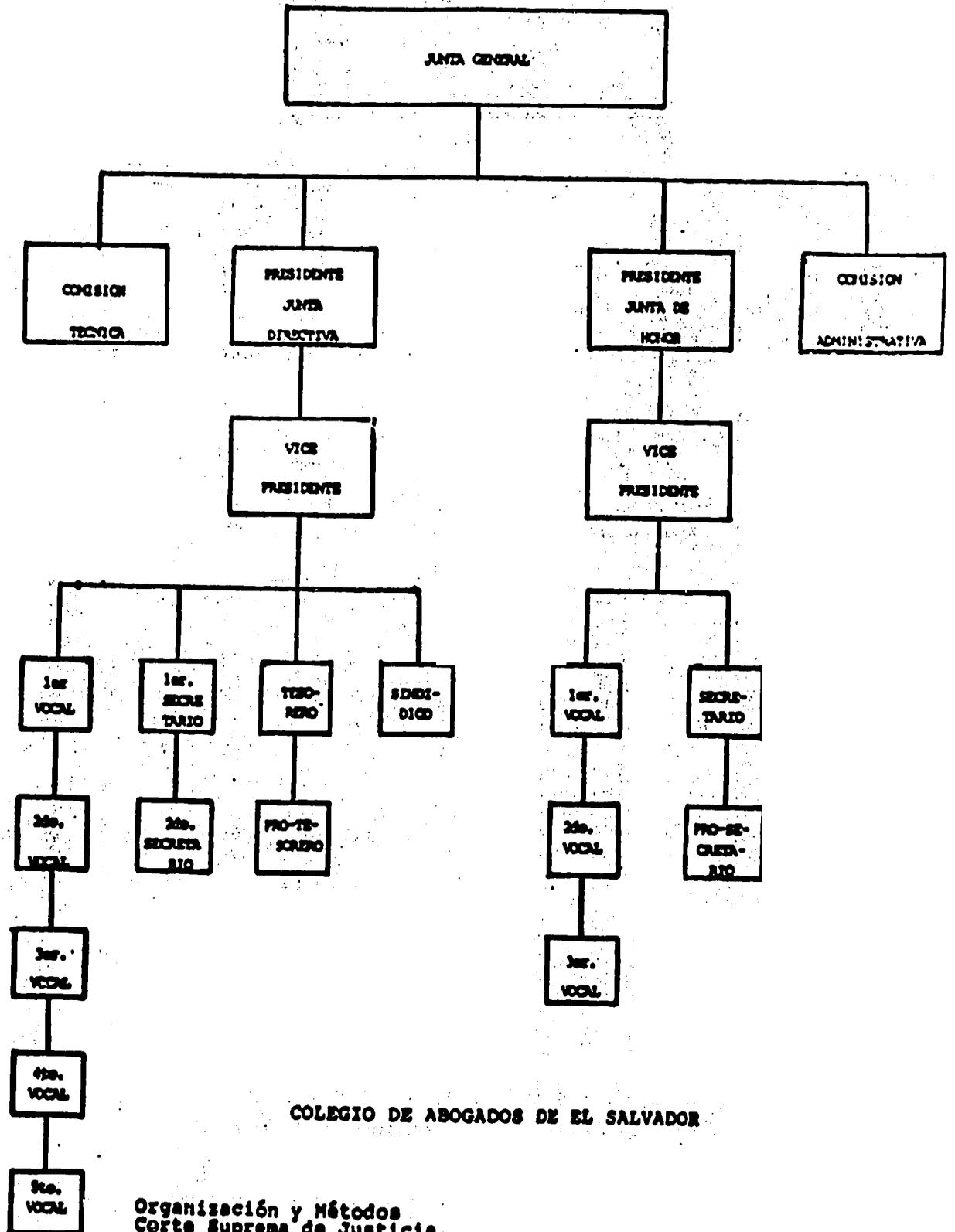
NUMERO Y DISTRIBUCION DE LOS ASOCIADOS					
ENTIDAD	Numero	Aboga- dos y Nota- rios.	Solo Aboga- dos.	En 2 Entida- des.	Fuera nó- mina Abog- do o No- tario.
1- Asociación de Abogados de El Salvador	138	135	9	13	11
2- Sociedad de Abogados de Occidente	53	44	7	2	2
3- Asociación de Abogados de Oriente	68	56	3	1	1
4- Círculo de Abogados Salvadoreños	37	37	0	7	0
5- Centro de Estudios Jurídicos	---	---	--	--	--
6- Sociedad de Abogados de Nueva San Sal- vador	51	44	6	8	1
7- Asociación de Abogados de Escuintla	25	21	3	0	1
8- Asociación de Abogados de Amacigán "Dr. José Antonio Guillén Crocín"	13	12	0	0	1
TOTALES	394	349	28	34	17

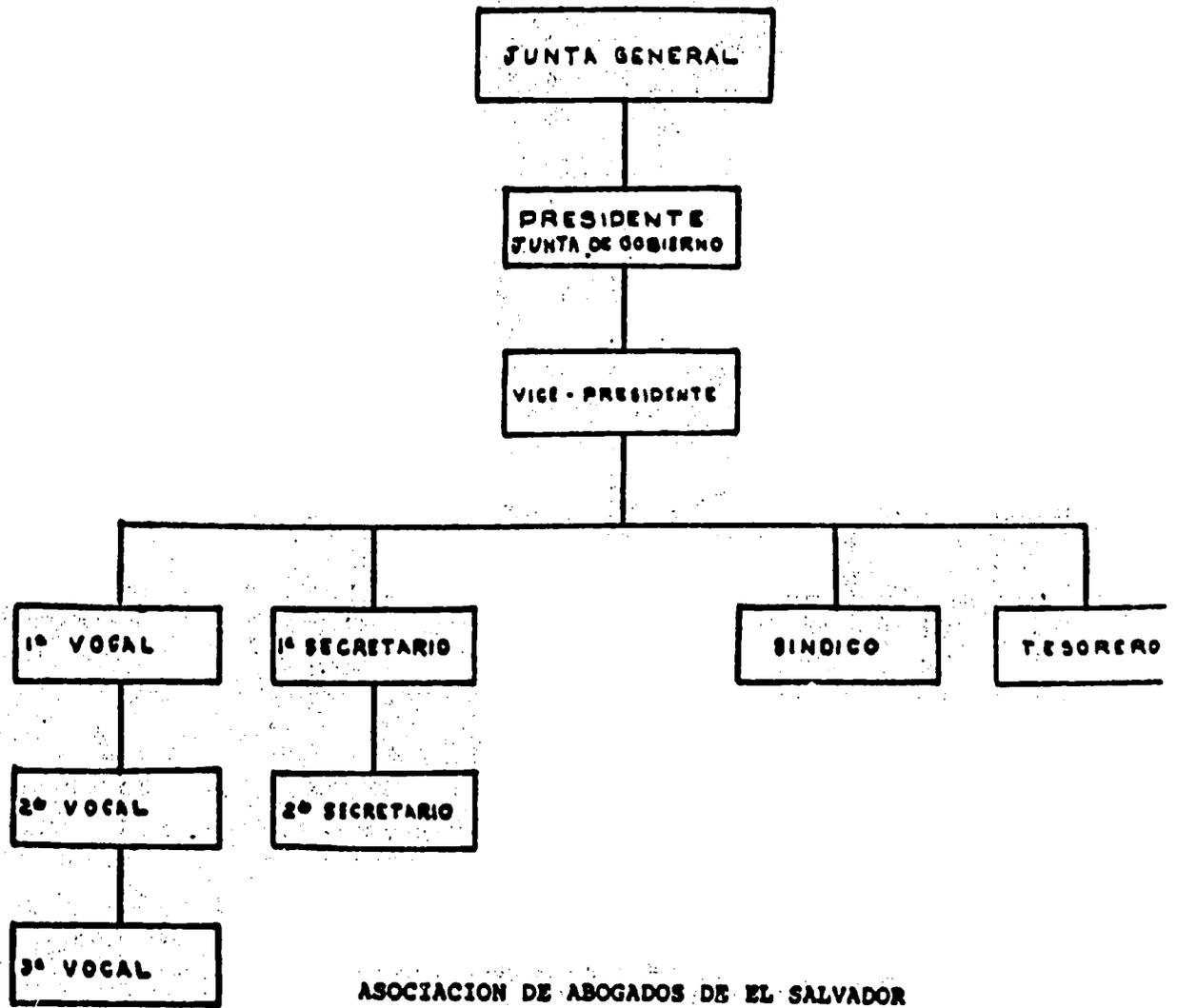
FECHAS EN QUE SE CONFIRIO CARACTER DE
PERSONA JURIDICA A LOS ENTES DE ABOGADOS

Dr. J. E. Quijano

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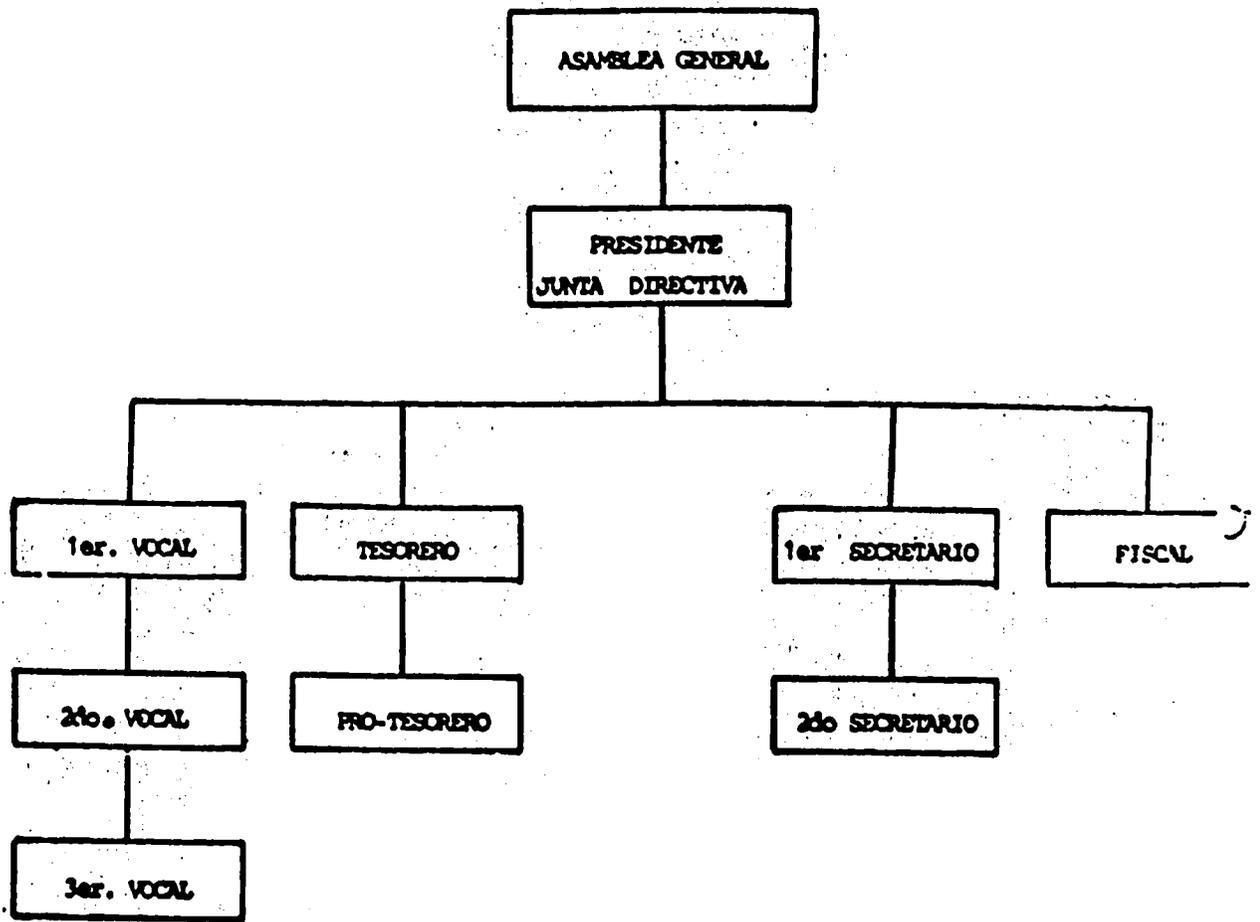
DENOMINACION	FECHA
A.- ENTIDADES DE PRIMER GRADO	
1.- Colegio de Abogados de El Salvador	17 de Enero de 1938
2.- Asociación de Abogados de El Salvador	8 de Noviembre de 1951
3.- Sociedad de Abogados de Occidente	19 de Noviembre de 1951
4.- Asociación de Abogados de Oriente	12 de Mayo de 1953
5.- Círculo de Abogados Salvadoreños	19 de Mayo de 1960
6.- Centro de Estudios Jurídicos	9 de Febrero de 1967
7.- Sociedad de Abogados de Nueva San Salvador	30 de Agosto de 1976
8.- Asociación de Abogados de Sonsonate	26 de Agosto de 1981
9.- Asociación de Abogados de Ahuachapán	2 de Marzo de 1983
" Dr. José Antonio Guillén Chacón "	
B.- ENTIDADES DE SEGUNDO GRADO	
1.- Federación de Asociaciones de Abogados de El Salvador	23 de Junio de 1967





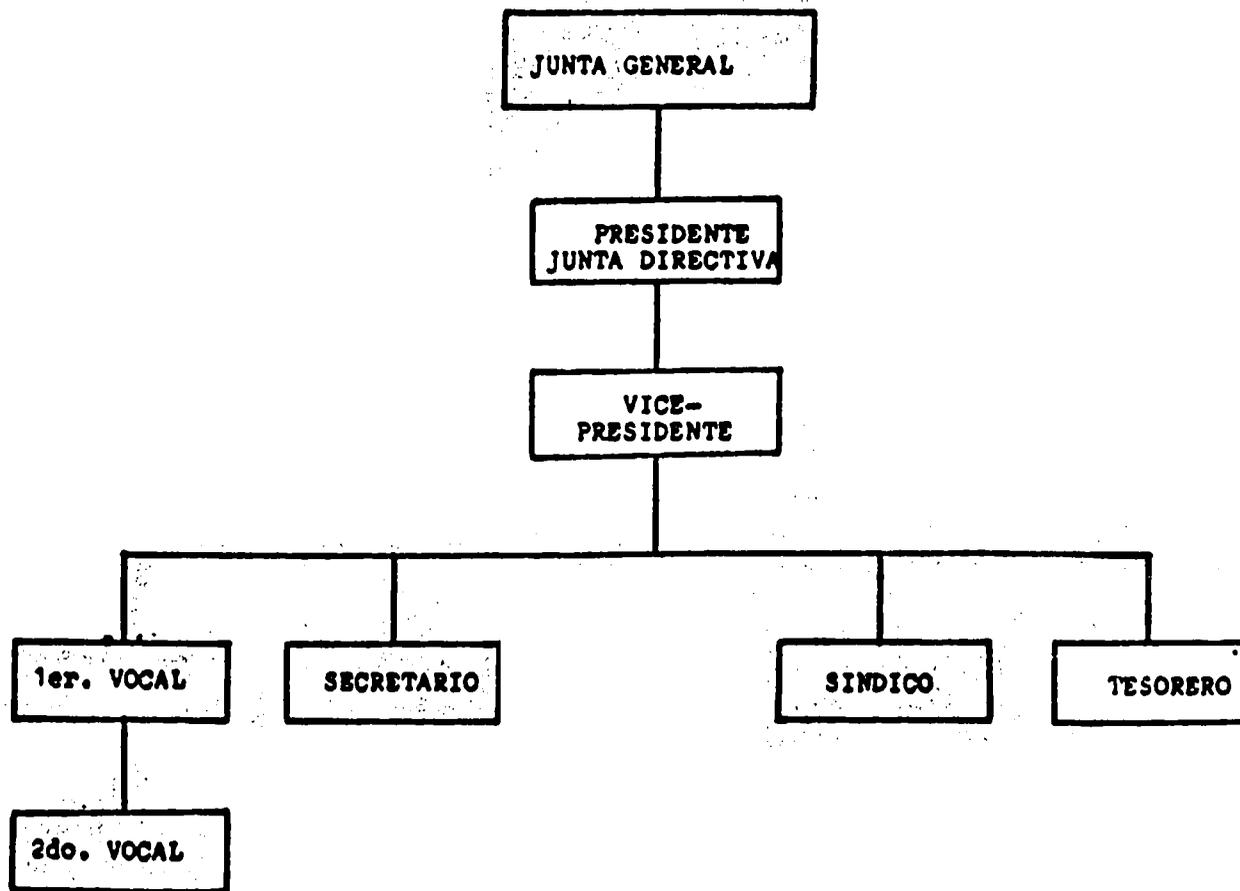
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE EL SALVADOR

Organización y Métodos
Corte Suprema de Justicia.



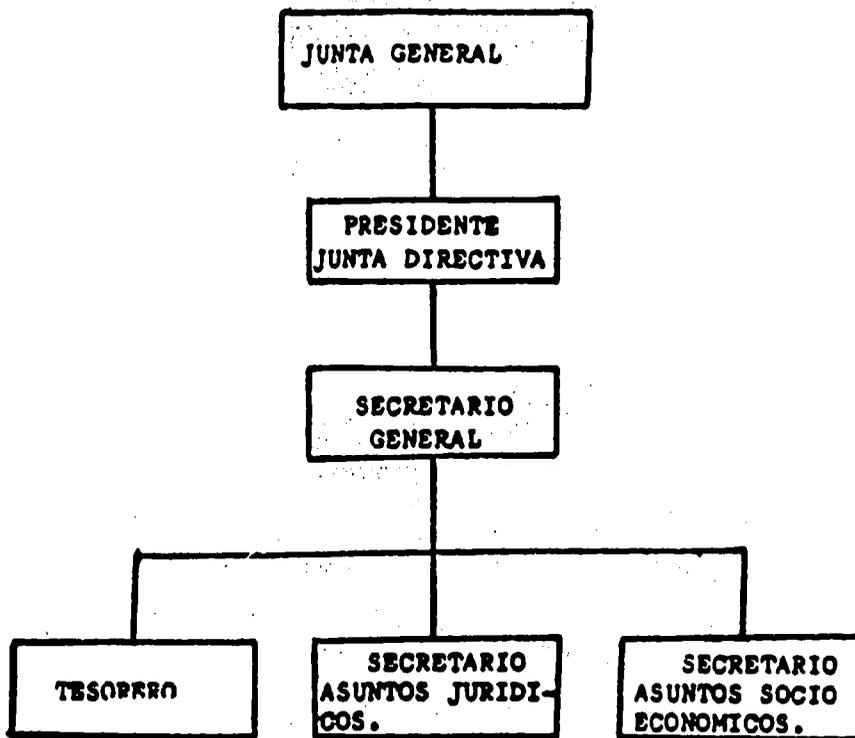
SOCIEDAD DE ABOGADOS DE OCCIDENTE

**Organización y Métodos
Corte Suprema de Justicia.**



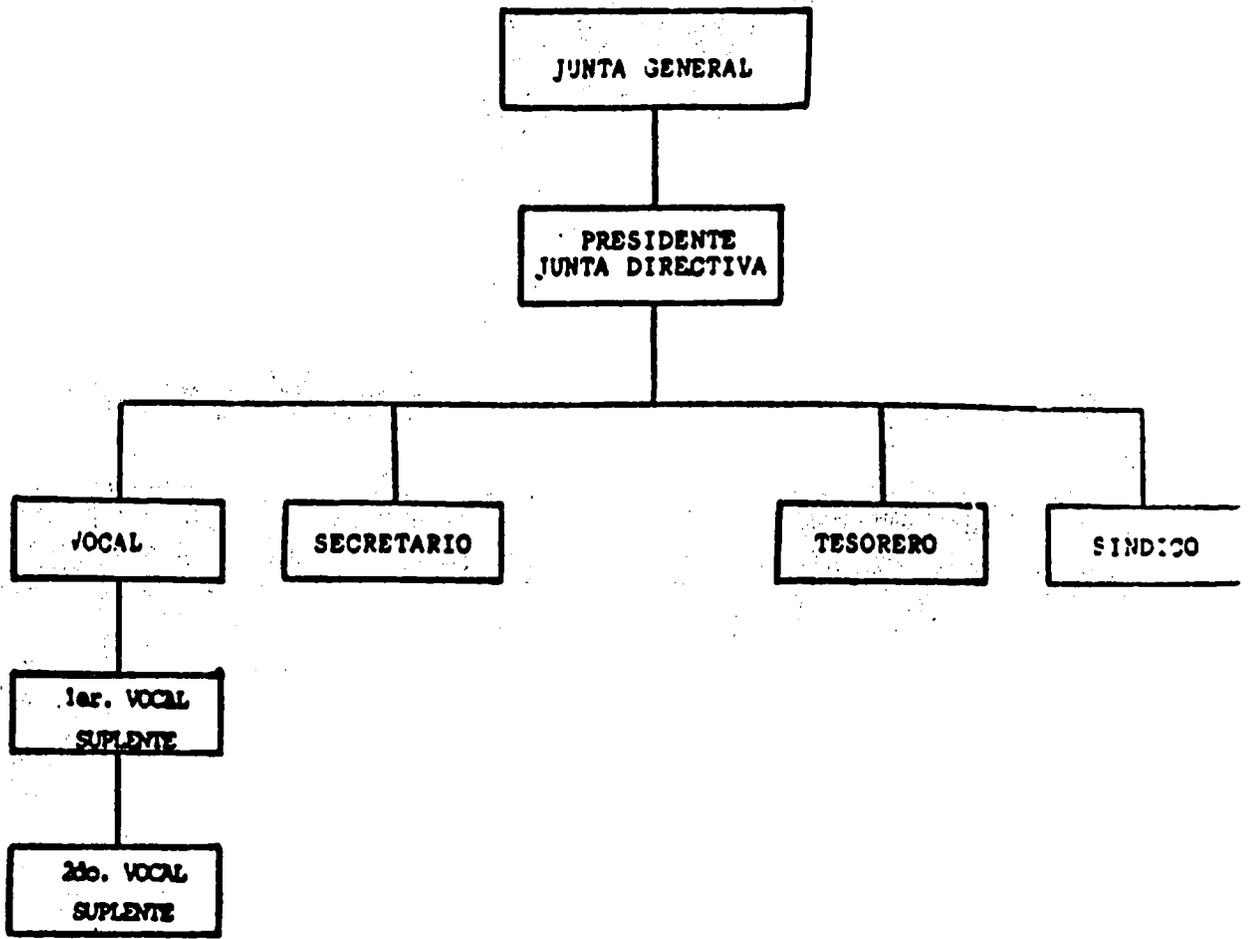
ASOCIACION DE ABOGADOS DE ORIENTE

**Organización y Métodos
Corte Suprema de Justicia.**



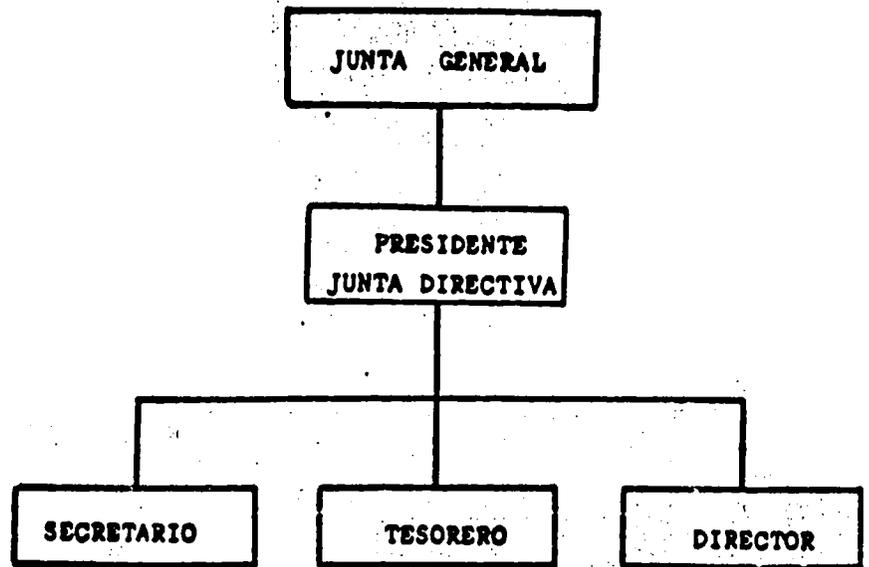
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS JURIDICOS

**Organización y Métodos
Corte Suprema de Justicia.**



SOCIEDAD DE ABOGADOS DE NUEVA SAN SALVADOR

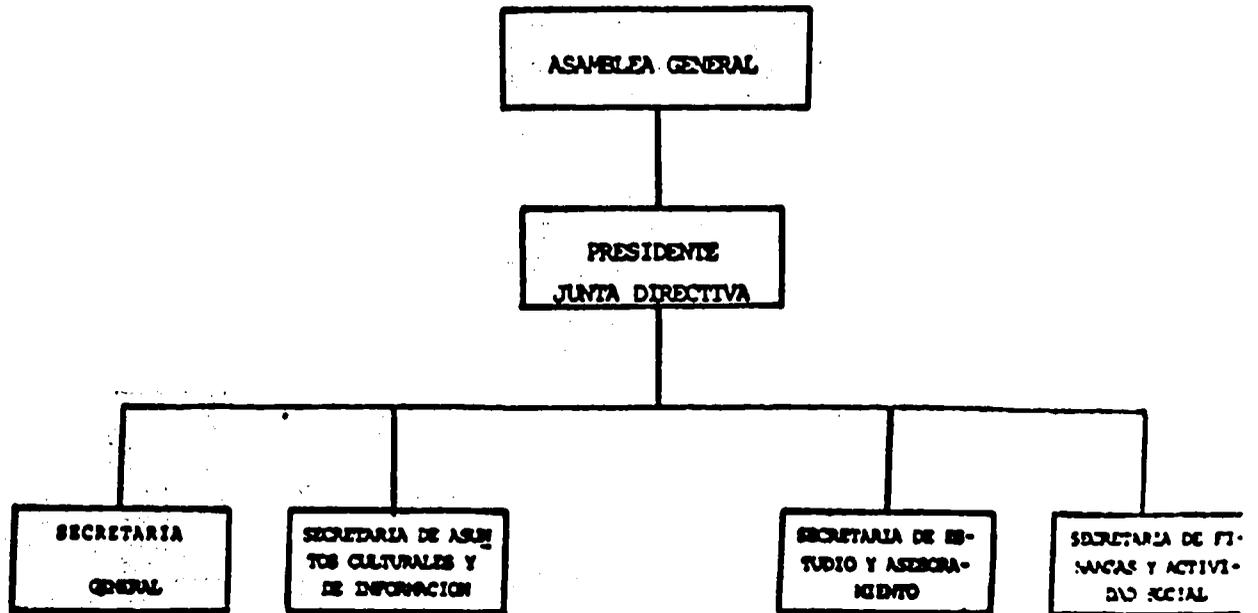
**Organización y Métodos
Corte Suprema de Justicia**



SOCIEDAD DE ABOGADOS DE AHUACHAPAN

**Organización y Métodos
Corte Suprema de Justicia.**

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FEDERACION DE ASOCIACIONES DE EL SALVADOR

Organización y Métodos
Corte Suprema de Justicia

HOJA DE SEÑALAMIENTO DE PRIORIDADES

En la Convención Nacional de Abogados celebrada por la Federación de Asociaciones de Abogados de El Salvador, los días 26, 27 y 28 de marzo de 1987, la Mesa Número Uno que conoció el tema: "El Abogado: Su superación científica y técnica; su seguridad social y su compromiso con la comunidad", - aprobó por unanimidad lo siguiente:

- Promover la Fundación de Escuelas post-universitarias e Institutos de investigación para intensificar y profundizar el estudio de las distintas disciplinas jurídicas.
- Procurar un sistema de información práctica de normas de Derecho nacional y extranjero utilizados con muchísima frecuencia.
- Creación de bibliotecas ^{li}especializadas.
- Implantación de programas de actualización en materia de reforma legislativa, judicial, etc.
- La creación de un centro de informática
- La edición de publicaciones especializadas
- Estimular la producción científica a través de concursos.
- Capacitación a nivel internacional a través de participación en congresos, reuniones u otros con ponencias.
- Planes de becas para estudios de corta duración y becas para la formación de futuros Abogados en áreas especializadas del Derecho.
- La creación o fortalecimiento (D.G.U.P.) de los organismos encargados de velar porque la enseñanza privada del Derecho se rija por estrictos cánones académicos.
- Que las facultades de Derecho realicen los esfuerzos necesarios para superar sus niveles académicos.

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**ENCUESTA DE OPINION SOBRE LAS NECESIDADES
DE LAS ASOCIACIONES DE ABOGADOS**

Este cuestionario tiene por objeto conocer las necesidades que actualmente atraviesan estas entidades gremiales con el proposito de buscar alternativas de solucion a los problemas que se identifiquen con sus respuestas a este cuestionario. Por lo que anticipadamente agradecemos su colaboracion y sinceridad en la informacion que nos proporcione.

1. Esta Ud. afiliado a alguna asociacion de abogados?

1. ___ Si A cual pertenece? _____

Por que eligio esta asociacion? _____

2. ___ No Por que no lo ha hecho? _____

2. A que atribuye Ud. el hecho de que exista poco interes por afiliarse?

A continuacion se presenta una lista de causas. Coloque el numero uno a la causa que ud considere mas importante y asi sucesivamente adjudique los numeros en el orden de importancia.

- a. ___ Falta de campanas divulgativas
- b. ___ No se prestan servicios a los asociados.
- c. ___ No se prestan servicios a la comunidad.
- d. ___ Las asociaciones solo realizan actividades sociales.
- e. ___ No se imparten conferencias, seminarios o eventos similares.
- f. ___ No hay incentivos para los miembros.
- g. ___ Las cuotas son muy elevadas.
- h. ___ Los colegas no disponen de tiempo para reunirse periodicamente.

Otros: _____

3. Cuales son actualmente las necesidades mas apremiantes del gremio? (Ver indicacion de la pregunta anterior).

- a. ___ Falta de local propio para reunirse.
- b. ___ Falta de biblioteca.
- c. ___ Son pocos los miembros afiliados
- d. ___ Las cuotas son muy bajas.
- e. ___ Los afiliados no cumplen oportunamente con sus obligaciones economicas.
- f. ___ Los afiliados no cumplen con otras obligaciones de la asociacion.
- g. ___ Falta de elaboracion y publicacion de articulos y revistas especializadas.
- h. ___ No hay imprenta o equipo de apoyo para el trabajo de la asociacion.
- i. ___ No se llevan a cabo conferencias, seminarios u otras actividades similares.
- j. ___ No existe colaboracion para cubrir en parte servicios basicos a los afiliados tales como: prestaciones medico-hospitalarios, de consumo (cooperativas, gastos funerarios, etc).
- k. ___ No hay estimulos para los miembros.
- l. ___ No hay centros recreativos.

Otros: _____

4. La asociacion a la cual Ud. pertenece presta algun servicio a la comunidad?

1. ___ Si Que tipo de Servicio? _____

2. ___ No Por que? _____

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- Celebración periódica de congresos, jornadas, seminarios, mesas redondas, panel foros jurídicos a nivel nacional - para mejorar la formación profesional de sus integrantes.
- Las organizaciones de Abogados, dentro de los límites - de sus posibilidades, deben organizar ciclos de conferen - cias sobre terrenos jurídicos en las ciudades alejadas - de la capital del país con el objeto que los abogados que habitan en esos centros de población puedan mejorar su - cultura jurídica.

Como una muestra de opinión que será utilizada por la Comi - sión Revisora de la legislación Salvadoreña, en los trabajos - que efectúa tendientes a lograr la superación del gremio de abo - gados, ruégole atentamente colocar en las casillas los números que a su juicio correspondan, de acuerdo a las prioridades que las actividades apuntadas le merezcan.

Dr. José Ernesto Criollo
Secretario Ejecutivo

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