

# El Salvador

A Country Profile



May 1980

Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

# El Salvador



802469 1-76 (541404)  
Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 13°20' and 14°10'  
Scale 1:1,300,000  
Boundary representation is  
not necessarily authoritative

- Railroad
- Road
- ✈ Airport

EL SALVADOR: A COUNTRY PROFILE

prepared for

The Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance  
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation  
Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20523

by

Evaluation Technologies, Inc.  
Arlington, Virginia  
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The profile on El Salvador is one in a series designed to provide baseline country data in support of the planning, analysis and relief operations of the Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Content, scope and sources have evolved over the course of the last three years, and no doubt will continue to do so. The relatively narrow focus is intentional. To avoid redundancy, some topics one might expect to find in a "country profile" are not covered here.

If the information provided can also be useful to others in the disaster assistance and development communities, so much the better. Every effort is made to obtain current, reliable data; unfortunately it is not possible to issue updates as fast as changes would warrant. A cautionary note, therefore, to the reader: statistics are indicators at best, and if names and numbers matter, the bibliography will point to a current source.

We invite your comments and corrections. Address these and other queries to OFDA, AID, as given above.

January 1981

OFDA COUNTRY PROFILES: JANUARY 1981

AFRICA

Cape Verde  
Chad  
Djibouti  
East Africa Regional Profile\*  
Ethiopia  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger  
Sahel Transportation Survey  
Senegal  
Somalia  
Uganda  
Upper Volta  
Zaire

ASIA

Bangladesh  
Burma  
India  
Indonesia  
Malaysia  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Regional Profile  
Dominican Republic  
Haiti

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia  
Chile  
Ecuador  
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Guatemala  
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NEAR EAST

Turkey

SOUTH PACIFIC

Fiji  
Tonga  
Western Samoa

INDIAN OCEAN

Island Countries of the  
Indian Ocean

TO:

COUNTRY PROFILE USER Dear \_\_\_\_\_

Please use this form to note any changes, additions, corrections or suggestions you think would update and improve this country profile. Since our aim is to make these profiles as relevant as possible, your critique is essential and very much wanted. Return comments to Lucy Drobot, OFDA Country Profiles, Room 1262A.

NAME/OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC	COMMENTS

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1. General Information1.1 Geographic Codes

AID	519
State region	ARA

1.2 Country Names

Official	Republic of El Salvador
Local	El Salvador
Short	El Salvador

1.3 Calendar and Holidays

New Year's Day	January 1
Holy Week	*
Labor Day	May 1
San Salvador Feasts	August 3-5
Independence Day	September 15
Columbus Day	October 12
All Souls Day	November 2
First Cry for Independence	November 5
Christmas Day	December 25

\* variable dates

Fiscal year: calendar year

1.4 Currency (January 1981)

Colones 2.50 = US \$1.00  
100 centavos = 1 colon

1.5 Time Zones

EST - 1; GMT - 6

1.6 US Mission and Staff (January 1981)

Embassy of the United States  
 1230, 25 Avenida Norte  
 APO Miami 34023  
 San Salvador  
 Tel: 26-7100

Ambassador  
 Deputy Chief of Mission  
 Economic/Commercial Section  
 Political Section  
 Labor Officer  
 Consul, Consular Section  
 Administrative Section  
 Regional Security Officer  
 Agricultural Section

Agency for International Development  
 Public Affairs Officer

Robert E. White  
 J. Mark Dion  
 William Wood  
 William H. Hallman  
 Robert A. Millsbaugh  
 Patricia Lasbury  
 E. Lloyd Davis  
 Anthony J. Walters  
 Harry C. Bryan (resident in  
 Guatemala)  
 Peter W. Askin  
 Howard A. Lane

1.7 Sister Cities

Nueva San Salvador (Santa Tecla)  
 San Miguel  
 San Salvador  
 Santa Ana

La Mirada, CA  
 New Milford, CT  
 Hollywood, FL  
 Miramar, FL  
 Santa Ana, CA

1.8 Host Mission and Staff in US (January 1981)

Embassy of the Republic of El Salvador  
 2308 California St. NW  
 Washington, DC 20008  
 Tel: C05-3480, 3481, and 3482

Ambassador  
 Minister-Counselor  
 Minister - Counselor  
 Minister - Counselor  
 First Secretary  
 Armed Forces Attache  
 Asst. Armed Forces Attache

Francisco Aquino  
 Roberto Jimenez Ortiz  
 Mauricio Gonzalez, D.  
 Benjamin Vides Deneke  
 Antonio Bernabe Cerritos M.  
 Adolfo Blandon, Lt. Col.  
 Jose Ricardo Canizalez, Lt. Col.

### 1.9 Treaties and Agreements

Agricultural Commodities Agreement  
Reciprocal Customs  
Privileges for Foreign Service Personnel  
Economic and Technical Cooperation  
Investment Guaranties  
Peace Corps  
Telecommunication Agreement

### 1.10 International Organization Memberships

Central American Common Market (CACM), FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, IWC-International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, SELA, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO.

### 1.11 Travel and Visa Information

Passport or proof of citizenship (passport, birth certificate, I.D. card) required. Tourist card issued on arrival; not required if entering on valid passport. Passport required enroute overland to Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Check Embassy/Consulate for specific requirements.

Yellow fever immunization required for individuals over 6 months of age arriving from infected area. Smallpox vaccination required for individuals over one year of age arriving from a country any part of which is infected. Malaria suppressants are recommended.

### 1.12 Ethnic and Sociocultural Groups

93% of the population are mestizo (mixed Spanish-Indian ancestry); 5% Indian; 2% white (concentrated around San Salvador). Most of the Indians are descended from the Pipil tribes who inhabited almost two-thirds of the country before the Spanish came. The Pipil are of Mexican origin, while another important Indian group, the Lenca, are an offshoot of the early Mayas. Almost all the Indians have become fully integrated into the modern culture and only a small number retain their native way of life.

### 1.13 Languages

Spanish is the official language and is spoken by almost everyone, including most Indians. Some Indians in the southwest also speak Nahuatl, the Pipil language, but its use is diminishing.

### 1.14 Religions

Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion. Separation of church and state is guaranteed by the constitution, and there is complete freedom of worship.

### 1.15 Education and Literacy

Primary education is free and compulsory; secondary education is free but not compulsory. Literacy rate: 50% in urban areas, 30% in rural areas.

## 2. Government

### 2.1 National Government

Under the Constitution of January 1962, the president is elected by direct popular vote for a term of 5 years and may not immediately succeed himself. The president appoints a cabinet of 10 members to assist with executive duties. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, Legislative Assembly, composed of 52 deputies, each elected for a 2-year term by direct popular vote on the basis of proportional representation. The judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court, whose 9 members are chosen by the Legislative Assembly to serve for 3 years, and several lower courts.

Although the Constitution provides for a democratic form of government, in reality the country is ruled by the military and an oligarchy of a few wealthy families. In recent years the military regime has come under harsh attack from liberal opposition who have charged the government with repressive measures and with perpetuating economic inequality. In 1978 opposition began to take more radical forms as leftist guerrillas staged a series of kidnappings and assassinations. On October 15, 1979 units of the Armed Forces overthrew President Romero, proclaiming that they had acted to "restore constitutional order." The new government, a 5-member junta composed of two army colonels and three civilians, received initial support from most quarters; however, new violence erupted as the junta attempted to control guerrilla activity. Decrees nationalizing banking, some industry and foreign commerce, and the announcement of an agrarian reform bill have met opposition from conservative landowners and businessmen who oppose any reform, as well as from leftists who view it as too little, too late.

### 2.2 Regional Organization

The country is divided into 14 departments which are grouped into three longitudinal regions. The regions are used for convenience in defining general areas but serve no official purpose. Each department has a governor and deputy governor appointed by the executive and who are responsible to the Minister of the Interior. The governor keeps the ministry informed of the local situation and supervises activities of the municipalities.

Local authority in each municipality is vested in a municipal council, which is composed of a mayor (alcalde), a legal representative (sindico), and from two to twelve councilmen (regidores), all elected for four-year terms by popular vote. The number of regidores is determined by the size of the municipality's population, although the national government supplies most of the communities basic services, the municipalities provide what supplementary services their resources permit.

### Departments and Capitals by Region

#### Eastern

Santa Ana	-	Santa Ana
Sonsonate	-	Sonsonate
Ahuachapan	-	Ahuachapan

#### Central

San Salvador	-	San Salvador
La Paz	-	Zacatecoluca
La Libertad	-	Santa Tecla
Chalatenango	-	Chalatenango
Cuscatlan	-	Cojutepeque
Cabanas	-	Sensuntepeque
San Vicente	-	San Vicente

#### Western

San Miguel	-	San Miguel
Usulután	-	Usulután
La Unión	-	La Unión
Morazan	-	San Francisco

### 2.3 Major Governmental Figures (January 1981)

Mbr., Ruling Junta.....	Avalos Navarrete, Jose Ramon, Dr.
Mbr., Ruling Junta.....	Duarte Fuentes, Jose Napoleon
Mbr., Ruling Junta.....	Gutierrez, Jaime Abdul, Col.
Mbr., Ruling Junta.....	Majano Ramos, Adolfo Arnoldo, Col.
Mbr., Ruling Junta.....	Morales Ehrlich, Jose Antonio
Min. of Agriculture.....	Vacant
Min. of Defense & Public Security.....	Garcia Merino, Jose Guillermo, Col.

Major Governmental Figures con't.

Min. of Economy.....Diaz Salazar, Guillermo  
 Min. of Education.....Duarte, Carlos Aquilino  
 Min. of Foreign Affairs.....Chavez Mena, Fidel  
 Min. of Foreign Trade (Acting)....Diaz Salazar, Guillermo  
 Min. of Interior.....Hernandez Delgado, Jose Ovidio  
 Min. of Justice.....Solano, Mario Antonio  
 Min. of Labor.....Samayoa, Julio Alfredo  
 Min. of Planning &  
     Economic Coordination.....Vieytez, Atilio  
 Min. of the Presidency.....Alvergue, Pablo Mauricio  
 Min. of Public Health.....Giron Flores, Rodolfo, Dr.  
 Min. of Public Works.....Morales Guillen, Jorge Alberto  
 Min. of Treasury.....Tenorio, Jorge Eduardo  
 Attorney General.....Guevara Lacayo, Guillermo Antonio

2.4 Current Status (1980)

In January the entire Cabinet resigned after the junta refused to negotiate with leftists. The guerrillas immediately escalated the violence which included occupation of the Panamanian and Spanish Embassies, and burning cotton meant for export. Right-wing extremists, opposed to any reform measures, have also sought to oust the junta through two abortive coup attempts. The junta has managed to retain control for the present. However, due to the volatile situation, check with Embassy/Desk Officer for most up-to-date information.

### 3. Disaster Preparedness

#### 3.1 Host Disaster Plan

El Salvador has a national disaster plan and an organization to handle disaster emergencies. Although the Reglamento for implementation of the 1976 Law has not yet been decreed, it is being observed in practice. An office and a functional secretary under the National Civil Defense Committee is located in the Centro de Estudios Building at the Armed Forces Headquarters (Estado Mayor), Km. #5, Santa Tecla Road. This building also contains an Emergency Operations Center, and can be contacted as follows:

National Civil Defense Coordinating Committee  
(NCDCC): 21-8075  
Coordinator, National Emergency Committee  
NDCC, Col. Ricardo A. Castellanos: 23-7382/23-7294

This headquarters maintains maps, inventory lists, personnel lists, emergency contacts, and is responsible for developing advance requirements (such as locating and securing agreement for emergency use of buildings, stadiums, etc.) and for maintaining selected emergency equipment in readiness.

The NDCC Emergency Operations Center in the Centro de Estudios is capable of handling any emergency coordination requirement on a 24-hour basis. It is equipped with self-contained sleeping and sanitary accommodations, emergency telephone and other communication connections, maps, and other such requirements.

The GOES NDCC has responsibility for the following functions:

- Survey of damage and assessment of needs
- Food
- Water
- Health
- Relief supplies
- Coordination with local government, voluntary agencies,  
US Embassy, and International organizations
- Records and reporting
- Logistics and transportation
- Infrastructure
- Communications
- Security

### 3.2 NDCC Emergency Operations

The initial general emergency operations scenario for the GOES is as follows:

#### Chairman of the National Emergency Committee (Minister of the Interior):

Alerts Executive Secretary, National Civil Defense Committee, to activate National Civil Defense Coordination Center (Operations Room, Study Center Building, Armed Forces Headquarters, Km. 5, Santa Tecla Road).

Convokes immediate meeting of National Disaster Emergency Committee at the National Civil Defense Coordination Center; Committee comprised of:

Minister of Interior, Chairman  
Minister of Defense and Public Security  
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock  
Minister of Public Health  
Minister of Public Works

Declares state of emergency at appropriate level (capital, national regional, departmental, or local)

#### Executive Secretary:

Activates NCDCC Executive Secretarial operations team composed of three military officers, twenty-one civilian technicians.

#### Executive Secretarial:

Orders immediate damage/needs assessment utilizing standby assessment team (2 helicopters, Ilopango; 2 medical doctors, Public Health; 2 engineers, Public Works; 2 agricultural representatives, Min. Ag.).

Alerts (as required) Regional, Departmental, or Municipal Civil Defense Committees.

Alerts Salvadorean Red Cross and Green Cross with preliminary request for emergency feeding/other needs during first 24 hours.

Requests representative from each relevant private agency (Red Cross, Green Cross, CRS, Caritas, Ham Radio Operators, Volunteer Firemen, etc.) to joint group at NCDCC.

Establishes liaison with international donor community including, UNDR0 (through UNDP) and AID/OFDA (through MDRO), bilateral donors.

Establishes required emergency communications operations.

Although not recently revised, there is a comprehensive National Emergency Plan complete with detailed operation scenarios for governmental and private bodies.

### 3.3 Host Resources

If a major disaster strikes, El Salvador is not likely to have sufficient emergency supplies such as tents, blankets, and medicines. In most respects, however, the GOES is organized and prepared to provide emergency feeding for smaller numbers of victims from locally purchased food for a 1-3 day period.

Four GOES officers have received disaster training in the US:

- 1973 Lt. Col. Jose Guillermo Garcia  
Executive Secretary  
Disaster Relief Coordinating Committee  
San Salvador
- 1974 Lt. Col. Antonio Elizondo Gonzalez  
Executive, First Infantry Brigade, and  
Member of the National Emergency Committee  
San Salvador
- 1975 Dr. Moises Elias Bichar  
Director of Metropolitan Health Region  
San Salvador
- 1976 Col. Richardo A. Castellanos  
Assistant Director, National Emergency Committee  
San Salvador

### 3.4 US Plan

In the event of a disaster and at the direction of the Chief of Mission (COM), the MDRO will arrange a meeting of the Mission Disaster Relief Team. Team members are required to assume responsibility for liaison and coordinating assistance as outlined below:

MDRO

Establish immediate contact with GOES Disaster Agency (National Civil Defense Coordinating Committee) to assure timely notice of the occurrence or threat of a disaster.

Upon determination that a disaster exists (1) report occurrence to COM; (2) at direction of COM, offer assistance in surveying damage and assessing requirements; (3) dispatch appropriate Mission personnel such as engineers, technicians, contract officer, medical and paramedical personnel, housing expert, photographer to help make initial on-site survey.

Determine whether the magnitude of the disaster warrants exercise of the Ambassador's disaster relief authority and activation of the Mission Disaster Team, and report findings and recommendations to the COM.

Establish continuing contact with voluntary agencies, non-governmental organizations, international organizations (including the UNDP resident representative and other principal UN agency representatives) and other major donor nations' representatives to obtain data on availability of relief supplies, transportation, and personnel; exchange information; try to reach agreement on priority needs.

Provide daily updates to the COM.

Report to AID/W details on scope of disaster (number of victims, property destruction, crop damage, livestock losses, transportation and survival requirements.); daily situation reports during emergency and initial rehabilitation phases; approval of all disaster-related Mission communications, and any alteration in previously reported requirements.

Medical Services and Shelter and Survival Supplies Representatives

Receive requests from GOES through MDRO.

Evaluate requests against availabilities and disaster assessment.

Recommend action to MDRO; prepare list for cabled request to OFDA and Southcom.

Upon arrival of requested supplies, assist GOES Civil Defense personnel in their rapid distribution to field dispensaries and establish appropriate inventory control.

Communications Representative

Establish Command Communications Center in third floor of the Embassy.

Facilitate establishment of direct radio contact between Mission team assigned to assess disaster damage and Command Center.

If requested by MDRO, provide direct radio contact with GOES Command Center (probably Civil Defense Office).

Food for Peace Representative

Ascertain food availability from Caritas, DIDECO (Ministry of Interior), World Food Program, and Catholic Relief Services; report to MDRO.

Other personnel of the Mission Disaster Relief Team include:

- Engineering representative
- Transportation and logistics, fuel supplies  
and distribution representative
- Rescue and relief assessments/operation representative
- Administrative and reporting staff
- Information representative
- Clerical and typing staff

See El Salvador Mission Disaster Relief Plan, dated April 1979 on file at OFDA in Washington, DC for details on specific duties.

Action with MILGP

US MILGP El Salvador is responsible for the organization and direction of emergency disaster relief operations, assessment, and logistics involving all US Department of Defense resources. Such organization and direction functions under the command of the Senior US Military Representative in country with the approval of the US Ambassador, in concert with this plan and in coordination with the MDRO.

3.5 US Contact List

<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Home Address</u>	<u>Office/Home Telephone</u>
Robert E. White	Ambassador-Chief of Mission		26-7100 x 300/302 [REDACTED]
Peter W. Askin	USAID/ES		26-7100 x 317/318 [REDACTED]
Mark Dion	State Staff		26-7100 x 301 [REDACTED]
E. Lloyd Davis	JAS	[REDACTED]	26-7100 x 250/251 [REDACTED]
Kristin Loken USAID	Food, Water, Distribution Shelter & Supv. Supplies	[REDACTED] to	23-9336 [REDACTED]
Mauricio Sauerbrey CARS	Medical Services	[REDACTED]	24-0118/24-1115 [REDACTED]
Michael Senko GSO	Engineering, Sanit. Elec.	[REDACTED]	26-7100 x 248/249 [REDACTED]
Robert Sogge USAID	Rescue & Relief	[REDACTED]	25-7100 x 371/372 [REDACTED]
Charles Moore ADM	Communications	[REDACTED]	26-7100 x 303 [REDACTED]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Home Address</u>	<u>Office/Home Telephone</u>
Patricia Lasbury CONS	Consular Affairs	[REDACTED]	26-7100 x 273/274
Jesse L. Snyder, USAID	Coordin. Activities Monitoring Overall Action	[REDACTED]	26-7100 x 393/395
Joe Tucker, USAID	Admin. Reporting	[REDACTED]	26-7100 x 392/394
Howard Lane USICA	Information (Press)	[REDACTED]	26-7100 x 210/212
Anthony Spakauskas-	Clerical Typing	[REDACTED]	26-7100 x 255/256

3.6 Official US Vehicle Availability

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Trucks/Carryalls</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Jeeps</u>
State	6	5	
USAID	7	4	5
MILGP	1	4	
DAO		1	1
ICA	1	2	
CARS	2 (P/U)	9 (Cherokees)	3
IAGS	1	1	

### 3.7 US Assessment of In-Country Supplies

Personnel - unless a disaster is of an exceptional magnitude, El Salvador is unlikely to need outside personnel.

Health supplies - the Ministry of Health, along with the Salvadorean Social Security, could provide the general public with emergency service. This of course would be coordinated with the Red Cross which usually takes charge of first aid and rescue operations during states of emergency. CARS has a staff three Salvadoran physicians. Medical supplies are limited.

Water-related equipment and supplies - coordinating their efforts with ANDA, the Red Cross can provide water purification storage and transportation equipment.

Other supplies - CRS/Caritas and DIDECO can be authorized to distribute PL 480 food on an emergency basis. IRA is also required to maintain 30 days supply of basic food grains.

### 3.8 Medical Supplies and Cold Storage

The government agency responsible for medical supplies is Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social, Calle Arce No. 827, San Salvador, Tel: 21-5747. All pharmacies are private and are authorized to import medicines and distribute them. Directions should be in Spanish.

At the national airport there is refrigeration capacity of 15 cubic meters. Two installations in San Salvador, provide refrigeration capacities of 12 and 10 cubic meters. Dry ice is obtainable in large quantities at the Constancia S.A. and in smaller quantities at the Laboratory Division of the Health Ministry.

Most health units in the provinces possess refrigeration capacities at 4°C. However, there is no established system of refrigerated transport for drugs, although the government has plans for this. Dry ice is available and may be used as necessary. In addition, two private agencies have refrigerated transport: Coordinated Caribbean Transport Inc., Edificio La Mascota apto. 3, Third Floor, tel.: 27-0255 (San Salvador) and COMCA (Mundanzas Internacionales), 3, Calle Poniente No. 813, tel.: 22-3280 (San Salvador).

### 3.9 Communications

Telex - CRS can be reached during normal working hours (0800-1625 hours, Monday-Friday; and 0800-1300 hours, Saturday). Call Sign-No. 20122.

Ham Radio - There is a local association called "Amateur Radio Operators Club of El Salvador" who maintain contact with the International Amateur Radio Union (Region No. 2) and the Central America and Panama Federation of amateur radio operators club.

El Salvador operates in the bands of 14100 to 14350 KHZ 20 to 23 1/2 hours GMT. They also use the Latinoamerican Bank at 14100 to 14200 KHZ and the Central American Net in the bank of 2 meters FY.

Citizen Band - The Salvadorean Red Cross maintains a PYE "Radio Paging System" open channel with fourteen branch units in each of the Department capitals; they also have a system that operates from the site of disaster with a repeater system for transmission.

Amateur Radio Operators Club of El Salvador:

President: Dr. Jose Italo Giammattel  
 Address: Avenida Masferrer 610, Col. Escalon  
 Home telephone: 24-2501  
 Office telephone: 25-5121  
 Call letters: YSI-1M

<u>Stations Reached:</u>	<u>Band</u>	<u>Time</u>
Red Panamericana	14130 KHZ	18 Hours GMT
Radio Internacional de Venezuela	14130 KHZ	0100 GMT
Hola Panama	14130 KHZ	0000 GMT
International Net	14130 KHZ	All day
YL International	14333 KHZ	All day
10 & 10 Net	28600 KHZ	All day
Cadena HR	7125 KHZ	12.00 (local)
Red de Emergencia de Centroamerica	2 meters FM	All day

Transmits on 146.34 MHZ

Receive on 146.94 MHZ

Best time to call Europe and Asia 20-13 1/2 GMT

Best time to call Japan and South Pacific - morning local

3.10 Selected Emergency Numbers

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
ANTEL	14
ANDA (water)	22-2222
Airport (Air Ops. Cuscatlan)	24-4455
Airport (Ilopango)	27-2022
CEL (electricity)	22-0855
CAESS (electricity)	23-6710
Centro Sismologico	21-6946
CEPA (port authority)	24-1133
CRS	26-3998/23-3078
Caritas	26-4727
DIDECO	22-7581/22-7246
Green Cross	26-3513
Ham Radio Operators	25-5121/24-2501
NDCC	21-8075/23-7294 23-7382
Police	22-4422/22-7711
Red Cross (Operations Divisions)	21-5586/22-8464
Save the Children	21-6653
UNDP	23-4466 (23-7050 home)
US Embassy	26-7100
WFP	23-4466 x 31
World Vision	26-2056

3.11 US Volags

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Intl/Local Staff</u>	<u>Programs</u>
American Baptist Churches	2/86	Comm; CD; Coops & Loans; Ed; Food Prod & Ag; Med & PH
American National Red Cross	n.a.	Ed; Equip. & Mat Aid; Women
Assemblies of God	2/	Ed
The Carr Foundation	n.a.	Comm.; Med & PH; Nutr; Pop & Fam Serv
Catholic Medical Mission Board	n.a.	Equip & Mat Aid; Med & PH
Catholic Relief Services	2/3	CD; Ed; Equip & Mat Aid; Food Prod & Ag; Med & PH; Nutr; Women
Credit Union National Assoc.	n.a.	Coops & Loans
Direct Relief Foundation	n.a.	Equip & Mat Aid; Med & PH
Episcopal Church of the US	2/4	CD; Food Prod & Ag; Med & PH
Franciscan Fathers	7/39	Comm; CD; Coops & Loans; Ed; Food Prod & Ag.; Med & PH; Women
Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration.	7/	CD; Med & PH; Pop & Fam Serv; Youth
Heifer Project International	n.a.	Food Prod & Ag; Youth
Maryknoll Fathers	9/	CD; Ed; Med & PH; Nutr; SW

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Intl/Local Staff</u>	<u>Programs</u>
Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic	5/	CD; Ed; Med & PH; Nutr; Women
Medical & Surgical Relief Committee	n.a.	Equip & Mat Aid; Med & PH
National Council of Catholic Women	n.a.	Equip & Mat Aid; Women
The Pathfinder Fund	n.a.	Pop & Fam Serv
Salesians of St. John Bosco	35/38	Ed; SW; Youth
Save the Children	1/5	CD
Technoserve	2/5	Food Prod & Ag
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee	n.a.	Comm
VITA	1/	Food Prod & Ag; Ind Dev
Volunteer Development Corps	2/	Coops & Loans
World Vision Relief	n.a.	Ed; SW

Key

Comm	Communications
CD	Community Development
CHP	Construction, Housing, Planning
Coop	Cooperatives, Credit Unions, Loans
Ec & Dev Pl	Economic and Development Planning
Ed	Education
Equip & Mat Aid	Equipment and Material Aid
Food Prod & Ag	Food Production and Agriculture
Ind Dev	Industrial Development
Med & PH	Medicine and Public Health
Nutr	Nutrition
Pop & Fam Serv	Population and Family Services
Pub & Bus Adm	Public and Business Administration
SW	Social Welfare
Women	Women
Youth	Youth

### 3.12 Other Volags

The three major voluntary agencies which have the capacity to contribute on a large scale are as follows:

#### Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

Edificio San Francisco  
40, Piso # 7  
25 Avenida Norte #1198  
Director: K. Anthony Nolan, Tel. 26-3998  
[REDACTED]

#### Caritas de El Salvador

1a. Calle Pte. #3412, Edificio del  
Seminario de San Jose de la Montana  
Director: Daniel Barrera Pineda  
[REDACTED]

#### Cruz Roja Salvadorena

Tel. 22-8464/21-5754, Cable CRUZSALVA  
17 calle Pte. y Ave. Henry Dunnant, Centro de Gobierno  
President: Ricardo J. Lopez  
[REDACTED]  
Relief Director: Mr. Ricardo Ortiz  
Office Tel: 22-8464  
Manager: Oscar Morales

All of these volunteer agencies have vehicles and personnel at the regional level, which they traditionally make available for disaster assessment and relief. In the past, Cruz Roja, Caritas, and CRS have coordinated their assessment and relief efforts. They are included in the GOES National Emergency Committee.

### 3.13 Disaster Types and History

Earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, drought, epidemics.

Summary Disaster History

<u>Disaster</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Victims</u>	<u>DMG (1000)</u>
Border conflict	Honduran border	7/14/69	0	22,000	\$2,500
Earthquake	Jacuapa	5/06/51	1,000	n.a.	n.a.
.	San Salvador region	5/03/65	110	90,582	\$35,000
Equine encephalitis	SW to NW	6/00/69	12	19	\$0
Hurricane	Rio Lempa & SW Coast	9/04/69	2	4,600	\$1,600

4. Population4.1 National Demographic Characteristics

Estimated population mid-1978: 4.3 million  
 Average annual growth rate 1970-77: 2.9%  
 Average density: 205/sq. km.  
 Urban density: 828/sq. km.  
 Urban population: 40% (23% of which is in San Salvador)  
 Age distribution: over 46% of population is under 15 years.

Until the 1960's El Salvador experienced substantial population growth (crude birth rate of about 50/1000). By 1970 it had dropped to 43/1000 and by 1977 to 39/1000; however, growth rates in rural areas are much higher than those in urban areas. The high birth rates over the past several decades and the increasingly lower death rates have led to a progressively younger and more dependent population. The proportion of persons of working age has decreased from 55% in 1950 to 51% in 1975 and the dependency ratio increased from .81 to .97.

Population by Age Groups, 1971 Census

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Male Pop.</u>	<u>Female Pop.</u>
0 - 4	597,307	300,678	296,629
5 - 9	581,597	296,365	285,232
10 - 14	471,787	241,719	230,068
15 - 19	359,588	175,330	184,258
20 - 24	296,212	143,311	152,901
25 - 29	230,125	109,384	120,741
30 - 34	199,711	99,080	100,631
35 - 39	186,109	90,687	95,422
40 - 44	151,115	74,454	76,661
45 - 49	121,771	58,998	62,773
50 - 54	98,286	47,725	50,561
55 - 59	70,009	33,863	36,146
60 - 64	67,924	33,825	34,099
65+	123,107	57,771	65,336
Total	3,554,648	1,763,190	1,791,458

Source: World Bank, Demographic Issues and Prospects of El Salvador, 1979.

#### 4.2 Regional Population

The least densely populated areas are the northernmost parts of the country comprising the departments of the Chalatenango, Morazan, and Cabanas. Urban centers in this area are small and the population is predominately rural. The central zone is a corridor which links the major urban areas of San Salvador, Santa Ana, and San Miguel. Most of El Salvador's coffee is grown in these central highlands, thus attracting a large rural population. The hot coastal area supports 19% of the rural population, primarily by cotton farming.

#### Distribution and Density of Population, 1971 Census

	<u>Area</u> (sq.km.)	<u>Population</u>	<u>Density</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Growth Rate</u> 1950-1971
Ahuachapan	1239.6	178,472	144	3.06
Santa Ana	2023.2	335,853	166	2.44
Sonsonate	1225.8	237,059	193	3.28
Chalatenango	2016.6	172,845	86	2.36
La Libertad	1652.9	285,575	173	3.31
San Salvador	886.1	733,445	828	4.40
Cuscatlan	756.2	152,825	202	2.54
La Paz	1223.6	181,929	149	3.04
Cabanas	1103.5	131,081	119	2.52
San Vicente	1184.0	153,398	130	2.70
Usulután	2130.4	294,497	138	2.87
San Miguel	2077.1	320,602	154	3.03
Morazan	1447.4	156,052	108	2.30
La Union	2074.3	221,015	107	3.39
El Salvador (Total)	21040.8	3,554,648	169	3.14

1/ Population per square kilometer

Source: World Bank, Demographic Issues and Prospects of El Salvador, 1979.

Distribution by Department, 1978  
(per thousand)

Ahuachapan	215.7
Cabanas	151.6
Chalatenango	196.0
Cuscatlan	176.0
La Libertad	345.8
La Paz	216.7
La Union	272.9
Morazan	175.5
Santa Ana	379.7
San Miguel	380.8
San Salvador	856.6
San Vicente	178.2
Sonsonate	287.4
Usulután	349.3

#### 4.3 Urban Areas

El Salvador is characterized by an unusually low urbanization ratio for its level of development. Moreover, a high proportion of the urban population lives in small towns. Consistent with the low level of urbanization, rural to urban migration has not been very great; however, small towns have been growing less rapidly than large towns and the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador has emerged as the dominant urban growth center.

Municipalities with Urban Populations Greater than 5,000 in 1971

<u>Department</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>Rank</u>
Ahuachapan	Ahuachapan	16,334	18
	Atiquizaya	7,276	28
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	98,443	2
	Chalchuapa	18,859	13
	Metopan	8,047	25
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	33,302	7
	Acajutla	10,255	20
	Nahuizalco	5,932	34
	Izalco	8,897	21
	Armenia	8,793	22

Chalatenango	Chalatenango	7,796	26
La Libertad	Nueva San Salvador	36,440	6*
	Quezaltepeque	12,624	19
	La Libertad	8,056	24
	Antigua Cuscatlan	5,009	43*
	Ciudad Arce	6,692	30
San Salvador	San Salvador	335,930	1*
	Mejicanos	55,567	4*
	Soyapango	21,797	9*
	Delgado	43,469	5*
	San Marcos	23,042	8*
	Cuscatancingo	18,797	14*
	Ilopango	19,073	12*
	Ayutuxtepeque	5,843	36*
Aguilares	6,210	32	
Cuscatlan	Cojutepeque	20,010	10
	Suchitoto	5,358	42
La Paz	Zacatecoluca	16,756	17
Cabanas	Sensuntepeque	7,401	27
	Ilobasco	6,736	29
San Vicente	San Vicente	18,458	15
	San Sebastian	5,457	41
Usulután	Usulután	19,783	11
	Jiquilisco	5,585	39
	Jucuapa	6,208	33
	Sanitago de Maria	8,540	23
	Berlin	5,538	40
San Miguel	San Miguel	61,940	3
	Chirilagua	5,897	35
	Chinameca	6,313	31
	El Transito	5,815	37
La Union	La Union	17,193	16
	Santa Rosa de Lima	5,716	38

\* San Salvador Metropolitan Area.

Source: World Bank, Demographic Issues and Prospects, 1979.

## 5. Health, Nutrition, and Housing

### 5.1 Health Overview

Enteric diseases rank first as cause of sickness and death with peak incidence May-July; a special control program with oral rehydration is run by the Ministry of Health. The prevalence of entero-parasitic diseases is high, particularly among children; a deworming program is in operation for school children. Preventable diseases (measles, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and TB) are controlled under a two-cycle, multiple vaccination program. Malaria is a major problem with approximately 3.8 million Salvadoreans living in areas, primarily rural, where the disease is endemic or hyper-endemic. Government programs to control malaria, in operation for 20 years, have had little effect. Unless more effective measures are adopted, malaria incidence will probably continue at unacceptably high levels. Other important diseases include rabies (average of 32 cases annually), venereal disease, and occasional cases of encephalitis. Chagas disease is a potential problem but no clinical cases have been reported.

Because the major causes of death and illness are gastro-intestinal diseases (infectious diarrhea, intestinal parasites and dysenteries), the key to improved health is better environmental sanitation. The incidence of virtually all of these diseases could be drastically reduced if measures were introduced to provide adequate and safe water supplies, control waste disposal, and improve food sanitation in both rural and urban areas.

#### Primary Cause of Mortality - Structure of Mortality 1970 and 1975

<u>Order of Priority</u>	<u>Causes</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1975</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases	6,262	17.8	4,339	14.0
2	Accidents and acts of violence	2,627	7.6	3,645	11.0
3	Other digestive diseases	2,345	6.7	785	2.4
4	Bronchitis, emphysema and other similar diseases	1,261	3.6	1,322	4.0

Order of Priority	Causes	1970		1975	
		Number-Percentage		Number-Percentage	
5	Pneumonia and broncho- pneumonia	1,004	2.9	1,054	3.3
6	Dysentery and amebiasis	990	2.8	80	0.2
7	Influenza	744	2.1	424	1.3
8	Malignant tumors	708	2.0	780	2.4
9	Cerebral vascular disease	606	1.7	679	2.1
10	Avitaminosis and other similar diseases	567	1.6	561	1.7
11	Anemias	---	---	537	1.6
--	Ill-defined disease	10,379	29.6	9,090	28.4
--	Other causes	7,636	21.7	8,680	27.0
	Total	35,129*	100.0	31,986**	99.4

\* Total number of deaths medically certified is 35.3%

\*\* Direccion General de Estadisticas y Censos.

Source: USAID, Health Sector Assessment, 1978.

## 5.2 Vital Statistics (1977)

Crude birth rate /1000 population	39*
Crude death rate /1000 population	9
Infant mortality /1000 live births	58**
Life expectancy at birth	59 years

\* Fertility is much higher in rural areas (46-47/1000) than in urban areas (31-33/1000)

\*\* In rural areas infant mortality often exceeds 100/1000 live births.

### 5.3 Health Facilities

There are two providers of health services in El Salvador: the Salvadorean Social Security Institute and the Ministry of Health and Social Services. The Social Security Institute (ISSS) is an autonomous institution which insures workers and their families against illness and accidents and provides old age pensions. The ISSS provides services through seven urban clinics and one hospital in San Salvador, with coverage limited to 6% of the population. The Ministry of Health delivers health services to the rest of the population through a many-tiered system of hospitals, health centers, units, and posts, and vaccination and mobile community posts. Each tier represents a different level of health care service with hospitals employing most of the traditional health resources in terms of physicians, nurses, beds, equipment, etc., while health posts are staffed by auxiliary nurses. Each type of facility has different responsibilities with the lower levels concentrating on para-professional work, preventive care, and on referrals to higher levels where the emphasis is on hospitalization, curative medicine, and treatment of chronic illness. The country is divided into five health regions and all facilities, except hospitals, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health; the Ministry's 14 hospitals report directly to the Minister.

Despite the extensive health infrastructure, distribution of services is heavily skewed in favor of urban areas. The San Salvador Metropolitan Area with 16% of the population, has 36% of the Ministry's hospitals, more than 50% of the country's hospital beds, and more than 70% of the doctors. In order to improve health services to under-served rural areas, the government has adopted a new approach to rural health care which combines traditional practices with the formal health system. The main thrust of this plan is the development of a cadre of community-based health aides, and formalization of the position of village midwife in the hopes of making Government health services more acceptable to the rural population.

#### Health Services by Region, 1978

	<u>National</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Metro- politan</u>	<u>Para- Central</u>	<u>Eastern</u>
Hospitals	14	3	2	5	2	2
Health centers	12	2	1	1	3	5
Health units	93	21	15	23	13	21
Health posts	142	19	35	3	31	54

	<u>National</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Metro- politan</u>	<u>Para- Central</u>	<u>Eastern</u>
Vaccination posts	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	262	45	53	33	49	82
Hospital beds	5940	1444	312	2813	656	715
Municipalities with health services	223	33	50	19	48	73
Percentage of Municipalities covered	85.4	80.5	90.7	100.0	81.4	73.9

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on El Salvador, 1979.

Bed Distribution in Hospitals and Health Centers, 1975

<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Medi- cine</u>	<u>Sur- gery</u>	<u>Pedi- atrics</u>	<u>Obst.</u>	<u>TB</u>	<u>Patient</u>
<b>Hospitals</b>							
Santa Ana	839	252	131	184	93	159	20
Ahuachapan	224	53	40	63	27	31	10
Sonsonate	309	66	55	58	43	76	11
Santa Tecla	196	47	77	43	27	--	2
Chalatenango	109	29	30	37	12	--	2
Rosales San Salv.	720	480	207	--	--	--	33
Maternidad	273	11	--	--	267	--	--
B. Bloom. San Salv.	404	--	--	404	--	--	--
Nuemologia	495	--	--	--	--	495	--
(Planes de Renderas)							
San Vicente	207	64	67	51	25	--	--
Zacatecoluca	212	42	46	64	20	--	40
Usulután	234	64	66	59	28	--	18
San Miguel	300	110	90	40	49	--	11
Sub-Total	4,523	1,218	809	1,003	591	761	147
<b>Health Centers</b>							
Metapan	47	20	5	14	6	--	2
Chalchupa	50	30	--	10	--	--	10

<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Medi- cine</u>	<u>Sur- gery</u>	<u>Pedi- atrics</u>	<u>Obst.</u>	<u>TB</u>	<u>Patient</u>
Suchitoto	60	23	7	20	10	--	--
Cojutepeque	61	25	10	10	16	--	--
Sensuntepeque	80	29	17	19	12	--	3
Santiago de Maria	79	21	12	25	11	--	10
San Fco. Gotera	66	21	12	15	13	--	4
La Union	67	29	14	10	7	--	8
Sub-Total	510	198	77	83	75	--	37
Total	5,033	1,416	886	1,086	666	761	184

Source: USAID, Health Sector Assessment, 1978.

Distribution of Pharmacies and Ventas de Medicina,  
by Department \*

<u>Department</u>	<u>Pharmacies</u>	<u>Number of Ventas de Medicinas</u>	<u>Ratio of Population per Establishment**</u>
Ahuachapan	35	6	5,434
Santa Ana	67	6	5,507
Sonsonate	48	10	5,203
Chalatenango	22	17	5,321
La Libertad	54	7	5,949
San Salvador	280	4	3,529
Cuscatlan	21	8	6,406
La Paz	40	15	4,145
Cabanas	20	6	6,175
San Vicente	24	7	6,066
Usulután	72	21	3,956

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<u>Department</u>	<u>Pharmacies</u>	<u>Number of Ventas de Medicinas</u>	<u>Ratio of Population per Establishment**</u>
San Miguel	76	30	3,720
Morazan	20	33	3,510
La Union	40	18	4,935
El Salvador Total	819	188	4,990 (average)

\* The source of this 1977 data is the Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social. The ventas de medicinas are authorized to sell certain medicines and are generally located in rural areas.

\*\* The 1977 estimated El Salvador population divided by the total number of pharmacies and ventas de medicinas. For the San Salvador Department the estimated population figure is the total population for the Metropolitan Region.

Source: USAID, Health Sector Assessment, 1978.

#### 5.4 Health Personnel

Recent health care development programs in El Salvador have focused almost exclusively on facility construction while neglecting investments in human resources. Shortages and maldistribution of existing health care personnel have precluded much of the population from receiving adequate care; for much of the rural poor, pharmacists and traditional practitioners remain the principal providers. Although the government has recognized the problem, there has been a lack of coordination between training programs and actual manpower needs. Trained health professionals tend to congregate where salary and benefits are the greatest, thus the distribution of health personnel is highly skewed toward the major urban centers, particularly the hospitals of San Salvador. In 1976, within the public health system there was one doctor/3,779 inhabitants, one mid-level nurse/4,000 persons, and one auxiliary nurse/2,000 persons.

Geographic Distribution and Number of Inhabitants/Doctor, 1976.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Number of doctors</u>	<u>Number of inhabitants per doctor</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Cabanas	5	37,478	0.4
Chalatenango	6	34,164	0.5
Cuscatlan	6	31,127	0.5
Morazan	7	30,227	0.7
La Union	7	26,451	0.7
La Paz	13	16,611	1.2
San Vicente	19	12,042	1.7
Ahuachapan	21	11,289	1.9
Usulután	29	10,082	2.6
La Libertad	30	9,590	2.7
Sonsonate	34	8,274	3.1
San Miguel	54	7,045	4.8
Santa Ana	98	4,068	8.7
San Salvador	787	1,106	70.5
Total	1,116	3,779	100.0

Source: World Bank, Demographic Issues and Prospects of El Salvador, 1979.

Geographic Distribution and Percentage by Department  
of Medical Specialists, 1976

<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Total Country Number</u>	<u>San Salvador</u>		<u>Remaining 13 Dept.</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Anesthesia	20	12	60	8	40
Cardiology	14	13	93	1	7
Surgery	75	45	60	30	40
Dermatology	9	9	100	-	-
Gastroenterology	10	9	90	1	10
Obstetrics- Gynecology	69	60	87	9	13
Internal medicine	46	36	78	10	22
ENT	13	11	85	2	15
Ophthalmology	26	24	92	1	8
Orthopedics	18	16	89	2	11
Pathology	12	11	92	1	8
Pediatrics	69	67	97	2	3
Radiology	12	11	92	1	8

<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Total Country Number</u>	<u>San Salvador</u>		<u>Remaining 13 Dept.</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Public Health	46	34	74	12	26
Psychiatry	20	20	100	-	-
Physiology	20	18	90	2	10
Urology	10	9	90	1	10
Others	10	9	90	1	10
Total	499	414	83	85	17

Source: USAID, Health Sector Assessment, 1978.

### 5.5 Nutrition

El Salvador is ranked among the countries in the Western Hemisphere most seriously affected by malnutrition. The main nutritional problem is a lack of calories with at least 20% of the entire population showing deficient intakes and 74% of children under 5 suffering marginal to severe deficiencies of both calories and protein. These deficiencies are caused primarily by poor economic conditions which result in insufficient food at the family level. Other nationally widespread deficiencies are xerophthalmia and other vitamin A deficiencies, anemias caused by iron and folate deficiencies in infants, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and goiter for which a salt iodization program is, now operating. Rural areas, now particularly marginal agricultural ones, suffer from higher incidences of nutritional deficiencies than urban areas. Estimates in 1975 (World Bank) put calorie intake as 84% of requirements and per capita protein intake as 50% of requirements. Government targets for 1982 are 2,260 calories and 53 grams of protein per day which would represent 95% and 85% respectively of the minimum daily requirements.

Daily per Capita Calorie Consumption by Food Type  
for Population Grouped by Income, 1974

	<u>Level of Income</u>				<u>Total Population</u>
	<u>Low (50%)</u>	<u>Middle (30%)</u>	<u>High (15%)</u>	<u>Very High (5%)</u>	
Cereals	836.5	1292.8	1361.1	1514.3	1086.0
Tubers & plantain	23.2	33.7	44.4	54.5	31.1
Sugar	229.7	324.1	420.5	512.1	300.8
Legumes	54.7	83.8	113.5	141.8	76.7
Vegetables	9.8	19.4	29.1	38.4	17.0
Fruits	36.4	60.0	93.9	142.0	57.4
Meats	19.0	34.9	65.2	123.7	35.9
Eggs	9.7	20.9	45.9	96.7	22.9
Fish & seafood	2.6	4.6	8.3	14.4	4.6
Milk & byproducts	43.1	90.2	195.2	448.8	100.9
Fats & oils	63.8	118.6	224.9	415.8	122.0
Other products	16.9	45.0	94.7	192.3	45.7
Total	1345.4	2128.0	2696.7	3694.8	1901.0

Source: Community Systems, Nutrition Assessment Report, 1977.

### 5.6 Diet

Basic staples for the rural population include corn, grain sorghums, rice, and a variety of pulses. These account for approximately 60% of the calorie intake, which is supplemented by bread, fruits, fish, and vegetables. Meals tend to be vegetarian and high in starch content, with meat, poultry, and dairy products only a minor part of the diet. Diet in the cities follows the same general pattern except for members of the upper economic strata who can afford European food.

The main meal of the day is the midday almuerzo. It usually consists of white maize in the form of tortillas, accompanied by a stew of dried black beans and rice. The most common vegetable is tomato, often used daily; onions are a common addition to stews. Wheat bread is a part of nearly all meals; a sweet type of bread is preferred in rural areas. Tubers (potatoes, cassava, sweet potatoes, yams) and seasonal leafy vegetables are eaten in small quantities. Breakfast is simple, usually consisting of hot coffee (sometimes made from roasted grain) and bread. The evening meal is generally light, made up of leftovers from the midday dinner. Coffee is the main beverage, usually consumed with sugar. Residual "hot" and "cold" food consumption habits from the Ibero-Indian culture are the only food taboos.

#### Protein and Calorie Contribution by Food in the Diet

<u>Food</u>	<u>% Proteins</u>	<u>%Calories</u>
Milk	9.59	5.95
Eggs	1.73	0.73
Meat	12.07	2.03
Legumes	19.75	9.63
Vegetables	1.41	0.68
Fruits	0.14	0.48
Plantain	0.31	1.02
Tubers	0.31	0.92
Rice	3.21	4.74
Corn	43.6	51.96
Tamal (corn/meat)	0.46	0.63
Bread	4.51	4.26
Other	1.38	1.06
Sugar	--	7.6
Fats	--	6.43
Coffee	1.22	0.77
Other drinks	0.31	1.11

Source: Community Systems, Nutrition Assessment Report, 1977.

#### 5.7 Water Supply

In urban areas, the National Administration of Water Supply and Sewerage (ANDA) has responsibility for providing water to towns with over 2,000 people. Because of agricultural and industrial pollution of surface waters, ANDA has had to draw exclusively from groundwater sources.

Insufficient water flow and frequent breaks in supply increase contamination risks and the incidence of water-borne diseases. Provisions for sewerage and pollution disposal are also inadequate. About 39% of the urban population and none of the rural population have access to sewerage systems; only 4% of municipalities have adequate water-borne disposal systems.

The Ministry of Health has responsibility for developing water supplies in rural areas. About 30% of rural communities (those with between 300 and 2,000 people) have access to safe water either through house connections or public standpipes; the majority of these systems have been developed since 1970. Rural sewerage facilities are inadequate with about 15% of rural families having latrines and another 5% septic tanks.

#### Water and Sanitary Facilities

	<u>1971</u> (%)	<u>1975</u> (%)
Homes with running water (private and common sources)		
Total	26.4	32.0
Urban	59.9	66.2
Rural	2.9	5.5
SSMA	n.a.	74.8

#### Homes with sanitary facilities

Total	41.2	50.0
Urban	82.3	87.5
Rural <u>/1</u>	12.2	20.5

/1 Latrines and septic tanks

Source: World Bank, Demographic Issues and Prospects of El Salvador, 1979.

### 5.8 Housing Settlements

Because ethnic and cultural diversity is minimal, Salvadorean settlement patterns vary only with urban or rural location and economic status. Highly skewed income distribution, is reflected in Salvadorean settlement patterns. (See section 6.1, Overview of Economy). Majority of urban and rural population is unable to purchase land or housing, resulting in a proliferation of high density squatter settlements with substandard housing.

Urban

Marginal settlements dominate urban landscape . An estimated 47% of the 1976 San Salvador Metropolitan Area (SSMA) population lived in marginal settlements. The total is projected to reach 54% in 1987 based on current migration and home construction rates.

In Santa Ana, El Salvador's second largest city, an estimated 70% of the population live in marginal housing. Five types of marginal settlements exist: tugurios, campamentos, mesones, casas viejas, and colonias ilegales.

Urban Housing Types, Services, and  
Building Materials

<u>Settlement Type</u>	<u>Builder</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Water/ Sanitary Facilities</u>	<u>Electricity</u>
Tugurios	Household/or Informal contractor	Debris (cardboard, plastic, wood), bajareque or adobe	Potable water (standpipe or trucked in)/ pit latrines	Generally available
Campa- mentos	Government	Wooden structure and walls, cement floor, asphalted cardboard or alu- minum roof	Piped water/ Shared toilet	Generally available
Mesones	Private contractor	Floors: cement or mud and cement bricks. Walls: bajareque, wood, metal sheets or debris. Roof: tile, metal sheets, or debris	Piped water/ Shared toilet	Generally available
Casa Viejas	Private contractor	Floors: cement or mud and cement bricks. Walls: bajareque, metal sheets or wood. Roof: aluminum sheets or tile	Piped water/ Shared toilet	Generally available

<u>Settlement Type</u>	<u>Builder</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Water/ Sanitary Facilities</u>	<u>Electricity</u>
Colonias Ilegales	Private contractor or household	Same as materials in tugurios: cement and bricks with asbestos cement roofs	Potable water (standpipe or trucked in)/ Pit latrines	Generally available

Characteristics of San Salvador Marginal Settlements  
(representative of urban marginal settlements)

<u>Housing Type &amp; Locale</u>	<u># of Houses</u>	<u>Average Household Size</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Total Area</u>	<u>% Metro Population</u>
Apartments; tenements; located along ravines, streambeds, public lands and easements	8,060 <sup>1</sup>	4.7 <sup>1</sup>	38,000 <sup>1</sup>	72.46 <sup>1</sup>	5.4 <sup>1</sup>
Provisional post 1965 earthquake housing on public land throughout city	4,320 <sup>2</sup>	4.7 <sup>2</sup>	20,300 <sup>2</sup>	12.00 <sup>2</sup>	2.9 <sup>2</sup>
Apartments; tenements located in central city area	34,130 <sup>3</sup>	3.8 <sup>3</sup>	129,700 <sup>3</sup>	95.00 <sup>3</sup>	17.8 <sup>3</sup>
Old, central city houses converted to multi-family units	5,230 <sup>4</sup>	4.0 <sup>4</sup>	20,900 <sup>4</sup>	26.00 <sup>4</sup>	2.9 <sup>4</sup>

<u>Housing Type &amp; Locale</u>	<u># of Houses</u>	<u>Average Household Size</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Total Area</u>	<u>% Metro Population</u>
Single family units on periphery of city on steep terrain	23,360 <sup>5</sup>	5.8 <sup>5</sup>	135,500 <sup>5</sup>	1,533 <sup>5</sup>	18.7 <sup>5</sup>

1/ Tugurios; 2/ Campamentos; 3/ Mesones; 4/ Casas Viejas; 5/ Colonias Ilegales

Source: EDURES, 1978.

### Rural

Overcrowding symptomatic of rapid population growth; 63.5% of one room homes are occupied by 5 or more people. Mean family size is 5.9 individuals, although more than one family generally resides within one household. 57% of rural population own homes, 5% rent and 38% either borrow homes, live in houses as caretakers or are squatters. Colonias chorizos, a rural counterpart to urban marginal settlements, are long, high density, rows of crude housing. Colonias chorizos are located on narrow strips of land between large agricultural tracts and principal road networks.

Locally available hand-made housing materials are typical; a one room adobe structure with a dirt floor and tile roof most common, followed by bajareque (mud supported by a framework of small tree branches, split bamboo, adobe, straw or grasses). Roofs are thatched with sugarcane leaves or jarajua grass. Since bajareque cottages are not durable, adobe dwellings are preferred by rural residents. Rural kitchens are generally separated from the rest of the house.

Principal fuels for cooking are wood, corn cobs, husks and stalks, bagazo (sugar cane); tobacco stems are also used. Kerosene lanterns are most common source of light; 10% of the homes have electrical connections. Latrines are rare. Rivers or springs supply water for half of the population while community wells or public standpipes are other sources. Pilas (open basins to collect rainwater from roofs) supply water for washing. Water is distributed either by filling metal containers, if the water source is close, or by collecting water from a public tap or stream in 50 gallon barrels set on carts.

	<u>Construction Costs Per Square</u> <u>Meter of Covered Space</u> (colones)				
	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Bahareque</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Adobe</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
<b>Structure:</b>					
Wooden poles		9.00		11.00	
Cardboard			19.50		
Reinforced concrete					30.50
Bamboo, twigs, etc.	6.25				
Baked bricks					34.00
<b>Walls:</b>					
Mud and mixed materials		14.00			
Wood boards			31.50		
Adobe				28.00	
Cardboard, plastic, etc.	4.17				
<b>Roof:</b>					
Tiles		34.50		34.50	
Galvanized iron			18.00		
Asbestos sheets					22.00
Cardboard, plastic, etc.	2.50				
<b>Floor:</b>					
Earth					
Cement tiles					9.50
Cement		6.50	6.50	6.50	
Cost per m <sup>2</sup>	12.50	64.00	75.67	79.33	96.23
Total cost for 12m <sup>2</sup> house (Ø)	150.05	768.00	908.00	952.00	1,154.80

Source: EDURES, 1978.

Services and Facilities for Houses in El Salvador

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>National Total</u>
Electricity	83.8	14.4	49.1
Cooking material			
Firewood	46.5	96.5	71.5
Propane gas	26.5	0.7	13.6
Water source-private	38.9	3.5	21.2
Domestic connection-public	27.3	2.0	14.7
Standpipe outside house	20.2	9.9	15.1
Well	1.5	11.0	6.3
Private	2.2	24.8	13.5
River	9.8	48.8	29.3
Bathing areas			
Private	38.8	4.4	21.4
Public	29.9	3.1	16.5
Sanitary facility			
None	12.5	79.0	45.8
Private toilet	29.0	0.	14.5
Shared toilet	10.0	0.	5.0
Septic tank	20.8	5.8	13.3
Latrines	27.7	15.2	21.4

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on El Salvador, 1979.

### 5.9 Housing Institutions and Policy

Housing institutions have traditionally concentrated resources on middle income housing, with the exception of the private institution, Fundacion Salvadorena de Desarrollo y Vivienda Minima (FSDVM). Housing investments have proceeded in a largely uncoordinated fashion and without reference to urban development plans. Recent change in political atmosphere, along with a major World Bank/UNDP urban study and resulting recommendations, have brought about a new focus on the upgrading of low income housing. The following institutions are expected to play a major role in home financing and technical assistance for low income groups and have been used in the past by international organizations to channel housing assistance to El Salvador.

Public

Instituto de Vivienda Urbana (IVU) - public corporation created in 1950 to construct housing for low- and middle- income urban families. Until recently, IVU tended to build units significantly beyond the reach of lower income groups and focused on San Salvador. However, since 1977, emphasis has shifted to secondary cities - Santa Ana, San Miguel, and Sonsonate, and low income families. Recent IVU loan terms have been 7% for 20 years, with a 10% mortgage downpayment for families with an average income of \$160,000 to \$240,000.

Dirreccion de Desarrollo Comunal (DIDECO) - located in the Ministry of the Interior. DIDECO normally provides technical assistance for construction and upgrading of access roads, streets, bridges, water systems, secondary electric distribution systems, school buildings, health facilities, homes, latrines, etc., in which the target community supplies labor. DIDECO maintains four regional offices in San Miguel, Santa Ana, San Salvador, and San Vicente and anticipates frequently used construction materials at DIDECO regional office and/or regional MOP warehouses. DIDECO is the only major GOES organization capable of carrying out several small scale infrastructure projects outside of San Salvador and the major secondary cities.

Fundo Social Para La Vivienda (FSV) - a semi-autonomous entity of the GOES with regional offices in San Miguel and Santa Ana created to administer a fund consisting of employee and employer contributions. Mortgage financing is limited to workers who contribute to the FSV. FSV purchases housing from private developers and resells to its contributors.

Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda (FNV) - a regulatory agency of the savings and loan associations. Financed 4,000 units per year at average cost of over \$15,000 but recent loss of resources has reduced system's liquidity.

Federacion de Cajas de Credito (FEDECREDITO) and Federacion de Asociaciones Cooperativas de Ahorro y Credito de El Salvador (FECECALES) have network of 84 credit unions in very small communities. FEDECREDITO extends small loans to "grupos solidarios", composed of 5-9 people, in marginal SSMA settlements (for small enterprise "micro-empresa").

Dirreccion General de Urbanismo y Arqritectura, Miniterio de Obras Publicas - coordinating mechanism for urban development within the GOES.

Private

Fundación Salvadoreña de Desarrollo y Vivienda Mínima (FSDVM) - private non-profit entity created in 1970 to improve the living conditions of the lowest income groups, especially their squatter settlements. Project sites are self-help serviced. Generally considered the most effective institution for reaching low income urban population.

Informal

Since it is difficult for low income families to obtain access to credit in formal capital markets, they frequently pay high rates of interest (60%) to money lenders in the informal sector.

## 6. Economy

### 6.1 Overview of Economy

Until the 1960's, El Salvador was primarily a coffee producing country. Since then it has lessened its dependence on coffee by diversifying agriculture (cotton and sugar) and developing an industrial sector. Although the country is still predominantly agricultural (accounts for 25% of GDP, 50% of employed population, and 75% of export earnings), industry has become a significant source of income (20% of GDP in 1977). However, despite a long-term economic growth rate of 5.3% (1960-77), El Salvador is still among the least developed countries in Central America. Wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few (average per capita income \$570 in 1977), while a high population growth rate, combined with lack of land, has led to poor living conditions and low nutritional standards for the majority.

The effects of the 1974-75 drought on agricultural production and general uneasiness of investors due to political unrest has caused the economic situation to fluctuate in recent years. During 1976 and 1977 increases in world coffee prices brought about a significant improvement in the balance of payments and, as Government revenues increased, public investment increased. However, private investment was down and inflation increased to 12% in 1977 as compared to 7% in 1976 owing to increased food prices (because of a shortage in domestic supply), the high level of liquidity due to large coffee earnings, and higher import prices. The economic situation in 1978 was less favorable due to a decline in coffee prices, poor weather, and a continued low rate of private investment. Balance of payments showed a large current account deficit owing to a policy of withholding coffee from sale in anticipation of future price increases. Prospects for the future depend on export growth, basically coffee and manufactured items, and on investment performance which is strongly related to the political situation.

#### 1974 Per Capita Income Estimation

<u>Family Type</u>	<u>Yearly Income of 6 Person Family</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u>
Rural with 2 hectares land	US\$ 998.00	US\$ 166.00
Rural with 0.5 hectares land	582.00	97.00
Rural without land	374.00	62.00
Urban	929.00	88.00
Per capita national income		332.00

Source: US AID Health Sector Assessment 1978.

6.2 GDP/GNP

Real GDP grew at about 5.4% per year 1970-75. In 1976-77 growth dropped to 4.5% per year as a result of the drought and a slowdown of private investment. 1978 saw a continued decline, (4.4% per year) due to increased political instability and a decline in coffee prices.

GNP, 1978

	<u>US \$ Min.</u>	<u>%</u>
GNP at market prices	3038.3	100.0
Gross domestic investment	613.2	20.2
Gross national savings	374.3	12.3
Current account balance	-238.9	-7.9
Exports of goods, NFS	934.7	30.8
Imports of goods, NFS	1190.7	39.2

Annual Rate of Growth (% constant prices)

<u>1965-70</u>	<u>1970-78</u>	<u>1978</u>
4.5	5.1	4.4
1.9	10.3	-8.2
4.7	1.7	-46.0
.	.	.
2.7	4.9	1.8
0.5	9.3	5.8

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on El Salvador, 1979.

6.3 Balance of Payments

Balance of payments has been largely determined by exports of a few major commodities -- coffee, cotton, sugar, and some manufactured items. The current account is carefully controlled by the Central Bank through monetary policies designed to curtail imports, particularly when exports drop. With the exception of 1974 and 1975, current account deficits generally have been below 3% of GDP and, in a few years, surpluses have been recorded. External borrowing has been limited by a reluctance to borrow abroad.

Balance of Payments 1973-78  
(US \$ millions)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Current Account</u>						
Exports (Goods & NFS)	401.1	513.4	594.1	821.1	1,050.2	934.7
Merchandise (FOB)	360.6	463.1	532.6	743.5	972.4	854.7
Non-factor services	40.5	50.3	61.5	77.6	77.8	80.0
<u>Current Account</u>						
Imports (Goods & NFS)	-438.6	-646.0	-685.3	-843.4	-1,053.6	-1,190.7
Merchandise (CIF)	-373.8	-563.4	-598.0	-739.2	-929.6	-1,035.6
Other NFS	-64.8	-82.6	-87.3	-104.2	-124.0	-155.1
Resource balance	-37.5	-132.6	-91.2	-22.3	-3.4	-256.0
Factor service						
Income (Net)	-15.0	-21.1	-28.9	-14.2	-26.1	-34.9
Profits, Net	-9.5	-14.3	-11.3	-11.8	-12.5	-13.9
Interest, Net	-3.6	-10.6	-17.7	-2.6	-13.8	-21.2
Other, Net	-1.9	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Net transfers	14.3	18.3	27.3	29.9	39.0	52.0
Current account balance	-38.2	-135.4	-92.8	-6.6	9.5	-238.9
<u>Capital Account</u>						
Foreign direct investment	6.0	20.1	13.1	12.9	22.2	16.3
Public M & LT loans, Net 1/	7.1	85.5	33.7	71.8	8.1	94.6
Disbursements	15.6	87.9	67.4	88.5	57.5	109.5
Amortization	-16.5	-18.9	-47.3	-21.7	-52.4	-15.8
Other capital 2/	8.0	16.5	13.6	5.0	3.0	0.9
Allocation of SDR's	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital 3/	8.0	65.9	29.3	28.7	10.6	124.3
Errors & omissions	5.4	-23.7	48.0	-22.8	-9.5	32.3
Change in reserves	11.7	-12.4	-31.3	-84.0	-40.9	-28.6
Capital account balance	38.2	135.4	92.8	-6.6	-9.5	238.9

1. Includes loans to Central Bank and to the private sector when publically guaranteed.
2. Loans repayable in local currency, dispersed in foreign currency.
3. Includes some medium-and long-term private and all short-term capital.

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on El Salvador, 1979.

#### 6.4 Imports

While deficits have been closely managed, rapid export growth has allowed equally rapid increases in imports (37% of GDP in 1975-77). Particularly important have been increases in imports of capital and intermediate goods such as machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, and iron and steel. Major suppliers of imports are USA, Guatemala, Japan, Venezuela, and West Germany.

(Current US Dollars)	<u>Imports 1973-78</u> (US \$ millions)					
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Food	41.3	50.8	65.2	67.5	81.8	83.6
Other consumer goods	60.0	73.0	82.4	91.4	137.6	184.3
Fuel	21.5	52.3	50.2	52.5	92.0	64.2
Intermediate goods	180.0	288.3	254.0	332.7	386.9	430.8
Capital goods	71.0	99.0	146.2	195.1	231.2	272.7
Total merchandise (CIF)	373.8	563.4	598.0	739.2	929.5	1,035.6
Non-factor services	64.8	82.6	86.5	104.2	124.0	155.1
Total goods and NFS	438.6	646.0	684.5	843.4	1,053.5	1,190.7

\* Preliminary

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on El Salvador, 1979.

#### 6.5 Exports

Exports have been the major avenue for economic growth in recent years. While exports accounted for 22% of GDP in the 1960's, by 1975-77 they had risen to 35%. Coffee and cotton are still the most important exports, but diversification is taking place. In 1977 the main industrial exports were food products, textiles, metallic products, machinery and equipment, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. The expansion of industrial exports was helped by the creation of the Central American Common Market (CACM) in the 1960's. In the 1970's, although growth in the CACM has slowed, expansion into third markets has sustained development of the sector.

After the economic slump in the mid-1970's, prices for the two main exports increased significantly in 1976-77; by nearly 400% in the case of coffee and 40% for cotton. These increases more than offset the drought-related production declines. However, the situation in 1978 was less favorable due to a decline in coffee prices. Major recipients of exports in 1977: USA, West Germany, Guatemala, Netherlands, and Costa Rica.

	<u>Exports 1973-78</u>					
	<u>(US \$ millions)</u>					
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
(Current US Dollars)						
Coffee	159.4	194.7	172.0	384.2	612.9	447.9
Cotton	36.4	48.2	76.4	64.1	81.1	92.3
Sugar	17.8	39.6	82.1	40.5	26.4	23.4
Shrimp	9.0	8.2	10.4	11.9	10.5	15.0
Manufactured goods	128.7	162.8	181.0	223.6	219.7	246.2
All other goods	9.3	9.6	10.7	19.2	21.8	29.9
Total merchandise	360.6	463.1	532.6	743.5	972.4	854.7
Non-factor services	40.6	50.3	61.5	77.6	77.8	80.0
Total	401.2	513.4	594.1	821.1	1,050.2	934.7

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on El Salvador, 1979.

### 6.6 Current Status (1980)

Since the October 15, 1979 overthrow of the Romero Government, agricultural and other reforms accompanied by severe violence have drastically altered El Salvador's economy.

## 7. Agriculture

### 7.1 Overview of Agriculture

The agricultural sector of El Salvador is dominated by the export crops of coffee, cotton, and sugar. Export crops are produced primarily on about 2,000 farms of 100 ha. or more, comprising about 40% of the arable land, while basic grains are produced on about 250,000 farms of 10 ha. or less comprising about 25% of arable land. Coffee and sugar are grown in the rich volcanic soils of the highlands; coffee berries are picked by hand between October and February and then sent to a beneficio (processing plant) to be prepared for export. Corn and cattle are raised in the less fertile areas, while the narrow coastal plain is used for growing cotton and foodgrains.

Although agriculture provides employment for half the population, most of the export crops offer only seasonal employment. Basic grains, with two crops a year, provide somewhat more stable employment; however, about 64% of foodgrain producers are renters or sharecroppers. Despite large seasonal fluctuations in employment on large farms, export crops have been an increasingly important source of employment, offering small farmers and landless peasants an opportunity to raise their subsistence incomes with seasonal work at higher wages than those paid for general agricultural work. Peak labor demand occurs November-January and many urban dwellers move to the countryside for crop harvesting.

Agricultural growth in the 1970's has been uneven due to unfavorable weather conditions. A drought in 1974-75 caused agricultural production to decline in all areas except beans and livestock. Slow recovery from the drought and poor weather again in 1978 have kept production levels low; however, high world prices for El Salvador's export crops, particularly coffee, has resulted in overall growth of the agricultural sector. Currently El Salvador is self-sufficient in basic grains, but production has been erratic as a result of the irregular climatic conditions. Livestock output has remained virtually stagnant in recent years.

During 1980 agricultural reform measures have begun to substantially alter El Salvador's production and export patterns.

7.2 Crop ProductionArea, Production and Yields of Major Crops

			<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>
Coffee:	Area <sup>1/</sup>	(000'mz)	211.9	211.9	211.9	211.9
	Production	(000'qq)	4435.0	2739.0	3457.0	2950.0
	Yield	(qq/mz)	20.9	14.8	16.3	14.9
Cotton:	Area	(000'mz)	125.9	105.7	113.3	142.1
	Production <sup>2/</sup>	(000'qq)	1617.5	1313.3	1427.6	1745.3
	Yield	(qq/mz)	13.3	12.4	12.6	12.3
Corn:	Area	(000'mz)	302.1	351.7	334.5	349.8
	Production	(000'qq)	7668.5	9549.0	7444.1	8255.2
	Yield	(qq/mz)	25.4	27.2	22.3	23.6
Beans:	Area	(000'mz)	73.5	79.8	75.5	75.1
	Production	(000'qq)	732.2	861.8	870.1	733.5
	Yield	(qq/mz)	10.0	10.8	11.5	9.8
Rice:	Area	(000'mz)	15.9	24.2	19.7	17.6
	Production	(000'qq)	432.6	358.0	504.5	463.2
	Yield	(qq/mz)	27.2	35.5	25.8	26.0
Sorghum:	Area	(000'mz)	182.0	189.1	178.5	188.8
	Production	(000'qq)	2850.0	3800.0	3399.2	3285.0
	Yield	(qq/mz)	15.7	20.1	19.0	17.4
Sugar:	Area	(000'mz)	47.4	48.0	49.6	49.1
	Production	(000'qq)	2843.5	2814.6	3188.6	3143.7
	Yield	(qq/mz)	60.0	58.6	64.3	64.0

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated<sup>2/</sup> Cotton fiber

1 Manzana (mz) = 0.699 hectares

1 Quintal (q) = 100 pounds

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum on El Salvador, 1979.

7.3 Crop Dates

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Planting Season</u>	<u>Harvesting Season</u>
Beverages		
Coffee		
Seed	February	-- -- --
Transplanting	May	October-February
Cereals and grains		
Corn		
Winter crop <sup>1</sup>	May-June	August-December
Summer or "tunamil"	September-October	December-February
"Apante-Shupan"	February-March	May-June
Rice		
Main crop	Late June-July	October-December
Early crop	Early May	September-October
Wheat		
First crop	-- -- --	August-September
Second crop	October	January
Feedstuffs		
Grain sorghum (for forage)	May-June	August-October
Grain sorghum (for grain)	May-June	December-February
Fibers		
Cotton	June	November-March
Henequen	March-May	August, January or April (after 3 yrs.)
Oilseeds		
Peanuts	August	November
Sesame	July-September	October-December
Miscellaneous crops		
Lemongrass	-- -- --	Throughout year
Sugarcane (cuttings)	September-January	November-March
Tobacco		
Seedbeds	June-July	-- -- --
Transplanting	September-October	December-March

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Planting Season</u>	<u>Harvesting Season</u>
Vegetables		
Beans		
Main crop	May-June	August-September
Second crop	August-September	December
Potatoes	Throughout year	Throughout year
Sweetpotatoes	June-July	November-December

- 1 Planted at beginning of rainy season--hence called "winter".
- 2 Planted at close of rainy season for harvest in dry months--hence called "summer."

#### 7.4 Agricultural Imports

Food imports fluctuate with domestic crop production but the long-term trend has been a reduction in their share of total imports.

	<u>Agricultural Imports</u> ('000 colones)			
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u> *
Foodstuffs	126,916	162,948	185,435	204,589
Dairy products	19,806	26,368	46,778	36,345
Wheat	34,372	38,309	45,396	35,952

\* Provisional

Source: Europa Yearbook, 1979.

#### 7.5 Agricultural Exports

Agricultural exports (coffee, cotton, sugar) account for two-thirds of total export earnings. Henequen, a fiber grown on land unsuitable for other crops, is one of El Salvador's few industrial crops; its main use is for making the bags used to contain coffee for export. Fresh shrimp are also exported. See also General Exports, section 6, and Overview of Agriculture, section 7.1.

	<u>Agricultural Exports</u> ('000 colones)			
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u> *
Foodstuffs	647,420	704,782	1,162,682	1,682,682
Fresh shrimps	20,378	26,079	26,630	26,274
Raw sugar	98,958	205,270	101,279	66,061
Coffee	486,832	429,960	960,560	1,528,340
Raw materials, inedible	130,587	200,245	171,965	212,691
Cotton	120,378	190,897	160,356	190,442

\* Provisional

Source: Europa Yearbook, 1979.

## 8. Physical Geography

### 8.1 Climate

Because of the country's small size, climatic conditions are relatively uniform in its three regions. El Salvador is in the Central American Pacific rainfall belt and, although there are marked climatic contrasts between the central plateau and the mountain-fringed zones in the north and south, seasonal and diurnal variations are moderate. The climate is generally temperate and pleasant with only an occasional severe rainy season. During the wet season, rain falls periodically during the day in scattered showers, often in a recurring pattern at the same hour each day. The low clouds that accompany the rainfall usually clear away after the shower allowing the sun to shine, as it does the greater part of the time.

El Salvador is rarely affected by the winds and hurricanes that often strike the surrounding areas of Central America. Although the country occasionally suffers from fringe effects or tropical storms, for the most part it is out of the path of most serious disturbances. Gulf of Mexico hurricanes usually miss El Salvador, as do the Pacific hurricanes, known as cordonazos, which travel north up the western coast of the isthmus to Mexico.

### 8.2 Temperatures

Temperatures generally vary with altitude, with maximum heat and humidity along the coastal lowlands, while the central plateau has a temperate to semitropical climate. Coolest temperatures are found in the northern mountains. Average minimum annual temperature is 64.4°F; and maximum 89°F. San Salvador, at an elevation of 2,156 ft., has an average 24-hour temperature of 75°F, with relative humidity at 73%. The national average annual reading is 71.6°F compared to 80.2°F in Acajutla on the coast, 79.3°F in San Miguel in the east, and 72.9°F in Santa Ana in the mountains of the northwest. March-May are the hottest months, and November-February are the coolest.

#### Average Daily Temperatures (Fahrenheit)

	January		April		July		October		Extreme	
	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
San Salvador	90	60	93	65	89	65	87	65	105	45



### 8.3 Precipitation

The rainy season lasts from May to October, although it sometimes extends into early December. Precipitation during the wet season averages about 10 inches monthly, usually limited to afternoon showers. However, in June and September temporales, or heavy rains, bring a persistent overcast and torrential downpours which can last from several days to several weeks. During the rest of the year there are usually only light showers. The average annual rainfall is approximately 72 inches, with occasional extremes of 57 to 91 inches.

Rainfall is heaviest on the coast, where it averages 85 inches annually. The most arid areas are the northern mountains, particularly in the western sections, where 60 inches or less is usual. The central highlands range between 59-80 inches, with 70 inches average.

#### Average Annual Rainfall (inches)

	<u>J</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Year</u>
San Salvador	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.7	7.7	12.9	11.5	11.7	12.1	9.5	1.6	0.4	70.0

### 8.4 Landforms

Encompassing 8,260 sq. miles (21,393 sq. km.) on the southern slopes of the Central American cordillera in the isthmus between Mexico and Panama, El Salvador is the smallest of the American republics and also the smallest mainland nation of the Western Hemisphere. Located between latitude 13°42'N and longitude 89°13'W, the country is bounded on the north and east by Honduras, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Guatemala. The center of the country is a volcanic highland extending from the Guatemalan to the Honduran border, parallel to the seacoast. This highland decreases in elevation eastward toward the Gulf of Fonseca and is deeply dissected by streams. Along the ridge of the highland is a succession of isolated volcanic cones, mostly inactive, which run roughly east-west. The highest peaks are between 4-8000 ft.

South to north, El Salvador may be divided into three zones based primarily on elevation and climate. The southern coastal plain, called the torrid land (tierra caliente), consists of a narrow, relatively flat, coastal belt extending the length of the country. The southern mountains, known as the Coastal Range, form the northern demarcation of the torrid zone, which is bounded by the Pacific on the south. As the mountains

extend toward the sea, they leave a narrow strip of fertile soil which is edged mostly by sandy beaches and estuaries, but in some areas ends in steep cliffs and headlands.

The northern most zone is known as the cold land (tierra fria). It comprises the northern lowlands formed by the valley of the Lempa River and the northern east-west range, the Sierra Madre. Once covered with forest, these mountains have now become arid and semi-barren due to over exploitation and damaging agricultural practices.

Between the two mountain-demarcated zones lies the central plateau called the temperate land (tierra templada). This area is also known as the central valley but it is actually a plateau (averaging 2,000 ft. in elevation) that runs the length of the country. The rolling country is interspersed with mountains and volcanoes, as well as with small basins, some filled with volcanic ash and old lava flows and others filled with water.

### 8.5 Waterways

The chief river is the Rio Lempa which connects with an irregular network of about 150 streams and minor waterways. All the streams empty into the Pacific Ocean but are navigable only for short distances. Many of these streams flow down the southern slopes of the Coastal Range directly into the Pacific, while others flow down the northern slopes to eventually join the Lempa.

The 160-mile Rio Lempa is the largest river in Central America. It rises in the rugged hill country of Guatemala, crosses a corner of Honduras, and cuts across the northern mountains of El Salvador before turning eastward for about 80 miles. It then turns sharply south and flows 65 miles across the volcanic highlands to the Pacific. In the rainy season the river floods in many places, but during the dry season many sections are almost dry. The river is navigable for only short, disconnected stretches, the longest up to 25 miles for shallow-draft vessels.

Two other river systems drain small portions of the west and east. The Rio Paz on the Guatemalan border drains the western end of the coastal plain, and the Rio San Miguel does the same in the east. There are several large lakes and lagoons, the principal ones being Lake Ilopango near San Salvador and Lake Guija on the Guatemalan border. Many other small lakes, lagoons, and sulfur springs are scattered over the countryside.

### 8.6 Volcanoes

More than 20 volcanoes are located in the southern mountains, being clustered into 5 groups which run west-east across the country. The westernmost are Izalco (1,830 m.), known as the "Lighthouse of the Pacific," San Marcelino, Santa Ana (2,381 m.) Los Naranjos, Aguila, San Juan de Dios, Apaneca, Tamajaso, and La Laguneta; to the east of these are the San Salvador and Las Pavas; next come San Vicente and Ciguatetepeque; then Tecapa, Taburete, Buenapa, Usulután, Chinameca, and San Miguel; finally farthest to the east is Conchagua. There are a few smaller volcanoes, as well as many fumarole and geyser fields marked by latent volcanism.

<u>Volcano</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>		<u>Altitude</u>
Conchagua	13° 16' N	87° 51' W	1,243 m.
Izalco	13° 49' N	89° 38' W	1,830 m.
San Miguel	13° 28' N	88° 16' W	2,129 m.
San Salvador	13° 44' N	89° 17' W	1,960 m.
Santa Ana	13° 50' N	89° 39' W	2,381 m.
San Vicente	13° 36' N	88° 50' W	2,181 m.
Tecapa	13° 29' N	88° 31' W	n.a.
Usulután	13° 23' N	88° 29' W	1,453 m.

### 8.7 Seismicity

El Salvador is situated along a fault line where two plates of the earth's crust meet. The western or East Pacific plate is shifting slowly southeast and is being overridden by the Southern Caribbean plate. As long as the plates can shift sideways relative to one another there is no problem, but when the movement is hindered for a few years or decades an earthquake occurs. Earthquakes have been recorded in 1575, 1594, 1671, 1719, 1798, 1806, 1815, 1839, 1854, 1873, 1917, and most recently on May 3, 1965.

### 8.8 Land Use

Nearly all arable land is under cultivation. This extensive agricultural activity has significantly altered the character of the vegetation and much of the natural cover has been destroyed. Harmful farming practices, such as slash-and-burn, have caused considerable soil erosion requiring extensive rehabilitation.

Land Use, 1976  
( '000 ha.)

Arable land	475
Land under permanent crops	194
Permanent meadows & pastures	670
Forests & woodland	263
Other land	470
Inland water	32
Total	2,104

Source: Europa Yearbook, 1979.

## 9. Transportation and Logistics

### 9.1 Road Network

El Salvador has a very good road system that is well integrated with railway services. The Pan-American Highway bisects the country, running east-west for 625 km. It is the most heavily traveled road as it connects the major cities of Santa Ana, San Salvador, and San Miguel. The second major road is the Littoral Highway that parallels the coast. Seven paved, all-weather roads connect these two main highways; another runs north from San Salvador to the Honduran town of Nueva Ocotepeque. In 1978 there were 10,839 km. of classified roads, of which 1,310 km. paved highways; 1,986 km. improved roads; 7,531 km. dry-weather roads. Registered passenger cars totalled 70,081; commercial vehicles 35,532 in 1977.

### 9.2 Railroad

There are about 600 km of track in the country all of which are administered by the Railroad Division of the Comision Ejecutiva Portuaria Autonoma (CEPA). The Salvadorean section of the International Railways of Central America runs from Anguato on the El Salvador-Guatemala border to La Union (Cutuco) on the Pacific coast of Honduras, and connects El Salvador with Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast of Guatemala. The other major line runs between San Salvador and the port of Acajutla, with a spur leading to Santa Ana and Ahuachapan. There are interconnecting points between the two lines at Santa Ana and San Salvador. All track is 0.914 meter gauge, single-tracked.

### 9.3 Ports

El Salvador has three major ports and access to Guatemala's Puerto Barrios via railroad. Acajutla has been extensively enlarged and modernized and since 1961 has become one of the most important Central American ports. The other ports are La Union (Cutuco), the only natural harbor, and La Libertad, the country's oldest port. La Libertad has no decks to handle large vessels. Comision Ejecutiva Portuaria Autonoma (CEPA) operates and administers the ports of Acajutla and Cutuco.

Acajutla

Coordinates:	Lat. 13° 35'N.; long. 89° 50'W. Port for western part of El Salvador. Road and rail communication with San Salvador and Santa Ana.
Accommodation:	Open bay. The Port of Acajutla consists of a breakwater mole, 1,076 m. long. The access mole runs for approx. 400 m. and has a free width of 10.5/7m. Pier head 19/37 m. wide, overall height at M.W.L. 5/7 m., has eight berths, four inner and four outer. Finger pier, between shore and pierhead has berths as follows: A1, draft 9.14 m.; A2, 7.5 m.; B3, 9.14 m.; B4, 9.75 m.; B5 and B6, 9.14 m.; C7 and C8, 12 m. All of these berths are well fendered and usable at all times. A fertilizer and lube oil plant is in operation, also an oil refinery with production of approx. 17,000 barrels daily. V.H.F. radio communication, Channels 16 and 27.
Storage:	Warehouses with a total covered space of 32,000 sq.m., including a covered transit warehouse of 4,500 sq.m. at Pierhead and two paved storage yards of 10,000 sq. m.
Cranes:	One 4.5-ton mobile crane; one 35-ton mobile crane; fork lift trucks; tractors; trailers; straddle carriers.
Provisions:	Available.
Water:	Available.
Container and Ro/Ro Facilities:	30,000 sq. m. container yard.
Tanker Terminals:	One oil berth owned by R.A.S.A., the oil refinery. Length 225.5 m. (unlimited), draft 12.19 m. Berthing possible at any time.
Bunkers:	Diesel and Bunker "C" supplied in limited quantities by trucks.
Development:	Container berth for ships up to 44,000 d.w.t. planned with a 40-ton container crane. The bulk handling system to be developed.

Shiprepairs: Minor repairs possible.

Towage: Three tugs (800, 1,200 and 1,800 h.p.) available for docking and undocking.

Pilotage: Available at any time and compulsory.

Airport: N.I.A.: Ilopango Airport (San Salvador), (small private aircraft and military) and Cuscatlan (Comaloga) (scheduled airline service).

Traffic: 1977, 671 vessels of 1,631,408 tons.

Local Holidays: Syndicate Day, Holy Trinity. On December 24, work finishes at noon.

#### Cutuco

Coordinates: Lat. 13° 21'N.; long. 87° 49'W. Port for the eastern part of El Salvador. Two miles from the town of La Unión.

Approach: Depth at entrance, 27 m. Situated in Bay of Fonseca, a good natural harbor about 5.6 km. wide. Depth on bar, 7.31 m. M.L.W.S. Tides: Strong tidal currents. Largest Vessel: 45.71 m. by 24.38 m. by 7.31 m.

Accommodation: Modern concrete pier, owned by CEPA: Depth at north side berth, 9.14 m. L.W.S.T. (outer end), 7.31 m. L.W.S.T. (inner end). At south side berth 7.62 m. L.W.S.T. (outer end), 6.70 m. L.W.S.T. (inner end). Vessels loaded and discharged over pier 271.2 m. long with six lighters.

Storage: Six export warehouses, one of them being used for transit cargo, with an area of 2,230 sq. m., the other five totalling an area of 20,343 sq. m. There is also another import warehouse owned by the Customs with an area of 3,600 sq. m.

Cranes: One 25-ton crane.

Tanker Terminals: Two oil berths. Length 176.8 m., draft 7.62 m. Night berthing possible. Water and bunkers available.

Bunkers:	Diesel oil available.
Shiprepairs:	Minor repairs effected at rail workshops in San Salvador.
Charges:	On application.
Towage:	Not available.
Pilotage:	Pilot available if requested (Navy personnel trained on patrol boats). Pilotage, entrancy, docking, undocking, and exiting to Port Chiquirin, C320.00.
Traffic:	1977, 182 vessels of 248,072 m. tons.
Local Holidays:	Syndicate Day, Railway Workers' Day, Patron Saint's Day.
Working Hours:	07.00 to 11.00, 13.00 to 17.00; overtime possible but special arrangement must be made with Port Authority for work after 23.00. Saturday overtime payable after 11.00 hours.

#### 9.4 Airports

The international airport (Cuscatlan), is located at Comalapa, 18 km. or 20 minutes east of San Salvador on a broad four-lane divided highway. Another airport at Cuscatlan was scheduled for completion in 1979. Because of the small size of the country, there are no other major or secondary airports, only numerous small grass landing strips located throughout the country, especially in the eastern cotton areas where aerial crop dusting is common.

NB: For up-to-date information consult latest issue of weekly International Notams, International Flight Information Manual, and/or ICAO's Air Navigation Plan for appropriate region.

## SAN SALVADOR/Ilopango Intl.

<u>Location</u> <u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Eleva- tion M/ Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>				<u>Aircraft Strength (1,000 kg)</u>	<u>Fuel/ Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope %</u>	<u>Aircraft/ Length M</u>	<u>CL</u>		
13°42'04"N 89°07'18"W	624 27	15/33	n.a.	B727 2540 2240	A	B707-300C AUW 124 LCN80h32	100JX

Remarks: Alternate aerodrome - Guatemala/La Aurora.

Aids: LVA, LR, LTX, LB, LO, MD, MC, MT, MTX, MO, L4, L9, H73. No telex.

KeyAbbreviations

INSTR Instrument Approach Runway  
 N-INSTR Non-Instrument Runway  
 PA I Precision Approach Runway Category I  
 PA II Precision Approach Runway Category II  
 REG-NS Intl Non-Scheduled Air Transport, Regular Use  
 REG-S International Scheduled Air Transport, Regular Use

Radio Aids

ILS Instrument Landing System  
 DME Distance Measuring Equipment  
 VOR VHF Omni-Directional Range  
 RL Radio Locator

Lighting Aids

LPA Precision Approach Lighting System  
 LSA Simple Approach Lighting System  
 LVA Visual Approach Slope Indicator System  
 LAV Abbreviated Approach Slope Indicator System  
 LR Runway Edge, Threshold & Runway End Lighting  
 LC Runway Center Line Lighting  
 LTD Runway Touchdown Zone Lighting  
 LTX Taxiway Lighting  
 LB Aerodrome or Identification Beacon  
 LO Obstruction Lighting

Marking Aids

MD	Runway Designation Markings
MC	Runway Center Line Markings
MT	Runway Threshold Markings
MTD	Runway Touchdown Markings
MS	Runway Sidestripe Markings
MFD	Fixed Distance Markings
MTX	Taxiway Center Line & Holding Position Markings
MO	Obstruction Markings

Runway Surface and Length

H	Hard Surface (numbers = ft. in hundreds)
S	Non-Hard Surface (number = ft. in hundreds)

Additional Lighting

L1	Portable Runway Lights (electrical)
L2	Boundary Lights
L3	Runway Flood Lights
L4	Low Intensity Runway Lights
L5	Low Intensity Approach Lights
L6	High Intensity Runway Lights
L7	High Intensity Approach Lights
L8	Sequenced Flashing Lights
L9	Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI)

9.5 Personal Entry Requirements

Passport not required but recommended; birth certificate or other; definite proof of U.S. citizenship strongly suggested if entry is to occur without a passport. A visa or tourist card is required, both are valid for 90 days. Business travelers must have letter of recommendation from firm they represent, stating occupation, purpose of visit, length of stay, and financial responsibility.

Smallpox vaccination required if traveler has resided outside of the U.S. or Canada during the 14 day period prior to entry. Yellow fever immunization for arrivals from infected areas.

9.6 Aircraft Entry Requirements

All private and non-scheduled commercial flights overflying or landing for non-commercial purposes must obtain prior permission from the Director General of Civil Aviation, Aeropuerto Internacional de Ilopango, San

Salvador, El Salvador (telegraphic address: AEROCIVIL EL SALVADOR/Telex: None) at least 48 hours prior to departure. All requests must include (a) aircraft type and registration marks (b) point of departure, route of flight and final destination, (c) dates and times of entry and exit from the airspace of El Salvador and time and airports of arrival, if landing (d) purpose of flight, (e) names and nationalities of crew and passengers if landing.

Non-scheduled commercial flights landing for commercial purposes must obtain prior permission from the Director General of Civil Aviation at least 30 days prior to departure. All requests must include the above information and copies of the (a) written contracts between the carrier and parties concerned, (b) the aircraft operating certificate, (c) the crew, passenger and cargo lists, (d) The Air Navigation Certificate.

Special Notices:

(1) Only those passengers arriving on a non-scheduled flight may depart on the return flight.

(2) Landing rights will be denied to a flight in the air if prior permission has not been obtained.

### 9.7 Airlines

Civil Aviation:

Fuerza Aerea Salvadorena (FAS) has primary responsibility for all civil aviation.

AESA Aerolineas de El Salvador, S.A. de C.V.: cargo and mail service between San Salvador and Miami.

TACA International Airlines: cargo services to Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the USA.

Foreign Airlines:

El Salvador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aviateca (Guatemala), Copa (Panama), Iberia (Spain), LACSA (Costa Rica), Lanica (Nicaragua), and SAM (Colombia).

9.8 AircraftCivil Transport Aircraft Serving El Salvador

<u>Airlines</u>	<u>Aircraft Type</u>	<u>Capacity Load</u>
TACA	1 Boeing 737-200	112 passengers
TACA	3 BAC 111	74 passengers each
	2 Electra 188	30,000 pounds
AESA	2 DC 6 B	34,000 pounds
Pan Am	5 Boeing 707	184 passengers each
Lanica	2 Boeing 727	114 passengers each
	1 DC 6	31,000 pounds
Aviateca	1 Boeing 727	114 passengers
	1 VAC 111	99 passengers
	1 Focker	44 passengers
LACSA	1 VAC 111	99 passengers
	1 Electra 188	30,000 pounds
COPA	2 Electra 188	83 passengers each
SAM	1 Boeing 720	149 passengers
Belize	2 Boeing 720	149 passengers each
Iberia	1 DC 10	277 passengers

9.9 Air Distances

San Salvador (Ilopango) to:	<u>Statute Miles</u>
Havana	780
Houston	1192
Los Angeles	2305
Mexico City	775
Miami	1013
New York (via Miami)	2104
San Francisco	2625
San Juan P.R.	1567
San Pedro Sula/Honduras	145
Tampa Intl	1072
Tapachula/Mexico	228
Washington, DC (via Miami)	1934
Willemstadt/Neth. Antilles	1360

## 10. Power and Communications

### 10.1 Electric Power

The national power agency, The Executive Hydroelectric Commission of the Lempa River (Comision Ejecutiva Hidroelectrica del Rio Lempa-CEL), has a well-developed grid of high-voltage lines linking major towns, cities, and generating plants. The main artery is a 115-kilowatt line carrying power from the three major generating areas to San Salvador. Lesser lines carrying different wattages tie other power stations and settled areas into the national grid.

Once this CEL-generated power reaches urban areas, most of it is purchased and distributed by private power companies. The largest of these firms, the Electric Light Company of San Salvador (Compania de Alumbrado Electrico de San Salvador - CAESS), distributes power to the capital and more than 120 other towns. Four minor distributors serve Santa Ana and a few other places. CEL also distributes some of its own power under a government-sponsored rural electrification program. The quality of CEL's and CAESS' service is good; however, many of the smaller distributors have been unable to install the necessary facilities because of a shortage of funds. In 1976, CEL's installed capacity was 283 MW. By 1982, when the San Lorenzo hydroelectric project is completed, total installed capacity will reach 624 MW. Electricity supply: 110 volts, 60 cycles, 1 phase (standard); 220 volts, 60 cycles, 1 phase (industrial sites); 440 volts, 60 cycles, 3 phases (utilities and industrial sites).

El Salvador's only known indigenous energy sources of any magnitude are the Lempa river and geothermal fields, and only one-third of the total installed generating capacity is based on fuel-fired plants. Dependence on fuel is expected to decrease in future years, as power development focuses on the full potential of the Lempa river and geothermal resources. El Salvador has no known coal deposits.

### 10.2 Radio Network

Radio is the most important mass communication medium in the country. There are 65 stations. All but one of the stations are commercially owned and transmit on mediumwave frequencies. Radio Nacional, the only noncommercial station, is administered by the Ministry of the Interior, which also regulates broadcasting and issues licenses for radio stations.

Most stations operate with limited financial resources and old equipment. No station subscribes to a wire service and news is limited; all stations are required to broadcast government news bulletins.

Radio Nacional transmits on one mediumwave frequency, three shortwave frequencies, and two frequency modulation (FM) wave lengths. Six other FM transmitters are owned by other radio stations, including La Voz Panamericana which is owned by the Catholic Church. The most important stations are the twenty-one that transmit with 5,000 or 10,000 watts of power. Fourteen of these are in San Salvador, four are in San Miguel, and three are in Santa Ana. Among the more influential broadcasting companies is Circuito YSR (The YSR Network), which, in addition to two FM transmitters, controls Station YSR in San Salvador (10,000 watts of power), Station YSRA in Santa Ana (5,000 watts), Station YSRM in San Miguel (5,000 watts), and smaller stations in Sonsonate and Usulután.

Another national network is Cadena 1050 (The 1050 Network), which has two AM stations in San Salvador and one in San Miguel, and two FM stations in San Salvador and one in Santa Ana. Cadena YSKL (The YSKL Network) also has stations in San Salvador, Santa Ana, and San Miguel.

### 10.3 Telephone System

The telephone density (1.39 per 100 persons) in El Salvador, is one of the lowest in Latin America, with existing service concentrated in the San Salvador Metropolitan Area. Of the 201 cantons with populations over 2,000, only 9 have access to telephone service and of the remaining 1,821 cantons, only 8 have access to service. The Administracion Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (ANTEL), an autonomous government agency, is responsible for all telecommunications in the country.

By 1976 local telephone service consisted of 68,300 lines of exchange equipment with about 54,700 mostly automatic connections. Long-distance service is conducted through 1,600 circuits with automatic long-distance dialing between all automatic exchange areas. Business and professional groups account for about 60% of all telephone usage.

### 10.4 Television

Channel 2, S.A.: Apdo. 720 San Salvador; commercial

Channel 4, S.A.: Carretera de San Salvador a Santa Tecla, Apdo. 444,  
San Salvador; commercial

Channel 6, S.A.: Alameda Dr. Manuel E. Araujo.km.6, Apdo. (06) 1801,  
San Salvador; commercial

Channel 8 and 10: Final 13 Avda. Sur, Apdo. 4, Nueva San Salvador;  
government station

There were 275,000 television sets in 1978.

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