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# **AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS PROJECT, PHASE II**

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## **EL SALVADOR NATURAL RESOURCE POLICY INVENTORY USAID/ROCAP RENARM PROJECT**

**VOLUME III**

**POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS**

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NATURAL RESOURCE POLICY INVENTORY  
EL SALVADOR

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## 1. THE POLICIES

### 1.1 Transnational

- Central American Agreement for the Environment
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Agreement to Protect Flora, Fauna, and Natural Scenic Beauty of the American Countries
- International Agreement on Plant Health Protection

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Central American Agreement for the Environment. (Convenio Centroamericano para la Protección del Ambiente).

**Date of Inception:** Signed by the Presidents of Central American Nations on September 12, 1989 in Costa Rica. In El Salvador, it was ratified by Decree No. 444 of February 8, 1990.

**Purpose:** To establish a Central American Commission to coordinate the rational and optimum use of the natural resources, establishing an ecological equilibrium to guarantee a better quality of life for the Central American population.

**Mechanisms:** Establish cooperation agreements among the Central America countries adopting sustainable development practices. Promoting actions among governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations. Formulation of strategies, elaboration of an action plan, and approval of regulations are the responsibilities of the Commission.

**Implementing Authority:** Representatives of El Salvador assigned by the President of the country.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive through the exchange of experiences in projects of sustainable agriculture: agro-forestry, land use, and soil conservation.

**Forestry:** Cooperation and transfer of past experiences can be obtain in forest management and reforestation projects.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** El Salvador will benefit from other countries due to their experience in park and reserve management, tourism activities, and established regulations to protect endangered species.

**Watershed Management:** Positive to coordinate the use of water bodies, fisheries activities, and definition of water limits of the shared water resource.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

**Date of Inception:** March 3, 1973 in Washington, D.C. El Salvador recognized the agreement on July 29, 1987.

**Purpose:** To control trade of endangered species through specific regulations and authorizations.

**Mechanisms:** Following the established Appendix I, II, and III, regulations to control trade of endangered species are implemented. Permits, certificates, exceptions, and scientific and administrative authorities are established to regulate trade of the species.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** None.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** If enforced, sale of wildlife of high market value is discourage. Positive impact due to protection of wildlife species.

**Watershed Management:** None.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Agreement to Protect Flora, Fauna, and Natural Scenic Beauty of the American Countries.

**Date of Inception:** International agreement ratified by the government of El Salvador on December 20, 1940 under Decree No. 110.

**Purpose:** To protect and conserve in its natural environment examples of all species of fauna and flora including migratory birds to avoid extinction. Also to protect valuable landscapes, geologic formations, regions and objects of historic or scientific interest.

**Mechanisms:** To create, within the territory of each participating country, national parks, national reserves, natural monuments, and wildland reserves. To prohibit hunting and captivity of the fauna and destruction of the flora within the national parks and provide national parks with the necessary facilities.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** None.

**Forestry:** Positive, prohibiting destruction of forests.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive by nationalizing regions to protect fauna and flora of the country. Protection of endangered species. Park and reserve management receives with this Decree a positive support.

**Watershed Management:** None.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** International Agreement on Plant Health Protection

**Date of Inception:** International agreement ratified by the government of El Salvador on November 25, 1952 under Decree No. 166.

**Purpose:** Avoid the introduction and propagation of pests and diseases that affect plants and vegetable products, as well as to promote the measures to control them.

**Mechanisms:** Each country organizes an inspection procedure to control pests and diseases propagation. Plant materials that would cross borders would be inspected in the country of origin to issue a certificate. The material is also inspected in the country receiving it.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive. It reduces the risk of pest and disease propagation.

**Forestry:** Positive. It reduces the risk of propagation of pests and diseases that affect forests.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive. It reduces the risk of propagation of pests and diseases that affect wildlife.

**Watershed Management:** None.

## 1.2 General

- The Constitution
- Penal Code

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** The Constitution

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 38 of December 15, 1983.

**Purpose:** To establish the foundations for democracy and people's rights to freedom and equality.

**Mechanisms:** Laws and Decrees have to comply with the Constitution. There are three branches of government: the Legislature, the Judicial system, and the Executive branch. Article 84 defines the territory. It defines the sub-soil and underground resources as belonging to the Government. Article 60 makes mandatory the teaching of natural resource conservation in every school, private, public or military. Article 65 establishes that public health is a public good; thus, the Government and the population must comply with using the natural resources without putting the population in danger.

**Implementing Authority:** The Supreme Court.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive.

**Forestry:** Positive.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive.

**Watershed Management:** Positive.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Penal Code

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 270 of March 30, 1973.

**Purpose:** To implement legislation on violations or felony.

**Mechanisms:** Ecologic misdemeanors or violations are included within the Penal Code. If reported, enforcement of the law is applied to cases related to ecologic violations.

**Implementing Authority:** Judges, Honorable Supreme Court.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive.

**Forestry:** Positive to control deforestation if report of violation is applied.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive to protection of endangered species if applied. Lack of consciousness among people to report misdemeanor.

**Watershed Management:** If enforced positive to water quality control, coastal zone, and fisheries development.

## 1.2 Macroeconomic

- Monetary\Foreign Exchange Policy
- Monetary\Money Supply Policy
- Fiscal Policy\Budget Deficit Reduction
- Fiscal Policy\Reform to Coffee Export Tax
- Trade\Foreign Investment Promotion and Guarantee Law
- Trade Policy\Liberalization of Trade Restrictions
- Trade Policy\Liberalization of Sugar Export
- Trade Policy\Liberalization of Coffee Export

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Monetary\Foreign Exchange Policy.

**Date of Inception:** June 1989.

**Purpose:** Maintain a unified, flexible foreign exchange system; avoid excessive fluctuation of the exchange rate; simplify import\export process.

**Mechanisms:** Change the official foreign exchange rate, allow banks to have Dollar accounts, and legalize foreign exchange offices.

**Implementing Authority:** Central Reserve Bank, the banking system, and foreign exchange offices.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Highly positive. Total agriculture output will increase as real prices to farmers increase. Pesticide costs will increase, making its use less attractive. Farmers will have the incentive to invest in their land, improving soil fertility levels.

**Forestry:** Negative, imports of wood will be more expensive and exporters will receive a higher price.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive for ecotourism activities. Negative for endangered species.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for fisheries export activities.

## POLICY

Name\Source: Monetary\Money Supply Policy.

Date of Inception: June 1989.

Purpose: To provide the productive sector with financial resources to secure the economic activities necessary for the country.

Mechanisms: Expand the total credit of Central Reserve Bank and the banking system, increase the form of total payments of the banking system. Maintain interest rate in real terms. Privatize banking system.

Implementing Authority: Central Reserve Bank.

### Impacts:

Sustainable Agriculture: Negative for agriculture production as credit availability will be reduced for agriculture and interest rate will be higher.

Forestry: None.

Wildlands and Biodiversity: None.

Watershed Management: None.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Fiscal Policy\Budget Deficit Reduction.

**Date of Inception:** June 1989.

**Purpose:** Reduce the Central Government deficit and improve the financial situation of the non-financial public enterprises.

**Mechanisms:** Reduction of public investment, change in subsidies, increase taxes and tariffs.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Finance.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive impact for agriculture production with provision of credit and foreign exchange stability. Negative impact as government offices do not have enough budget to operate.

**Forestry:** Negative, as budget for the reforestation and the Forest Service is reduced.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Negative, as less budget is assigned for this activity.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for readjustment of fees for water, electricity, and sewage services.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Fiscal Policy\Reform to Coffee Export Tax.

**Date of Inception:** Reform made in 1990 to Coffee Export Tax Law enacted on September 13, 1950, Decree No. 836.

**Purpose:** To adapt new reforms in the coffee export tax according to current costs, marketing, and the country's macroeconomic competitive capacity.

**Mechanisms:** Reform on Art. 1 of the Decree. Eliminated the \$6.45 per quintal tax, leaving the variable 30 percent over \$45.00 export price. Such reform will start in crop of 1989/1990.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Economy.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive with incentives to coffee plantation owners.

**Forestry:** None

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive as the habitat for animals living in coffee areas is improved.

**Watershed Management:** Positive as green cover is improved.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Trade\Foreign Investment Promotion and Guarantee Law.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 460 of May 15, 1990.

**Purpose:** To attract foreign investment and regulate the rights and obligations of foreign investors, increasing productivity, employment generation, export of goods and services, and the growth and diversification of production.

**Mechanisms:** Foreign investors may transfer capital to El Salvador to invest in any economic sector, make contracts, and acquire any title according to laws. They can also establish regional offices in El Salvador.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Economy.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive to agriculture production with implementation of new agriculture techniques if foreign investment takes place.

**Forestry:** Positive in reforestation projects if promotion of forests products is achieved. Negative if demand of forest products is high.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None.

**Watershed Management:** Positive in controlling coastal fishing activities. Definition of rights to natives in coastal fishing activities and definitions to foreign investor in aquaculture activities.

## POLICY

Name\Source: Trade Policy\Liberalization of Trade Restrictions.

Date of Inception: July 1989.

Purpose: To establish conditions for free trade of exports, simplify trade procedures.

Mechanism: Simplify paperwork, eliminating steps consolidating others.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Planning

### Impacts:

Sustainable Agriculture: Positive for agriculture production, as producers of export crops receive a better price.

Forestry: None

Wildlands and Biodiversity: Might be negative as control on exports could ease exports of wild animals.

Watershed Management: None

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Trade Policy\Liberalization of Sugar Export.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 352 of October 19, 1989.

**Purpose:** To liberalize sugar commercialization and privatize trade.

**Mechanisms:** Annulment of Art. 1, 2, and 7 of the National Sugar Institute (INAZUCAR) creation. Internal commercialization system was liberated, as well as export activities.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Economy.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive to sugar cane farmers. Freed trade contributes to improving the country's sugar production.

**Forestry:** None

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None

**Watershed Management:** None

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Trade Policy\Liberalization of Coffee Export.

**Date of Inception:** Legislative Decree No. 352 of October 19, 1989.

**Purpose:** To reform the National Coffee Institute (INCAFE) law, liberalizing coffee trade.

**Mechanisms:** Limitations to INCAFE activities were imposed: buying, industrialization, export, and credit. Regulations to internal price of the product will be applied.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Economy.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive as coffee farmers receive a better price, investment in coffee will increase, improving the soil conservation measures. Productivity will be higher, creating more jobs for farm workers. With more jobs, pressure on land will be reduced.

**Forestry:** None

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None

**Watershed Management:** None

### 1.3 Sectoral

- Ecological Policy
- Population Policy\Population and the Environment
- Education Policy\Strengthen Adult Education
- Health Policy\Coordinate Conservation and Improvement of the Environment

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Ecological Policy

**Date of Inception:** June 1989.

**Purpose:** Implement a process to protect the environment. Including legal structure, environmental education, technology, natural resources, public institutions, private sector participation, and external cooperation.

**Mechanism:** Headed by a ministerial council, public institutions will implement actions to improve ecological deterioration of El Salvador.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\MIPLAN\MOP\MINEDUC\MDH\ISTU\CEL\ANDA.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive to improve agriculture production with a better understanding of the ecological aspects for land use and pesticide management.

**Forestry:** Positive to reforestation, forest management and firewood.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive for fauna and flora conservation, park and reserve management, and tourism development.

**Watershed Management:** Positive to implement actions in water use, coastal zone management, fisheries, and water management.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Population Policy\Population and Environment.

**Date of Inception:** June, 1989.

**Purpose:** To improve the well being of the population through fundamental actions with the democratic process and the participation of all Salvadorans. To improve the Salvadoran population quality of life, including participation in the development process.

**Mechanisms:** Within the context of Population Policy, different aspects are included: population and health, population and the environment, population and family, spacial distribution and migrations, education and communication, and population and the labor force.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Planning. Population Documentation Center. Population National Commission. Salvadoran Demographic Association.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive by reducing the pressure on land use and soil fertility.

**Forestry:** Positive for deforestation, firewood use reduction.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive with the implementation of environmental education programs.

**Watershed Management:** Positive with the implementation of promoting the participation of the Salvadoran family in preservation, conservation and development of the environment.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Education Policy\Strengthen Adult Education.

**Date of Inception:** June 1989.

**Purpose:** To increase education in all levels. Emphasizing education resources, improving quality of education, raising adult education, decentralization and modernization of institutional structures, private participation, and actualization of legal structures.

**Mechanisms:** Increase adult education level through special literacy and post-literacy programs, adjust Casas de la Cultura (Cultural Centers within the country) with adult education programs.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Education.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive to implementation of agriculture projects, including soil fertility, land tenure, pesticide management.

**Forestry:** Positive to implement reforestation projects, appropriate use of firewood.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive to understand the importance of protecting endangered species; conservation of fauna and flora.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for a better water use and fisheries.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Health Policy\Coordinate Conservation and Improvement of the Environment.

**Date of Inception:** June 1989.

**Purpose:** To implement health programs; improving primary health services, modernization of the administrative health services, supervision of the quality of the national water supply.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Health\Environmental Health Department.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive to assist population affected by inappropriate use of pesticides.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None.

**Watershed Management:** Positive. Supervision of water supply is performed by the Department, providing positive effects on Salvadoran's health.

#### 1.4 Sustainable Agriculture

- Basic Grains Price Band
- Second Soil Protected Area "Chalatenango"
- Land Tenure\Basic Agrarian Reform Law
- Land Tenure\Expropriation of Farms of 500 Has. or Larger
- Land Tenure\Law to Affect and Transfer Agricultural Land to Their Direct Workers
- Land Tenure\Voluntary Transfer of Agricultural Land Law
- Land Tenure\Special Law to Affect Agricultural Land Exceeding 245 Has.
- Land Tenure\Law to Transfer State Property With Agricultural Characteristics to the Beneficiaries of the Agrarian Reform
- Agricultural Health Service Creation
- Agricultural Health Law
- Insecticide Use Through Ultra Low Volume Systems
- Law on the Control of Pesticides, Fertilizers, and Products for Agricultural Use and its Regulation
- Regulation for Cotton Cultivation

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Basic Grains Price Band.

**Date of Inception:** November 1989.

**Purpose:** To reduce extremely wide variations on grain prices and neutralize the effect of subsidies of industrializes nations.

**Mechanisms:** Reference prices are established according to international grain prices and estimated subsidies. The government will raise or lower the import tariff depending on local price reaching a pre-determined target.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive for agriculture production in land use, soil fertility, and land tenure.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None.

**Watershed Management:** None.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Second Soil Protected Area "Chalatenango".

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 47 of May 23, 1984.

**Purpose:** To establish the second soil protected area of approximately 1080 square kilometers.

**Mechanism:** Members of three institutions are involved in providing a permit to parcel land within this area.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\MOP\Municipalities.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive for land use and land conservation.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** NA

**Watershed Management:** NA

**Problem:** Decree has never been implemented.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Land Tenure\Basic Agrarian Reform Law.

**Date of Inception:** Decree 153 of March 5, 1980.

**Purpose:** Create the legal framework to initiate the agrarian reform process.

**Implementing Authority:** Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA)\  
National Financial Institute for Agriculture Lands (FINATA).

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive and Negative to land tenure and land use.

**Forestry:** Negative for reforestation and firewood. Lack of forest management.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive, it assigns areas as National Reserve.  
Negative, people have been settled in buffer zones.

**Watershed Management:** None.

**Problem:** Its regulation has not been written.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Land Tenure\Expropriation of farms of 500 Has. or larger.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 154 of March 1980.

**Purpose:** Improve land ownership distribution.

**Mechanisms:** Expropriate farms 500 Has. or larger and distribute them to landless farmers.

**Implementing Authority:** Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA).

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive as pressure to farm productive land is reduced. Negative as it becomes more difficult to increase productivity and technical assistance becomes more expensive.

**Forestry:** Negative due to lack of reforestation projects and positive as some areas were assigned as National Reserves.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive with the assignment of National Reserve areas within the properties of the reform sector.

**Watershed Management:** Mixed.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Land Tenure\Law to Affect and Transfer Agricultural Land to Their Direct Workers.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 207 of December 22, 1980.

**Purpose:** Improve land ownership distribution by benefiting farmers renting or working a parcel of 7 Has. or less. Considered Phase III of the agrarian reform process.

**Mechanism:** Beneficiaries need to submit petition to FINATA to get a land title.

**Implementing Authority:** National Financial Institute for Agriculture Lands (FINATA).

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive to land tenure. Negative due to lack of soil conservation practices in farms.

**Forestry:** Negative due to lack of reforestation projects in farms of the reform sector.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None.

**Watershed Management:** Mixed.

**Problems:** Regulations have been applied in different ways. Centralized authority, lack of incentives to personnel, excessive bureaucracy.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Land Tenure\Voluntary Transfer of Agricultural Land Law.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 839 of December 1987.

**Purpose:** To promote a massive process of voluntary transfer of agriculture land to continue the agrarian reform process.

**Mechanisms:** The Farmers Organization Committee have handled the procedures to buy and sell the land to the beneficiaries. FINATA has provided financial support.

**Implementing Authority:** Farmers Organization Committee (COC)\FINATA.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive to agriculture production with the incentive of land ownership. Negative, if management of natural resources is not developed.

**Forestry:** Deforestation and firewood production increases with exploitation of new lands and increasing number of farmers.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Wildlife habitats are reduced if proper measurements are not taken into consideration when buying agriculture land located near national reserve areas.

**Watershed Management:** Negative, if development of appropriate technology to increase sustainable use of the water resource.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Land Tenure\Special Law to Affect Agricultural Land Exceeding 245 Has.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 895 of February 18, 1988.

**Purpose:** To increase the land available for the agrarian reform process.

**Mechanisms:** ISTA is the institution assigned to execute the expropriation of land in farms with more than 245 Has. to be incorporated in the reform sector. However, the implementation of the law has not been applied by ISTA, creating insecurity to the potentially affected owners.

**Implementing Authority:** Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, (ISTA).

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** If applied, positive to beneficiaries. Negative to agriculture production, farms affected do not cultivate their land as usual due to insecurity of law implementation.

**Forestry:** Mixed.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None.

**Watershed Management:** None.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Land Tenure\Law to Transfer State Property With Agricultural Characteristics to the Beneficiaries of the Agrarian Reform.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 896 of February 18, 1988.

**Purpose:** To transfer State properties with agricultural characteristics to the agrarian reform process.

**Mechanisms:** Land transfers are achieved through the Farmers Organization Committee. All activities were suspended on September 1989.

**Implementing Authority:** ISTA and FINATA.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive for land tenure. Negative to land use when State properties are not used for agricultural purposes.

**Forestry:** Mixed.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Negative to wildlife habitats, as they are reduced by settling people in State owned land.

**Watershed Management:** None.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Agricultural Health Service Creation.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 2690 of August 14, 1958.

**Purpose:** To control and monitor the spread of mediterranean fruit fly in the country.

**Mechanisms:** Control with a forty days lent and spray of chemical products to prevent the spread of the fly.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\Directorate of Agricultural Defense.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive to agriculture production but negative for pesticide management.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Negative as it increases the use of pesticides.

**Watershed Management:** Negative to water quality.

**Problems:** A 32 years old law that needs to be revised.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Agricultural Health Law.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 229 of August 9, 1961.

**Purpose:** To protect agriculture resources of the country by controlling, preventing, and eradicating diseases, pests and other agents that decrease or destroy vegetables and animals.

**Mechanisms:** Establish measures to prohibit or control the introduction of animals, vegetables, products or materials from which diseases or pests can be propagated. Implementation of quarantine is required. Determine and prohibit crop season whenever a disease or pest is under control.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\Directorate of Agricultural Defense.

### **Impacts**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive for pesticides use and control of pest that could affect agriculture production.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for water quality control.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Insecticide Use Through Ultra Low Volume Systems.

**Date of Inception:** Decree 89 of September 25, 1968.

**Purpose:** To apply chemical products with dissolved\non-dissolved products in volumes of 21.1 liters per hectare, having or not disperse material.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\Directorate of Agriculture Defense.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive for insecticide use control.

**Production From Natural Forests:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Negative for fauna conservation.

**Watershed Management:** Negative for water quality. Contamination of water.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Law on the Control of Pesticides, Fertilizers, and Products for Agricultural Use and its Regulation.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 315 of April 25, 1973.

**Regulation:** Decree No. 28 of May 21, 1980.

**Purpose:** Regulate the production, distribution, import, export, and use of pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides.

**Mechanism:** Importers and manufacturers of agro-chemicals must register the product for authorization every three years.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\Directorate of Agriculture Defense\Regional offices.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive as it provides a legal framework to regulate pesticides use.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive for fauna protection.

**Watershed Management:** Positive if proper implementation of law is achieved.

**Problems:** Seventeen years old law that needs to be revised.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Regulations for Cotton Cultivation.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 95 of December 21, 1976.

**Purpose:** To control the area planted and the use of pesticides in cotton.

**Mechanism:** A series of steps need to be taken to cultivate cotton: license, seed requirement, crop season limit, pest control, cotton production data, and supply requirements, and enforced department.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\Directorate of Agriculture Defense.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive for the control of pesticides use; however, negative for agriculture production.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive as less pesticides is applied.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for water quality control.

## 1.5 Forestry

- Forestry Law

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Forestry Law

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 268 of February 8, 1973.

**Purpose:** To regulate the conservation, improvement, restoration, and increase of the country's forest resources. It applies to all forest land without distinction of ownership.

**Mechanisms:** Through the established Forestry Service, management of the assigned forest areas, establishment of a forestry management plan, supervision of forest exploitation, forest map elaboration, research and implementation of techniques, law enforcement, and reforestation programs would be performed.

**Implementing institution:** MAG\CENREN\Forestry and Fauna Service\Regional offices of the MAG.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive for land use conservation if reforestation projects are implemented.

**Forestry:** Positive for reforestation and forest management.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive for parks and national reserves management, with tourism activity.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for improvement of watersheds and water resources.

**Problem:** Lack of regulations. Several offices are involved in the implementation of law. Lack of coordination.

## 1.6 Watershed Management

- Administration of the National Aqueducts and Sewage Systems Law
- Irrigation Law
- Integrated Management of Water Resources Law
- Regulation on Water Quality, Control of Discharges, and Protection Zones.
- Water Reserve for San Salvador's Region
- National Irrigation Policy
- General Law of Fisheries Activities
- Permanent Ban to Protect Marine Resources

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Administration of the National Aqueducts and Sewage Systems Law.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 341 of October 17, 1961.

**Purpose:** To provide aqueducts and sewage systems to the country.

**Mechanism:** Through its Health Control Department, water quality control is achieved by implementing chemical and bacteriological analysis to guarantee quality in the water consumed by the population.

**Implementing Authority:** National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewage Systems (ANDA).

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** None

**Production From Natural Forests:** None

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None

**Watershed Management:** Positive for water quality and proper management.

## POLICY

Name/Source: Irrigation Law

Date of Inception: Decree 153 of November 23, 1980.

Purpose: To increase the agriculture productivity through the rational use of soil and water resources, extending the benefits to the population.

Implementing Authority: MAG, Directorate of Irrigation and Drainage, and Regional Offices of the MAG.

### Impacts:

Sustainable Agriculture: Positive to soil conservation.

Forestry: None.

Wildlands and Biodiversity: None.

Watershed Management: Positive for water management.

Problems: Regulations need to be revised after ten years of establishment. Multiple offices are in charge of implementing law.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Integrated Management of Water Resources Law.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 886 of December 2, 1981.

**Purpose:** To implement management of water resources according to the National Water Policy by an specialized office within the Ministry of Planning.

**Mechanism:** Implementation of the law was assigned to an autonomous institution (ANDA), establishing this institution its own policies.

**Implementing Authority:** National Aqueduct and Sewer System Administration, (ANDA).

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** None.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for water use, quality of water and water and watershed management. A sectorial organization to coordinate use of watershed management is implemented.

**Problem:** ANDA is the institution in charge. It avoids the purpose of the law in which an office specialized in water should be in charge. There are conflicts between the CEL and the Center for Irrigation and Drainage of the MAG due to centraization of responsibilities.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Regulation on Water Quality, Control of Discharges, and Protection Zones.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 50 of October 16, 1987.

**Purpose:** Develop the principles of the Law on Integrated Use of Water Resources, as Articles 100 and 101 of the Irrigation and Drainage Law, in reference to water quality, control of discharges, and the protection zones, to avoid, control or reduce water contamination.

**Mechanism:** Sanctions for violations are applied through the Legal Department of the MAG. Coordination and approval of applications for discharges, infrastructures for treatment and purification and every thing else pertinent to the Regulation is done by a Office created for that purpose. This office is directed by the Executive Committee, formed by a representative of the Legal Department and one technician from each of the following ministries: MAG, Health, Public Works, and Interior, in addition to one from ANDA.

**Implementing Authority:** Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive, by improving quality of irrigation water.

**Forestry:** None.

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for water use, quality of water and water and watershed management.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** Water Reserve for San Salvador's Region.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 70 of August 19, 1983.

**Purpose:** Declaration of water reserve for San Salvador.

**Mechanism:** To fulfill international aid requirements, a water reserve for San Salvador was established.

**Implementing Authority:** National Aqueduct and Sewage System Administration, (ANDA), through the Commission of the North Zone Project, Phase I.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** None

**Forestry:** None

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** None

**Watershed Management:** Positive for watershed and water management of the water bodies within the area.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** National Irrigation Policy.

**Date of Inception:** June 1989.

**Purpose:** To promote the use of water through appropriate irrigation techniques using agriculture land in a sustainable, productive, economic, way.

**Mechanisms:** The construction of big projects will continue under the public sector responsibility with private sector contributions.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\Directorate of Irrigation and Drainage.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Positive for agriculture production.

**Forestry:** NA

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** NA

**Water Management:** Positive for water use control.

## POLICY

**Name/Source:** General Law of Fisheries Activities.

**Date of Inception:** Decree No. 799 of September 1981.

**Purpose:** To regulate fishing activities and foster research and protection of the fishery resources.

**Mechanism:** The Fisheries Development Center has the responsibility of implementing the law. However, there is conflict in jurisdiction due to the creation of the Regional Management Units of the Ministry of Agriculture in 1984.

**Implementing Authority:** MAG\ Fisheries Development Center\Regional offices. Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Defense.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** None

**Forestry:** None

**Wildlands and Bio:iversity:** None

**Watershed Management:** Positive for water control, coastal management and fishing control. Positive for protection of marine endangered species.

**Problems:** Lack of regulations.

## POLICY

**Name\Source:** Permanent Ban to Protect Marine Resources.

**Date of Inception:** Resolution No. 265 of June 20, 1990, of the Fisheries Development Center.

**Purpose:** To protect dolphins, marine turtles, and lobsters with eggs or shorter than 20 cms.

**Mechanisms:** The Resolution has been implemented by the Director of Fisheries Development Center considering the Fisheries Activity Law and the need to protect such resources.

**Implementing Authority:** Fisheries Development Center and the Navy of El Salvador.

### **Impacts:**

**Sustainable Agriculture:** None.

**Forestry:** None

**Wildlands and Biodiversity:** Positive to protect endangered species.

**Watershed Management:** Positive for fisheries management and coastal zone management.

## 2. THE INSTITUTIONS

### 2.1 Macroeconomic

- Ministry of Economy

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Ministerio de Economía (Ministry of Economy).

**Objectives:** Promote industrial development through an efficient, decentralized, and diversified process.

**Legal Framework:** Established according to the Interior Regulations, Art. 40 of the Executive Branch.

**Structure:** Headed by a Minister and Vice-Minister. The Directorate of Energy and Mineral Resources, Salvadoran Institute of Tourism (ISTU), and National Hydroelectric Commission of Lempa River (CEL) are three institutions within the Ministry related to natural resources issues. The Department of Export Promotion is found among its departments.

**Functions:** Promotes and orients development in mineral projects, promotes and regulate tourism, directs and plans efficient use of electricity in industry, agriculture, transportation, and other economic activities. It also regulates trade policy through its Department of Export Promotion and Investment.

**Capacity:** Specialized professionals are found in the different institutions within the Ministry.

## 2.2 Sustainable Agriculture

- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)
- Center For Natural Resources (CENREN)
- Center For Agricultural Technology (CENTA)
- Agricultural Development Bank
- Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA)
- National Financial Institute for Agricultural Lands (FINATA)
- Evaluation and Planning of the Agrarian Reform (PERA)
- Farmers Organization Committee (COC)

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, MAG (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock).

**Objectives:** To contribute to the conservation, utilization, and development of the natural resources of the country.

**Legal Framework:** Created on March 1, 1911.

**Structure:** Headed by a Minister and a Vice-Minister. It has the following structure. Five Centers: Natural Resource, Agriculture Technology, Cattle Ranching Development, Fisheries Development, and Agricultural Training. Three Institutes: Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, Salvadoran Coffee Research Institute, Regulator Supply Institute. Two financial institutions: Salvadoran National Financial Institute for Agrarian Lands, and Agriculture Development Bank. Three Departments: Administrative, Legal, Communications, and Agriculture Economy. And the National Agriculture School, the Agricultural Defense Directorate, and the Agricultural Sectorial Planning Office.

**Functions:** Implement, plan, organize, coordinate, and control the national development policy of the agriculture sector.

**Capacity:** Specialized personnel is distributed throughout its structure.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Centro de Recursos Naturales, CENREN (Center for Natural Resources).

**Objectives:** To promote the use of natural resources without endangering the ecological equilibrium, contributing to employment generation in the agriculture sector.

**Legal Framework:** Decree No. 125 of December 17, 1982. Formerly Instituto Salvadoreño de Recursos Naturales. CENREN is a dependency of the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Structures:** Headed by a Director and assisted by a Consultant Council. Structured in seven departments: Planning, Legal, Administrative, Personnel, Public Relation, Audit, and Data Center. Divided in: Conservation of Soils Service, Flora and Fauna Service, National Parks and Wild Life Service, and Meteorology and Hydrology Service.

**Functions:** Coordinate, direct, and control the conservation and development process of the natural resources according to general, specific, sectorial and institutional policies.

**Capacity:** A total of 520 employees. The budget of Ten million Colones to be used mostly for salaries. Only six percent of budget to be used among all departments and services for projects' implementation. Lost qualified personnel due to low salary levels and incentives.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Centro de Tecnología Agrícola, CENTA (Center for Agricultural Technology).

**Objectives:** Conduct agricultural research and implement appropriate technology to maximize national agriculture production.

**Legal Framework:** Created on June 1, 1943 as the National Agronomic Center, after several institutional changes, in January 1986 it was reorganized as CENTA as a direct dependency of the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Structure:** Headed by a Director and Sub-Director and assisted by a Consultative Council and Technical Committees. It is divided in departments: Planning, Legal, Audit, Administrative, Communications and BID/CENTA Project. There are three divisions responsible of executing projects: Agriculture Research, Seed Technology, and Plant and Seed Certification.

**Functions:** Through its three divisions, CENTA generates and update agricultural technology to be implemented by small and medium scale farmers through the production of seeds and plants developed through research.

**Capacity:** Total personnel of CENTA is 853 persons (699 administrative and service and 154 technicians). Eighty nine percent of the budget comes from the Government to cover salaries, the rest comes from funds of projects in progress. A large proportion of employees are currently working in other institutions.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Banco de Fomento Agropecuario, BFA (Agricultural Development Bank).

**Objectives:** To create and support financial facilities and the necessary services to contribute to country's agricultural development.

**Legal Framework:** The BFA was created under the Credit Institution and Auxiliary Organization Law which is stipulated in Art. 6 on April 25, 1973 as an autonomous credit institution.

**Functions:** The implementation of credit policies, recovery of credits, promotion of service policies, and obtaining financial resources are the main functions of BFA.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Instituto Salvadoreño de Transformación Agraria, ISTA, (Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation).

**Objectives:** To develop the agrarian reform process as an effective economic, and social institution of the reformed sector through the active participation of the beneficiaries to reactivate the production of the resources: land, labor, and invested capital.

**Legal Framework:** Decree No. 302 of June 26, 1975. It substituted the Institute of Rural Colonization, created on December 29, 1960.

**Structure:** A Board of Directors of 13 members leads this institution. Headed by a President and Vice-President having consultative offices: communication, planning, data processing, legal and administrative. The Agrarian Operative Management office executes the policy of ISTA supported by financial, administrative, and transfer of land management office.

**Functions:** ISTA has the responsibility of implementing the Land Reform Policy established under the Decree No. 152 of the Agrarian Transformation Law. New policy of the agrarian reform "Liberalization of land tenure" maintains prior stipulations, adding plans to implement and consolidate the process by returning the beneficiaries their rights over the land.

**Capacity:** ISTA's 1990 budget of US\$ 3.7 millions is divided as follows: Program of investment US\$ 1.2 million, and Performance Program US\$ 2.5 million. A total of 1,364 employees receiving 90 percent of the budget as salaries and utilities leaving a scarce 10 percent for operations. A budget of US\$ 855.000 has been requested to USAID to contribute to implementation.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Financiera Nacional de Tierras Agrícolas, FINATA (National Financial Institute for Agricultural Lands).

**Objectives:** To expropriate and finance rural properties of agriculture vocation to individuals renting or directly working the land.

**Legal Framework:** Created under Decree No. 525 on December 11, 1980.

**Structure:** Headed by a President.

**Functions:** Following Decree No. 207 of the Agrarian Reform Process (Phase III), FINATA provides farmers land titles of parcels of 7 Has. or less.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Planificación y Evaluación de la Reforma Agraria, (PERA). (Evaluation and Planning of the Agrarian Reform).

**Objectives:** To evaluate the agrarian reform process identifying success and constraints for further recommendations.

### **Legal Framework:**

**Structure:** Headed by a Director whose dependency comes from the Sectorial Office of Agriculture Planning (OSPA) within the Ministry of Agriculture. It is structured in three departments: Productive Economic, Financial, and Social-Economic. It has two units: Agrarian Statistics and Administrative.

**Functions:** PERA elaborates a yearly evaluation of the farms within the reform sector (Phase I, II, and III). It studies all aspects related to reformed sector farms: revising the use of land, productivity value, commercialization, and employment opportunities. It also evaluates credit aspects and agrarian debt, cooperative administration results, technical assistance and all the services provided to the beneficiaries. Starting 1990, PERA will implement a new strategy to evaluate agrarian reform process.

**Capacity:** PERA's activities have been developed under MAG's budget and with USAID support programs to implement the agrarian reform process. Twenty one persons are the personnel of PERA (17 technicians and 4 administrative).

## INSTITUTIONS

**Name:** Comité de Organización Campesina (COC). (Farmers Organization Committee).

**Objectives:** To be an operative and coordination organism to continue the agrarian reform process in Phase II.

**Legal Framework:** Decree No. 840 of December 3, 1987.

**Structure:** It has one member and one alternate from each one of the following institutions: Unión Comunal Salvadoreña (Salvadoran Communal Union), Federación Salvadoreña de Cooperativas de la Reforma Agraria (Salvadoran Federation of Agrarian Reform Cooperatives), Asociaciones Cooperativas de Producción Agropecuaria Integradas (ACOPAI) (Associations of Integrated Agricultural Production Cooperatives), Central Campesina Salvadoreña (CCS) (Salvadoran Central Farmers Union), FINATA, and ISTA.

**Functions:** Responsibilities of the committee include coordination of buying and transferring land to beneficiaries of the expropriated land exceeding 245 Has., the voluntary transfer of agriculture land, and transfer of agriculture land belonging to the State. A small number of organizations are member of the committee. Due to outlaw of decree from the National Assembly since 1989, the committee's responsibilities have not continued.

**Capacity:**

## 2.3 Forestry

### Forestry and Fauna Service

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Servicio Forestal y de Fauna (Forestry and Fauna Service).

**Objective:** To promote and generate the development of forest resources in El Salvador.

**Legal Framework:** In 1973, became an independent Service within the Natural Resource Center of the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Structure:** Headed by a Chief. Structured in three departments: Projects and Planning, Forestry Research, and Forestry Procedures.

**Functions:** This Service manages the national forests of the country. It also develops research techniques to implement in the forestry area.

**Capacity:** This institution had 537 employees in 1978, it was reduced to 39 in 1990. Some of the employees are located in the Regional Units. At present, it has only six technicians out of 45 in 1978.

## 2.4 Wildlands and Biodiversity

- National Parks and Wildlife Service
- National Zoological Park Directorate
- Museum of Natural History
- Salvadoran Tourism Institute
- Natural Heritage Directorate

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Servicio de Parques Nacionales y Vida Silvestre, SPVS. (National Parks and Wildlife Service).

**Objective:** To identify, inventory, protect, and develop the Salvadoran ecosystems and protect and manage wildlife.

**Legal Framework:** Converted in 1981 as National Parks and Wildlife Service, a dependant of Ministry of Agriculture\Center of Natural Resources.

**Structure:** A head of the Service leads this institution. It is divided in two departments: National Parks and Equivalent Reserves (ecosystem management) and Wildlife Management (biodiversity management).

**Functions:** It has identified around 60 areas considered as parks and reserves, but only five have formal protection. In practice it has only concentrated protecting a selected group of animals. Regionalization process and lack of major legal instruments have limited the Service capabilities.

**Capacity:** Approval of its own budget was achieved in 1981, however it has suffered drastic reduction in the operational budget. Allocation of budget has been transferred to Regions of the Ministry since 1984. Several international organizations have contributed in the past to implement projects. It has a total of 21 employees with only 12 technicians.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Dirección Nacional del Parque Zoológico (National Zoological Park Directorate).

**Objective:** To provide the biologic potential of animals in danger of extinction (natives and non-natives) to the Salvadoran community.

**Legal Framework:** Incorporated in 1976 as a dependency of the Natural Heritage Directorate. Prior, the Zoo functioned as an independent institution. It is a 110 years old institution.

**Structure:** A unit of the Natural Heritage Directorate, it is headed by a Director. It is structured in six departments: Administrative, Veterinary, Biology, Food, Education, and Maintenance.

**Functions:** The Zoo contributes to the wildlife studies by conduction research programs of animals in nature and in captivity. It also maintains the species in captivity.

**Capacity:** A total of 63 employees with eight technicians from which only three hold university degree. Due to budget restrictions, educational programs and appropriate equipment is missing to implement projects.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Museo de Historia Natural (Museum of Natural History).

**Objective:** To establish a master reference collection of Salvadoran plants, animals, minerals and fossils providing an inventory and evaluation of the natural patrimony of El Salvador.

**Legal Framework:** Established on February 1976.

**Structure:** It is a dependency of the Ministry of Education/Directorate of Natural Heritage. Headed by a Director. Recently structured in four Departments: Zoology, Minerals and Fossils, Botany, and Museography.

**Functions:** A museum dedicated exclusively to natural history, has developed exhibits to enhance appreciation for the special Salvadoran biodiversity. In the past, projects and coordination with other national and international organizations have been achieved.

**Capacity:** Budget elaborated by the Ministry of Education. Lack of participation in budget decision. 96 percent of the budget is for salaries and the rest for project implementation. Personnel: 7 technicians and 7 administrative staff. Salaries extremely low even for government scale. Lack of qualified personnel.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo (Salvadoran Tourism Institute).

**Objective:** To regulate the activities related to tourism and the landscape resources where its beauty serve as recreation.

**Legal Framework:** Decree No. 469 of December 21, 1961.

**Structure:**

**Functions:** Through its National Tourism Centers Department, ISTU supervises tourist centers, national parks, and tourism resorts assigned to the institution.

**Capacity:**

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Dirección de Patrimonio Natural (Natural Heritage Directorate).

**Objective:** To study and research the national fauna and flora and develop educational programs for the Salvadoran population to protect and conserve the natural resources.

**Legal Framework:** Created in 1976 as the main institution to coordinate research and projects related to natural heritage.

**Structure:** A dependency of the Minister of Education\ Directorate of National Heritage. Headed by a Director. Structured in two departments: Environmental Education and Administrative. Four directorates: National Zoologic Park Directorate, Saburo Hirao Directorate (recreational park), Infants' Park Directorate, and Natural Historic Museum Directorate.

**Functions:** Coordination and supervision of the parks and museum activities. Planning and coordination of research projects done the by the directorates.

**Capacity:** The Natural Heritage Directorate has a total of 210 employees distributed among its dependencies receiving 70 percent of the budget for salaries. Besides the five head of the directorates, there are 42 technicians. However, not all of them have received university degree.

## 2.5 Watershed Management

- National Aqueducts and Sewage System Administration
- Ministry of Health\Environmental Health Department
- Executive Hydroelectric Commission of the Lempa River (CEL)
- Center of Fisheries Development

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Administración Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (ANDA), (National Aqueducts and Sewage System Administration)\Health Control Department.

**Objective:** Following its policies and institutional principles, ANDA provides water to the Salvadoran population, controlling its quality.

**Legal Framework:** An autonomous institution, created under Decree 341 on October 17, 1961.

**Structure:** Five members integrate a government board which leads this institution. Followed by a president who defines the strategies and projects. ANDA is structured in three divisions and in seven management offices headed by a general manager. The Health Control Department operates under the Operations Management Office.

**Functions:** The Health Control Department supervises the quality of water which is supplied to the population. The technicians develop chemical analysis to guaranteed a better quality of water.

**Capacity:** ANDA has a large number of technicians specialized in their own fields to implement their projects.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Ministry of Health\Environmental Health Department.

**Objective:** To supervise the quality of water supply to avoid contamination of water, soil, and food to protect the population's health.

**Legal Framework:** Established as a department since 1986. It operated before as the Environmental Health Division.

**Structure:** The Environmental Health Department is a dependency of the Ministry of Health, under the Directorate of Operative Technical Service.

**Functions:** Its functions are limited to supervise the water supply already analyzed by ANDA.

**Capacity:** This department has 12 specialized technicians to implement projects.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Executive Hydroelectric Commission of Lempa River (CEL)\ Strategy Planning Management Office.

**Objectives:** To develop, conserve, manage, and use the water resources of Lempa River.

**Legal Framework:** Created on September 27, 1948 under Decree No. 137.

**Structure:** The Commission has 8 directors with 7 alternate. It has a President and an Executive Director.

**Functions:** It protects the watershed of the Lempa River, implementing projects to protect the natural resources.

**Capacity:** This office has 121 specialized technicians.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Centro de Desarrollo Pesquero (CENDEPESCA), (Center of Fisheries Development).

**Objectives:** To promote and regulate fishing and aquaculture activities to develop the fisheries resources.

**Legal Framework:** Created on December 17, 1982 under Decree No. 125. A unit of the Center of Natural Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Structure:** Headed by a Director. Organized in departments: Planning, Engineer, Information and Transfer of Technology, Legal, Personnel, and Administration; and three divisions: Fisheries Research, Fisheries Management, Training and Technology Transfer. It has three projects with international cooperation: OLDEPESCA, FAO, and China Mission.

**Functions:** Besides protecting the fisheries resources, CENDEPESCA deals with small scale fishermen. A defined policy to protect natural resources and a policy for the use of mangroves affect CENDEPESCA's activities. It lacks a defined program to obtain biological data for fishery management including an educational program.

**Capacity:** Due to restructure changes since 1980, the personnel of 35 biologist specialized in fisheries has been reduced to 12.

## 2.6 Private

- Biology Department, University of El Salvador
- Salvadoran Ecological Foundation Ecoactivo 20-30

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Departamento de Biología, Universidad de El Salvador (Biology Department, University of El Salvador)

**Objectives:** To prepare professionals in the field of Biology.

**Legal Framework:** Created as a Biology Department in 1963. Formerly, in the School of Medicine as Biology Section.

**Structure:** Divided into Botany, Zoology, and Bio-Cellular Departments. Headed by a Director.

**Functions:** It is the only institution in the country providing bachelor of Science degrees in Biology. However, during the last decade the Department has suffered infrastructure damages (lost of equipment), and lost qualified staff.

**Capacity:** It has not participated in the budget elaboration during the last 12 years.

## INSTITUTION

**Name:** Fundación Ecológica Salvadoreña, Ecoactivo 20-30 (Salvadoran Ecological Foundation).

**Objectives:** To recuperate and protect the National Ecosystem of the country through the implementation of projects and coordination of ecological events.

**Legal Framework:** Created on November 30, 1989.

**Structure:** A non-profit organization composed of four different types of members; 100 founding members, contributing members, institutional members, and honorable members. The administration of the Foundation is done through a General Board integrated by the founder members, a Board of Directors of 22 members, and an Executive Committee of 7 members.

**Functions:** Ecoactivo 20-30 functions as a new NGO in the country, implementing a strategy to support ecological projects, other NGO's, Government and international agencies.

**Capacity:** It has a permanent staff and a technical committee of 14 technicians available as needed.