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TRANSLATION

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# REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR



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## DEMOCRATIC STRENGTHENING PROGRAM

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**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND COORDINATION FOR  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

*SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, MARCH 1992*

NON OFICIAL  
TRANSLATION

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# DEMOCRATIC STRENGTHENING

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Peace Agreements signed in Mexico City, on January 16, 1992, establish the basis to strengthen the salvadoran democratic process, guaranteeing the unrestricted respect of human rights and reunification of the society, through an specific frame of structural reforms which redefine and redirect certain number of institutions, as well as create others.

This reforms derived from the agreements, include great areas of public administration, and thereby constitute a macro-program of

Institutional reform, directing the change and improvement of the State, which will serve as the basis for the new salvadoran society.

The great areas included in this institution reform are: Armed Forces, Public Security, Electoral System, Judicial Organization, General Attorney's Office, and Human Rights, as well as different Political, Economic and Social Concertation Forums, all of which leads to the strengthening of the institutionality of the country within a democratic frame.

## II. GENERAL AREAS OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORM, FOR DEMOCRATIC STRENGTHENING

### A. Armed Forces

The agreements concerning the Armed Forces, include structural, doctrinal and educational reforms, directed to redefine the role of the institution within the context of a democratic and peaceful society; as well as to obtain the maximum professionalism of its members; and to define with greater clarity its subordination to civil law emphasizing its instrumental but not decisive character in the political field as well as its permanent condition in the service of the nation.

As concrete reforms of structural order, there are:

- ▣ Substraction from the sphere of competency of the Armed Forces, of the functions of public security.
- ▣ Substraction from the sphere of competency of the Armed Forces, the functions of Intelligence of the State.
- ▣ Dissolution of paramilitary entities.
- ▣ Reduction of the Armed Forces, in accordance with the plan presented.
- ▣ Modernization of the educational system of the Armed Forces, whereby the plans and programs of study designed for training and

Instructions, be oriented for Integral formation.

- ❑ Reorganization of the Inspector General of the Armed Forces for an effective operation of the same.
- ❑ Establishment of an Honor Tribunal of the Armed Forces to judge acts that, without being necessarily punishable, be contrary to military honor. This, without prejudice of the military subjection to justice tribunals.

On the other hand, in relation to the Armed Forces, the following agreements are noted:

- ❑ A depuration process of Armed Force members, by an ad-hoc commission.
- ❑ Regulation by law to be emitted, of private security services, directed to guarantee the clearness of said activities, as well as its strict adherence to the law and the respect of human rights.
- ❑ Cancellation of permits to particulars, for carrying Armed Force weapons for private use and recollection of the same.

## B. Public Security

The safekeeping of peace, tranquility, order and public security, in urban as well as rural areas, will be the responsibility of the National Civilian Policy (PNC), which will be under the direction of civilian authorities, becoming a new body in all its dimensions: in its organizations, charts, formation and training mechanisms, as well as in its doctrine, demanding also a whole operational and territorial structure to comply with institutional mandate. Also, the establishment of the National Academy for Public Security is necessary, for the

training of its personnel at all levels, demanding also a whole operational and territorial structure for the compliance of its institutional mandate.

In the first moment and during the transition stage, the PNC will be under the direct authority of the Presidency of the Republic, and afterwards it will be ascribed to a new Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security, which means that the actual Ministry of Internal Affairs will be restructured.

## C. Electoral System

The frame of the Institutional Reform in this area includes a general project of reforms for the electoral system, which has as fundamental basis the establishment of an Supreme Electoral Council which will result in the modernization and efficiency for the preparation, organization, updating and publication of the national electoral registry.

## D. Judicial Organism

The Institutional Reform in this area is meant to improve the central aspects of the legal system, from a reform tending to implant a new organization of the Supreme Court of Justice, where the most relevant currents of legal thought will be represented, as a periodic renovation of its members. Also, the National Judiciary Council will be reorganized and reconceptualized, whereby it assures its independence from State organisms and political parties, giving it new responsibilities, such as the conduction of the new school of legal training, whose general objective will be to insure the continuous improvement of professional training of judges and other legal officials, as well as of those

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composing the General Attorney's Office of the Republic; all of these within a concept of improvement and extension of the administration of justice.

### **E. General Attorney's Office for the Defense of Human Rights**

The establishment of the mechanisms to guarantee human rights, an essential point in the social reconceptualization of the State, makes the new institution, the General Attorney's Office for Defense of Human Rights, an organization with ample physical dispersion in the national territory, to look for the respect of these rights.

### **F. General Attorney of the Republic**

A new organism is established under the operating direction of the General Attorney's Office of the Republic: the Criminal Investigation Division, which will be in charge of investigating criminal acts and collecting proof to identify those responsible for the same. This Division will also practice investigations or other actions of their competency required by the General Attorney of the Republic, Judges and Courts. The areas of attention of this Division, will be organized in accordance to punishable acts with the highest social incidence, counting with the necessary technical assistance to fulfill said functions.

### **G. Intelligence State Organism**

The intelligence services of the State, will be confined to a new entity, subordinated to civil power, under the authority of the President of the

Republic. The legal regime, personnel training, organization lines, operating directions and, in general, the doctrine of the organism will be framed within the democratic principles, the notion of State intelligence as a function of this for the common good, foreign to all political, ideological, social position consideration, or any other discrimination; and of the strict respect of human rights, and therefore the assignment of resources for its organization as well as its functioning will be necessary.

### **H. Political, Economic and Social Concertation Forums**

The process of peace derived, through the negotiating mechanism, in political agreements which will be compiled and will take place according to a previously determined schedule. In this sense, the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (COPAZ) is in charge of supervising the schedule and the implementation of the Agreements, as well as develop certain aspects related with electoral legislation, land, National Civil Police, and the installation of the Economic-Social Concertation Forum.

The democratic reunification of the salvadoran society, has as one of its basic requisites, the economic and social sustained development of the country, needing a high degree of social cohesion to accede to this development. Counting with a minimum platform concerted in central points of State policy, tending to facilitate the solutions of the agrarian problem, in credit for the agricultural sector, as well as those measures to amortize the social cost of the programs of structural adjustment, among others, is necessary.

### III. STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUCIONALITY WITHIN A DEMOCRATIC FRAME

All the reforms already mentioned, are based on the evolution of the constitutional legal frame, through the transformation of primary judiciary norms and the establishment of new ones, reflected in the Peace Agreements and which imply an structural development of almost all the public institutions of the country, with these suffering specific redimensioning, expansion of functions and a whole series of characteristics which will impel and fortify the democratic process as well as insure the consolidation of the peace in El Salvador.

Is for this reason that the present Program, also includes some institutions that although are not explicitly mentioned within the Peace Agreements, their strengthening is considered of vital importance for the consolidation of peace, final goal of the whole process.

The whole conglomerate of institutions included implicitly and explicitly in the Peace Agreements, can be classified in three categories in relation to their temporality, permanence and strengthening to those already existing. By their dimension and importance the National Civil Policy and the Academy for Public Security are presented as a fourth category. Based in that criteria, the mentioned classification is the following:

#### A. Transitory Commissions and Institutions to consolidate the Peace Agreements.

1. COPAZ and subcommissions.
2. Ad-hoc commission.

3. Commission of the True.
4. Indemnizations.
5. Incorporation of ex-combatants to civil life.
6. Forum for Economic and Social Concertation.

#### B. Permanent Institutions which will be established within the frame of the Peace Agreements.

1. Intelligence Organism of the State. (OIE)
2. National Judiciary Council and Judiciary Training School.
3. National Attorney's Office for the Defense of Human Rights.

#### C. Strengthening of Existing Institutions.

1. Strengthening of the Judicial Organism.
2. Strengthening of the Legislative Organism.
3. Strengthening of the Supreme Electoral Council.
4. Other Democratic Institutions.
  - a. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security.
  - b. Military School Academic Council.

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- c. Armed Forces Honor Court.
- d. Criminal Investigation Division.
- e. Strengthening of the Judiciary System.
- f. Armed Forces Inspector General.

#### **D. Basic Institutions for the Public Security System.**

- 1. National Academy of Public Security.

- 2. National Civil Police.

#### **E. Total Financial Needs for the Establishment and Strengthening of Democratic Institutions.**

An estimate of total financial needs for the democratic strengthening of the country's institutionalality, is presented in the following chart.

<i>GENERAL ITEM</i>	<i>TOTAL US\$ MILLIONS</i>
1. Transitory Comissions and Institutions established to consolidate the Peace Agreements	43.7
2. Permanent Institutions which will be established within the frame of the Peace Agreements	23.7
3. Strengthening of existing Institutions	52.3
4. Basic Institutions of the Public Security System (National Academy of Public Security and National Civil Police)	273.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>392.8</b>

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## **IV. PROGRAMS AND SUMMARY PROFILES OF PROJECTS**

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**A. PROGRAMS AND SUMMARY PROFILES OF PROJECTS  
OF TRANSITORY INSTITUTIONS**

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## 1. COMMISSION FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE (COPAZ)

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

The National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (COPAZ), needs economic resources for its operation and that of its subcommissions. COPAZ as well as its subcommissions require installations, specialized technical assistance in the different action areas, as well as support with personnel and work material.

### **JUSTIFICATION:**

The process of pacification arrived at, through the negotiation mechanism, in political agreements which will be complied and executed according to a previously determined schedule.

COPAZ is the entity in charge of supervising the schedule and the execution of said agreements, as well as develop certain defined tasks in the Agreements and their Implementation laws. These tasks include the development of specific judicial laws, which will become the modernizing elements of the new salvadoran society.

The task of consolidating peace, democracy and modernizing State institutions, represents the basic justification of this program.

### **AREA OF INFLUENCE:**

The areas that will be strengthened with the implementation of the program, are:

- a. Handicapped, when preparing the legislative projects assisting them, as well as relatives of the dead.
- b. Electoral, through the development of legislation in agreement with the structural modernization of the State.
- c. Public Security, through the establishment of the National Civil Police and the National Academy for Public Security for professional training.
- d. The improvement of the irregular situation of agrarian proprietorship.
- e. The installation of the Forum for Economic and Social Concertation.

COPAZ						
Executor:		COPAZ				
Objective:		Supervision of the Commission, for the compliance of all political agreements reached by the parties during the process of negotiation.				
Requirement:		Financial support for the operation of the subcommissions, as well as the development of activities included in the peace process.				
Cost:		US\$ 2.5				
Financing:						
Sources/Years	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL
a. Local	0.5					0.5 *
b. External	0.6	0.8	0.6			2.0
TOTALS:						2.5

\* Regular Budget

Figures in Millions of Dollars

## 2. AD-HOC COMMISSION FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Develop a process to evaluate the members of the Armed Forces and to measure the competence and professional capacity of the members of the institution, so that it has the ideal human resources in its new mission of peace.

This evaluation will be based in the professional history of each officer, through first, the revision of his service background, with particular emphasis in the observance of judicial order and the respect of human rights; second, of his professional competence; and third, of his aptitude to act in the new reality of peace.

The evaluation will be carried out by three civilian members of undisputed democratic trajectory which make up the Commission for Evaluation, in

which two military of undisputed democratic trajectory will also participate, who will only have access to the deliberations and who will be appointed by the President of the Republic.

### JUSTIFICATION:

The need to count with the financial resources for the development of the evaluation process, is the fundamental point which will guarantee the results of the same, therefore this Commission requires proper installations, technical assistance and implementation capacity.

### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

The investigation and revision of the files of the Armed Forces, as well as the information coming from any source that in its judgment is reliable.

<i>Ad-Hoc Commission for Evaluation of Armed Forces</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Presidency of the Republic					
<b>Objective:</b>	Develop an evaluation of the members of the Armed Forces to purge the Institution.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Provide financial assistance for the activities developed by the Ad-Hoc Commission, while the evaluation process lasts and the results of the same are obtained.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 0.1					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local						
b. External	0.1					0.1
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>0.1</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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### 3. COMMISSION OF THE TRUE

**JUSTIFICATION:**

Provide the financial resources to the Commission, to obtain the requirements to comply with their mission. Installations, transportation, personnel, materials, are the various items which will be needed for its operation.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

Serious incidences of violence which have occurred in the country since 1980 have caused great social commotion. In these incidences the identity of the authors was never determined, therefore impunity became a great actor in the negative influence in the country. The peace agreements determined the establishment of a Commission made up of three noted democratic personalities, internationally recognized and

appointed by the United National General Secretary, who will carry out investigation work with the assistance of all the authorities and sectors of the country, with the objective of determining the true of what happened, through the knowledge of moral true, which will be presented in a report which will must have a ample national and international divulgation.

The objective of all this effort will be to eradicate impunity.

**AREA OF INFLUENCE:**

The Commission will have to make investigations, collect declarations, carry out inspections, etc., which requires moving and the development of specific works for different cases of situations to be instigated.

<i>Commission of the True</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Presidency of the Republic					
<b>Objective:</b>	Investigate the incidents of violence which have occurred since 1980 and which caused great social commotion, to seek and establish the true.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Finance the operation of the commission					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 0.33					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local						
b. External	0.33					0.33
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>0.33</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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#### 4. INDEMNIZATION

##### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

Within the frame of constitutional reforms, resulting from the Agreements of Chapultepec, is contemplated that the size of the Armed Forces will be adjusted to its constitutional mission in times of Peace. This means a new organization of the Armed Forces, including the reduction of its personnel in its different categories, services or specialties. The indemnization of all the members discharge on account of this reduction, will be equivalent to one year of their monthly salary.

The indemnization will be in gradual form, for the following personnel:

- ☐ Interior Police
- ☐ National Guard

- ☐ Some members of the army and immediate reaction battalions.

##### JUSTIFICATION:

The peace agreements establish the amount of the indemnization will be the equivalent of one year of salaries corresponding to each member of the Armed Forces and security corps discharged, therefore it will be necessary to count with the financial resources to address this compromise.

##### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

The indemnization process will include the members of the Armed Forces, and members of the Public Security corps of the entire country.

<i>Indemnization</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Presidency of the Republic					
<b>Objective:</b>	Indemnify that Defense or Public Security Personnel, whose discharge is due to the Peace Agreements.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Finance for Indemnization					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 40.0					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local						
b. External	18.75	12.5	8.75			40.0
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>40.0</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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**5. HUMAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE CARE OF FMLN CONCENTRATION AREAS**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

During the period for cease of the armed conflict, the members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), will concentrate themselves in 15 sites distributed in all the national territory, awaiting their reincorporation, within a frame of full legality, to civil, political and institutional life of the country. Many of these ex-combatants will be accompanied by their respective families in the places previously indicated for their concentration, which will require the provision of assistance in relation to supply of foods and basic services. Even though the cost of installing and maintaining of the FMLN's ex-combatants to these places is left under the responsibility of the same Front, it is deemed necessary to count with an amount of resources to allow assistance and/or provision of contingency requirements.

**JUSTIFICATION:**

It will be indispensable to count with financial resources to provide for those contingencies.

**AREA OF INFLUENCE:**

The areas indicated, where the FMLN forces will be concentrated beginning February 7, are: La Reyna, Dulce Nombre de María and San Antonio Los Ranchos in the Dept. of Chalatenango; El Paisnal, Dept. of San Salvador; Sesori, Nueva Granada, San Agustín, San Francisco Javier, La Peña, Las Marías and Jocote Dulce, Depts. of San Miguel and Usulután; Cerro Guazapa, Dept. of Cuscatlán; El Zapote and Santa Marta, Dept. of Cabañas; Santa Clara and Tecoluca, Dept. of San Vicente; Cantón El Carmen, Dept. of La Paz; Perquín, Jocoatque, Los Castillos (Yamabal) and Las Isletas, Dept. of Morazán.

<i>Human Support Assistance for FMLN (Emergency Expenses)</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Presidency of the Republic					
<b>Objective:</b>	Co-assistance to cover those emergency demands of the FMLN's concentration areas.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Count with the resources to solve specific unforeseen needs in said centers.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 0.5					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local						
b. External	0.5					0.5
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>0.5</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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## 6. FORUM FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONCERTATION

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

Within the search for an integral consolidation of the peace, the concertation will be a sustained effort and a process. Thereby the forum for Economic and Social Concertation will be established, with equal participation from governmental, private enterprise and labor sectors, in order to obtain a set of ample agreements tending to economic and social development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants.

Among other aspects, the Forum will have under its responsibility the revisions of the legal frame in labor matters to promote and maintain a climate of harmony in labor relations without detriment to the unemployed sectors and general public. Likewise, it will realize analyses of the situation of urban and suburban marginal communities in

order to propose solution to the problems resulting from the armed conflict in the last years. In summary, the forum will be the mechanism in charge of concertating measures to alleviate the social cost of the structural adjustment program.

### JUSTIFICATION:

The installation of the Forum, demands resources to establish a Secretariat to provide technical assistance and assure the continuity of its work, as well as equipment and other expenses necessary for the development of its functions and activities.

### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

Labor, economic and social sectors.

<i>Forum for Economic and Social Concertation</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Forum for Economic and Social Concertation					
<b>Objective:</b>	Achieve, through the concertation of the governmental, labor, and private enterprise sectors, a set of ample agreements tending to identify the central points of a long term strategy.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Count with the necessary resources to obtain technical assistance which guarantees the continuity of the forum's tasks.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 0.26					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local						
b. External	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.26
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>0.26</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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**B. PROGRAMS AND SUMMARY PROFILES OF PROJECTS  
FOR PERMANENT INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED  
WITHIN THE FRAME OF THE  
PEACE AGREEMENTS**

# 1. INTELLIGENCE ORGANISMS OF THE STATE (OIE)

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

Redefine the conception of Intelligence Services of the State, through the establishment of a new organism, which will be under the authority of civil power.

The establishment of this organism will require a whole range of economic resources for the set up of installations as well as the equipment for technical and scientific media.

The preparation of trained Intelligence personnel, as well technical assistance, are vital points for its complete operation.

## JUSTIFICATION:

Financial resources are needed for the set up of the whole infrastructure, from special installations to sophisticated equipment for communication, encoding and data gathering.

## AREA OF INFLUENCE:

The internal security of the State, the maintenance of public order and the consolidation of the democratic process, are the principal areas of action of State Intelligence in relation to the achievement of common welfare and the strengthening of the democratic process.

<i>Intelligence Organism of the State (OIE)</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Presidency of the Republic					
<b>Objective:</b>	Establishment of an Intelligence Organism of the State, subordinated to civil power, under the direct authority of the President of the Republic.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Financing for the establishment, equipment and operation of this organism.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 5.0					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local				0.5	0.5	1.0
b. External	1.0	1.2	0.95	0.45	0.4	4.0
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>5.0</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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**2. NATIONAL JUDICIARY COUNCIL AND SCHOOL FOR JUDICIARY TRAINING**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM**

Based on the Chapultepec Agreements which will determine the new conformation of the National Judiciary Council, which will have under its responsibility the direction of the School for Judiciary Training, it becomes urgent and necessary for the institutional strengthening of both entities. In a manner that the first of said organisms guarantees its independence from State organs and political parties, and that the School for Judiciary Training complies with its objective of insuring a continuous improvement of professional preparation of judges and other judiciary officers.

**JUSTIFICATION:**

The National Judiciary Council as well as the School for Judiciary Training, require

considerable financial resources for their operation, in order to provide them with equipment, installations and specialized, convenient, and proper technical assistance for the development of assigned tasks.

**AREA OF INFLUENCE:**

The vision of the State to have a judiciary system independent from the state, has been an aspiration long awaited by salvadoran society. In reference to the School for Judiciary Training, its regime of direction and organization should be established to assure its academic independence and its opening to the different currents of judiciary thought.

<i>National Judiciary Council and School for Judiciary Training</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	National Judiciary Council					
<b>Objective:</b>	Integrate the National Judiciary Council, in order to obtain its independence from state organs and political parties and the establishment of a School for Judiciary Training and other programs for the improvement of the Judiciary System.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Financial assistance for the achievement of goals.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 10.0					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local						
b. External	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	10.0
<b>TOTALS:</b>						10.0

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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### 3. NATIONAL ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

The success of the peace process not only depends on the reconstruction of the country's economy, but also in the respect of human rights. For this reason, it is of vital importance to count with an institution that guarantees the respect to such rights; likewise, it is important to establish the mechanisms to eradicate any group that practices the systematic violation of Human Rights, specially arbitrary detention, kidnapping, and summary executions, as well as other forms of attempts against the liberty, integrity and security of the individuals.

#### JUSTIFICATION:

It will be necessary to count with the financial resources that allow the establishment,

equipment and operation of the National Attorney's Office for the Defense of Human Rights and its affiliates in the interior of the national territory. On the other hand, the training and formation in this area of human resources that will form it is necessary, in order to guarantee its optimum operation.

#### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

Although the National Attorney's Office for the Defense of Human Rights will have its main office in San Salvador, it will have agencies distributed in all the national territory, to guarantee to all citizens the respect of human rights.

<i>General Attorney's Office for the Defense of Human Rights</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	General Attorney's Office for the Defense of Human Rights					
<b>Objective:</b>	Establishment of the General Attorney's Office, to identify and eradicate any groups practicing systematic violations of Human Rights.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Financing for the establishment and five year operation of the General Attorney's Office.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 8.75					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local						
b. External	1.25	3.75	1.25	1.25	1.25	8.75
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>8.75</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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**C. PROGRAMS AND SUMMARY PROFILES OF PROJECTS  
FOR STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS**

21

## 1. STRENGTHENING OF THE JUDICIARY ORGANISM

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

Within the Peace Agreements and to assist with the achievement of its objectives, it is of vital importance the strengthening and reorganization of the Judiciary Organism; In that sense, it necessary to create in a short term, new Peace and First Instance courts, as well as the modernization and mechanization of those already in existence, in order to give immediate answer to all the problems in the administration of justice in the country.

### JUSTIFICATION:

The establishment of new courts and the modernization of the existing ones, demands resources that will be directed to the acquisition of computer equipment, infrastructure and material required for the good operation of the Judiciary organism.

### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

The Judiciary field and other institutions related with the administration of justice, which are the responsibility of the Judiciary Organism.

<i>Strengthening of the Judiciary Organism</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Supreme Court of Justice					
<b>Objective:</b>	Establishment of new Courts and financial strengthening for the programs being executed in the Judiciary Organism, for a prompt and complied administration of Justice.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Institutional Assistance for the Judiciary Organism for its modernization and strengthening.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 19.9					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	11.9 *
b. External	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.5		8.0
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>19.9</b>

\* Regular Budget

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

## 2. STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ORGANISM

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

The strengthening of the different organisms of the State, is of vital importance to guarantee the success of the peace and democratization process in the country. In reference to the Legislative Organism it has a primary role, therefore it is necessary to strengthen it through the development of actions of political and professional training of its members, as well as the modernization of the different technical and administrative processes of said Organism.

### JUSTIFICATION:

The aforementioned modernization, as well as all costs related with the necessary technical assistance for the training of its members, requires the corresponding financial resources.

### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

Being the first Organism of the State, its incidence repercutes in all sectors which make up the national ambit.

<i>Strengthening of the Legislative Organism</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Legislative Assembly of El Salvador					
<b>Objective:</b>	Achieve a high technical-political level in the legislative function, to be developed by the Assembly, within the process for the consolidation of peace and democracy.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Obtain the resources for Institutional strengthening					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 1.1					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1 *
b. External						
<b>TOTALS:</b>						1.1

\* Regular Budget

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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### 3. STRENGTHENING OF THE SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

The reorganization of the Central Election Council to become the Supreme Electoral Council, signifies the search to achieve clear electoral processes, reflecting the sovereign will of the people, therefore the reform of all legislation relating to electoral matter, will be done at short term, including also the modernization of the Electoral Registry, which requires for its preparation special electronic processes.

#### JUSTIFICATION:

The modernization of the Electoral registry, demands updating of all its components, which requires the substitution or expansion in its case,

of the existing data processing equipment, as well as Infrastructure, materials and human resources required for the process of registration, electronic processing and issuing of identification to citizens.

The readequation of the electoral legislation, gives the Supreme Electoral Court the need to enhance and extend its functions, which implies high costs of implementation.

#### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

The electoral field, special component for the immediate consolidation of the whole democratic process.

<i>Strengthening of the Supreme Electoral Court</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>						
<b>Objective:</b>		Reorganize and restructure the Supreme Electoral Court, as well as prepare the Electoral Registry for the 1994 elections.				
<b>Requirement:</b>		Obtain financial support for the modernization and updating of the Electoral Registry, as well as the acquisition of the necessary equipment for such end.				
<b>Cost:</b>		US\$ 6.3				
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local	1.3					1.3*
b. External	0.8	2.0	2.2			5.0
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>6.3</b>

\* Regular Budget

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

#### 4. OTHER DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

##### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:**

Within the frame of the peace agreements, the establishment of series of auxiliary institutions that contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of the democratic process and consolidation of peace is necessary. Among them, the following can be identified:

- ☐ Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security.
- ☐ Academic Council for the Military School.
- ☐ Honor Court of the Armed Forces.
- ☐ Office for Criminal Investigation.
- ☐ Strengthening of other Institution in the Executive Organism, to support the

administration of justice and consolidation of the peace and democratic process of the country.

##### **JUSTIFICATION:**

It is indispensable to count with the financial resources to allow the development of activities assigned to the aforementioned institutions, to strengthen the democratic process.

##### **AREA OF INFLUENCE:**

The areas of influence will be public security and the administration of justice as well as the armed forces in relation to its professionalization.

<i>Other Democratic Institutions</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs - Presidency of the Republic					
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthening of Ministry of Internal Affairs and other institutions					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Financing to establish and strengthen different institutions					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 25.0					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>a. Local</b>		3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	13.0
<b>b. External</b>	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.0
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>25.0</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

**D. BASIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE PUBLIC  
SECURITY SYSTEM**

26

## 1. NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR PUBLIC SECURITY

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

The Academy for Public Security, will be a new institution which will substitute any existing entity dedicated to the training of security corps personnel. It will be made up by a General Director, who will be appointed by the President of the Republic, and an Academic Council made up of civilians; as well as personnel for the necessary administrative support, and physical installations, equipment and technical assistance which allows it to develop its function in the agreed terms.

The Academy for Public Security, according to the Peace Agreements, will have the following main functions:

- a. The basic preparation of intermediate, superior charts and the specialized training of the National Civil Police.
- b. Select the National Civil Police personnel.

c. Investigate, study and divulge material relating to the National Civil Police and Public Security.

d. Evaluate all the National Police personnel yearly.

### JUSTIFICATION:

Provide the Academy with the necessary resources for its establishment, equipment and operation, as well as the corresponding technical assistance for the professional training of its members, under the concept of a new civil security corps.

### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

The basic preparation of charts and specialization of the National Civil Police, the selection of its personnel and its evaluation.

<i>National Academy for Public Security</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Presidency of the Republic					
<b>Objective:</b>	Establishment of the National Academy for Public Security, in charge of the training of National Civil Police personnel, through the Peace Agreements.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Funds for the establishment, implementation and operation of the National Academy for Public Security.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 50.0					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	8.0
b. External	6.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	42.0
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>50.0</b>

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

## 2. NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM:

The establishment of an only corps in charge of looking after Public Security, which will be completely new in regards to its structure, organization and operation, as well as its composition and eminently civil character.

Within the first two years of establishing this new corps, the goal of five thousand seven hundred members of basic level and 200 in the executive and superior level must be reached. Within the following five years, the final amounts of the PNC will be achieved, they are estimated in 10.500 members.

### JUSTIFICATION:

The program requires great financial resources for the operation of the National Civil Police, which represent the necessary investment in installations, special equipment, communication media, transportation, and personal equipment for security operations.

### AREA OF INFLUENCE:

Protect and guarantee the free exercise of personal rights and liberties, fight and prevent all class of crimes, as well as maintain internal peace, tranquility, and public security order in urban and rural areas.

<i>National Civil Police</i>						
<b>Executor:</b>	Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security					
<b>Objective:</b>	Establishment of a professional police corps, made up civilians, under the direction of civil authority, and independent of the Armed Forces and Foreign to all party activity, whose mission is to look after public order and security.					
<b>Requirement:</b>	Financial assistance for the establishment, deployment and operation of the new public security corps.					
<b>Cost:</b>	US\$ 223.1					
<b>Financing:</b>						
<b>Sources/Years</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
a. Local	24.5	30.2	33.9	39.0		127.3 *
b. External	8.0	30.0	25.0	16.25	16.25	95.5
<b>TOTALS:</b>						<b>223.1</b>

\* Regular Budget

Amounts in Millions of Dollars

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**V. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
DEMOCRATIC STRENGTHENING  
PROGRAM FOR THE PERIOD  
1992- 1996**

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**A. NEEDS FOR EXTERNAL FINANCING  
(US\$)**

PROJECTS	1992 US\$ MILL.	1993 US\$ MILL.	1994 US\$ MILL.	1995 US\$ MILL.	1996 US\$ MILL.	TOTAL US\$ MILL.
<b>A) TEMPORARY INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>20.28</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>9.35</b>			<b>42.93</b>
1.COPAZ	0.60	0.80	0.60			2.00
2.AD-HOC COMISSION	0.10					0.10
3.COMMISSION OF THE TRUE	0.33					0.33
4.INDENMIZATIONS	18.75	12.50	8.75			40.00
5.SUPPORT HUMAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE FMLN	0.50					0.50
6.ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FORUM						
<b>B) PERMANENT INSTTTUTIONS</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>22.75</b>
7.INTELLIGENCE ORGANISM OF THE STATE	1.00	1.20	0.95	0.45	0.40	4.00
8.NATIONAL JUDICIARY COUNCIL AND JUDICIARY SCHOOL	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	10.00
9.GENERAL ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	1.25	3.75	1.25	1.25	1.25	8.75
<b>C) STRENGHTENING OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>25.00</b>
10.JUDICIAL SYSTEM	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50		8.00
11.LEGISLATIVE ORGANISM						
12.SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCI	0.80	2.00	2.20			5.00
13.OTHER DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS	3.90	2.40	1.90	1.90	1.90	12.00
<b>D) BASIC INSTTT. PUBLIC SECU.</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>24.25</b>	<b>24.25</b>	<b>137.50</b>
14.NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR SECURITY	6.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	42.00
15.NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE	8.00	30.00	25.00	16.25	16.25	95.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45.23</b>	<b>66.65</b>	<b>55.15</b>	<b>31.85</b>	<b>29.30</b>	<b>228.18</b>

**B. NEEDS FOR LOCAL FINANCING  
(US\$)**

PROJECTS	1992 US\$ MILL.	1993 US\$ MILL.	1994 US\$ MILL.	1995 US\$ MILL.	1996 US\$ MILL.	TOTAL US\$ MILL.
<b>A) TEMPORARY INSTITUTIONS</b>	0.55	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.78
1. COPAZ	0.50					0.50
2. AD-HOC COMMISSION.						
3. COMMISSION OF THE TRUTH						
4. INDENMIZATIONS						
5. SUPPORT HUMAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE FMLN						
6. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FORUM	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.28
<b>B) PERMANENT INSTITUTIONS</b>				0.50	0.50	1.00
7. INTELLIGENCE ORGANISM OF THE STATE				0.50	0.50	1.00
8. NATIONAL JUDICIARY COUNCIL AND JUDICIARY SCHOOL						
9. GENERAL ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS						
<b>C) STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS</b>	4.20	5.70	5.80	5.80	5.80	27.30
10. JUDICIAL SYSTEM	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.50	11.90
11. ORGANO LEGISLATIVO	0.70	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.10
12. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL	1.30					1.30
13. OTHER DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS		3.30	3.30	3.20	3.20	13.00
<b>D) BASIC INSTTT. PUBLIC SECU.</b>	2.00	26.50	32.20	34.90	40.00	135.60
14. NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR SECURITY	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	8.00
15. NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE		24.50	30.20	33.90	39.00	127.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>38.05</b>	<b>41.25</b>	<b>46.35</b>	<b>164.66</b>

**C. NEEDS FOR TOTAL FINANCING  
(US\$)**

PROJECTS	1992 US\$ MILL.	1993 US\$ MILL.	1994 US\$ MILL.	1995 US\$ MILL.	1996 US\$ MILL.	TOTAL US\$ MILL.
<b>A) TEMPORARY INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>20.83</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>43.69</b>
1. COPAZ	1.10	0.80	0.80			2.50
2. AD-HOC COMMISSION	0.10					0.10
3. COMMISSION OF THE TRUTH	0.33					0.33
4. INDENMIZATIONS	18.75	12.50	8.75			40.00
5. SUPPORT HUMAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE FMLN	0.50					0.50
6. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FORUM	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.26
<b>B) PERMANENT INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>23.75</b>
7. INTELLIGENCE ORGANISM OF THE STATE	1.00	1.20	0.95	0.95	0.90	5.00
8. NATIONAL JUDICIARY COUNCIL AND JUDICIARY SCHOOL	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	10.00
9. GENERAL ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	1.25	3.75	1.25	1.25	1.25	8.75
<b>C) STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>12.10</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>52.30</b>
10. JUDICIAL SYSTEM	3.20	4.30	4.90	5.00	2.50	19.90
11. LEGISLATIVE ORGANISM	0.70	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.10
12. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL	2.10	2.00	2.20			6.30
13. OTHER DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS	3.90	5.70	5.20	5.10	5.10	25.00
<b>D) BASIC INSTTT. PUBLIC SEC.</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>66.50</b>	<b>67.20</b>	<b>59.15</b>	<b>64.25</b>	<b>273.10</b>
14. NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR SECURITY	8.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.00	50.00
15. NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE	8.00	54.50	55.20	50.15	55.25	223.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51.98</b>	<b>98.91</b>	<b>93.20</b>	<b>73.10</b>	<b>75.65</b>	<b>392.84</b>