

# General Balance Sheet of the Principal Achievements After Two Years of the Government of Change

June 2009-June 2011

FMLN – Communications Secretariat \*

As the Government of Change completes the second year of its mandate and term, the FMLN presents a general balance sheet of the principal successes, objectives and actions achieved during these first two years, reviewing the key sectors and Ministries in order to inform our leaders, elected officials, party members and the general public about the benefits that our government has brought about for the poorest, most vulnerable sectors of the country.

## 1. Education

### Delivery of School Packets

The Ministry of Education, for the second consecutive year, **delivered school packets to 1,386,787 kindergarten and elementary school students** on the kindergarten and elementary school level to **4,965 schools** across the country. Each student received a packet of school supplies, a pair of shoes and 2 uniforms. The investment for the delivery of the school packets cost roughly \$75 million and generated an **estimated 42,072 jobs**.

For the production of shoes, **587 businesses** were contracted (503 were small and micro- businesses). For the production of uniforms, **3,879 businesses** were contracted (3,843 were small and micro – businesses).

### School Meals

**1,334,000 students** on the kindergarten and elementary school level receive school meals, **generating 13,868 jobs**, the majority of which are cooks and kitchen helpers.

This year the “Glass of Milk” program began, which currently includes **552 schools in 4 departments** (Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, Sonsonate and La Libertad), reaching **248,000 students**. This program has also brought benefits to close to **2,200 cattle farmers** of the northwest region.

### Graduates

Roughly **13,500 more boys and girls** completed kindergarten this year than in 2009. Around **8,500 more boys and girls** completed elementary school this year in comparison to 2009.

### Infrastructure

**2,136 schools** have benefited from minor repairs and furniture. The investment for this work surpasses **\$35 million**.

## 2. Health

### Health Reform

To date **408 medical teams** have been established (380 family teams and 28 specialized teams) with the objective of strengthening primary care in the communities of 141 municipalities, managing to extend coverage to **1,234,000 people**. This effort has also translated in to the creation of 3,410 new jobs (2,266 slated for the primary care level).

To equip these medical teams, in this year there are 60 all-terrain vehicles and 28 motorcycles.

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The Hospital Rosales now is equipped with a Magnetic Resonance Imager machine (MRI), and also a new Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT) scanner. A second CAT scanner has been installed in the Hospital Benjamin Bloom.

The Ministry has also implemented 24-hour gynecological services in 14 of the public network hospitals; also 24-hour pediatric services coverage has been implemented in 6 public hospitals.

### **Infrastructure**

The Ministry of Public Health inaugurated new facilities in the national hospitals of San Vicente, San Miguel and Usulután, all damaged in the 2001 earthquakes, and the new facilities in the Zacatecoluca Hospital are almost completed.

\$32.6 million dollars was invested in the National Hospital San Juan de Dios in San Miguel; \$6.4 million of which was for medical equipment.

\$22.1 million dollars was invested in the National Hospital Santa Gertrudis in San Vicente; \$3.1 million of this went to hospital equipment.

The National Hospital Santa Teresa in Zacatecoluca restoration will be completed by early June, with an investment of \$17.9 million. Of this amount, \$3.2 million is being invested in medical equipment.

An investment of \$41 million is slated for the new Maternity Hospital. The foundation work will begin in the first half of July and building construction will begin July 29.

Also, the restoration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the Specialist building of the Hospital Rosales was completed. Very soon work on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor will begin, reducing hospital crowding and opening up more space for hospital services.

Construction of a new Outpatient Services area will begin on June 7 in the Benjamin Bloom Children's Hospital, with an investment of \$7.9 million. It's estimated that the construction and equipping of the new Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) will begin July 15, with an investment of \$4.5 million.

Construction and equipping of the Respiratory Hospital's support and diagnostic buildings will also begin on July 15, with an investment amounting to \$6 million.

Renovation of the National Hospital of La Union is expected to begin in November, with an investment of at least \$13 million dollars.

## **3. Public Works**

### **New Roads**

In the second year of this government, 68.1km in new roads have been constructed with an additional 44.5km of new roads about to be completed, for a grand total of 112.6km in new roadways. The total investment for these projects amounts to \$60 million. Details are as follows:

\$36.9 million invested in construction 68.1km of new roads in the country.

- Chalpetique-Ciudad Barrios Highway (San Miguel). \$6.9 million. 14.9 km. (Fund for Road Maintenance – FOVIAL)
- Polorós-Nueva Esparta (Morazán). \$4.4 million. 5.7km (FOVIAL)
- Bolívar-San Jose de la Fuente (La Unión). \$2.7 million. 5.5 km (FOVIAL)
- La Canoa-Corral de Mulas (Usulután). \$18.7 million. 32km (FOVIAL)
- Garita Palmera Way, Ahuachapán. \$4.2 million. 10km (FOVIAL)

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Additionally, another 44.53km of new roads will soon be completed with an approximate investment of \$23.5 million. Below are a few highlighted examples:

- Rural route, Coastal Highway (CA02) – Hato de Los Reyes. 8.13 km. \$3.2 million (Ministry of Public Works (MOP) – United Nations Development Program (PNUD).
- Rural route Tejutepeque – Jutiapa. 7.9km \$2.9million. (MOP-PNUD).
- Rural route, first stretch, Chalatenango-Arcatao. 13km. \$7.5 million (MOP).
- Rural route Chapeltique-Sesori. 15.5km. \$9.9 million. (MOP).

Soon the process of setting contracts for the next round of road projects will begin; these projects will cover a distance of 83.9 km at a cost of \$80.4 million:

- Diego de Holguín Boulevard, Section 2. 4.9km: Bidding is expected to begin the last week of May. Without any delays, work should begin by the end of October. Expected investment of \$26 million.
- Usulután Bypass. Beginning the hiring process. 9.2km. \$4.9 million.
- Northern Longitudinal Highway; Nueva Concepcion-Troncal del Norte-Chalatenango Section. 42km. \$28 million investment. (MOP).
- Parallel highway to the Troncal del Norte and Bridge over the Lempa River, from Nueva Concepcion to Tacachico (joining the three most productive valleys), 24km. \$18 million (MOP).
- Rural route, Jayaque Section, La Libertad. 3.8km. \$3.5 million investment. (PNUD).

### **Road Maintenance**

85.5 km of the national network of roads was maintained with an investment of \$13 million. (FOVIAL). The most important sections outside of the byways of San Salvador are the following:

- Quitasol-Apopa Section, 35.5km and \$2.5 million.
- El Jabali Zone, 13km and \$2 million.
- Route 02-05 Zacatecoluca, 25.3km and \$1.6 million.
- El Triangulo Section, San Miguel, 2.8km and \$1.7 million.

In addition, 8.8 km of the principal arteries of the capital city are undergoing maintenance, repaving and signposting. Investment for these projects amounts to \$4.5 million. The roadways are 49 Ave. South, Jerusalem Avenue, Venezuela Boulevard, Los Próceres Boulevard, Monserrat Street and 75 Ave. North.

### **Modular Metallic Bridges**

**37 modular metallic bridges** have been obtained with a **\$14.9 million dollar investment**. 11 of these have been installed.

### **Erosion Ditches/Holes and Risk Reduction Projects**

The Ministry of Public Works conducted an assessment of national territories and detected 442 major ditches and holes created by erosion. At the moment, 103 of these have been addressed by public works projects and work continues on 153 more. By the end of this year, projects to resolve 294 of these erosion ditches and holes should be completed. The investment amounts to \$43.2 million.

In San Salvador, \$8.74 million is being invested in 13 risk reduction works.

- Construction of a canal in Arenal Monserrat, Colonia Malaga. \$1.86 million. Construction of a rectangular canal with a length of 120m to protect the adjacent communities. The project has been awarded and the contract initiation order is about to be given.
- Construction of a retention wall in Urbanización Altos del Bulevar, sectors 1 and 2, Soyapango, San Salvador. \$1.28 million.

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- Construction of risk reduction projects on the northeast slope of the Las Canas neighborhood, phase 2: reconstruction. \$0.65 million.
- Construction of risk reduction projects on the south slope of the El Carmen neighborhood, Soyapango, San Salvador. \$0.26 million.
- Risk reduction projects on the erosion ditch zone in Colonia Llano Verde, (1 principal and 3 secondary projects) Ilopango, San Salvador. \$2.24 million.
- Construction of a retention wall in the La Lechuza Creek in the area of the Presidential Palace. \$0.54 million.
- Risk reduction projects to prevent landslides at Km 18, Highway SAL38E, Section CA04N – Unicentro, Soyapango. \$45,000.
- Construction of a rain water collector with its outflow valve, risk management projects and fortification for the slopes of Roman Peña Street. San Martin municipality, San Salvador. \$1.1 million.
- Dredging and wall construction in Arenal Tutunichapa, Salvadoran Red Cross section. \$310,000.
- Construction of a wall in Montealegre, Arenal Seco, Ilopango. \$125,000.
- Construction of a 15-foot underground drainage canal, Colonia San Francisco, San Salvador. \$170,000.
- Construction of a wall in Lomas de la Campiña. \$130,000.
- Construction of wall in the Metropolitan neighborhood, San Jorge street, \$34,000

#### **Vice-Ministry of Transportation (VMT)**

In response to the demands the public transportation sector guilds and their constant threats, authorities from the Executive branch met with the leadership of the guilds at the end of February and **agreed to 13 conditions** to apply for an increased diesel subsidy. **Failure to complete any of these conditions will result in the elimination of the subsidy** for that transportation unit. The officials also made clear **that police rounds and control operations will be carried out in the transportation units to guarantee fulfillment of the conditions.** Fines will not be forgiven and drivers without licenses will not be allowed to continue driving.

The principle advances are listed below:

1. **Creation of a public school for drivers.** The courses began on March 22nd for an estimated **10,600 drivers**, which is a requirement to receive a license. Since then, we have **4,238 graduates** on record.
2. **Licensure for drivers.** After the first group of drivers graduated, the process of granting licenses began on April 1; to date, there are **3,945 licensed bus drivers** registered. This document is valid for one year.
3. **Payment plans for the schools.** This Monday, May 23rd, the Commission of Public Works of the Legislative Assembly approved a Legislative Decree that allows for the establishment of payment plans from the schools to the drivers. It is expected that the next plenary will approve the payments for presidential approval and subsequent application.
4. **Placement of speed control devices in public transportation vehicles.** Police enforcement for verification of the devices on buses traveling between departments began on Monday, May 23rd, in light of becoming mandatory as of June 1st. These transportation units have **a period of two months in order to place speed control devices in the buses.** In the case of urban bus routes, there is a period of three months. This will allow for a reduction in the number of transportation accidents due to high speed.

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5. **Vehicle Inspections.** An inter-institutional technical commission has been formed by the Treasury Department (*Ministerio de Hacienda*), the Vice-Ministry of Transportation, the National Civilian Police, a representative of the Sub-secretariat for Transparency, and a representative of the transportation roundtable, which began the **process of selecting the mechanics that would carry out the inspections** of the public transportation vehicles starting the second half of June.
6. **Mandatory insurance.** Decree 571 will be fulfilled by implementing third-party liability insurance beginning on June 1st. The Vice-Ministry of Transportation has formed an inter-institutional commission composed of the Ministry of Health, the Superintendent of the Financial System and Defense of the Consumer to develop the reforms that would make mandatory insurance possible, as the law establishes.
7. **Enforcement of Bus Stop Locations.** The Vice-Ministry of Transportation, together with the Transportation Division of the PNC, is carrying out daily operations on the principal bus routes to guarantee this measure.
8. **Center for Denouncing Passenger Mistreatment.** The VMT, in coordination with the Secretariat for Transparency, **has created a 917 telephone number for complaints**, which to date has processed **455 complaints**.
9. **Pre-paid card for bus fare.** In the first two weeks of June, it is expected that an agreement will be signed between the BMI (Banco Multisectorial de Inversores, or Multisector Investment Bank) and the company SIPAGO to begin the creation of pre-paid cards.
10. **Regulating routes in downtown San Salvador.** On Monday, March 14th, the ambitious project of Historic City Center Recovery began, in which thirty streets in downtown San Salvador were excluded from bus routes. As a result, there has been an improvement in the environment, the health of those that reside in the historical center, traffic and it has allowed for the development of tourism, as well as religious and cultural activities.

### **National Fund for Public Housing (Fondo Nacional para la Vivienda Popular, FONAVIPO)**

#### **“Home for Everyone” Program**

Under the framework of this Presidential program, Fonavipo has **constructed six new neighborhoods**. The Nuevo Belén neighborhood, in San Miguel, has **495 homes**. A total of 400 houses have been completed and the 95 remaining need ceilings and paint.

In the city of Santa Ana, the construction of buildings in the neighborhoods of Santa Lucía and Procavia are underway, **with 1,068 and 416 apartments**, respectively.

Three other housing projects are in the beginning stages. 1,372 homes will be built in Las Almendras in San Martín, 308 homes will be built in Los Manantiales in Sonsonate, and 780 homes will be built in La Providencia, Olocuilta, La Paz.

In total, **4,437 homes** will be built in the six neighborhoods. It is estimated that around 17,300 jobs in the construction sector will be generated through these projects.

The homes have a **maximum cost of \$28,500** and the families that apply should have income levels equivalent to four times the minimum wage and can access lines of credit from the Social Fund for Housing.

## **4. ECONOMY**

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### **Fund for Productive and Export Development (FOEX-FONDEPRO)**

This is a fund to provide grants to micro-, small and medium businesses (MIPYMES) for up to 90% of the total cost of a project or activities that will be carried out in the very short term. This fund has been financed as of the second semester of 2010, principally with resources from the National General Budget, to finance the following lines of support:

1. Quality
2. Chains of production, with a focus on value
3. Innovation and Technology
4. Market development
5. Competition: Entrepreneurial innovation

To this date, approximately **150 businesses have been served by this program with grants for economic activities (funding a total of 189 projects)** prioritized by the Ministry of Economy.

### **Development Centers for Micro and Small Businesses (CDMYPE)**

This is a Public-Private-Academic alliance that includes the active participation of the central government, academic and non-profit organizations that specialize in micro- and small businesses, local governments, and private businesses that can provide their services for business development.

To date, the pilot program has been developed and **5 centers have been opened**. Throughout the year, **10 more centers are expected to open**. Business trainings have been provided to **975 businesses**, which have received a total of **1,282 specialized and high-quality business trainings** with the objective of elevating the level of competitiveness for small-scale businesses in the country.

### **Model System for Supporting Women's Entrepreneurship**

This is a pilot project that has the aim of **strengthening women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment of women** in the participating municipalities (Sonzacate, Sonsonate, and Acajutla). The project will result in a methodology for participation that will be implemented in the model Women's City and other communities in the country.

### **Strengthening the Clothing and Shoe Production Sector**

This is an initiative to search for and recuperate the artisan tailors and shoe-makers, as well as micro, small and medium businesses for tailoring/dress-making and shoes. 6,341 dressmaking businesses were identified; of these, **3,831 were contracted by the Ministry of Education (MINED)** to make school uniforms. 390 artisan and small-scale shoe makers were identified; of these, **252 were hired by the Ministry of Education**. This action signifies a **\$65,857,721,430 investment in micro and small businesses** (see the Education section).

### **Business support services for Micro and Small Businesses through CONAMPYE (Comisión Nacional de la Micro y Pequeño Empresa, or National Commission for Micro and Small Businesses)**

CONAMPYE has provided business support services and trainings to a total of **7,053 businesses and 429 start-up entrepreneurs**, to whom 4,124 professional development services were provided in order to support new business formation, for example: trainings, technical assistance, business consultation, financing assistance, support for artisans, and support for the formation of business associations, among others.

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The level of **coverage for support services for micro and small businesses** was expanded in the departments of Santa Ana and Cabañas, with a total of **6 Regional Centers throughout the department and 3 Artisan Development Centers**.

CONAMYPE also offers a series of specialized business trainings in the model Women's City in the municipality of Colón in order to strengthen women's entrepreneurship and women's economic empowerment.

On-line training and consultation was offered to **489 business owners, including 170 virtual consultations and 81 administrative trainings for micro entrepreneurs**.

With the Solidarity with Urban Communities program, **234 start-up entrepreneurs have been served in the municipalities of San Martín and Ahuachapán**. Four groups were trained to provide highway maintenance services, while eight food-production associations, four tailoring associations, three shoe-making associations, a bakery, an electricians association, and six individual businesses were formed.

### **One People, One Product**

This is an effort to **strengthen the local economy** starting with the empowerment of **local producers** and identifying domestic products with a high potential for commercial success.

**Sixteen products** have been identified with the required characteristics; two of them are moving forward with full force, one in the municipality of San Lorenzo, Ahuachapán, where 900 *manzanas* (about 519 acres) of red plum (*jocote barón*) are being cultivated. Their commercialization is expected with the support of Salvadoran investors in the United States. The other product is a tourist route in El Congo, Santa Ana.

### **Development of a Database and Digital Mapping for Public Policy**

This geospatial database contains organizations, human resources, definition of standards, geographic information, and the necessary technology platform. Norms and standards have been developed for the definition of boundaries for urban and rural zones, for the codification of departments and municipalities, the official geometry of the boundaries around regions and sub regions, villages, hamlets, neighborhoods, segments for the census, zip codes, travel routes, hydrography, and the creation of new digital mapping coverage.

### **Improvement of the Consumer Price Index (IPC), included in Pocket-PC**

Cutting-edge technology that can be used on mobile devices that allows for transparent and instantaneous data collection and data processing.

### **Information System for the Urban Poverty and Social Exclusion Map**

This system was developed from a multidimensional perspective, as a methodological tool to mitigate poverty and focus in on the target population.

### **Temporary Income Assistance Program (PATI)**

In May, the first phase of PATI was launched in San Salvador with a total of **149 participants in 11 communities**.

### **Legislative Measures**

**-Law to Foster Production.** This law incorporates programs and instruments included in the Integrated Strategy to Foster Production

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**-Law to Create a Center for Import and Export Transactions (CIEX).** An integrated system to promote and make transparent the different services related to international trade and commerce.

**-Reform to the gas subsidies law to include small restaurants (*comedores*).**

**-Extension of the law to assist agricultural debtors.**

#### **Economic Measures announced by President Funes on April 30, 2011**

- a) **Increase to the Minimum Wage.** The Minimum Wage Council has proposed an **increase of 8%** to the private sector minimum wage.
- b) **Electrical subsidy.** Households that use **up to 300 kilowatts per month** will not pay another cent for electricity for the following 3 months. This will benefit 1,300,000 households.
- c) **Reduction in the price of gasoline by \$0.25 per gallon.** In order to do this, the following measures will be taken. First, the contribution to the Fund for Economic Development and Stabilization (FEFE) will be suspended until the 31st of December, which will reduce the price of gasoline by \$0.18 per gallon. Second, a new formula to calculate the reference price for fuel will be applied, which will create a reduction of approximately \$0.07 per gallon.
- d) **Propane Gas Subsidy.** The subsidy will be expanded to include **small restaurants in public markets, schools and nonprofit organizations** as soon as the Legislative Assembly approves the reform to the fuel law. Also, the amount of the subsidy will be revised as many times as necessary in order to adjust it to the market prices.
- e) **Price of beans at \$0.75.** The Ministry of Agriculture is selling one pound of beans for the price \$0.75 which is about half of what is offered in the open market.
- f) **Credit for agricultural production. \$43 million dollars will be offered in different forms of credit, all with an interest rate of 4%.** First, financing of up to \$6,000 will be offered for the planting of basic grains, with **100% insurance in the case of natural disasters**. Second, credit will be granted for the planting of fruits and vegetables, and the installation of green houses. This credit will have a repayment **period of between 7 and 10 years**, with a two year grace period, Furthermore, insurance with a **repayment rate of 80%** will be offered in the case of natural disasters.

#### **Consumer Rights Ombudsman.**

During 2010, the Consumer Rights Ombudsman **reported the return of \$4.6 million dollars to Salvadoran consumers for illegal charges** from different suppliers (many of them were from financial, telecommunications and water companies). During the same time period, **\$1.2 million dollars was collected in fines from 450 companies** for not complying with the Rights of the Consumer.

## **5. Public Security and Justice**

#### **Control and reduction of crime**

The **Security Cabinet** has been formed; it is coordinated by the Secretary of Strategic Affairs of President's Office and included the Minister of Justice and Public Security, the Minister of National Defense, the Director of the National Civilian Police (PNC), the Director of the Prison System, the Director of the National Public Security Academy (ANSP), the head of the Joint Chiefs of the Armed Forces, the Director of Migration and Immigration, and the Director of the Intelligence Organism of the State, all of which coordinate with the Attorney General. A space for intelligence coordination has also been created with participation from the state Intelligence Organization, Police Intelligence, Prison Intelligence and Military Intelligence.

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In 2010 **homicides were reduced by 9% and extortions by 13%**. To date, there has been a **reduction in homicides of 3% and extortion of 28% in 2011**. In the municipality of Colón, **homicides have dropped by 50%**.

#### Incentives for Police Officers

- Certificates for **\$100 per month** in food aid to police personnel when they are on call and living in the police barracks.
- **Infrastructure improvement** throughout the nation.
- Improving the infrastructure of **16 police clinics**.
- Providing the necessary personnel for **16 ambulances**.
- Providing equipment and furniture for **22 police clinics**.
- Improvements in the life insurance policy for police officers.

#### Strengthening Internal Controls

- The office of the Inspector General of the Police is being strengthened with the objective of making the institution more transparent, more credible and more trust-worthy.
- A **50% increase** in the number of personnel of the Internal Affairs Unit.
- Police officers have been arrested for different crimes (injury, bribery, homicide, rape, extortion, kidnapping and others). **A total of 286 police officers** (including a former director) have been removed from the force when they were found guilty. A total of 1058 police officers have been fined and suspended for offenses and serious offenses.

#### Improving the quality of Citizen Services and Police organization

- Opening **26 Citizen Relations Offices (ODAC)** across the nation.
- The ODAC model is being carried out by **80 police field offices**.
- 19 Mobile Citizen Relations Centers** were created.
- Sending **22** local anti- extortion teams, **22** Homicide Investigation Departments, Elite Divisions against Organized Crime and Transportation Protection Divisions out into the field in the 5 regions.
- The Borders and Finances Division are located throughout the entire nation.

#### Implementation of a Community Policing model.

- Training Manual for Community Policing
- Philosophical instruction about Community Policing
- PNC-ANSP Joint Training Plan
- Broadening of the 911 Emergency System to include the entire departments of La Paz and Cuscatlán, and the municipality of Santa Rosa de Lima.
- Participation in the creation of **238 Municipal Violence Prevention Councils**.
- Participation in the **392 sectorial working groups** in coordination with the Ministries of Education, Health, Transportation, Business, and Agriculture among other sectors.
- Elaboration of a joint plan with private businesses for the prevention and reduction of the extortion of micro, small, medium and large businesses, through the Investigative Anti-Extortion Division in coordination with the Attorney General.

#### Equipment and Resources

- 453 new vehicles were added to the fleet which cost a total of \$8,157,602.92**. These include 205 4x4 patrol pickup trucks, 178 patrol motorcycles, 22 small buses, 22 four-ton trucks and 16 ambulances.
- Staffing of the communications team for the fieldwork of the police, which **cost \$2,257,003.41**
- Protection Equipment: 2,258 bullet proof vests

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### Advances in the scientific investigation of crimes

- Expansion of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System of the PNC
- Implementation of the program DNA Pro-kids for fingerprint collection for use in the investigation of disappeared persons. This is a joint project with the University of Granada, Spain.
- The **creation of 11 Police Intelligence Departments (DIP)** with the objective of having each regional division of the police optimize their intelligence information.

### Strengthening of Preventative Measures

- Strengthening of the divisions of Vehicular Control and Road Security with the incorporation of a team of women police officers, cyclists and motorcycles.
- Reducing the levels of corruption and strengthening of road security, deployment of more than 195 women police officers of the Sub Division of Land Transit.
- 21,451 vehicular checkpoints and 52,300 patrols**, which is double the number required by current transit law. **313,973 tickets** for transit violations were given.
- 3,133 arrests, including 211 for manslaughter, 1,045 for injury, 1,603 for reckless driving, and 455 for other crimes.
- 15 arms bans were promoted in different municipalities.
- 178 general inspections** of private security companies took place, as well as 3,858 inspections of private security agents in their places of work. **257 small arms in the possession of private security agents have been decommissioned.**
- Development of programs to prevent, educate and resist the abuse of alcohol, drugs and narcotics, directed at education centers, at-risk communities and vulnerable populations.

## 6. Agriculture

### Credits for agricultural production

The Government has **\$43 million** available to the agriculture sector with **interest rates at 4%** (an unprecedentedly low interest rate) and repayment **periods up to 10 years**, with insurance **in case of natural disaster of up to 100%**.

### Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Transformation

In two years, the Government of Change issued **more than 17,191 property titles** and by the end of 2011 the goal is to have issued **30,000**.

The Government has registered **4,000 parcels of land** through the 23rd of May, while under the last ARENA government an average of 800 lots were registered per year.

This process of legalization has contributed to fulfilling the new policies of the Government, which are directed towards reactivating the agriculture sector and giving small farmers access to credit and boosting their production for family consumption as well as for the market.

### Family Agriculture Plan

The plan has four programs which support agricultural work, negotiations to acquire agricultural materials (seeds, fertilizer etc.) and better prices for farmers who are selling their products.

- a) **National Supply Program**, has 2 directions: the first is the **new Institute for the Regulation of Supplies (IRA)**, with a focus on technology, using modern, timely and transparent mechanisms to guarantee that the national food supply chain gets food to the majority of people

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at reasonable prices. The second is to move 70,000 (out of 325,000) subsistence farmers to the Production Chain Program.

- b) **Production Chain Program.** Raises productivity in order to create greater competition and profitability by creating associations.
- c) **Linking to Industry and Business Program.** This program is implemented in coordination with the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of Agriculture.
- d) **Technology Innovation Program.** The program includes new technologies, agricultural data, strategic alliances and financial help.

### Agricultural Inputs (bean seeds)

In order to have control of seeds, increase productivity, have influence on the price, and not to depend on foreign providers, the planting of seeds has been boosted through the cooperatives, doubling or tripling their output. In 2009, 900 *manzanas* (about 1,550 acres) were planted with bean seeds, and within a year, 2,000 *manzanas* (about 3,400 acres) were harvested. It is projected that in 2014, 6,000 *manzanas* (about 10,200 acres) of bean seeds will be planted and harvested.

## 7. Salvadorans Abroad

The Secretary of Strategic Affairs supported the creation of the **Inter-institutional Commission**, which has representation from the Vice Minister for Salvadorans Abroad, the National Registry of Naturalized Persons, and the Department of Migration and Immigration, as well as the Office of the President of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, in order to promote **voting abroad** and make it a reality so that our compatriots can exercise their rights to suffrage in 2014.