

Energía del Pacífico

LNG to Power Project

EMPLOYMENT AND SOLID WASTE

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1 Workforce and Labour Supply Review

The following chapter summarizes additional information collected on employment considerations including workforce and labour supply for the “LNG TO POWER” Project area of influence. The main objective of this document is to identify the workforce needed for the project and to review the potential labour supply in the communities of Acajutla and Sonsonate. As described in the EIA report, it is expected that workers would commute daily to the project site and that the employed workforce would not relocate to the vicinity of the project.

Data included in this report has been obtained from local institutions such as the Acajutla Municipality, Ministry of Economy, and other relevant published reports as noted throughout the documentation.

1.1 Introduction

The characterization of employment in the project area has been prepared using the most recent official and accurate data publicly available from international organizations (i.e. UNDP¹), all detailed below, and government institutions such as the Ministry of Economy, and other relevant published reports as noted throughout the documentation.

These documents contain employment indicators for the years 2004, 2006, 2007. It is important to clarify that for the municipality of Acajutla the most recent and detailed data available is for the year 2004, as there is no recent and official data available with the same level of detail that is needed for the present analysis. The data reviewed for this report has been obtained from the following sources respectively:

- a) Household Surveys of Multiple Purposes, conducted in 2004 by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC).
- b) Monograph on Human Development, the Millennium Development Goals (UNDP) 2006, and
- c) VI Census of Population and V Census of Housing, Volume IV- Population, Volume II- Municipalities, Educational and Economic Characteristics, conducted in 2007 by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC).

¹ UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1.2 General Context

El Salvador census considers the Economically Active Population (EAP) group, as the group of people from 10 years of age and older, which participate or are linked to the economic activity, whether they are employed or unemployed but looking for work, or looking for work for the first time.

It is noted that the EAP and the working-age population are different. El Salvador's Working Code considers the minimum work age to be 18 years of age, or 16 years old provided that their health, safety and morality can be fully guaranteed and that they have received instruction or appropriate professional training. The census captures a broader age group in which a small underage population may carry out supporting economic activities for their household income.

The area of study included the Department of Sonsonate as well as the Municipality of Acajutla. For context, the total population of Sonsonate for the year 2007 was reported as 438,960 inhabitants, and for the Municipality of Acajutla it was 52,359. This means that about 12% of the total population of the Department is located within the Municipality of Acajutla.

The total population for the year 2007 from 10 years of age or older for the Department of Sonsonate was 339,493, where 43% (147,409 people) are considered as being in the EAP group and the rest 57% (192,084) are considered inactive. The latter includes population dedicated to home duties, students, retired, secluded, or with permanent limitations and disabled.

The total population from 10 years of age or older for the Municipality of Acajutla in 2007 was 40,431. Out of which 39% (15,612 people) were considered to be economically active and the remaining 61% (24,819) were considered inactive.

The distribution of EAP between urban and rural is similar in the Department of Sonsonate and Municipality of Acajutla. For the Department of Sonsonate, approximately 65% for a total of 95,722 EAP were identified in the urban area, and 35% (51,687) in the rural area. Acajutla reported 54% (8,411) EAP in the urban area and 46% (7,201) in the rural area.

The main characteristics for EAP are shown in the following tables:

TABLE 1-1 EAP CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SONSONATE	
Economically Active Population	199,651
EAP Male	93,876
EAP Female	53,533
Urban Area	95,722
Rural Area	51,687
Total Employed	134,098

TABLE 1-1 EAP CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SONSONATE	
Total Unemployed	13,311
Employed by Household	1.65
Monthly Household Income	(\$) 458.51
Monthly Individual Income	(\$) 113.61

Source: VI Population Census and V of Housing, Volume IV- Population, Volume II- Municipalities, Educational and Economic Characteristics, conducted in 2007 by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC).

TABLE 1-2 EAP CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF ACAJUTLA	
Economically Active Population	15,612
EAP Male	10,133
EAP Female	5,479
Urban Area	8,411
Rural Area	7,201
Total Employed	13,363
Total Unemployed	2,249

Source: VI Population Census and V of Housing, Volume IV- Population, Volume II- Municipalities, Educational and Economic Characteristics, conducted in 2007 by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC).

1.3 Employment

The local economy of Acajutla depends mainly on six sectors: Commerce (particularly retail, due to its dominant position as a regional distribution center); Agriculture, particularly the cultivation of basic grains and livestock; Other Services; Manufacturing; Construction; and Services Related with the Port of Acajutla (transportation, storage and communications). The two most dominant forces of these sectors are Commerce (30.4%) and Agriculture (23.4%). Other types of employment in the Municipality are also available but on a smaller scale, such as employment in the manufacturing industry, Construction and Transportation Services, Storage and Communications Services related to the port operations.

The distribution of economic activities is shown in Table 1-3.

TABLE 1-3 COMPOSITION BY SEX OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION EMPLOYED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, MUNICIPALITY OF ACAJUTLA, DEPARTMENT OF SONSONATE, 2004						
Activity Type	Total		Male		Female	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
1. Agriculture and Livestock	4,918	23.4	4,666	34.5	252	3.4
2. Fishing	777	3.7	740	5.5	37	0.5
3. Mining and quarries	37	0.2	37	0.3	n.d	n.d
4. Manufacturing industry	1,553	7.4	773	5.7	780	10.5
5. Basic services	16	0.1	16	0.1	n.d	n.d
6. Building	1,338	6.4	1,338	9.9	n.d	n.d

TABLE 1-3 COMPOSITION BY SEX OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION EMPLOYED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, MUNICIPALITY OF ACAJUTLA, DEPARTMENT OF SONSONATE, 2004

Activity Type	Total		Male		Female	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
7. Commerce	6,370	30.4	2,071	15.3	4,299	57.6
8. Transportation, storage and communications	1,259	6.0	1,243	9.2	16	0.2
9. Financial and real estate service	547	2.6	515	3.8	32	0.4
10. Sector public	963	4.6	678	5.0	285	3.8
11. Other services	3,203	15.3	1,441	10.7	1,762	23.6
Total	20,984		13,520		7,464	

* n.d = There is no data.

Source: Household Surveys of Multiple Purposes conducted in 2004 by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC), contained also in the Monograph on Human Development, the Millennium Development Goals (UNDP) 2006.

An important part of commerce and other services in the area are classified as “informal commerce and services” that exist where people are employed by their own means to obtain income by providing services or selling goods and food in local markets or in the streets; given that there are no other opportunities for jobs available.

In 2004, the Business Foundation for the Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (FUNDAPYME) carried out a survey directed to these sectors in Acajutla, designed with a confidence level of 95%, and a 5% error. Approximately three out of five establishments, 57.3%, were operated directly by their owners and considered informal, without any other employed personnel, and with 55% of female owners who have an average age of 45 years.

1.4 Income

An analysis can also be made of the per capita income produced by each of the economic activity types. As indicated by the data collected, although a large percentage of people are employed in agriculture and livestock, such employment activity generates the lowest per capita income in the municipality. Although the labor force is high, it does not generate high economic value since the income obtained from it is low, which does not support the integral development of people (See Table 1-4).

The economic activity with the highest income per capita registered in the municipality is mining and quarrying, but this does not have a significant impact on the economy because the percentage of employment generated by this activity is very low (0.2%). Growth in this sector is not expected and so it is not considered as a key factor in the development of the Municipality of Acajutla. Also it is important

to note that El Salvador has made history after becoming the first country in the world to ban metal mining.

The second highest average income per capita corresponds to the transport, storage and communications sectors, which are related to the Port of Acajutla. Directly, many of the inhabitants are employed by the CEPA complex. Indirectly, additional benefit is generated by the number of people who work in the facilities, which generates a demand for food, health, security and lodging. This economic activity brings further development to the Municipality.

According to an interview with Moises Bonilla, the person in charge of Social Development Office at the mayor's office in Acajutla, transportation, storage and communication, are the economic activities that have brought the most development and prosperity to the Municipality. This development is manifested by the collection of taxes and from the employment created through port infrastructure development projects.

Due to the presence of the Port, Acajutla has achieved one of the the highest rates of industrial development in the Country. Among the largest employers (with more than 100 employees), the following stand out:

- Agrochemical FERTICA and UNIFERSA;
- RASA oil refining; and
- Fish processing Pesquera del Sur.

This industrial group has encouraged the establishment and growth of related and complementary activities, such as transport logistics, more commerce, services and housing, resulting in 38 companies that account for more than 1,300 jobs.

TABLE 1-4 AVERAGE INCOME (IN DOLLARS) BY PERSON AND BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, MUNICIPALITY OF ACAJUTLA, DEPARTMENT OF SONSONATE, 2004			
Activity	Total	Male	Female
1. <i>Agriculture and Livestock</i>	92.84	93.75	71.12
2. <i>Fishing</i>	255.06	255.06	n.d.
3. <i>Mining and quarries</i>	600.10	600.10	n.d.
4. <i>Manufacturing industry</i>	153.56	229.42	99.02
5. <i>Basic services</i>	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
6. <i>Building</i>	180.66	180.66	n.d.
7. <i>Commerce</i>	179.40	180.59	178.85
8. <i>Transportation, storage and communications</i>	370.02	370.02	n.d.
9. <i>Financial and real estate service</i>	252.23	199.08	620.96
10. <i>Sector public</i>	270.13	249.95	278.45

TABLE 1-4 AVERAGE INCOME (IN DOLLARS) BY PERSON AND BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, MUNICIPALITY OF ACAJUTLA, DEPARTMENT OF SONSONATE, 2004

Activity	Total	Male	Female
11. Other services	140.93	160.40	106.07
General	178.19	186.66	162.63

* n.d = There is no data.

Source: Household Surveys of Multiple Purposes conducted in 2004 by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC), contained also in the Monograph on Human Development, the Millennium Development Goals (UNDP) 2006.

Transport, storage and communications generated by the Port are the main economic sector in the Municipality, providing a good number of jobs with higher than average remuneration.

The employment sectors that are most relevant to the LNG to Power Project are the Building sector (for project construction) and the Transportation, Storage and Communications sector (for project operations). Further discussion of these two sectors is provided below.

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

The construction sector employs approximately 6.4% of EAP, 1,338 men in the Municipality of Acajutla, there are no female workers registered in the sector. The average income is \$ 180.66 per month, which is on par with the general average of \$ 178.19. This sector has a great opportunity with the execution of the EDP Project for job generation as the Project will require approximately 1500 workers during the construction phase.

For comparison purposes, the construction sector employs a total of 134,864 people nationally according to the 2007 National CENSUS (2007, DIGESTYC), with 131,701 (98%) men and only 3,163 (2%) women, also, most of these workers, about 71% are from the urban areas of the country (95,424). From this national total, the department of Sonsonate (where Acajutla municipality and the project are located) contributes a total of 11,760 workers corresponding to approximately 9% of total workers nationally. 11,643 Sonosonate construction workers are men and only 117 women, following the national trend of mainly men being employed in this sector; with the majority, a total of 7,807 coming from the Sonsonate urban areas and 3,953 from rural areas.

TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

As mentioned previously, transportation, storage and communication services related to Port operations, represent some of the most important employment generators in the Municipality. This sector represents a stable per capita income with the use of skilled and semi-skilled labor, the sector also represents an opportunity for growth and labor competitiveness.

Reports indicate that the sector employs 1,249 men and 16 women (based on 2004 data), making a workforce of 1,265 people, equivalent to 6% of the EAP (see Table 1-2). The Port of Acajutla is the most

important Port of the Country. Given the specialized nature of the functions and skill that an operating port requires, it provides the highest levels of income in the municipality (excluding mining): \$ 370.02 dollars on average per month, more than double the general average of \$178.19 (see Table 1-2). The EDP project is located within the CEPA complex, once operational, it will strengthen the most important employment sector in the municipality.

1.5 Objectives and Strategic Lines for Development

As a framework of orientation to the elaboration of the “Competitiveness Plan of the Municipality of Acajutla”², a long-term competitiveness vision was derived including the strategic objectives and the identified strategic lines of work that the Municipality will promote. The main objectives for development are presented in Table 1-5.

EDP will work alongside with the Mayor's Office to support local hiring of qualified workers within the municipality.

TABLE 1-5 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIC LINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ACAJUTLA MUNICIPALITY	
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC LINES
O1: Improve the business climate in Acajutla through an improvement of the factors that make up the Municipal Competitiveness Index	LE1: Strengthening Local Government capacities to improve the business climate
O2: Promote alliances and dialogue between the Local Government and the Private Sector to jointly impulse actions that will stimulate the local economy	LE2: Promotion of the Business Organization and alliances between Public-Private Sectors
O3: To position the Municipality of Acajutla competitively in the tourism industry at a national and international level.	LE3: Strengthening the tourist activity of the municipality
O4: Encourage the production of quality goods and services (agricultural, livestock, industrial and agroindustrial) and innovative in order to meet the expectations and demand of customers (market access).	LE4: Productive Development in the Municipality
O5: Raise the qualification of local labor, through training programs, professional education and technification, in partnership with educational institutions in the area considering the labor demand and the potential of resources	LE5: Training of the Human Resources and labor insertion
O6: Achieve a modern, secure, clean and neat city.	LE6: Security and organization of the city

Source: Competitiveness Plan of the Municipality of Acajutla, 2016.

² Plan prepared for the municipality with help from USAID that contains the main strategic lines for development including mostly the economic sector.

1.6 Available Jobs

In the Municipality of Acajutla, job fairs are held periodically with the support of the Municipal Mayor's Office and private companies looking for employees. Both the Municipality of Acajutla and the Department of Sonsonate are registered in the program known as “National Network of Employment Opportunities”. The National Network of Employment Opportunities, is an effort developed and coordinated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MINTRAB), which integrates a set of public and private institutions that are interconnected with each other, offer employment intermediation services and job information. The service provided through this network is free to the public.

This is an important mechanism that EDP could use in the process of local hiring.

The mechanism for these job fairs is as follows:

- The companies that require personnel request that the municipality carry out this type of event, sending in turn the profiles of the positions they require; and,
- The Municipality of Acajutla carries out the Municipal Employment Fair every year in October.

Highest available opportunities and requested jobs by employers in the Municipality of Acajutla are typically for:

- Cleaning and industrial maintenance
- Accountants
- Customer Service

Highest available opportunities and requested jobs by employers in the Municipality of Sonsonate, according to the information provided by the municipal office, are typically for:

- Sales
- Warehouse management and operations
- Cashiers
- Automotive mechanics
- Civil Engineering Technicians
- Chefs
- Business executives
- General Accountants
- Cleaning and maintenance

People looking for employment in Acajutla and Sonsonate can review job postings through the employment web page: <https://www.opcionempleo.com.sv/ofertas-empleo-sonsonate-118868.html>

1.7 Unemployment

In El Salvador, the national unemployment average is 6.5% in the urban area and 7.2% in the rural area, with a total national average of 6.8%. Nationally, the Economically Active Population (EAP) between 15 and 29 years of age is the group with the highest rate of unemployment, with an unemployment rate of 10.7%, equivalent to 97,956 people. In the urban areas, the unemployment rate of this age group (15 to 29 years old) is 11.3%, slightly higher than that observed at the national level.³

As shown in Figure 1-1, the unemployment rate for the EAP of the Department of Sonsonate is 5.4%. This is lower than the national unemployment rate. In Figure 1-1, the green areas indicate where the unemployment rate is lower than the national average; yellow areas have an intermediate unemployment rate and the red areas have unemployment rates higher than the national average.

FIGURE 1-1 EAP UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY DEPARTMENT, EHPM-2004



Source: Household Survey of Multiple Purposes, 2004. From the Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses and the Division of Social Statistics.

In Acajutla, the unemployment rate is very high at 8.63%. The instance of those who actively seek employment without finding it among the male population is comparatively greater to other parts of the Country.

³ Household Survey of Multiple Purposes, 2004. From the Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses and the Division of Social Statistics.

Within the Sonsonate region, the greatest proportion of large companies (11) is concentrated in Acajutla, which also has the second largest number of medium-sized companies (10), generating 2,793 and 750 jobs respectively⁴.

1.8 Transportation to Support Employment

People access the City of Acajutla and the Port for employment in many ways. The City of Acajutla is connected through two roads: the Acajutla-Sonsonate-San Salvador highway and the CA-2 highway, or Carretera del Litoral, which connects the western and eastern ends of the city. The CA-2 highway extends across the country and ends at the Guatemala and Honduras borders.

Figure 1-2 shows the main populated cities and main roads for Acajutla. As it can be noted, the Municipality of Acajutla and particularly the Port area where the EDP project will be located, is very well connected with surrounding cities. People from surrounding communities come into the port area on a daily basis for work, including from the City of San Salvador.

Acajutla has direct public transportation to and from San Salvador. To get to the Municipality of Acajutla, from San Salvador, as well as from other cities in the region, the transportation arrives first to the Municipality of Sonsonate, and from this municipality there are terminals that transport the user to the Municipality of Acajutla. Other cities connected are Ahuachapan and the Metalio area. The public transport routes in the Municipality of Acajutla are the following:

- 10 SO (Small bus): ACAJUTLA-COLONIA ALVARADO-CANTON METALIO-COLONIA BOULEVARD Y VIC.
- 205 1 (BUS): SONSONATE - SAN SALVADOR Y VIC. (SERVICIO EXCLUSIVO)
- 205 D (BUS): SONSONATE - SAN SALVADOR Y VIC. (SERVICIO DIRECTO)
- 205 (BUS): SONSONATE-SAN SALVADOR Y VIC.
- 252 (BUS): ACAJUTLA - SONSONATE Y VIC.
- 252 (Small bus): SONSONATE-ACAJUTLA Y VIC.
- 216 (BUS): SANTA ANA - SONSONATE Y VIC.
- 249 (BUS): SONSONATE-JUAYUA-APANECA-ATACO-AHUACHAPAN Y VIC.
- 272 (BUS): SONSONATE-ISHUATAN Y VIC.

Most of the routes have service from 4:00 A.M. to 8:30 P.M.

In addition to the public transportation system, there are other ways to reach the municipality:

- Transportation of personnel from local companies
- Official taxis
- Uber private transport service

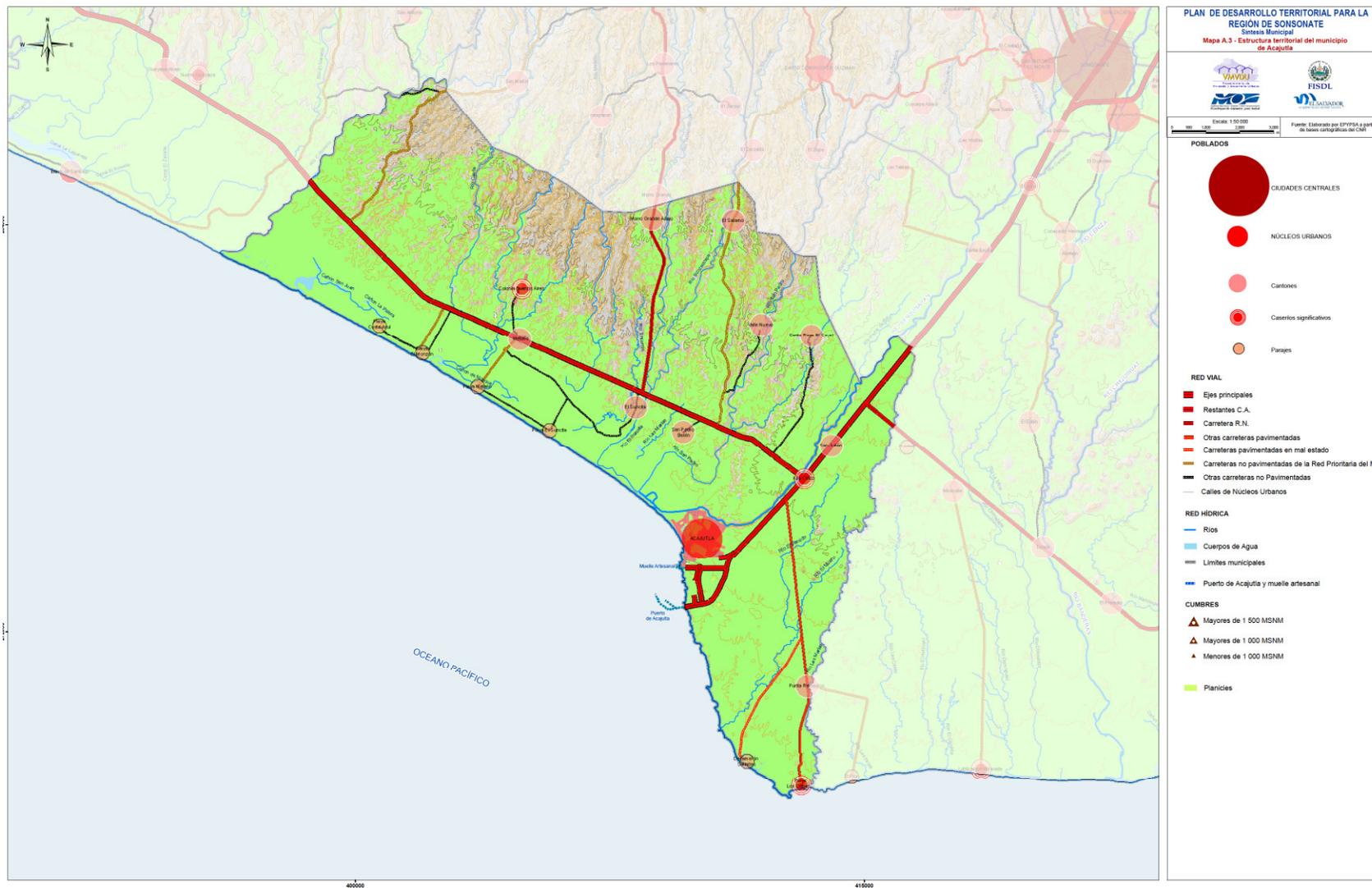
⁴ Plan de desarrollo territorial para la región de Sonsonate” del 2008

- Unofficial taxis

Public transport allows ample mobility for people working within the Municipality and outside of it, with daily commuting from major cities like Sonsonate and San Salvador. It is foreseen that for the LNG to Power Project, employees will commute into Acajutla from the surrounding Sonsonate areas.

Ahuachapan, which is 60 KMs away from Acajutla could also be an important source of skilled and semi skilled construction labor. The town of La Libertad and its surrounding areas, although approximately 80 KMs away along the CA-2 highway, could (although to a lesser extent) also provide construction labor through daily commutes.

FIGURE 1-2 ROADS STRUCTURE FOR ACAJUTLA MUNICIPALITY



Source: Territorial Development Plan for the Sonsonate Region.

1.9 Accommodation Facilities in the Municipality

In the Municipality of Acajutla there are a variety of tourist hotels whose cost ranges between \$40 and \$95 per night. These are mainly found in the eastern part of the city. There are motel services located between approximately 5 to 7 kilometers from the City, at an approximate cost per day of \$20. The rent of houses is scarce in the central part of the Municipality, rental houses in areas such as the Villas del Pacifico, can cost between \$175 and \$ 220 per month.

The Sonsonate area offers a variety of accommodation facilities and housing. It is also likely that employees of the LNG to Power Project will reside in the surrounding Sonsonate area and commute to the port daily.

The following table show the hotel/ accomodations that Acajutla and Sonsonate offer:

TABLE 1-6 Acajutla and Sonsonate Hotels in the Acajutla area and surroundings										
Nº	HOTEL	ADDRESS	TEL	TO DATE			HIGH SEASONS	PRICE OF A DOUBLE ROOM		SERVICES PROVIDED
				# OF ROOMS	VACANCY	OCCUPIED		HIGH SEASON PRICE	OFF SEASON	
1	MOTEL RAPID INN	Pasaje Dr. Luis Escalante, Acajutla	7690-9049	13	9	4	Holly Week	\$8.00	\$8.00	Food, Drinks, A/C, Showers
							Christmas Holidays	\$8.00		
							August Holidays	\$8.00		
2	VILLA ESMERALDA	Metalío Beach, Acajutla	2457-5516	18	18	0	Holly Week	\$75.00	\$55.00	Breakfast, Facilities, Access To The Sea, Gazebos And Hammocks
							Christmas Holidays	\$75.00		
							August Holidays	\$75.00		
3	CASA CORAL	Los Cóbanos (Road Son 05)	7844-3344	3	3	0	Fines De Semana (Enero A Abril)	\$39.00	\$35.00	Hotel Facilities
							Fines De Semana (Mayo A Octubre)	\$39.00		
4	AUTO HOTEL PUERTO ESCONDIDO	ROAD TO SONSONATE (SON 05) ACAJUTLA	7855-0033	20	12	8	Festive Days	\$12.00	\$12.00	Hotel Facilities
							Weekends	\$12.00		
5	HOSTAL KILO 2	ROAD TO SONSONATE (SON 05)		9	0	9	Festive Days	\$32.00	\$30.00	Restaurant, Pool, A / C, Cable, Parking, Karaoke Bar
							Christmas Holidays	\$32.00		
							August Holidays	\$32.00		

TABLE 1-6 Acajutla and Sonsonate Hotels in the Acajutla area and surroundings

Nº	HOTEL	ADDRESS	TEL	TO DATE			HIGH SEASONS	PRICE OF A DOUBLE ROOM		SERVICES PROVIDED
				# OF ROOMS	VACANCY	OCCUPIED		HIGH SEASON PRICE	OFF SEASON	
6	ROYAL DECAMERON SALINITAS	ROAD EL LITORAL KM. 84 ACAJUTLA	2429-9000	552	No Data Available		Holly Week	\$544.00	\$80.00	Breakfasts, Lunches And Dinners Buffet, Snack, Drinks, Alcoholic Beverages, Non-Motorized Water Sports, Hotel Facilities
							Christmas Holidays	\$254.00		
							August Holidays	\$254.00		
7	LAS VERANERAS GOLF-VILLAS-RESORT	LOS CÓBANOS BEACH	2420-5000	56	52	4	Diciembre-Mayo	\$100.00	\$85.00	Golf Club, Country Club, Restaurant, Beach Club, Villas
							Fiestas Agostinas	\$100.00		
8	HOTEL LOS CÓBANOS VILLAGE LODGE	LOS CÓBANOS BEACH	2420-5248	4	1	3	Holly Week	\$83.00	\$65.00	Diving Courses, Restaurant And Fishing Tours
							Christmas Holidays	\$83.00		
							August Holidays	\$93.00		
9	HOTEL AGAPE	Km. 63 Road To Sonsonate, Sonzacate.	2451-7677	15	15	0	Holly Week	\$55.00	\$35.00	Service Of Restaurant To The Room, Laundry, Cleaning, Use Of Swimming Pool, Security 24 Hours
							Christmas Holidays	\$55.00		
							August Holidays	\$55.00		
10	HOTEL LAS PALMERAS	Las Palmeras Avenue Km. 63.5, Road To San Salvador, Sonzacate	2133 0670	50	9	41	No Price Variation During The Holidays	\$65.00	\$65.00	Laundry, Breakfast, Terrace, Garden, A / C, Swimming Pool, Cleaning, Restaurant, Wifi
								\$65.00		
								\$65.00		
							Price Average	\$115.18	\$47.00	

Source: Consulting Team Investigations by interviews with the establishment, march 6th, 2018.

1.10 Conclusions and Recommendations

In El Salvador, there are high levels of unemployment. Although with a lower rate of unemployment, Sonsonate still has many unemployed people, particularly between the ages of 15 and 29. Most of the employed population are engaged in activities related to commerce, agriculture and livestock and other services that generally provide low incomes. There are unskilled workers living in the project area that could work on the construction of the project as helpers.

For the construction phase there are some skilled workers in Acajutla, but it is expected that most skilled workers will come from other nearby cities and regions, such as Ahuachapan, Sonsonate, and San Salvador. The transportation system is adequate to support workers who may need to commute to the project site from surrounding communities. In El Salvador, construction workers often travel up to two hours to construction sites. A construction camp is not foreseen for the project.

For operations phase, skilled staff will probably rent a house in Acajutla or will travel daily. Unskilled staff can be found in Acajutla.

A transportation plan was recommended in the EIA for workers coming to the project from the surrounding Sonsonate area to minimize negative effects on the public transportation system due to worker influx during construction.

2 Solid Waste Management System

This chapter provides information on the available solid waste management systems in the area. The objective of this documentation is to demonstrate the availability of landfill space for the disposal of solid waste produced from the Project.

Data included in this report has been obtained from local institutions such as the Acajutla Municipality and other relevant published reports as noted throughout the documentation.

2.1 Waste Management Facilities

In accordance with the Government Plan, the National Policy for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste should focus on the implementation of sustainable waste management practices that incorporate environmentally appropriate and sustainable use and disposal of waste for the municipalities of the Country.

The Municipality of Acajutla and the Department of Sonsonate coordinate the management of solid waste. The department of Sonsonate has a landfill which is owned by a company called Coordinadora y Asesora de Proyectos S.A. of C.V. (Capsa).

In El Salvador, the management of solid waste has gained relevance in the last 20 years. This is manifested through the existence of a modern legal framework, which was structured through the approval of the *Environmental Law* in March 1998 and the enablement of the *Special Regulation on Integrated Management of Solid Waste* published in May 2000.

Available reporting indicates that waste management services in El Salvador are evaluated periodically for efficiency. The indicators most used in efficiency evaluations are: tons collected per worker, number of workers per 1,000 inhabitants served and population served per truck. The results obtained from monthly efficiency evaluations in 2007 are presented in TABLE 2 1, showing that El Salvador has adequate landfills.

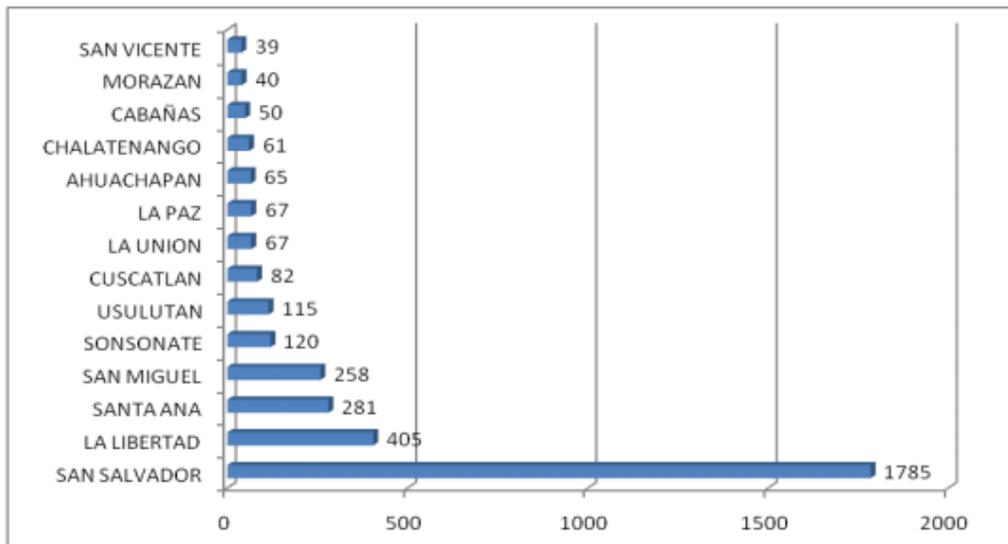
Municipality (Urban population)	Tons collected per worker	No. Workers 1,000 Hab	Population served per truck
<i>Sonsonate (59,000)</i>	1.230	1.97	7,934
<i>Acajutla (21,000)</i>	0.150	3.26	4,914
<i>Cojutepeque (47,000)</i>	0.910	0.55	7,327
<i>San Francisco Gotera (20,000)</i>	1.290	0.50	8,086
<i>Sensuntepeque (17,500)</i>	1.960	0.35	6,573
<i>Olocuilta (5,800)</i>	0.570	0.46	4,383
<i>Sacacoyo (4,800)</i>	1.000	0.50	6,520

Municipality (Urban population)	Tons collected per worker	No. Workers 1,000 Hab	Population served per truck
<i>Comasagua (4,000)</i>	0.570	1.18	2,532
<i>Jayaque (5,000)</i>	0.460	0.86	4,665
<i>Tepecoyo (4,000)</i>	0.650	0.97	4,142
<i>Jutiapa (583)</i>	0.120	3.43	497
<i>Lolotiquillo (1,500)</i>	0.250	2.23	1,344
<i>San Isidro (2,500)</i>	0.370	1.22	2,266
<i>Cacaopera (1,600)</i>	0.562	1.75	1,718
<i>Victoria (2,000)</i>	0.440	1.00	1,954
<i>Yoloaiquín (1,100)</i>	0.164	2.70	1,110

Source: Montly Report of Landfill Management, 2007

Currently, in El Salvador around 26 to 30 municipalities have access to a sanitary landfill. Landfills which are used by several municipalities are located in the Municipalities of Nejapa (Metropolitan Area of San Salvador), Sonsonate and Usulután. There are also landfills that are not built or operated in accordance to industry standards which serve single municipalities such as Pasaquina, Suchitoto, San Francisco Menéndez, Corinto and Perquín. Figure 2-1 shows the national generation of solid waste by department.

FIGURE 2 1 NATIONAL GENERATION OF SOLID WASTE BY DEPARTMENT PER MONTH.



Source: monthly report on landfills and the Population and Housing Census 2007

It is reported that on average 2,563 tons of waste per day are collected and deposited in landfills in El Salvador. Solid waste is disposed of in 14 landfills across the country, of which only 5 have capacity to receive quantities greater than 20 tons per day. Table 2-2 presents the landfills that can receive over 20 tons per day and the maximum per day capacity for each.

TABLE 2-2 CURRENT RECEPTION CAPACITY OF SANITARY LANDFILLS THAT RECEIVE OVER 20 TONS PER DAY

No.	Landfill locations	Current reception capacity Ton/day
1	Nejapa	2,000
2	Sonsonate	500
3	San Miguel	250
4	Usulután	200
5	Santa Rosa de Lima	80

Source: monthly report on landfills, Population and Housing Census 2007

According to data provided by the Mayor's office, the cells in the Sonsonate Landfill have been designed for a capacity of 25 to 30 thousand tons of garbage for the next seven and a half years. Currently the landfill receives approximately 413 Tons / day of solid waste and approximately 12,393 Tons / month.

The Sonsonate sanitary landfill serves the entire department. 75% of the solid waste received at the landfill comes from the municipalities of Acajutla and Sonsonate; daily they provide more than 250 tons of waste to the landfill.

The Municipality of Acajutla collects an estimated 20 to 30 tons of waste daily. Solid waste is taken to the landfill from the municipality, including the CEPA industrial zone 6 days a week. The mayor's office has provided authorization for EDP's common solid waste from the LNG to Power Project (Contained in the EIA appendices and submitted to MARN) to be added to the existing collection service in the CEPA industrial zone, for both construction and operations phase. The letter is appendix 10.D in the EIA.

The waste management transport and disposal service provided by the Municipality of Acajutla is only for common solid waste. Soils, gravel, mud, sands, clays, and sediments, are not included in the municipal waste collection and will be transported by EDP through local private services to properly permitted landfills.

As noted, the Sonsonate landfill has capacity to accept solid waste generated by the LNG to Power Project, for both the construction and operations phases. Excess material from excavation during construction could also be taken to a suitable vacant site. This process could require the processing of a simple permit for the vacant site to be dedicated to storing excavation materials.