



FORCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

2019 EL SALVADOR



AGE RANGES (f=1,008)

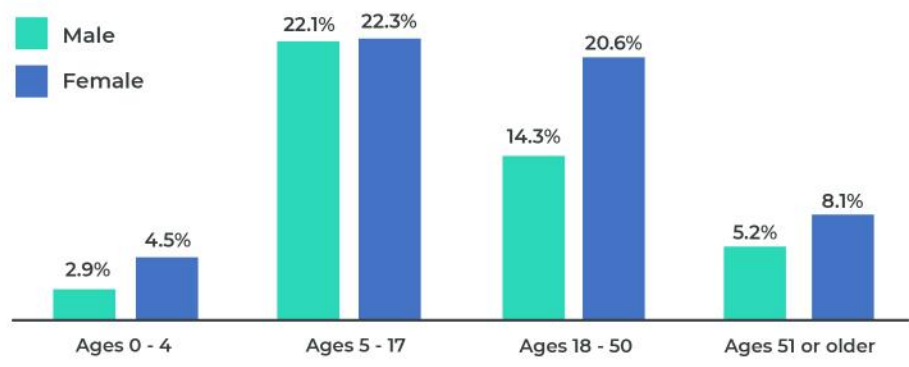
Ages	Male (f)	Male (%)	Female (f)	Female (%)	Total
Ages 0 - 4	29	2.9%	45	4.5%	7.3%
Ages 5 - 17	223	22.1%	225	22.3%	44.5%
Ages 18 - 50	144	14.3%	208	20.6%	34.9%
Age 51 or older	52	5.2%	82	8.1%	13.3%
Totals	449	44.4%	560	55.6%	100%

Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

During 2019, a record of 811 cases was made, equivalent to 1,008 people assisted by Plan International, EDUCO, Doctors Without Borders, and Cristosal.

Of this total, 632 (62.7%) have been displaced and 376 (37.3%) are in need of displacement.

AFFECTED PERSONS DISAGGREGATED BY AGE RANGE AND GENDER (f=1,008)

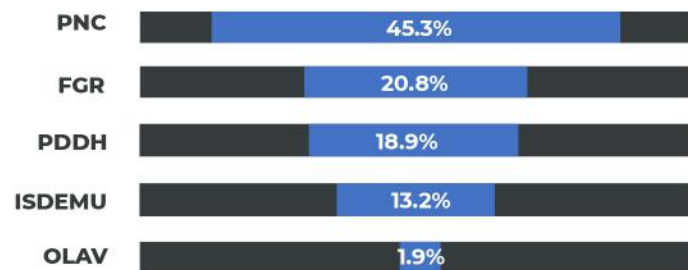


Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

The most affected age range is evidently that of girls, boys, and adolescents between 5 and 17 years of age, accounting for 44.4% of the total number of people registered for having suffered acts of violence, direct and indirect, that triggered internal forced displacement.

While 34.9% are affected people between the ages of 18 to 50, the majority are women who are forced to move, commonly with their entire family group.

STATE INSTITUTIONS WHERE VICTIMS SEEK ASSISTANCE (f=269)



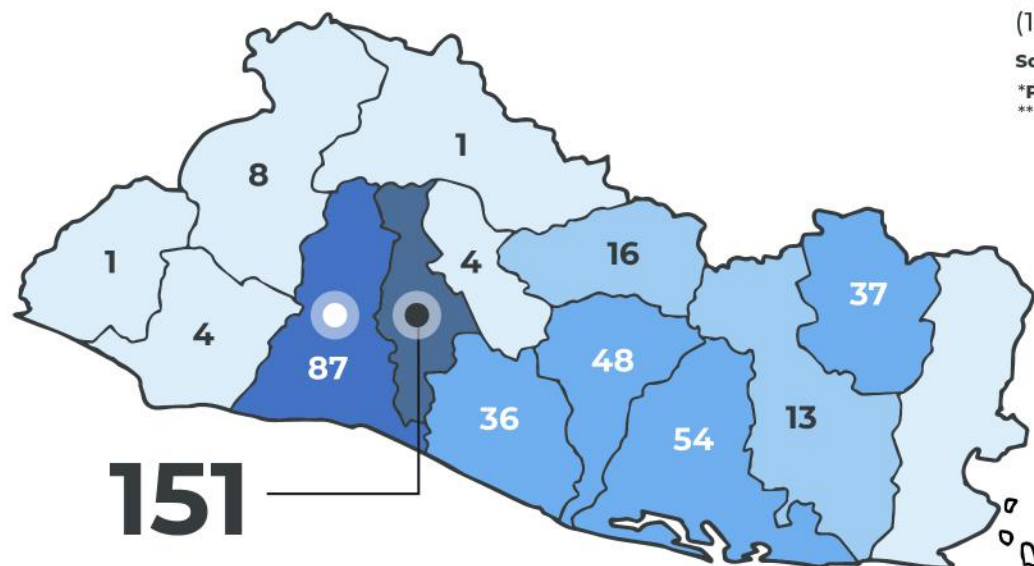
Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

***Please note:** Institutions referred to in the graph correspond to the National Civil Police (PNC), Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (FGR), Attorney for the Defense of Human Rights (PDDH), Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU) and Victims Assistance Local Office (OLAV). People can mention more than one institution where they can file complaints.

Of 269 people registered by Cristosal and MSF, 32 filed complaints with state institutions. In the case of 74 of them, a relative or other known person reported the events to the authorities for the victim.

Despite the State's recognition of internal forced displacement due to violence, victims do not usually go to state authorities in search of protection. According to the registry, distrust persists in official institutions and fear that the perpetrators will find out about the complaints. However, the National Civil Police (45.3%) is usually the institution most sought after by victims.

CASES REGISTERED BY DEPARTMENT (ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS) (f=462)



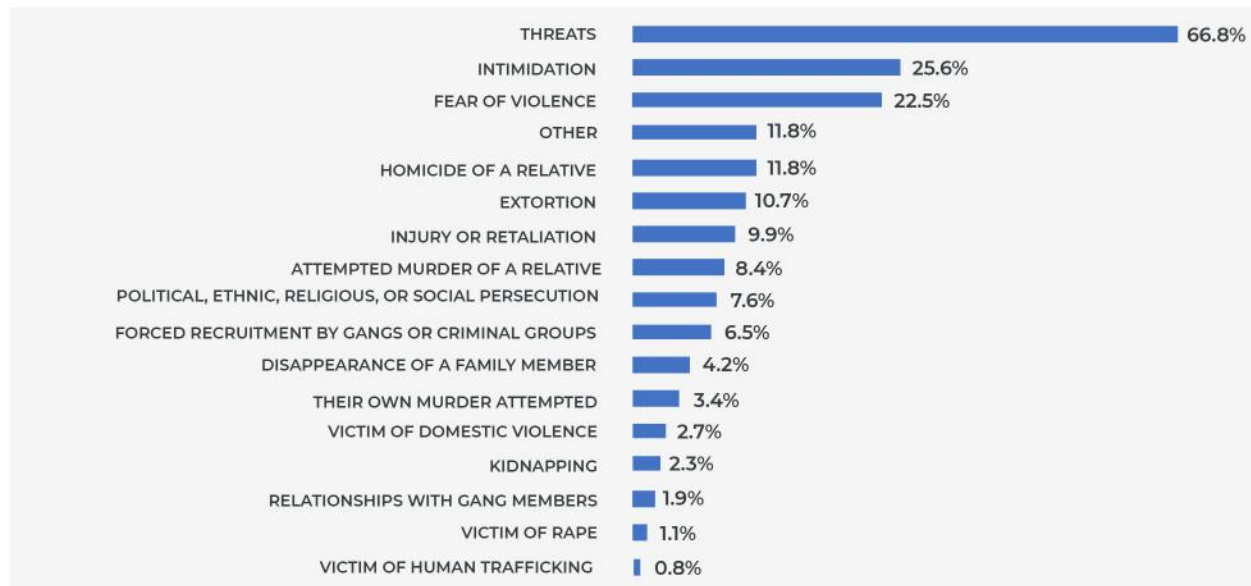
Most of the registered cases come from San Salvador (151), La Libertad (87), and Usulután (54).

Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

***Please note:** ND - Not determined: 2

** Persons registered by EDUCO, Doctors Without Borders, and Cristosal

ACTS OF VIOLENCE (f=262)



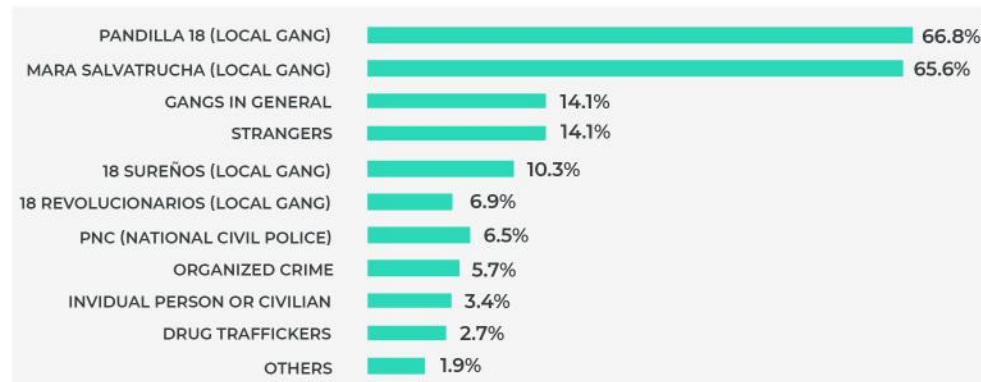
Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

Please note: The acts of violence registered come from a multiple-choice question; therefore, the total percentage exceeds 100% and represents the total number of people who mentioned being victims of these acts of violence.

Usually the victims report more than one criminal act as a trigger for internal forced displacement.

Among the events that cause forced displacement are, in most cases, threats, intimidation, and fear of violence. It is important to point out that threats are usually accompanied by events that are specific to the person or their family group, such as injuries and homicides, events that when combined serve as a trigger for internal forced displacement.

PERPETRATORS



Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

*Los victimarios de los hechos de violencia registrados son de selección múltiple, por lo tanto, el total del porcentaje rebasa el 100% y representa el total de personas que mencionó ser víctima de esos hechos de violencia.

For the past five years, the perpetrators most accused by victims have been gangs. In 2018, 87.3% of the mentions indicated that gangs were the perpetrators of the crimes that triggered internal forced displacement. At the end of 2019, this trend decreased slightly to 82.6% of mentions.

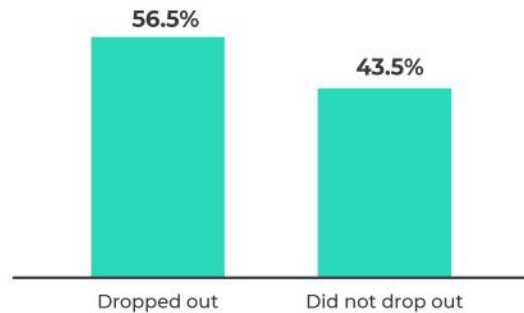
Another change has been the percentage of mentions that accuse MS-13 as responsible for the events that triggered the displacements, going from 48.8% in 2018 to 33.3% at the end of 2019.

It is important to note that 6.5% of mentions accuse the National Civil Police (PNC) as perpetrators, a percentage that, despite the years, has changed very little, increasing by 2% compared to the 2018 data.

EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

43% (f=108) of 251 registered people over four years of age were enrolled in some kind of educational activity. Of this group, 56.5% had to drop out of school due to their displacement situation.

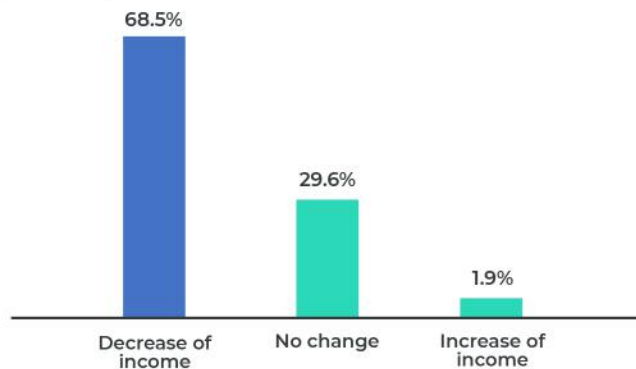
Dropouts due to acts of violence (f=108)



Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

IMPACT OF FAMILY ECONOMIC INCOME (f=54 families)

54 representatives of the families assisted by Cristosal reported the impact of internal forced displacement on family income. 68.5% indicated a decrease in income to their home as a consequence of the acts of violence, while 29.6% indicated that their income remained the same, and only 1.9% reported an increase.

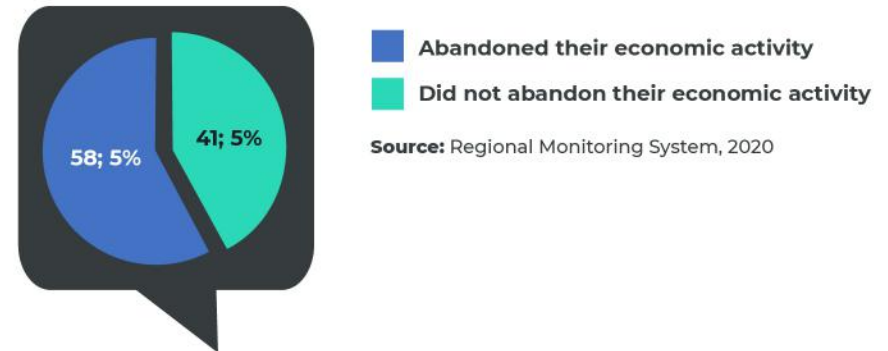


Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

PEOPLE WHO HAD TO STOP THEIR WORK ACTIVITY

On the other hand, 106 people had some type of job or economic activity at the time of the interview, and 58.5% stated that they had abandoned their work as a result of internal forced displacement.

People who abandoned their economic activity due to internal forced displacement (f=106)



- Abandoned their economic activity
- Did not abandon their economic activity

Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

MIGRATORY INTENTIONS (f=262)

29.3% of the people registered by Cristosal (f=262) indicated that, as a consequence of the events that triggered the displacement, they have intentions to migrate to another country. This proportion has decreased compared to the record of 2018 (69.7%). At the end of 2019, 56.6% (f=43) indicated their country of destination was particularly the United States, Guatemala, Canada, and Spain, among others. The rest of the people did not indicate a particular preference. 26.3% stated that, without alternatives, they would migrate irregularly.

- Yes
- No

Source: Regional Monitoring System, 2020

