

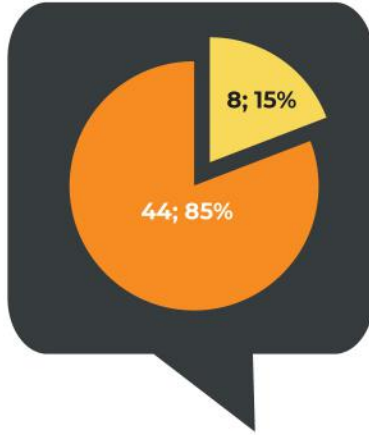


INTERNAL FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO VIOLENCE CASES ASSISTED BY CRISTOSAL

Data processed by the Department of Monitoring of **Cristosal** Mandatory home quarantine information record-COVID-19

52

PEOPLE REGISTERED



PEOPLE FACING DISPLACEMENT

- Facing displacement
- Not facing displacement

In the period of strict quarantine imposed by the Government of El Salvador (GOES) for the COVID-19 pandemic, Cristosal registered a total of 16 cases representing 52 people, of which 85% had already been displaced at the time of the interview and 15% had not yet done so, placing them in a situation of high risk.

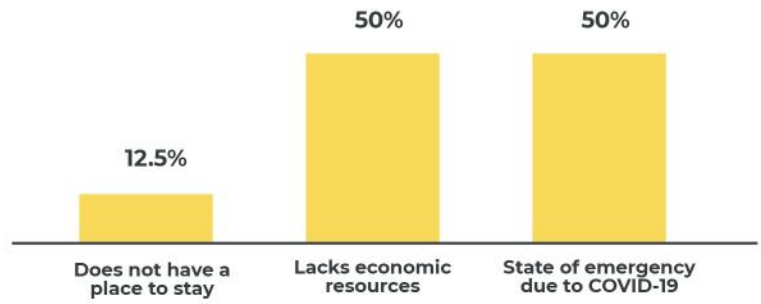
44

DISPLACED PERSONS

REASONS WHY THEY CANNOT MOVE OUT

Of the people who had not been able to move out (n=8), there were four who mentioned that the state of emergency due to COVID-19 that was imposed by the central government prevented them from seeking an alternative location and fleeing the attacks against them committed in their neighborhood.

On the other hand, the lack of economic resources (n=4) also prevented the displacement of people. Consequently, the lack of alternatives to move out puts people with the need to move at greater risk.



16

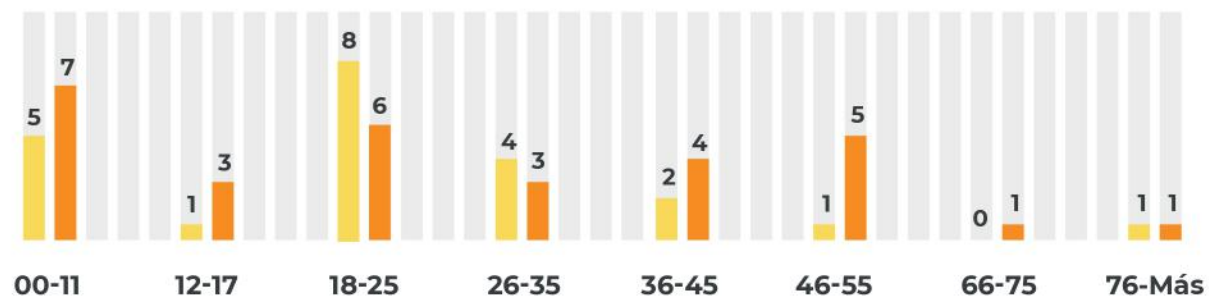
CASES REGISTERED

*Multiple choice question

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

AGE RANGES

The age group most affected during the strict quarantine period is that of people between ages 0-17. The investigation found 16 girls, boys, and adolescents who have witnessed some act of violence, either directly or indirectly. This group is followed by the range of ages 18-25 (n=14).



30

WOMEN

22

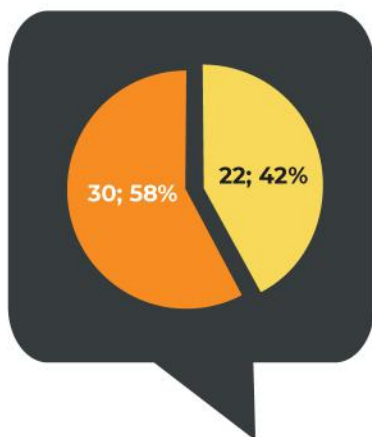
MEN

10

GIRLS AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

6

BOYS AND MALE ADOLESCENTS



VICTIMS BY GENDER



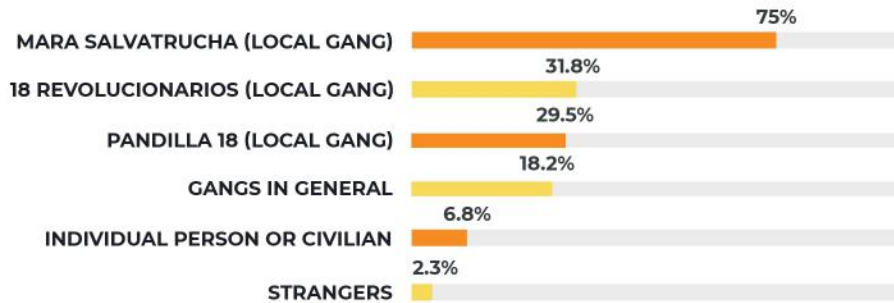
The record shows that women (58%) have been the most affected in experiencing acts of violence as triggers of internal forced displacement. The investigation registered one person from the LGBTIQ+ community who, at the time of the interview, had not yet been able to travel.

EVENTS, VICTIMARIES, AND STATE ACTIVATION

PERPETRATORS

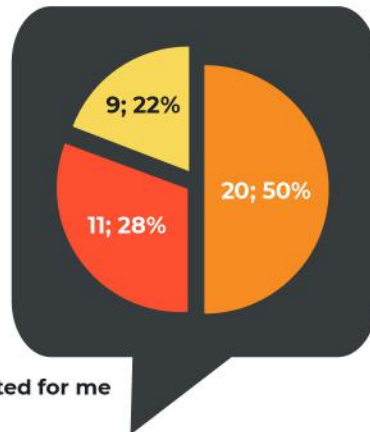
According to the registry, gangs, in general, stand out among the most prominent perpetrators.

It is worth mentioning that, despite the mandatory quarantine situation, the public security forces were not mentioned as perpetrators of acts of violence.

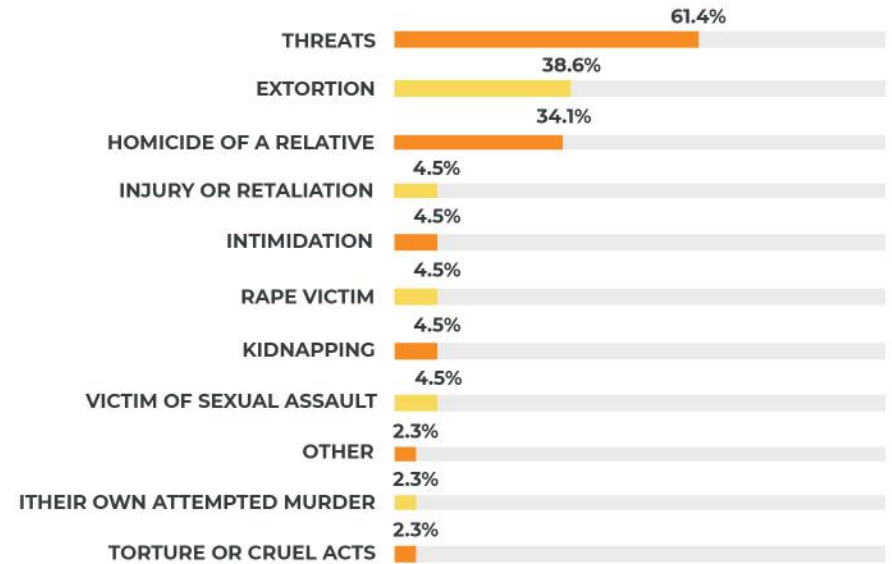


DID YOU FILE A COMPLAINT?

Of the 20 people who had not filed a complaint with State institutions, 95% did not do so for fear of retaliation.



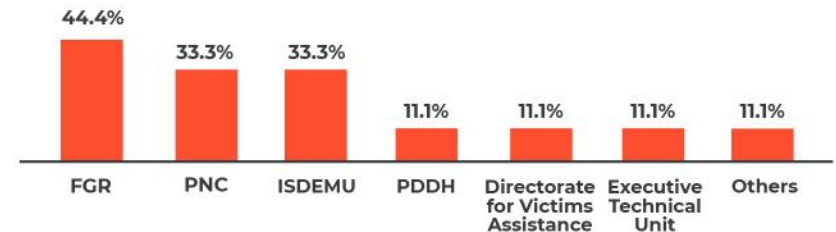
ACTS OF VIOLENCE



Threats continue to be the main act of violence that people registered receive (61.4%), whether individual or directed at a family group. The second place goes to extortion with 38.6% of the mentions. It should be noted that the events, and in particular the threats, are mostly followed by a second act of violence.

*Multiple choice question

INSTITUTIONS WHERE TO FILE COMPLAINTS



During the study period, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (FGR) has been the most mentioned institution for filing complaints, followed by the National Civil Police (PNC), Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU), Attorney for the Defense of Human Rights (PDDH), the Directorate for Victim Assistance, and the Executive Technical Unit.

* Multiple choice question. PNC (National Civil Police), FGR (Office of the Attorney General of the Republic), PDDH (Office of the Attorney for Human Rights)

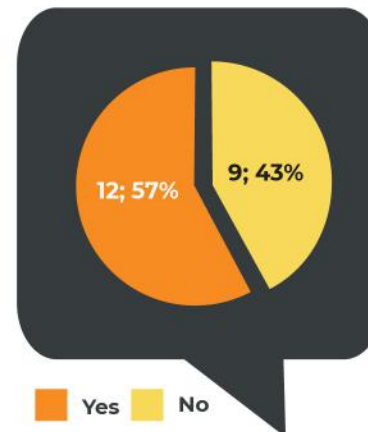
IMPACTS OF DISPLACEMENT

REGIONS OF EXPULSION

During the period under study, the largest number of registered people came from the municipalities of the metropolitan area of San Salvador (46.1%), followed by municipalities of the paracentral zone (30.8%), western (13.5%) and, to a lesser extent, from the eastern zone (9.6%).



- METROPOLITAN: **24**
- WEST: **7**
- PARACENTRAL: **16**
- EAST: **5**

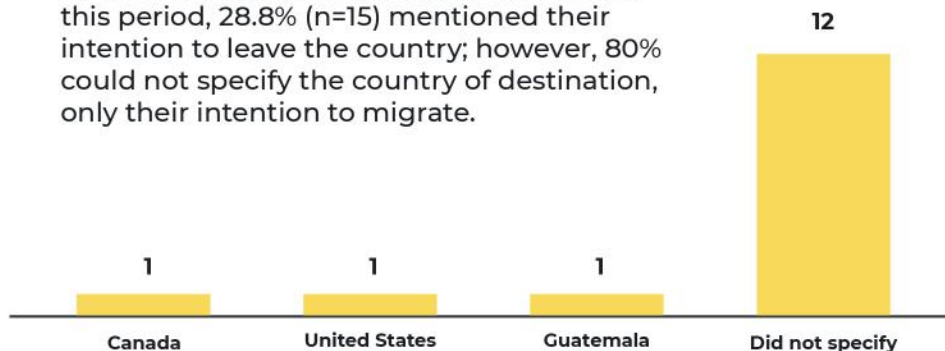


STOPPED WORKING

One of the consequences of the events that trigger internal forced displacement is job desertion. Before experiencing acts of violence, 40.4% (n=21) carried out some economic activity, and after the acts of violence 57% (n=12) have stopped exercising their work activity.

MIGRATORY INTENTION

Of the total number of people registered in this period, 28.8% (n=15) mentioned their intention to leave the country; however, 80% could not specify the country of destination, only their intention to migrate.



IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Despite the challenges posed by irregular migration and the danger of contagion by coronavirus, 13% mention that they would leave the country irregularly.

