

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2023

DECEMBER 2022

EL SALVADOR



About this Document

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Teams and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

PHOTO ON COVER

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau.

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<https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/overview/2022>

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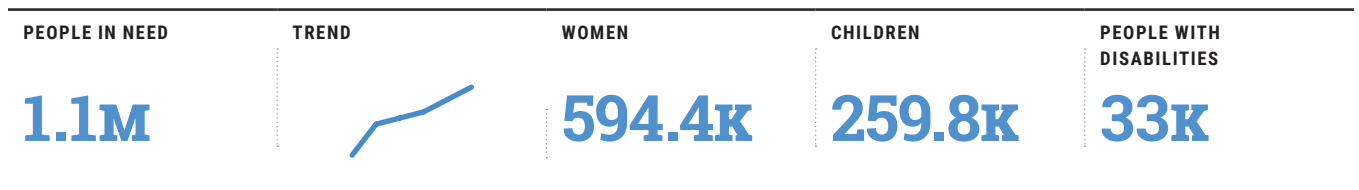
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Summary of Humanitarian Needs and Key Findings

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Current Forecast Figures



Level of Severity of Needs: Current



By Population Group

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED
Internally Displaced People	71.5K
Girls and Pregnant Women	90.1K

By Age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Children 0-14 years	259.8K	23%
Adolescents and Youth (15 - 29 years)	296.6K	26.60%
Adults (30 - 59 years)	402.6K	36.10%
Elderly >60 years	156.1K	14%

Context, shocks, ongoing developments and impacts of the crisis

Since 2020, El Salvador has suffered the health and socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the consequences of four extreme weather events: two tropical storms (Amanda and Cristobal) and two hurricanes (Eta and Iota), which left an estimated 1,7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2021). In 2022, rising prices and the impacts of an active rainy season continue to create deteriorating conditions that are exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.

El Salvador remains vulnerable to the effects of the current global economic crisis, given its levels of public debt, high inflation, dependence on raw materials and increasing fiscal pressure. In the Economist Intelligence analysis,¹ El Salvador is listed as the country most vulnerable to the conflict in Ukraine, with its score of 4.14 (from 1 to 5) ranking as the highest among Latin American countries.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has altered the patterns of global trade, production and consumption of commodities. This disruption has directly affected the price of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) in El Salvador, which increased by 13 per cent (US\$235.47) for urban areas and 12.6 per cent (\$173.74) for rural areas in June 2022, compared to the same month in 2021.²

Small and medium-sized producers face difficulties in accessing fertilisers, affecting the country's crop yields for the 2022-2023 agricultural cycles. Russia and Belarus are the world's main exporters of fertiliser, accounting for 38 per cent of potash fertilisers, 17 per cent of compound fertilisers and 15 per cent of nitrogen fertilisers. Prices as of March 2022, when compared to pre-pandemic levels (2019), show record increases of 270 per cent for urea and of 150 to 200 per cent for potassium and phosphorus fertilisers.

As a net food importer, El Salvador is affected when supplier countries apply export restrictions to protect their population or markets. This situation is becoming increasingly untenable as a growing number of food-producing countries have established export bans and restrictions to secure domestic supplies and reduce local prices. The World Bank reports that as of 15 July 2022, 18 countries have implemented 27 food export bans and 7 have issued 11 food export restriction measures.³

Additionally, multiple national flood emergencies in 2022 have kept the National Civil Protection System in a constant state of activity. On 5 July, the Legislative Assembly declared a 15-day national emergency following Hurricane Bonnie and the subsequent flooding that caused deaths, loss of crops, damage to houses and hundreds of landslides. Meanwhile, in September alone, the rainy season triggered flooding across the country that left 19 people dead, affected more than 70 homes, caused 298 landslides and blocked 273 roads. On 8 October, Tropical Storm Julia prompted the Government to declare another state of emergency and suspend all school activity due to heavy rains in most parts of the country. In under 24 hours, Julia left a week's worth of accumulated rainfall in the eastern part of the country, affecting 58 municipalities. As of 10 October, 2,641 people remained in 103 shelters and 10 people were reported dead.

In 2021, the homicide rate decreased to 18.0 per 100,000 people, marking the fifth consecutive year that homicide rates have declined. However, violent deaths of women (also known as femicides) increased from 3.4 per every 100,000 women in 2020 to 3.9 in 2021, laying bare El Salvador's longstanding struggle with Gender- Based Violence (GBV).

1 EIU. (2022). The outlook for Latin America amid the Ukraine war. Can the region grow faster? Available at: https://pages.eiu.com/rs/753-RIQ-438/images/can-latin-america-grow-faster%20%281%29.pdf?mkt_tok=NzUzLVJJUS00MzgAAAGEcxiMGfQ21JULHXkWN0XjZS4nfeZaw2iaVDxFVta3jqbgNFVxfamYtISeev4S34Kje-1CR-RGDjba152PwuxbuuA-cv_hvPp_MgGZKrr9WwCw07w

2 Directorate-General for Statistics and Census

3 Food Price Monitoring Bulletin, August 2022, PROGRESAN-SICA II

The number of returnees has also increased; per information from the Directorate General for Migration, there were 3,239 between January and August 2021, compared to nearly 10,400 in the same period in 2022. This massive increase is leading to a corresponding growth in needs in their return communities.

Scope of Analysis

The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) analyses the likely evolution of humanitarian needs in El Salvador during 2022, with an inter-sectoral approach that recognises the multidimensional nature of the needs of the population groups along all sectors.

All calculations for 2022 are based on the joint planning assumptions described in detail in the Sectoral Analysis section, where sectors have considered the different seasonal influences on needs throughout the year, including the onset of the rainy season, rainfall patterns, planting and harvesting seasons and migratory movements, among other factors. Sectors are also emphasizing the economic impact and consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with the assumption of a shock to the local economy that may affect humanitarian funding that could help El Salvador meet the needs of its people. This analysis will be continuously updated as conditions change.

The situation beyond 2022 remains uncertain, with a wide range of risks that could alter planning assumptions. Therefore, the projections contained in this analysis are not comprehensive.

The “Do No Harm” principle, in connection with a Zero Tolerance Policy towards Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA),⁴ will be promoted in all sectors’ planning and response stages in an effort to mainstream Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and to implement prevention and response actions towards SEA. These actions include safe and accessible reporting mechanisms for communities,

quality assistance to victims/survivors and accountability, including investigations.⁵

Humanitarian Conditions, Severity and People in Need

Although El Salvador saw the number of People in Need go from 1.7 to 1.1 million, this decrease does not intrinsically indicate an improvement of humanitarian conditions. There are several factors to consider, including:

- The total country population baseline, which is considerably smaller than the data presented in the 2021 HNO thanks to the available data at that time being from 2007;
- The lowest impacts or emergencies during the period 2021-2022 compared to the 2020 analysis (except the pandemic);
- The response from various actors to address the populations with the greatest needs.

Sector partners calculated their estimates of humanitarian needs using the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) approach, which comprehensively analyses peoples’ needs and measures the severity of these needs using a set of cross-cutting indicators.

The JIAF cross-sectoral needs analysis revealed that needs exist in every department, with an emphasis on central and eastern departments, where the so-called “Dry Corridor” is located. The analysis shows that the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, together with heavy rainy seasons during 2021 and 2022, converged to exacerbate humanitarian needs, especially among El Salvador’s poorest.

⁴ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/673/50/PDF/N0667350.pdf?OpenElement>

⁵ https://psea.interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/iasc_plan_for_accelerating_psea_in_humanitarian_response.pdf

Estimated number of People in Need

TOTAL POPULATION

6.3M 

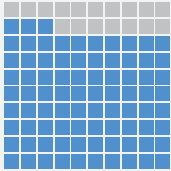
PEOPLE IN NEED

1.1M 

BY SECTOR

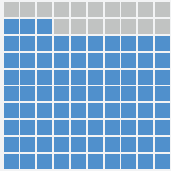
FOOD SECURITY

867.9K



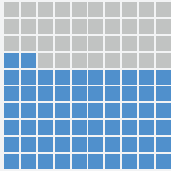
PROTECTION

834.3K



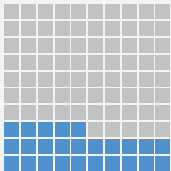
GBV PROTECTION

615K



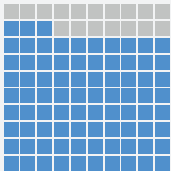
CHILD PROTECTION

253.1K



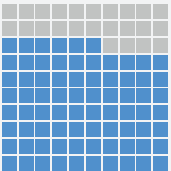
EARLY RECOVERY

827.3K



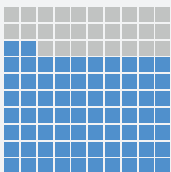
EDUCATION

758.4K



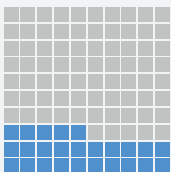
WASH

719.9K



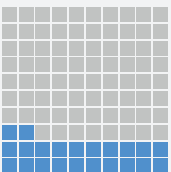
HEALTH

247.3K



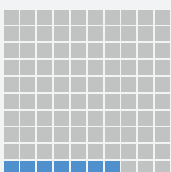
NUTRITION

218.7K



CCCM

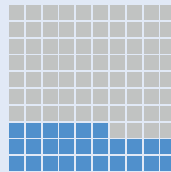
68.2K



BY AGE AND GENDER

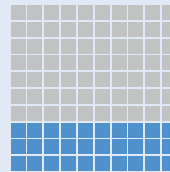
CHILDREN
0-14 YEARS

259.8K



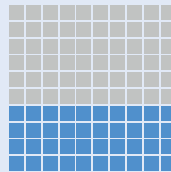
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH
(15-29 YEARS)

296.6K



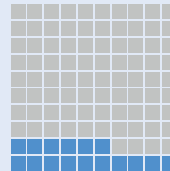
ADULTS
(30-59 YEARS)

402.6K

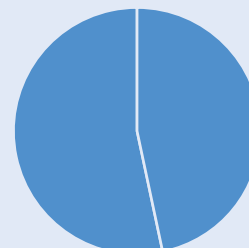


ELDERLY
>60 YEARS

156.1K

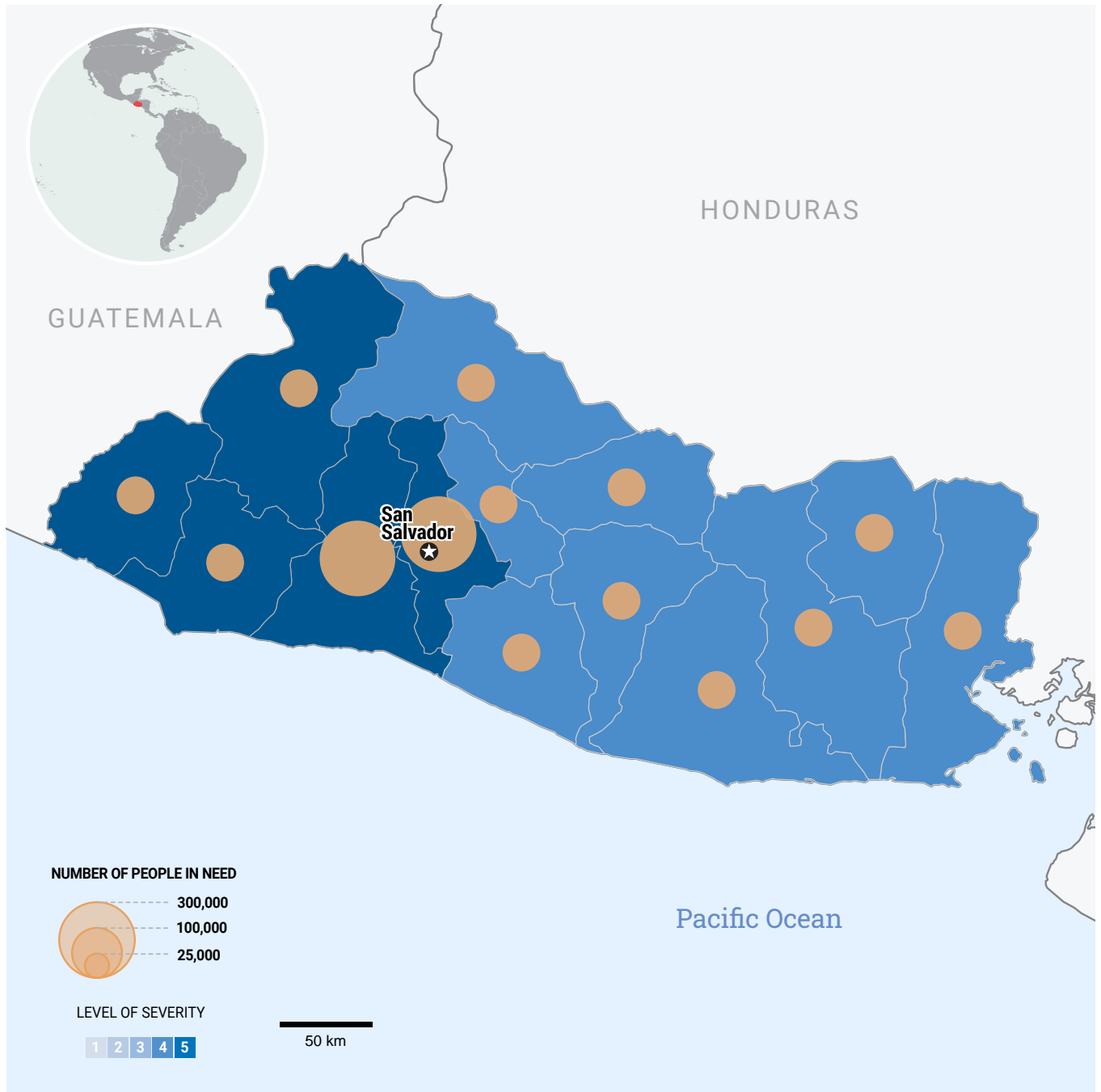



FEMALE
53%




MALE
47%

Severity of Humanitarian Conditions and number of People in Need



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Severity of Humanitarian Conditions and number of People in Need

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

People in need

71.5_K

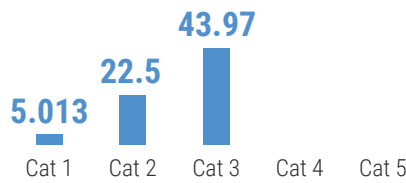
Percentage by age and gender

Women **53%** Men **47%**

0-14 years **23%** >30 years **50%**

15-29 years **27%**

Severity (thousands)



Number by age and gender (thousands)



Associated factors

- Economic Factors
- Violence

GIRLS AND PREGNANT WOMEN

People in need

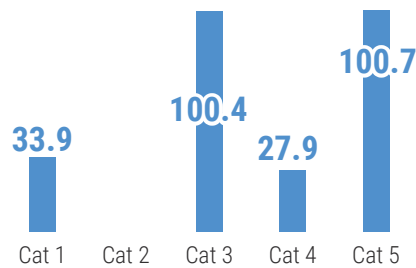
262.9_K

Percentage by age and gender

Women **100%** Men **0%**

<18 years **23%** >18 years **50%**

Severity (thousands)



Number by age and gender (thousands)



Associated factors

- Economic Factors
- Violence

Severity of Humanitarian Conditions and number of People in Need



Part 1:

Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Conditions

SOYAPANGO, EL SALVADOR

Photo: OCHA/Vincent Tremeau. With the support of World Vision.



1.1. Context of the Crisis

Socio-economic and demographic profile

The ongoing health and socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict have come to bear on several socio-economic indicators. El Salvador is among the five countries most vulnerable to the current global economic crisis, given its public debt levels, high inflation, dependence on imports and increasing fiscal pressure that will further weigh on its creditworthiness.⁶

To address this, El Salvador has established measures to favour producers and consumers, including the one-year suspension of import tariffs on Basic Food Basket (BFB) products such as cereals, oils, fruits, vegetables and other basic foodstuffs, and the authorisation of imports of foodstuffs.

Despite a 10,3 per cent growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021, several international organisations have predicted growth reductions, such as the Central Reserve Bank (CRB), which lowered its forecast from 3.2 to 2.6 per cent for 2022.

In 2021, a 3.5 per cent increase in remittances led to monetary poverty declining 1.6 per cent from the 2020 rate of 24.2 per cent⁷. The multidimensional poverty rate is stalled compared to 2020; however, the number of people in poverty increased by 14,054.⁸

Wage income represents, on average, 93.1 per cent of households' income. To be considered sufficient, this should be at least \$356.85 (cost of the extended BFB),⁹ just over the 2021 national average monthly wage of \$355.97. In terms of gender, women were paid 14.2 per cent less than men, with more women holding jobs with lower qualifications.

According to the Ministry of the Economy's Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM 2021), El Salvador's economically inactive population amounts to more than 1,8 million people; however, the percentage of unemployed women (77 per cent) is much higher than that of men (23 per cent). In the case of women, 69.7 per cent do not seek employment due to household chores, an obstacle that only 2.2 per cent of unemployed men cite.

With 6.3 million inhabitants and 316 inhabitants per square kilometre, El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Six out of every 10 people live in cities, with 19 more women for every man in these settings.¹⁰ The population is relatively young, as 74 per cent of the country's inhabitants are between 15 and 64 years old. Life expectancy has been increasing¹¹ and now stands at 69 years for men and 78 years for women.¹² In 2021, the under-five mortality rate was 10.8 children per 1,000 live births and the adolescent fertility index for women ages 15-19 was 39 per 1,000, one of the highest in LAC. The unmet need for family planning with modern contraceptive methods stands at 18 per cent.¹³

6 EIU (2022). The outlook for Latin America amid the Ukraine war. Can the region grow faster? Available at: https://pages.eiu.com/rs/753-RIQ-438/images/can-latin-america-grow-faster%20%281%29.pdf?mkt_

7 DIGESTYC. (2022). Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2021, Ministry of Economy.

8 Ibid, p.10

9 Ibid, p.10

10 Ibid, p.10

11 Ibid, p.10

12 UNFPA (n.d)/ Data. World Population. Available: <https://www.unfpa.org/es/data/world-population/SV>

13 NCSO (2022). Report of the II Voluntary National Review of the Implementation Process of the Sustainable Development

Legal and regulatory context

The 1983 Constitution of the Republic of El Salvador is currently in the process of reform, which underscore fundamental changes to elements of international protection, nationality and statelessness.

During 2022, as a consequence of the new security measures implemented by the Government of El Salvador in response to a sharp increase in violence, the Legislative Assembly approved legal reforms aimed at criminalising the actions of, and links to, gangs.

El Salvador is party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The country's Special Law for the Attention and Integral Protection of People in Conditions of Internal Forced Displacement of 2020 is aligned with international standards, although its effective implementation depends on resources and the approval of a regulatory framework. El Salvador actively participates in the Comprehensive Framework for Protection and Regional Solutions (MIRPS). The Vice-Ministry of Diaspora and Human Mobility has been created within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE) to link public policies, processes and actions for humanitarian management, reintegration and development for people on the move.

El Salvador has also made significant efforts to address discrimination and violence against women. The Law on Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women and the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV) provides a framework for action and recognises several types of violence against women vis-à-vis the definition of several specific crimes. On 1 January 2023, the "Growing Together for the Integral Protection of Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence" law will come into effect, which includes a GBV prevention strategy.

El Salvador currently lacks special laws against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and a legal gender recognition procedure for transgender people.

Security landscape

During 2021, El Salvador recorded a rate of 18.1 homicides per every 100.000 people, the country's lowest in 10 years. Despite this decline, there were 80 femicides (a term used to describe the gender-based killing of women) and 827 missing people, 45.9 per cent of which were people under age 25.

The decreasing trend of homicides hit an abrupt reversal on 26 March 2022, when 87 people were murdered over two days during the country's most violent day killing spree in two decades. As such, the Government resolved to strengthen its security strategy within the framework of its Territorial Control Plan, with the Legislative Assembly decreeing a state of emergency and passing laws designed to tackle criminal activity.

Environmental context

El Salvador is located on the Pacific coast of Central America and has a surface area of 21,040 km². Cold fronts, tropical waves or hurricanes are common amid the country's tropical climate with moderate temperatures. A typical rainy season lasts from May to October, while a dry season usually runs from November to April. Average annual rainfall ranges from 1,100-1,500 mm in the inland valleys to 1,800-2,500 mm in the mountains. The Pacific coastal areas receive approximately 1,700 mm of rainfall.

Climate change is likely to increase the strength of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) weather pattern and worsen its impact. El Salvador is constantly hit by major hurricanes and tropical storms that often cause widespread flooding, landslides and disruption to agriculture and other sectors (Climate Change Knowledge Portal, 2022).

In June and September, rainfall known as “temporales” (gales) are intense and prolonged. The orography¹⁴ in El Salvador means that rainfall is lower than in countries with coasts on the Caribbean slope; as such, the risks of prolonged droughts are high. These climate risks affect productivity, health and quality of life in rural and urban areas.

Central America has been identified globally as one of the regions most sensitive to climate change (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], AR6, 2022). Between the periods of 1990-1999 and 2000- 2010, the number of disasters in El Salvador increased by 86 and 100 per cent compared to previous decades. The most notable examples are Tropical Storms Ida (2009), Agatha, Alex and Mathew (2010) and Storm 12E (2011), which caused economic damage of more than \$1.3 billion. In 2020, El Salvador was affected by four extreme weather events - two tropical storms, Amanda and Cristobal and two hurricanes, Eta and Iota, the latter two leaving an estimated 1.7 million people in humanitarian need (HNO, 2021) during the COVID-19 pandemic.

By 2021, 7.2 per cent of households experienced exposure to environmental damage and risks. Climate change models predict increasingly frequent and stronger heat waves. Average annual and summer rainfall is likely to decrease and there is an increase in the number and intensity of droughts, which will continue into the future, as well as higher rainfall intensity and rising sea levels (UNDP, 2022; ECLAC, 2010; IPCC, AR6 2022). In recent years, some areas of have been close to the water stress threshold set by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Drought has worsened over the years, creating acute and chronic impacts on the economy, nutrition and access to water for families, especially for food-insecure households, given their high dependence on subsistence agriculture as their main source of income and food.

Ongoing water scarcity is a result of depleting water supplies owing to changes in rainfall patterns, increasing demand and pollution, deforestation, erosion, overexploitation of water resources and inadequate sanitation. El Salvador is also in the midst of a severe soil degradation process, with an estimated 59 million metric tons of soil lost annually through erosion taking place in 75 per cent of the country’s land.

The EHPM 2021 estimates that there are 1.2 million households living with at least one environmental deprivation (62.3 per cent of the national total), with 4 in 10 households still burying, burning or depositing rubbish anywhere. In 2021 saw an observable increase in all deprivations in terms of exposure to environmental hazards and risks compared to 2019.

Technology and the Digital Gap

According to the EHPM 2020, 26.91 per cent of households had internet access and 14.89 per cent had computers. These percentages increase in urban areas (39.22 and 20.66 per cent , respectively) compared to rural areas (6.5 and 5.32 per cent).

According to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT), in the third quarter of 2020, 55 per cent of schools had no internet connection.

As of May 2022, this gap in access to equipment and connectivity has narrowed, with MINEDUCYT reporting that 94 per cent of students from grades 4 to 2nd year of high school had already received a laptop, while approximately 350,000 students in grades 1 to 3 had received a tablet, all with internet connectivity.

Despite efforts to expand the availability of computer equipment and access to connectivity in the wake of the pandemic, the level of digital skills remains limited, which contributes to ongoing challenges in ensuring educational continuity and the quality of multi-modal education.

¹⁴ Orography: Part of physical geography that deals with the study, description and representation of the terrestrial relief. In El Salvador, orography is a factor that conditions the climate due to the fact that the mountain range in the northern zone means that a large part of the country is located to leeward (behind) the easterly wind from the Caribbean (trade winds), reducing the injection of humidity from the Caribbean in the dry season.

1.2. Shocks and Impacts of the Crisis

Ongoing shocks and events

Climate change, rising food, fertiliser and fuel prices, as well as the lingering economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, are driving humanitarian needs in El Salvador.

COVID-19 infections have drastically fallen - as of 18 August 2022, 69 per cent of the population has been fully vaccinated, the third highest percentage in LAC and close to the 70 per cent recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO)¹⁵. In the same vein, the lack of access to health services in 2021 has decreased 3.9 per cent compared to 2019.

Impact on people

Climate Change: Storms and Floods

The impacts of 2020's aforementioned extreme weather events amid the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with current global economic pressures, continue to compound risks for El Salvador's most vulnerable families.

The 2021 and 2022 rainy seasons triggered multiple national flood emergencies, each prompting National Civil Protection System action. Hurricane Bonnie and subsequent flooding led to loss of life and crops, damage to houses and hundreds of landslides, effects that pushed the Legislative Assembly to declare a 15-day national emergency on 5 July.

These seasonal storms and rains have affected the homes of thousands of families, with some homes still uninhabitable. In September 2022 alone, the rainy

season triggered flooding across the country that left 19 people dead, affected 72 homes and triggered 298 landslides that blocked 273 roads.

On 8 October 2022, Tropical Storm Julia prompted the Government to declare a state of emergency and suspend all school activity as heavy rains bore down in most parts of the country. In under 24 hours, Julia left a week's worth of accumulated rainfall in eastern El Salvador, leaving Usulután, La Unión, San Miguel, San Isidro and Osicala as the most affected areas. High soil saturation created a high risk of landslides and overflows. As of 10 October, 2,641 people remained in 103 shelters across the country.¹⁶ Julia affected at least 469 houses affected.¹⁷

Per their Rainy Season Plan 2022, the National Civil Protection System has identified 3,123 sites (communities, colonies, neighbourhoods, among others) as susceptible to landslides and floods, which means that 1,355,880 people are at risk to these hazards and like have used or will use temporary shelters for protection.¹⁸

Food insecurity

Rising food, fuel and fertiliser prices, multiple tropical storms and ensuing floods, as well as the lingering economic impacts of COVID-19, have hit rural Salvadoran families especially hard. In 2022, the ability of Salvadoran households faced several challenges in managing resources to sufficiently cover basic needs and quality of life, placing vulnerable families at risk. The cost of living continues to rise at a faster pace; at the end of the first quarter of 2022, inflation was at 6.7 per cent, or 4.9 per cent higher than in March 2021.¹⁹

¹⁵ MINSAL. (2022). NATIONAL SITUATION. COVID-19. Available: <https://covid19.gob.sv/>

¹⁶ Ministry of Interior and Territorial Development Shelter Directorate

¹⁷ Situation Report. Directorate General of Civil Protection as of 17 October 2022

¹⁸ MINSAL. (2022). SITUACIÓN NACIONAL. COVID-19. Disponible: <https://covid19.gob.sv/>

¹⁹ BCR, 2022

Consequently, household purchasing power declines. At the end of the first quarter of 2022, the price of the BFB increased in rural and urban areas alike.²⁰

In 2022, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased to 14.5 per cent, a growth driven mainly by the price of bread, tortillas and watermelon. The price of the BFB was \$238.95 in August, an increase of \$25.52 compared to January 2022 and of \$34.2 compared to August 2021 (in urban areas),²¹ With rural area minimum wages of about \$243.00,²² these food price increases are hitting vulnerable families hard.

Global supply chains, previously disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, were further affected by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, as both countries are significant producers and exporters of raw materials. In El Salvador, an estimated 52 per cent of urban BFB components are supplied through imports.²³

Small-scale producers and day labourers, who traditionally been a chronically undernourished population with high nutritional risks, have been particularly affected.

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimates that 28,000 people across the country (or about 1 per cent of the population) will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between September 2022 and February 2023), with 639,000 people (10 per cent of the population) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Protection

Since 2016, homicides in El Salvador have steadily declined.²⁴ However, other forms of everyday violence persist.

Gangs are concentrated in communities with the highest rates of poverty and social exclusion, leading to a sense of insecurity. According National Civil Police (PNC) data, there were 1,715 extortion cases reported in 2021. Extortion perpetuates violence in communities through threats, murder and psychological and emotional violence. In 2021, there were 1,830 reports of missing people.²⁵ Of these reports, 47.5 per cent were for people under age 25. Gangs forcibly recruit children into their ranks and into illegal activities, often within their own communities. Girls are exposed to harassment, abuse and sexual violence by gang members.

Women and children are also exposed to trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labour in domestic service and childcare. According to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), there were 40 victims of trafficking in 2020 and 24 in the first half of 2021. El Salvador's geographical position adds to the risk of exposure to organised criminal networks, which illicitly move goods, weapons, drugs and people through the region.

The complex socio-economic environment acts as an aggravating factor for this violence, as 27 per cent of the country's 6.33 million inhabitants live in poverty.²⁶ In turn, violence has an impact on human mobility, as it often triggers forced internal displacement and the departure of thousands of people from the country every year.

In 2021, 98,690 Salvadoran people were apprehended at the southern border of the United States, 5 times more than in 2020 and 7.2 per cent more than in 2019. Sixteen per cent were unaccompanied minors. However, from January to July 2022 there were 13 per cent fewer than in the same period in 2021. The Government has made progress in improving the factors that drive migration. However, there is still

²⁰ DIGESTYC, 2022

²¹ Ibid

²² <https://www.mtps.gob.sv/2021/07/31/nuevas-tarifas-de-salarios-minimos/>

²³ DIGESTYC 2022

²⁴ <https://infosegura.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Ana%CC%81lisisSC2021-SLV.pdf>

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Household Multipurpose Household Survey EHPM

much to be done to reduce the structural causes that lead to migration from El Salvador.²⁷

According to data from the Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners (DGME), there were 8,481 Salvadoran returnees to El Salvador from the United States and Mexico in 2021. The most frequently cited causes of irregular migration were economic (62.5 per cent), insecurity (20.4 per cent) and family reunification (14.9 per cent). In the first quarter of 2022, returns to El Salvador increased by 276 per cent.²⁸

Gender-based violence

GBV is a persistent risk that violates survivors' rights and threatens their physical and emotional wellbeing. As such, a timely response to this risk saves lives. Among all crimes recognised by the LEIV, there were more than 4,000 victims in 2021.²⁹ Additionally, in 2021, the Attorney General's Office registered 3,567 complaints of sexual violence. Ninety-two per cent of the cases (3,284) were committed against women, mainly girls and adolescents under age 17. The remaining cases correspond to 248 men and 35 unidentified cases. These 3,567 cases in 2021 represent an increase of 23.2 per cent compared to 2020. Of the 3,284 cases against girls, women and adolescents, 59.6 per cent (1,959) of cases took place in five departments: San Salvador, Santa Ana, La Libertad, San Miguel and Sonsonate. Chalatenango reported the least number of cases.³⁰

These figures lay bare significant challenges in addressing GBV such as lack of knowledge, the normalisation of violence, barriers in accessing essential care and protection services, especially for people with disabilities and Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, Bisexual, Transsexual and Intersex (LGBTIQ+) people, as well as the lack of data, information, or guidelines on GBV to conduct timely and effective interventions.

Violence against children and adolescents

Despite efforts to ensure the protection and fulfilment of the rights of children and adolescents, major challenges persist. Children and adolescents suffer violence in all settings, including their home, school and communities. This violence includes physical, sexual and psychological violence. Their vulnerability grows during emergencies and crises where children and adolescents are among those displaced to temporary shelters. Housing infrastructure and basic services often fail to meet minimum protection standards for children and adolescents.

According to the 2021 National Health Survey, 45 per cent of children ages 1 to 14 were physically punished and 3.1 per cent were severely punished at home. Of all the reported homicides in 2021 (1,147), 11.4 per cent were children and adolescents (130). In the first three months of 2022, the Institute of Forensic Medicine reported 12 underage homicide victims.

Moreover, of the 3,284 cases of sexual violence registered by the Attorney General's Office in 2021, 75.21 per cent of the main victims are girls and adolescents under age 17.³¹

Impact on systems and services

The economic impacts of COVID-19 on systems and services persist. Confinement measures and mobility restrictions limited to access to agricultural supplies, directly affecting subsistence farmers who had no opportunity to grow and harvest their products as a result of the lack of access to markets to buy supplies and to sell their products. The reduced availability of agricultural supplies and labour affected the planting and harvesting of healthy food in the field, especially of certain labour-intensive fruits and vegetables. Farmers' productivity was hit hard by the measures and weakened supply chains.

27 U.S. Custom and Border Protection (n.d.). U.S. Border Patrol and Office of Field Operations Encounters. Available at: <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters>

28 https://boletinesredlac.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/FINAL-REDLAC_BOLETIN18-vers-web-1.pdf, p. 21

29 Femicide-suicide by induction, illegal dissemination of information and expressions of violence against women, among others

30 Observatory on Violence against Women and Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic <https://observatoriodeviolenciaormusa.org/violencia-sexual/delitos-de-violencia-sexual-el-salvador-enero-diciembre-2021/>

31 Ibid, p.16

The impact of the war in Ukraine is affecting food systems, as rising fertiliser and oil prices threaten to reduce the supply of food on the markets and increase food prices, with direct impacts on consumers. El Salvador is highly dependent on imports of basic grains, fruits and vegetables, which increases prices and makes producers less competitive. From February to October 2022, the price of kidney beans (better known as silk beans) increased by 53 per cent, white maize by 46 per cent and sorghum by 103 per cent. This crisis led to supply chain shortages, delays in deliveries and increased costs, jeopardising the timely delivery and impact of in-kind humanitarian aid.

Impact on education

According to statistics from the Ministry of Education (2020), 12.1 per cent of students drop out of the education system due to a change of residence, 2.2 per cent drop out because they leave the country and 0.2 per cent due to forced displacement. In addition, 9.8 per cent drop out due to economic difficulties.

In El Salvador, schools are often used as temporary shelters during emergencies, resulting in the suspension of the school year. The school infrastructure, with its limitations, becomes a shelter for families affected by disasters or crises.

Inadequate water and sanitation services also affect children in school, leading to lower school attendance.

Impact on humanitarian access

The crisis in supply chains affects access to important supplies and equipment for emergencies, such as telecommunications equipment, due to shortages of key raw materials for chips and other electronic supplies.

The supply chain crisis also leads to shortages and cost increases of basic necessities such as personal protective equipment, cleaning and personal hygiene products, medicines and other supplies needed for response, as the local market is undersupplied and, given the demand, prices are rising.

Humanitarian response is further affected by the condition of basic services and road infrastructure, which were affected during the tropical storms of 2022, causing delays in the transfer and delivery of supplies due to damage or landslides, mudslides, flooding or other types of setbacks. This highlights the need for investment in infrastructure for the storage of pre-positioned materials at key points in the country.

Although violence has slowed down, several communities remain affected or at risk and require measures to facilitate access and ensure security.



EL SALVADOR

Photo: UNHCR

1.3. Scope of Analysis

The country’s domestic and humanitarian situation is shaped by climate change, rising food, fertiliser and fuel prices, as well as the lingering economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2022, the number of people in need in El Salvador fell from 1.7 to 1.1 million. These estimates on humanitarian needs were calculated using the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) approach, which comprehensively analyses needs and their severity using a set of cross-cutting indicators.

All 2022 calculations are based on the joint planning assumptions described in detail in the Sectoral Analysis section, where sectors consider different seasonal influences on needs throughout the year, including the onset of the rainy season, rainfall patterns, planting seasons, agricultural harvest and migratory movements, among other factors. Sectors are also emphasizing the economic impact and consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with the assumption of a shock to the local economy and to humanitarian funding that could be provided to the country to meet the needs of its population. This analysis will be continuously updated as conditions change.

The situation beyond 2022 remains uncertain, with a wide range of risks that could alter planning assumptions. As such, this analysis does not feature extensive future projections.

This HNO presents a simultaneous focus on those in need of emergency assistance as a result of climate emergencies, human mobility and food insecurity, including new populations that have emerged as coping capacities have been exhausted.

By 2023, the groups included in the analysis are:

- Women
- People on the move (internally displaced people, refugees and asylum seekers, returnees and others)
- Children and adolescents
- LGBTIQ+ people

Actions and financial requirements to address people in need will be prioritised across sectors, which will be indicated in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023. The document will outline the approach required to meet the basic needs addressing priority populations.

	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	RETURNEES	GIRLS AND PREGNANT WOMEN
WEST	YES	YES	YES
CENTRAL	YES	YES	YES
PARACENTRAL	YES	YES	YES
EAST	YES	YES	YES

1.4. Humanitarian Conditions and Severity of Needs

The main vulnerable groups are people on the move (internally displaced people, refugees, migrants and displaced people), children and adolescents and women of childbearing age, pregnant or breastfeeding. These groups belong to households that have suffered reduced incomes, limiting their ability to meet their basic needs and exposing them to higher risk.

Women, especially women of childbearing age, as well as girls and adolescents, women with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ people, single-parent heads of households, GBV survivors, migrants, displaced people, refugees and returnees, rural or indigenous women affected by poverty, undernutrition and climate emergencies, are exposed to environments that place them at greater risk of being victims of violence.

Most vulnerable groups

Thousands of people (k)

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	SEVERITY				
		SEVERITY 1	SEVERITY 2	SEVERITY 3	SEVERITY 4	SEVERITY 5
Internally displaced people	71.5K	5,013	22,508	43,979	--	--
Girls and Pregnant Women	262.9K	33,918	--	100,396	27,858	100,722

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	BY GENDER		BY AGE		ASSOCIATED FACTORS	
		WOMEN	HOMBRES	NIÑAS/OS (0-14)	ADOLESCENTES Y JÓVENES (15-29)		>30AÑOS
Internally displaced people	71.5K	38.1K	22.5K	16,7K	19K	35.8K	Economic Violence
Girls and Pregnant Women	262.9K	262.9K	--		<18 años	>18 años	--
Total	334.8 K	301.2K	22.7K		122.4K	140.6K	

Population Group #1

Women, girls and adolescents

TOTAL POPULATION	GIRLS	ADOLESCENTS	ADULT WOMEN	ELDERLY WOMEN
594.4k	138.5k	158.1k	214.6k	83.2k

At least 600.000 women have multi-sectoral needs stemming from violence, the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global economic crisis, as well as the migration crisis and climate-related disasters.

Although women represent 53.3 per cent³² of the total population, they still suffer inequities that leave them susceptible to being disproportionately affected in humanitarian and emergency contexts, exposing them to greater risks and barriers to access essential services in a timely manner. Factors underlying these situations include stereotypes and a patriarchal culture that foster gender discrimination and inequality.

In El Salvador, women have an 11.7 per cent illiteracy rate, almost four per cent higher than men (8.1 per cent), limiting their opportunities for development and incorporation into the labour market. Women represent 76.2 per cent of the economically inactive population, whose main reasons for not being in the labour market are domestic chores (64.8 per cent).³³ This situation leads to economic and property/material violence and increases vulnerabilities during emergencies, often converging with other types of violence.

In 2020, there some 16,000 recorded acts of violence, with sexual violence accounting for 31 per cent of all acts.³⁴ There is an important link between acts of violence and the health of women, girls and adolescents; one out of every four pregnancies in El Salvador occurs in adolescents. Early sexual initiation among girls and adolescents also aggravates their

exposure to violence and inequality, as both pregnancy and early sexual relationships cause them to drop out of school, limits their prospects and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

Women do not always have access to specific health services such as Sexual and Reproductive Health or psychosocial care, are unaware of them or have limited access to them. In addition, women and girls do not always identify themselves as survivors of violence, are afraid of reprisals, consider the events they have experienced as irrelevant, or feel shame and fear that their family will find out about them. Other factors that GBV response include institutional tolerance, lack of sensitivity to the issue and lack of knowledge of what to do in these situations.

Inadequate WASH services provision disproportionately affects women and girls, who are often responsible for ensuring access to water for their families, as well as for the basic need for these services during menstruation, pregnancy or breastfeeding.

In humanitarian contexts, GBV is a major threat that often goes unrecognised and endangers the lives of women and girls. The impacts of shocks and crises on women are disproportionate, as they are vulnerable and disadvantaged and their differentiated needs are not taken into account. During Tropical Storm Julia, women suffered gaps in access to hygiene kits, adequate safety measures in shelters, pathways to care and access to psychosocial care services.

³² Data from the Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM).

³³ Multipurpose Household Survey 2021.

³⁴ Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Report of Acts of Violence against Women 2021.

Population Group #2

People on the move (Internally displaced people, refugees and asylum Seekers, returnees and others)

TOTAL POPULATION	WOMEN	MEN	CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
71.9k	38.1k	33.4k	22.6k	2.1k

People displaced by violence, affected by disasters and in shelters, or returnees are vulnerable groups that require immediate assistance. People on the move need access to basic services such as emergency shelter, water, food, health, hygiene kits, clothing, among others, as well as specialised immediate care services such as psychosocial assistance, physical and legal security and protection.

Displaced people, returnees, refugees and asylum seekers see their living standards suffer upon leaving behind their homes, belongings, educational processes and employment. Displacement also entails the loss of social, community and family ties and leads to new risks that are often part of settling in a new place.

The factors underlying human mobility in El Salvador are diverse and complex. They include poor urban planning, which has allowed for construction in areas unsuitable for living, gaps in access to basic services in communities of origin; violence in all its forms (gender, community, family), the effects of the pandemic, climate-related disasters, family reunification, lack of work and opportunities and migration policies in transit and destination countries.

According to the EHPM 2022’s multidimensional poverty index for 2021, housing conditions in El Salvador show that 40.9 per cent of households were overcrowded due to displaced people generally seeking shelter with support networks of relatives or

acquaintances. Additionally, 9.9 per cent of households reported insecure land tenure.

Forced displacement seriously affects the physical wellbeing and mental health of those affected. According to the MJSP’s “Characterisation of Internal Mobility due to Violence” study, the immediate impacts of forced displacement in El Salvador include emotional or psychological disorders (found in 70 per cent of the assessed population), economic impacts from the abandonment of property in places of origin (42 per cent), temporary or permanent family separation (in almost 30 per cent of cases), loss of sources of income (28 per cent) and the interruption of children’s education (22 per cent)³⁵. These people carry an emotional burden and a series of challenges in their daily lives, as well as discrimination and limited access to adequate spaces for psychosocial care and justice.

People displaced by violence live in fear of being tracked down by criminal groups. To mitigate the risks, these groups tend to limit their movements, which increases their vulnerability. Such fear triggers a cycle of displacement that prevents durable solutions. Recurrent internal displacement may trigger a decision to leave the country to seek protection elsewhere.

Protection and assistance services are limited amid discrimination and re-victimisation. Effective protection for displaced people faces challenges in identifying and caring for people most at risk, as well as in

³⁵ Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Caracterización de la movilidad interna a causa de la violencia en El Salvador: Informe final, (Characterization of internal mobility due to violence in El Salvador: Final report), March 2018, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/el-salvador/caracterizaci-n-de-la-movilidad-interna-causa-de-la-violencia-en-el-salvador>

accessing information about services. Those most vulnerable to displacement are adolescents and young people ages 12-29, women and LGBTIQ+ people.

Displaced youth living in marginalised areas have limited access to employment opportunities, which increases the risk of exploitation and forced recruitment by gangs. Displaced LGBTIQ+ people experience aggravated violence and discrimination. In urban settings, displaced families experience stigmatisation and tend to isolate themselves as a coping mechanism.

El Salvador also hosts a small number of refugees and asylum seekers. The historical trend shows an average of 20-30 new asylum applications each year. As of June 2022, there were 91 refugees from Honduras, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Syria, Iraq and Colombia and 54 asylum applications from people coming mainly from Venezuela, Nicaragua, Honduras and Colombia.

Refugees and asylum seekers face practical challenges in achieving a level of self-sufficiency similar to that of the population of El Salvador. In the case of asylum seekers, national legislation determines that only non-governmental organisations can provide social assistance and financial support. Refugees and asylum seekers consulted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) expressed the need for access to health, education and work. The general lack of recognition of temporary and permanent residence granted to refugees and asylum seekers limits their access to work, financial services, education and psychosocial support.

The number of returnees has increased and, consequently, so have their needs for care and their presence in return communities. From January to August 2022, 10,399 people returned compared to 3,239 during the same period in 2021, an increase of 221 per cent, per DGME. The main reasons reported for leaving the country are economic factors (65.5 per cent), insecurity (19.6 per cent) and family reunification (13.1 per cent). Among returnee children and adolescents, insecurity as a motivation for leaving is 25.3 per cent.

Returnees to El Salvador have diverse needs from the effects of a failed mobility process on top of existing vulnerabilities. A return to their communities may generate insecurity. Most unaccompanied children and adolescents returning to El Salvador (88 per cent) are between 13 and 18 years of age – of whom 65 per cent are boys and 35 per cent are girls. Forty percent of returned children do not have the minimum schooling expected for their age. Returnees frequently suffer in wellbeing and health, development, and physical and emotional capacities – and often face inequality and/or poverty, which can lead to new migratory cycles.

The dynamics of internal displacement and returns have an impact on host communities, where needs increase due to the arrival of vulnerable populations. Municipalities receiving returnees tend to be those that lack economic and social development.

Population Group #3

Children and Adolescents

TOTAL POPULATION	GIRLS	BOYS	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
351.9k	187.6k	164.4k	10.6k

Children and adolescents face multiple risks to their comprehensive growth and development, protection, education and participation. Some 35.3 per cent live without one or both parents. Statistics show a high prevalence of father absenteeism, due to death (81.0 per cent), abandonment, (79.3 per cent) and migration (66.8 per cent).³⁶

Of the 463,000 people with disabilities nationwide, 15.9 per cent (119,944) are children and adolescents. The most frequent disabilities among children and adolescents are physical and mental or psychosocial.³⁷

In 2021, the Attorney General's Office recorded 7,950 victims of sexual crimes, of which 45 per cent were women (3,577). Of these, 59 per cent were under the age of 18 (2,110). Violence in El Salvador is gender-differentiated; while women, girls and adolescent girls are the main victims of sexual crimes, boys and adolescent boys are the main victims of homicides.

In 2021, 81,164 children and adolescents were engaged in child labour, or about 4.6 per cent of the underage population. Of this figure, 58,007 children were engaged in hazardous child labour, putting their mental, physical, social or moral wellbeing at risk. Approximately 4 out of every 10 children engaged in child labour drop out of school, while 58.1 per cent combine study with work, thus placing a double burden on them and depriving them of opportunities for leisure and recreation.³⁸

Repeating grades and dropping out of school, mainly due to violence, migration, employment and

pregnancy, can have a lifelong impact. The 37 per cent who manage to complete high school do so with limited learning (MINEDUCYT, 2021). The school non-attendance rate increased in 2021, reaching the highest levels recorded in recent years; from 2018 to 2021, the percentage increased in all age ranges: from 33.8 to 39.8 per cent in girls and boys ages 4 to 6, from 5.9 to 7.1 per cent in girls and boys aged 7 to 15 and from 35.2 to 35.7 per cent in adolescents ages 16 to 18 (EHPM, 2018 and 2021).

Moreover, undernutrition hinders survival, growth and development from the earliest years of life. According to the National Health Survey (NHS) 2021, only 45.3 per cent of children under age 6 months were exclusively breastfed, a decrease of 3 per cent compared to 2014.

Violence against children and adolescents is based on several underlying factors such as paradigms and stereotypes that do not consider children as a separate category from adults or that children do not have the autonomy to demand their rights.

The country is particularly exposed to rising sea levels, increased heat waves, more extreme tropical storms and prolonged and more frequent droughts and floods. Approximately six out of ten schools are not prepared to face environmental risks and disasters, epidemics and vectors. Some 1,943 schools have sanitation needs, while 938 schools do not have access to safe drinking water. Another 964 receive irregular services (MINEDUCYT, 2021).

³⁶ DIGESTYC, 2022

³⁷ UNICEF, DIGESTYC, CONAIPD; 2018

³⁸ EHPM, 2021

In 2021, 96,770 households with children were in extreme poverty and 234,963 in relative poverty. Furthermore, 15 per cent of households with children (161,696 households) were in both monetary and multidimensional poverty.³⁹

This socio-economic context affects parents' and caregivers' decisions, which have an impact on children's lives. As their care, development and well-being depend on caregivers, the decisions they make about how to cope with their economic realities influence their quality of life.

Children and adolescents affected by multiple forms of violence face threats and/or are often deprived of their rights. They are vulnerable to discrimination and stigmatisation in different spaces, to being recruited by gangs, to dropping out of school or to being victims of

punishment, mistreatment and abuse, as well as other acts of violence.

These situations can lead to their forced displacement or irregular migration, alone or accompanied. As such, strengthening and/or adapting specialised mechanisms and services for their care and protection is a priority, as is their sustainable reintegration through the full restitution of their rights, together with those of their parents or caregivers.

Given the human rights violations related to detentions, GBV, forced recruitment and/or lack of access to education, water or WASH services, it is necessary to provide communities with sustainable mechanisms that mitigate these factors through linkages between municipal and/or national entities.



EL SALVADOR

Photo: World Vision

³⁹ DIGESTYC, 2021

Population group #4

LGBTIQ+ People

TOTAL POPULATION

100.4k

LGBTIQ+ people experience widespread discrimination, stigmatisation and cultural practices that lead to multiple forms of violence. These include cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment that violates fundamental rights, such as life and personal integrity, while also causing physical and moral harm, harassment and arbitrary restrictions to their freedoms (Human Rights Watch, 2022). Rights violations occur in homes, communities, public spaces, schools and workplaces.

El Salvador lacks special laws against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as a legal gender recognition procedure for transgender people.

Exclusion and abuse begin in the home and continues through community marginalisation, often including physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence, with limited access to rights and services.

According to a study from the COMCAVIS TRANS NGO, in 2021, 33 per cent of LGBTIQ+ people interviewed experienced discrimination in community life, 26 per cent by their family, 17 per cent in their employment, 15 per cent in educational facilities, 6 per cent in access to support or humanitarian assistance and 3 per cent in health services.⁴⁰

Nearly 49 per cent of the respondents reported being unemployed; 23.40 per cent were formally employed, 12.77 per cent were running their own business or enterprise, 10.64 per cent were engaged

in the informal sector and 2.13 per cent in sex work. Barriers to accessing the labour market expose them to dangerous coping mechanisms, including survival sex, informal work without social benefits, or selling in markets and streets.

COMCAVIS TRANS reports that during 2021, social violence was the cause of forced displacement of 166 members of the LGBTIQ+ community, indicating that the main reason for these displacements was due to discriminatory violence and to persecution based on their sexual orientation or gender identity.

⁴⁰ COMCAVIS TRANS, "Estudio de casos que evidencian la discriminación y violencia contra la población LGBTI en El Salvador", El Salvador, January 2022.

1.5. Number of People in Need

2021-2022 Figures

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.7M

Current Forecast Figures

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.1M

WOMEN

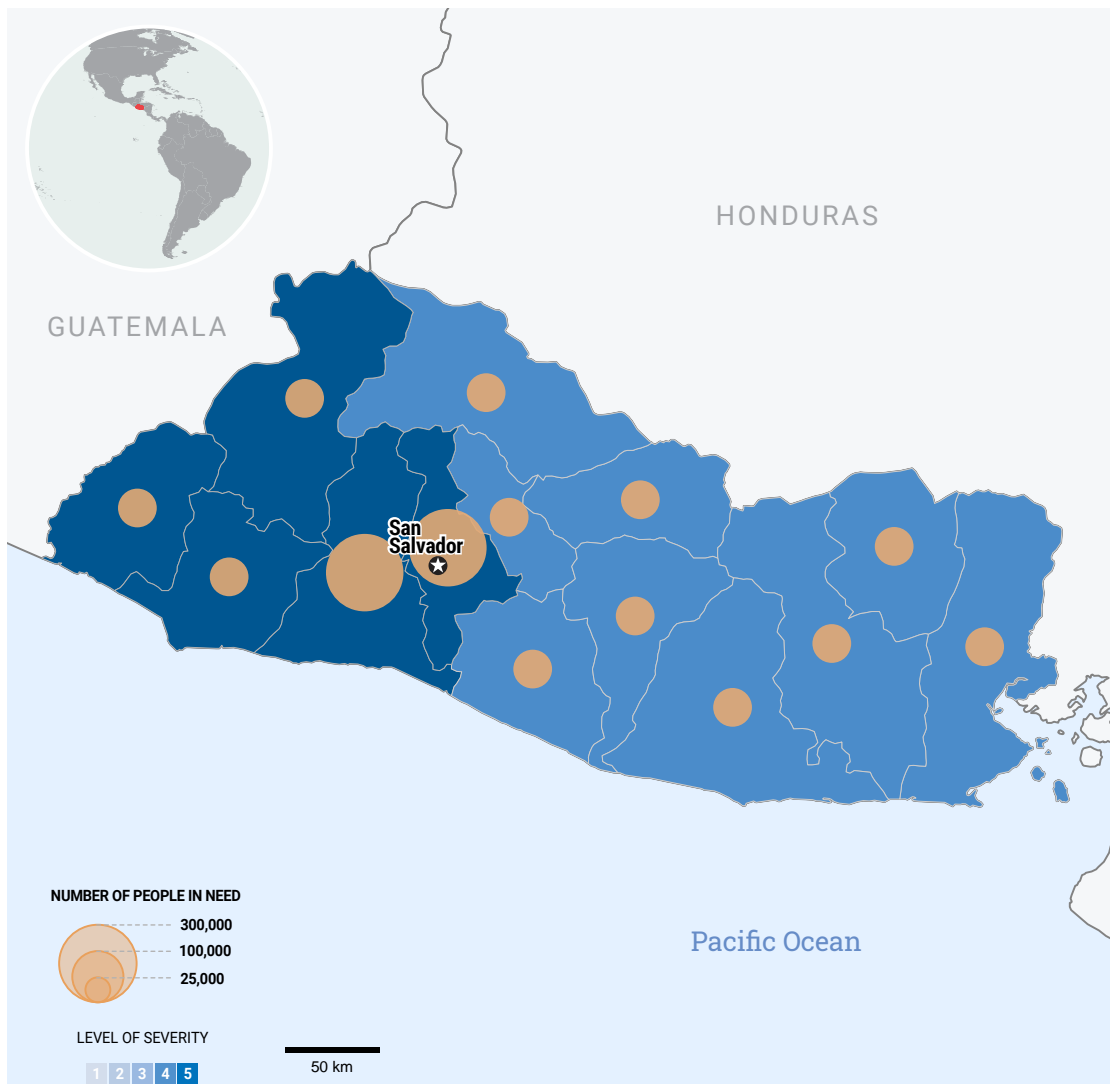
594.4k

CHILDREN

259.8k

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

33k



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

PIN by Severity and Location

AREA	TOTAL POPULATION	SEVERITY	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH LEVEL OF SEVERITY				TOTAL PIN	CHANGE IN PIN WITH RESPECT TO 2021-2022 (%)
			MÍNIMO	ESTRÉS	SEVERO	EXTREMO		
Ahuachapán	365.1k	4	21.5k	28.0k	13.6k	33.5k	96.5k	1.63% ^
Cabañas	153.4k	3	5.6k	7.4k	12.5k	2.1k	27.6k	-36.54% v
Chalatenango	179.3k	3	8.6k	13.5k	3.6k	3.1k	28.7k	-45.59% v
Cuscatlán	266.0k	3	9.8k	23.0k	6.5k	3.2k	42.6k	-38.31% v
La Libertad	800.9k	4	19.8k	39.4k	48.4k	7.7k	115.3k	-44.51% v
La Paz	357.6k	3	11.5k	20.0k	29.9k	4.2k	65.5k	-30.22% v
La Unión	229.9k	3	15.2k	16.9k	32.5k	3.6k	68.1k	-1.89% v
Morazán	193.7k	3	10.6k	10.3k	19.3k	2.4k	42.6k	-19.31% v
San Miguel	464.6k	3	13.2k	41.4k	13.6k	5.0k	73.2k	-43.29% v
San Salvador	1.7M	4	84.1k	48.1k	135.5k	21.9k	289.5k	-36.61% v
San Vicente	174.2k	3	7.2k	16.5k	5.3k	2.3k	31.4k	-34.01% v
Santa Ana	560.4k	4	16.2k	28.3k	34.4k	5.1k	84.1k	-44.21% v
Sonsonate	504.6k	4	13.4k	28.6k	40.3k	1.5k	83.7k	-35.69% v
Usulután	349.2k	3	14.4k	22.9k	24.7k	4.4k	66.4k	-31.30% v

AREA	TOTAL PIN	BY GENDER		BY AGE			DISABLED* (%)
		WOMEN MEN (%)		CHILDREN ADULTS ELDERLY (%)			
Ahuachapán	96.5k	52 48		35 54 10		3%	
Cabañas	27.6k	53 47		41 49 10		3%	
Chalatenango	28.7k	53 47		36 51 12		3%	
Cuscatlán	42.6k	52 48		34 55 10		3%	
La Libertad	115.3k	53 47		29 58 13		3%	
La Paz	65.5k	52 48		33 56 11		3%	
La Unión	68.1k	54 46		42 46 12		3%	
Morazán	42.6k	53 47		37 52 11		3%	
San Miguel	73.2k	53 47		36 52 12		3%	
San Salvador	289.5k	54 46		27 58 15		3%	
San Vicente	31.4k	52 48		34 55 12		3%	
Santa Ana	84.1k	53 47		32 55 13		3%	
Sonsonate	83.7k	53 47		34 55 11		3%	
Usulután	66.4k	53 47		37 51 12		3%	

* National index for all areas.

Part 2:

Risk Analysis and Monitoring of Situation and Needs

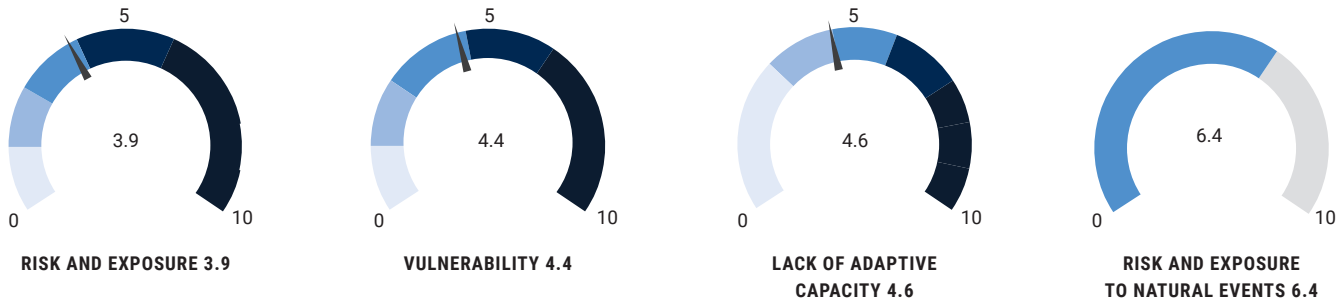
SOYAPANGO, EL SALVADOR

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau. With the support of World Vision.



2.1. Risk Analysis

INFORM INDEX 4,3



For more information, please visit: <https://drmhc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index>

1. According to the INFORM Risk Index (2022), El Salvador, with a score of 4.3 on scale of 0 to 10, is the 65th highest-risk country out of 190 analysed. While the 4.3 score places it within the “medium risk” range, El Salvador has witnessed an increase in its risk patterns. Risk factors include heavy exposure to several hazards and limited response capacity. Increased climate change-related events and increasingly frequent social shocks will continue to affect rural and peri-urban populations, in particular, reducing water availability and quality and damaging available infrastructure.
2. In general, forecasts call for a continuation or increase in needs. According to the IPC analysis for El Salvador, the key elements directly influencing household food security in the first half of 2023 will be high food prices and climate events, which will directly affect food access and availability, potentially exacerbating food insecurity and aggravating nutrition needs, especially for the most vulnerable children. Access to fertilisers for small and medium producers is increasingly limited, which is likely to affect crop yields in 2022 and 2023. Given the rising cost of agricultural supplies, severe impacts on livelihoods and food security are expected as a result of lower domestic production of staple cereals, which some civil society organisations estimate will decline by up to 20 per cent for the 2022-2023 crop cycle.
3. According to the World Bank, the war in Ukraine will reduce growth in 2022 due to slower US growth and higher commodity prices. Inflation will peak in 2022 due to higher fuel and food prices but is expected to stabilize thereafter. The geopolitical environment could deteriorate further, increasing inflation and weakening the external account of oil- and food-importing countries such as El Salvador. (World Bank)
4. Considering that violence against women and rape have increased in 2021 compared to 2020 and taking into account that the impacts of humanitarian crises affect the level of GBV risk and access to care services, the trend for 2023 may be that the rates of violence against women will remain the same or increase, with a higher incidence of sexual violence.



JANUARY

Mixed Flows

FEBRUARY

Drought

Strongly affects the livelihoods and food security of local populations.



MARCH

Emergency Regime ^a

On March 25th and 26th, a total of 77 homicides were registered nationwide, as a result, in an extraordinary plenary session, the Legislative Assembly approved the emergency regime.



APRIL

Seasonal Food Shortages

Directly affects food insecurity.



MAY

Start of the rainy season

There has been a general increase throughout the territory.



JUNE

Landslides ^b

The constant rains and excess moisture in the soil have generated 95 landslides, 12 overflowing rivers and 8 deaths.



JULY

Earthquakes ^c

More than 143 earthquakes were recorded in the western part of the country due to the activation of the geological fault system.



AUGUST - SEPTEMBER

Floods

OCTOBER

Cyclones

Tropical Storm Julia affected more than 10,000 manzanas (7,000 hectares) of crops and impacted 2,837 people who needed shelter due to floods.



NOVEMBER

Volcanic Activity

The Chaparrastique volcano, in the department of San Miguel, began its activity on November 15, recording more than 181 explosions with columns of smoke that reached up to 1,100 meters of high.



DECEMBER

Mixed Flows

^a <https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/node/12062>

^b <https://www.presidencia.gob.sv/la-lluvia-aumenta-la-probabilidad-de-deslizamientos-debido-al-exceso-de-humedad-en-los-suelos/#:~:text=Las%20lluvias%20han%20dejado%20de%2065%20%C3%A1rboles%20ca%C3%ADdos%2C%20indic%C3%B3>

^c <https://marn.gob.sv/marn-registra-sistema-de-fallas-geologicas-el-el-occidente-del-pais/>

Anticipated evolution of needs

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
		FLOODS						FLOODS			
		LANDSLIDES									
EXTREME WINTER											WINTER
		SPRING WHEAT PLANTING		2 ND SEASON PLANTING				WINTER WHEAT PLANTING			
WINTER WET SEASON	SPRING WET SEASON									WINTER WET SEASON	
		POPPY HARVEST		WHEAT AND BARLEY HARVEST				2 ND HARVEST			
LEAN SEASON											
		LIVESTOCK MIGRATION TO HIGER ELEV.					LIVESTOCK TO LOWER ELEV.				
								HOUSEHOLDS STOCK-UP FOR WINTER			
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



EL SALVADOR
Photo: FAO

2.2. Monitoring of situation and needs

In 2021 and 2022, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed to follow up on identified needs, with the inclusion of sectoral indicators to be monitored during the established periods. The same approach will be used in 2023 - a trend analysis of the indicators for the verification of this document, which will allow the HCT to observe patterns and correct their approach, focusing on other needs not previously identified.

To monitor the humanitarian situation, indicators defined by national-level sectors will be regularly followed up on, allowing the situation to be tracked as it evolves. Sectors will also review and analyse emerging needs and, if necessary, adjust programming to ensure the visibility of the entire population in need.

Each sector has tools to assess the situation, respond to needs and identify gaps that may remain and require prioritisation. The results of partners' humanitarian assessments in implementing areas will be periodically consolidated to allow for joint analysis of evolving needs of the most vulnerable groups, the number of people in need, the emergence of new groups and sub-groups requiring humanitarian assistance and the related risks.



LA ARENERA, DEPARTAMENT OF SAN VICENTE, EL SALVADOR

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

Part 3:

Sectoral Analysis

SOYAPANGO, EL SALVADOR

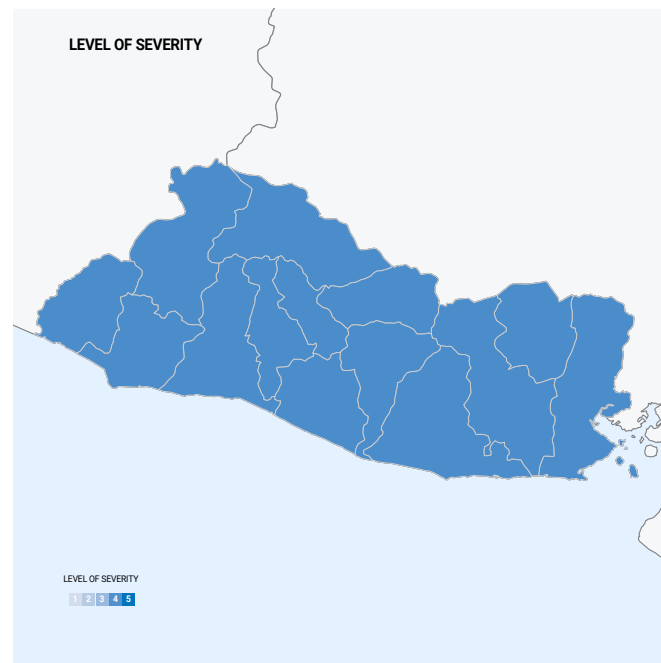
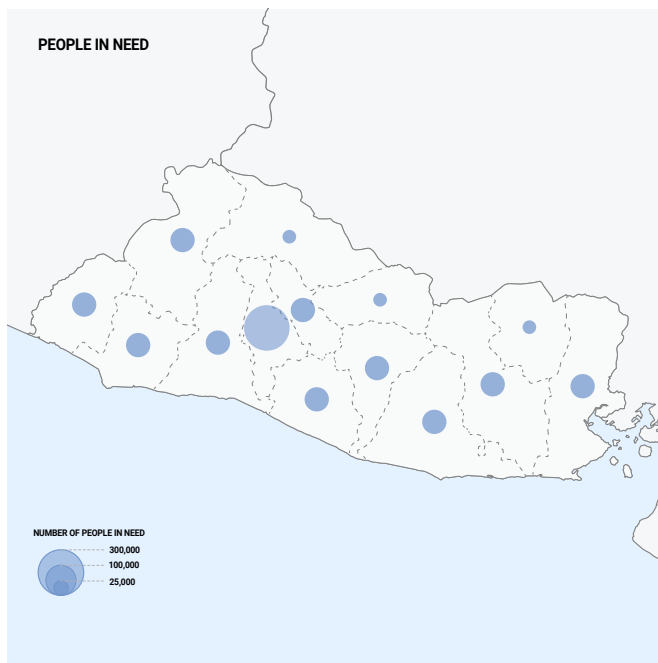
Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau. With the support of World Vision.



3.1. Education in Emergencies



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	MEN	CHILDREN	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
758.4K	406	255	757.7K	6K



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

Several studies on risks and vulnerabilities indicate that El Salvador’s vulnerability to natural hazards, which have become increasingly frequent and intense due to climate change, is among the highest the world. This exposure is increasing people’s risks and vulnerabilities, especially children and adolescents. This situation is compounded by structural issues such as socio-economic inequality, inequity in access to and quality of services and social violence that causes forced displacement and irregular migration, issues that already affect children and adolescents.

Despite the fact that schools are a safe and secure space for children that contribute to strengthening their resilience and psychosocial recovery, the education sector is not always prioritised in humanitarian responses, nor is education always considered a primary right that helps guarantee other children’s rights such as health, nutrition or protection.

The infrastructural deficiencies found in education centres turn many of these facilities into high-risk environments for disasters, driving the educational community into further vulnerability.

The COVID-19 pandemic has only aggravated this situation. Despite MINEDUCYT's efforts to guarantee educational continuity, challenges and gaps in quality worsened and access to and retention in the education system declined. According to the World Bank, 10 months of schools closures have led to learning losses in LAC equivalent to almost 1.3 years of schooling. Younger children, girls, adolescents, pregnant and parenting women, children with disabilities and migrant or internally displaced children, as well as rural area children, are among the most affected.

The pandemic has also affected the mental health of the student population. The "Social and emotional effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in students from 4th grade to 1st year of high school in the Salvadoran Educational System" (FUNPRES and MINEDUCYT, 2021) study shows that the emotional stress created by the pandemic, both due to the health impact and the measures taken to prevent its spread, may have aggravated or contributed to the appearance of emotional symptoms in children and adolescents. The study found a prevalence of levels of depression and/or anxiety that go from borderline to notable in 28 per cent of students, with girls and adolescent women being more affected.

Violence, as measured by the number of homicides, has diminished, reflecting the Government's efforts to improve security conditions. The measures implemented under the Territorial Control Plan are widely expected to lead to progress in other areas such as education, by eliminating the barriers that have limited access to schools, and in the family economy, thanks to the strengthening of businesses that have, in the past, seen their incomes reduced due to extortion.

II. Projected needs

If the mental health care of students is not addressed (from mental health promotion to attention to the specific disorders identified in each student), children's physical health may suffer and there may be increased school dropout rates, as these disorders are related to lower academic performance, lower motivation to learn and difficulties in socialising. There may be an

increased likelihood of suicide and limitations to lead a fulfilling life, as well.

Absent the development of strategies to promote retention and returns to school, learning losses are projected to become more acute, as will the educational gaps among the most vulnerable. The full development of Salvadoran children and adolescents and their subsequent effective insertion into the world of work and society in general would be at even higher risk. These challenges have worsened with the COVID-19 pandemic and recurrent storms, which caused preventive school closures. Although schools began to open gradually in April 2021, not all of the student population is still enrolled. Most students have not returned to a full class schedule of five days a week.

Failure to establish child-protective and properly equipped temporary learning spaces, even in emergencies, puts safe education at risk. Many schools have inadequate infrastructure, including WASH facilities. Additionally, some schools continue to be used as shelters, cutting off students' right to education. If this is not addressed, educational continuity cannot be provided and the risk of students dropping out of the school system and falling deeper into vulnerability will grow.

III. Overview of the affected population

- **The most vulnerable children and adolescents in the public education system and have mental health issues.**

According to the above-mentioned FUNPRES report, the percentage of the population with borderline and notable levels of depression and/or anxiety is 28 per cent (179,723 students). Some 31,552 students are in need of urgent attention, given the high scores on both scales measuring these disorders. Girls and female adolescents are more affected.

- **Children and adolescents studying in schools with six or more vulnerabilities to disasters.**

The Observatory of the Ministry of Education (2017) reported that 2,38 schools (49.45 per cent of all schools in the country) have six or more

vulnerabilities to disasters. These schools have a population of 587,973 students, or 48.64 per cent of the national student population (302,564 girls and adolescent females and 285,409 boys and adolescent males).

- **Children and adolescents who are out of school**
Initial enrolment in 2021 for the regular system was 1,255,171 students, which represents a decrease of 49,800 students compared to initial enrolment in 2020 (1,304,971). The largest decrease is in the department of San Salvador (13,210), followed by the department of La Libertad (6,948) and Santa Ana (5,280).⁴¹

IV. Monitoring

Education sector partners will monitor humanitarian conditions using partner-defined indicators at the departmental level which allow for tracking how the situation evolves. The sector will regularly collect information on the situation and response and identify remaining gaps that require prioritisation. The results of partners' assessments in areas of implementation will be periodically consolidated to facilitate joint analysis of the evolution of needs, the number of people in need, as well as the emergence of new groups and sub-groups requiring humanitarian assistance.

V. Indicators

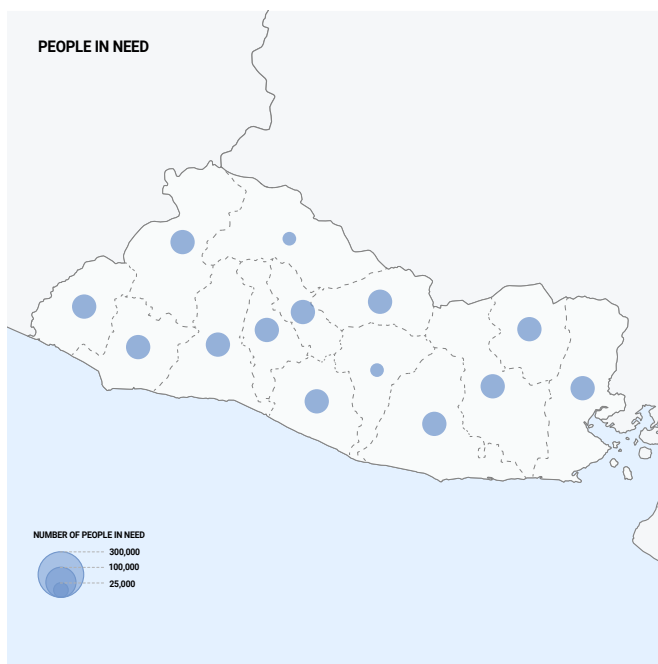
	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01	Percentage of students in schools facing vulnerability to disasters	Education in emergencies	Observatory of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2017
02	Number of students with mental health conditions	Education in emergencies	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2021
03	Percentage of children who dropped out of the education system	Education in emergencies	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2021

⁴¹ According to data provided by SIGES (Ministry of Education)

3.2. Water, Sanitation And Hygiene (WASH)



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	MEN	CHILDREN	ELDERLY ADULTS	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
719.9K	214.6K	177.3K	227.2K	100.8K	18.8K



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

Sector partners estimate the population in need of access to quality water and sanitation services or to improve current access at 719,871 people across the country’s 14 departments. The six departments with the largest populations in need are San Salvador, La Libertad, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, San Miguel and Usulután. However, each emergency has its own nature, whether it be hydro- meteorological, seismic or anthropogenic, that determines vulnerabilities by geographic area.

According to the EHPM 2021, rural areas have large gaps in access to running water services compared to urban areas; 80.1 per cent of rural households have access to running water, compared to 66,1 per cent of urban households . The sanitation situation is similar; although 89.9 per cent of rural households have access to sanitation, only 1.4 per cent have sanitation services connected to sanitary sewers and 92.1 per cent of households dispose of their sewage water by flushing it into the street. These structural deficiencies, coupled with rural populations’ geographic and climate vulnerabilities, are increasing rural populations’ risk levels.

The level of vulnerability in rural and peri-urban areas is such that hydro-meteorological or seismic hazards affects populations mostly in coastal areas, mountain ranges, riverbanks or highland areas with inadequate drainage capacity in cities, which results in damage to their homes and to basic services, further endangering their health and wellbeing.

These families are often displaced to temporary shelters or surrounding communities in an attempt to seek safety. However, the spaces used as temporary shelters often lack minimum housing conditions and access to WASH services to meet their needs.

Schools often function as temporary shelters. Although the infrastructure provides shelter for displaced families, they are not designed to fulfil the function of a temporary shelter. The use of these facilities also leads to the suspension of classes and their use as shelters leads to a further worsening of school infrastructure. The General Directorate of Civil Protection, as part of 2022 preparedness actions, identified and equipped more than 80 temporary shelters nationwide; however, these spaces continue to be inadequate for ensuring access to WASH services for people affected by emergencies.

Safe returns to home communities is not guaranteed, as basic community water and sanitation infrastructure are often affected when weather emergencies cause landslides, mudslides and flooding. Damage to water and sanitation systems cause disruption of services, water sources become contaminated due to faeces being washed into the water or soil and latrines are flooded, leading to a decline in the state of WASH systems and infrastructure.

Climate change has increased the threat of drought and other extreme weather events that have effects on water availability and quality, mainly in the Salvadoran Dry Corridor, where production and the availability of food is affected.

These factors, together with a lack of knowledge about hygiene and cleanliness practices, place affected people at risk of acquiring acute diarrhoeal diseases, respiratory diseases and skin diseases, among other health risks. These diseases tend to affect mainly children under age 5, as they are the most vulnerable age group and may already be dealing with fragile nutritional or health conditions.

II. Projected needs

Given the country's high levels of vulnerability, the multiple risks it faces and the increasingly evident effects of climate change, the aforementioned identified needs identified will become more severe. This will increase peoples' vulnerabilities and that of WASH systems amid severe weather events (floods, storms, hurricanes, drought), public health emergencies (COVID-19, monkeypox, dengue, etc.) and population movements to come, among other crises.

The provision of other essential services such as health and nutrition, education, food production and access to food and others are also at risk, which will have a negative effect on personal, economic and social development and exacerbate social phenomena such as migration, internal displacement or multidimensional poverty.

III. Overview and affected population

• Women and girls

Women and girls suffer most from lack of water and sanitation services. They are mainly responsible for ensuring access to water for their families, often having to travel long distances.⁴² According to the EHPM 2021, 22.3 per cent of women are heads of households in El Salvador. Women and girls are mainly responsible for domestic activities. Moreover, these services are indispensable during menstruation, pregnancy, breastfeeding and parenting.

• Children under age 5

Poor hygiene, open defecation and lack of access

⁴² National Institute of Health. National Health Survey 2021, El Salvador. Page 70.

to, or deterioration of, safe water and sanitation systems are not only the main causes of child mortality and morbidity, they also exacerbate pre-existing conditions, such as undernutrition, thus harming children’s development and growth. In El Salvador, diarrhoea of suspected infectious origin is the second leading cause of outpatient consultations in the country’s health facilities network and the seventh leading cause of mortality in the Ministry of Health’s hospital network for children under age 5 in 2021.⁴³

Children and adolescents also face gaps in access to WASH services in school, with nearly 30 per cent of schools nationwide lacking functioning WASH services.⁴⁴ This situation tends to deteriorate further during emergencies, disrupting school attendance, increasing the risk of contracting communicable diseases and undermining their rights to education, protection and health.

IV. Monitoring

Partners will monitor two defined indicators to track changes in needs of the identified population in need. The sector will use the EHPM, which is published annually by the National Directorate of Statistics and Censuses. Partners will also convene regularly to monitor the efficiency and impact of the response.

V. Indicators

N	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01	Percentage of people with access to improved water	WASH	Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), 2021
02	Percentage of people with access to improved sanitation (sanitation service)	WASH	Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), 2021

⁴³ Ministry of Health. Most frequent causes of outpatient consultations attended in the network of MINSAL health facilities September 2021.

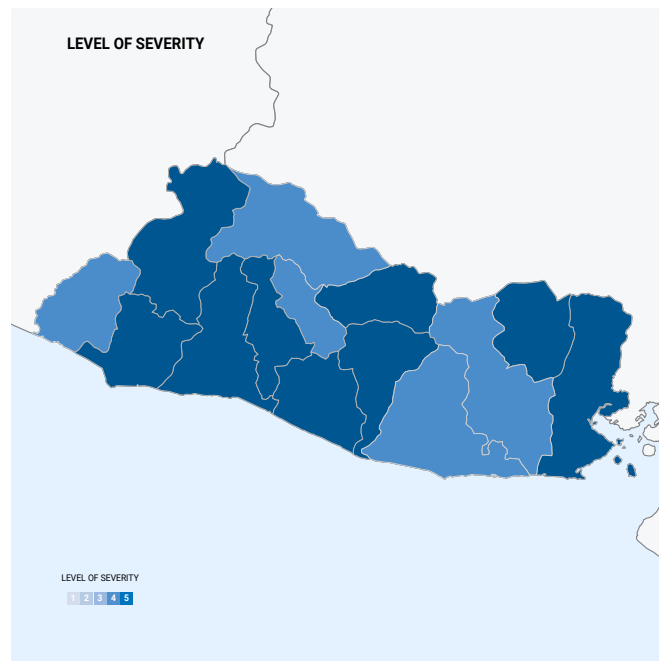
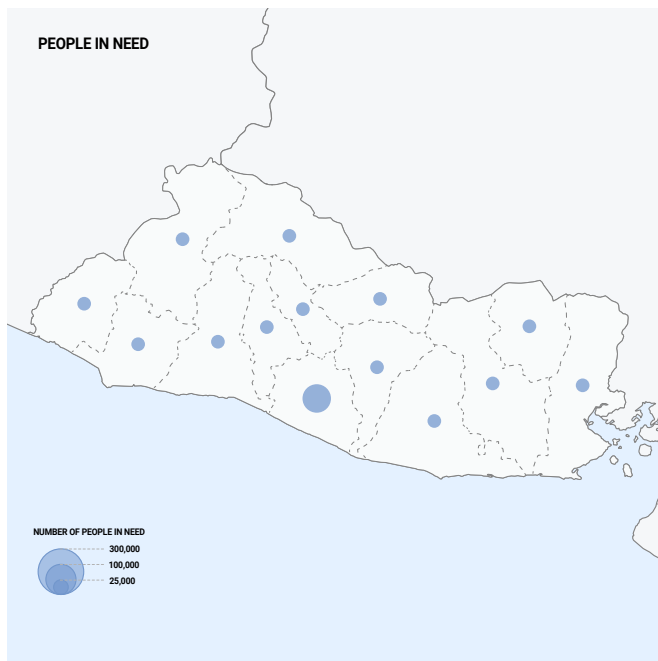
Ministry of Health. Main causes of mortality occurring in the MINSAL Hospital Network September 2021.

⁴⁴ Ministry of Education 2020-21

3.3. Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
218.7k	12.9k	205.7k	7.7k



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

Nutrition in El Salvador has been affected by the socio-economic fallout of COVID-19 and other common climate shocks such as tropical storms, hurricanes and droughts, and is often cited as an underlying cause of irregular migration. The loss of income and sources of employment has meant reduced access to basic food baskets for families and an increase in multidimensional poverty.

Since deteriorations in nutrition occur slowly, it can go unnoticed and incur irreversible consequences by the time it can be identified. As such, to protect against undernutrition or the risk of developing undernutrition, early detection and care of cases is crucial. This would

not be possible without coordinating with the National Health System to have essential data on undernutrition, excess weight and obesity before national or localised emergencies strike, as these groups will be at a clear disadvantage. Besides the risk that their nutrition will not improve, emergencies put their health at risk and could even lead to death because they do not have the nutrients they require for their particular condition.

According to the National Health Survey (2021), 45.3 per cent of children under 6 months were exclusively breastfed and 61.3 per cent of children under age 2 received a diversity of foods. These values reflect a decrease from 2014 (46.7 per cent and 78.3 per cent, respectively). In under-five children, the most relevant nutritional problems were being underweight

(moderately and severely, 5 per cent) and being overweight (8.3 per cent), compared to 6.4 per cent in 2014.

Those at risk of undernutrition need specialised services that provide the necessary guidance according to each nutritional condition and the personal reality of their families’ nutritional situation. They also require information on healthy nutrition practices, accounting for the foods that are available and their production, conservation, transport, distribution, import, export, marketing, as well as nutritional supplements for children, nursing and pregnant women and people with disabilities.

Nutrition interventions, diverse and specialised in nature, are life-saving activities when implemented. It is not enough to eat, but to receive food that allows for expected levels of nutrition, especially during pregnancy and early childhood, when inadequate nutrition can lead to developmental lags and delays, many of them irreversible, which, in turn, could cause life-threatening health complications.

II. Projected needs

Rising basic food basket prices can lead to higher rates of nutritional issues and preventable diseases.

The need to reinforce appropriate infant and young child feeding practices with families, as well as complementary feeding for children under age 5, without neglecting the comprehensive care of anaemia and maternal undernutrition, remains a priority.

V. Indicators

	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
1	Exclusive breastfeeding for infants 0-5 months	Nutrition	National Health Survey, 2021
2	Prevalence of anaemia Hb <11g/dl in children aged 6-59 months	Nutrition	Ministry of Health/SIMMOW
3	Prevalence of anaemia Hb <11g/dl in pregnant women	Nutrition	Ministry of Health/SIMMOW
4	Prevalence of overweight based on weight-for-height Z-score (WHZ)>2 among children aged 0- 59 months	Nutrition	National Health Survey, 2021
5	Percentage of low birth weight (<2500gr)	Nutrition	Ministry of Health/SIMMOW

If nutritional needs are not adequately addressed, death and undernutrition will continue to increase, putting children and pregnant and nursing women at risk, with potentially devastating effects in the medium and long term.

III. Overview of the affected population

- Children under age 5**
 Children from birth to five years of age, not excluding children over five years of age with nutritional needs and who are part of the family group. Partners are considering strategies to support exclusive breastfeeding of infants from zero to six months.
- Pregnant and nursing women**
 A good start in life begins in pregnancy, so pregnant and breastfeeding women are a key population for emergency nutrition interventions. This does not exclude women seeking to start a family.

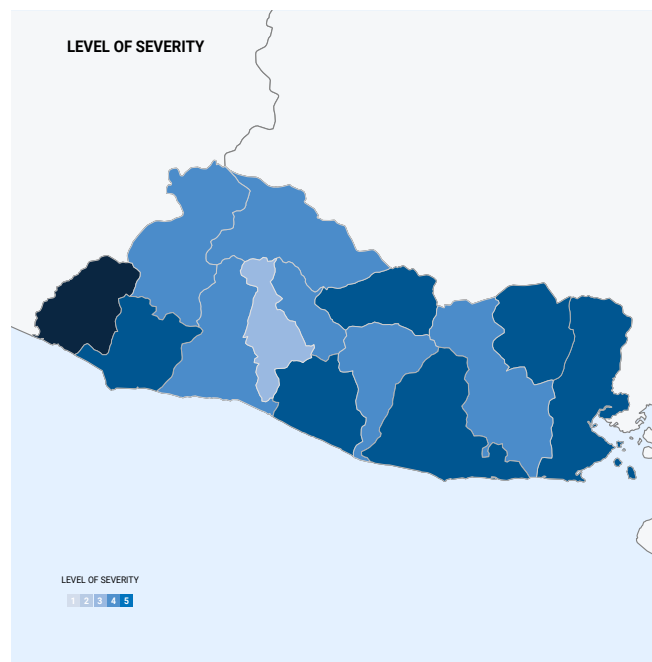
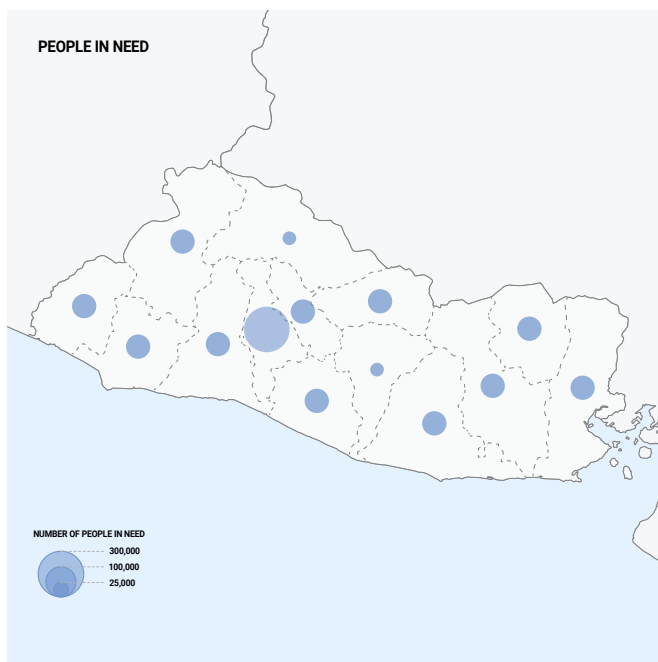
IV. Monitoring

Partners will monitoring the nutrition situation through an agreement between the Regional Nutrition Sector and established country-level nutrition sectors or structures. Civil society organisations, NGOs and cooperation agencies contributing to the Nutrition sector, in close coordination with the National Integrated Health System (SNIS), will engage in a participatory and collaborative dynamic

3.4. Early Recovery



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT	ELDERLY	POPULATION IN EXTREME POVERTY	POPULATION IN RELATIVE POVERTY
827.3k	433.6k	353.1k	67.3k	286.1k	541.2k



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has caused global commodity prices to increase, disrupting the normal functioning of markets and compounding the supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. These events affected the prices of energy, fertilisers, cereals and vegetable oils. As of July 2022, estimates cite that between half and two-thirds of the increase in international energy, sunflower oil and maize prices over the past twelve months occurred since Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.⁴⁵

The aforementioned disruptions have a direct impact on the price of the BFB, which represents the minimum caloric requirement that an individual needs to carry out an activity.⁴⁶ The cost of the BFB serves to establish the poverty line and indicates the threshold against which the income of individuals or households is compared to identify their poverty status and those who do not reach a minimum level of well-being.⁴⁷

From January 2021 to July 2022, the urban BFB has increased fifteen times and the rural BFB eleven times. The absolute increase between January 2021 and July 2022 was \$39.47 for the urban BFB and \$36.39 for the

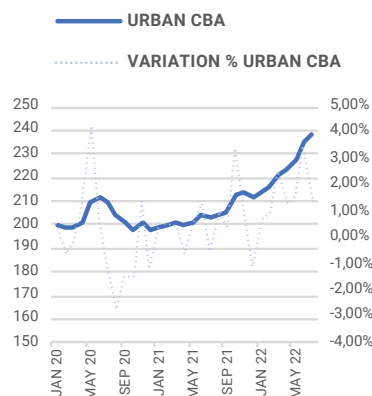
45 UNDP (2022). Addressing the cost-of-living crisis in developing countries: Poverty and vulnerability projections and policy responses

46 Directorate General of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC).

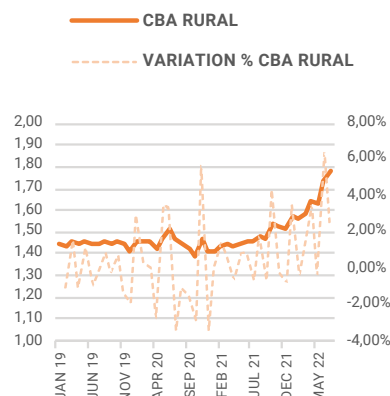
47 STTP and MINEC-DIGESTYC (2015). Multidimensional Poverty Measurement. El Salvador

rural BFB. Similarly, the CPI market basket⁴⁸ reports a point-to-point variation up to July of 7.42 per cent and in it, the food and non-alcoholic beverages items have seen increases of up to double digits between April and July 2022.

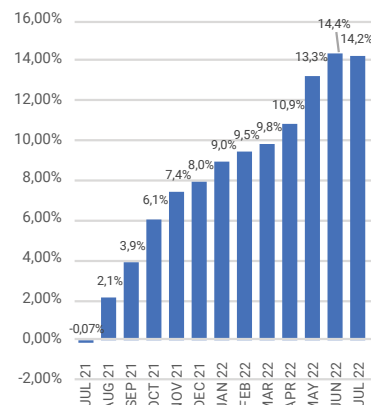
URBAN BFB: PRICE AND VARIATIONS



RURAL BFB: PRICE AND VARIATIONS



POINT-TO-POINT CHANGE IN CPI: FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES



Inflation pressures are causing unfavourable prospects for the recovery of post-pandemic economic growth. The slowdown constrains the recovery of labour markets and affects livelihoods through the effects of lower aggregate demand. Inflation pressures also have an impact on the prices of the BFB, as price increases affect the goods that make up the BFB, reducing the purchasing power or per capita income available to cover households’ minimum caloric requirements.

There is still no analysis quantifying what the effect of these variations could be on extreme and relative poverty at the national level; however, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) anticipates that, in Latin America and the Caribbean, an acceleration of 2 percentage points in inflation will translate into increases of 1,6 points in total poverty and 1,1 points in extreme poverty.

There are groups that, due to their socio-economic characteristics, accumulate a series of vulnerabilities, such as women (who represent 52 per cent of the PiN), children and adolescents and the elderly. Inflationary

processes threaten family economies, particularly when they are structurally determined by informal or precarious employment and income instability. Faced with economic constraints, mothers, fathers or caregivers of children and adolescents are forced to make consumption decisions and/or sell goods to access more money. Consequently, children’s quality of life may be affected, for example, by decreasing the quality or quantity of their diet, difficulties in accessing medicines, early entry into the labour market, or responsibilities of caring for family members and/or feelings of fear and insecurity.

In 2021, 353,124 children and adolescents faced dual conditions of poverty and aggravating factors that make them more susceptible to environmental risk and economic recovery. Of these, 36 per cent were in extreme monetary poverty, so their vulnerability and risk of falling further behind due to rising prices is even greater.

48 A basket used to measure price developments over a period of time

II. Projected needs

The Early Recovery sector identified that the combination of economic vulnerability and other hardships such as unemployment, food insecurity, exposure to risk, housing inequality and limited access to WASH services, will exacerbate humanitarian needs, as people are subject to cyclical economic fluctuations and deteriorated environments.

The projected needs that refer to safeguarding productive assets and livelihoods will have a particular impact on sectors most exposed to shocks (agricultural, tourism and cultural sectors), on the most economically depressed regions, on regions susceptible to climate shocks (such as the Dry Corridor region of the eastern zone) and on areas with the highest incidence of monetary and multidimensional poverty, such as Ahuachapán; as well as people and territories at risk of forced displacement.

III. Overview of the affected population

- **People living in double poverty and with aggravating factors**

This population is one that is in a double condition of both monetary and multidimensional poverty and with at least one aggravating factor.⁴⁹ The

vulnerability of this group lies owes to insufficient household income for covering a minimum caloric intake, which makes them more susceptible to environmental risk and economic recovery.

- **People in extreme poverty and with multidimensional and aggravating factors**

This subgroup suffers more aggravated conditions than the previous one, as they have been vulnerable since 2021 and, in the context of recent price increases, could fall even further behind. Households headed by women (39 per cent of all households in 2021)⁵⁰ who are in multidimensional poverty are additionally exposed to hardships that affect their humanitarian conditions, particularly as women have more precarious labour stability (no social security and minimum wage) and lower participation as permanent wage earners. In addition, women have higher burdens of unpaid household work.⁵¹

IV. Monitoring

Early Recovery sector partners will work to monitor and track inflationary conditions to estimate potential increases in the population in need.

V. Indicators

	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01	People living in double poverty* and with aggravating factors**.	Early Recovery	EHPM, 2021
02	People in extreme poverty and with multidimensional and aggravating factors**.	Early Recovery	EHPM, 2021

⁴⁹ The aggravating factors identified are: underemployment, food insecurity, exposure to risks, vulnerability in housing quality (inadequate roof, inadequate floor and wall coverings) and lack of access to drinking water and sanitation services.

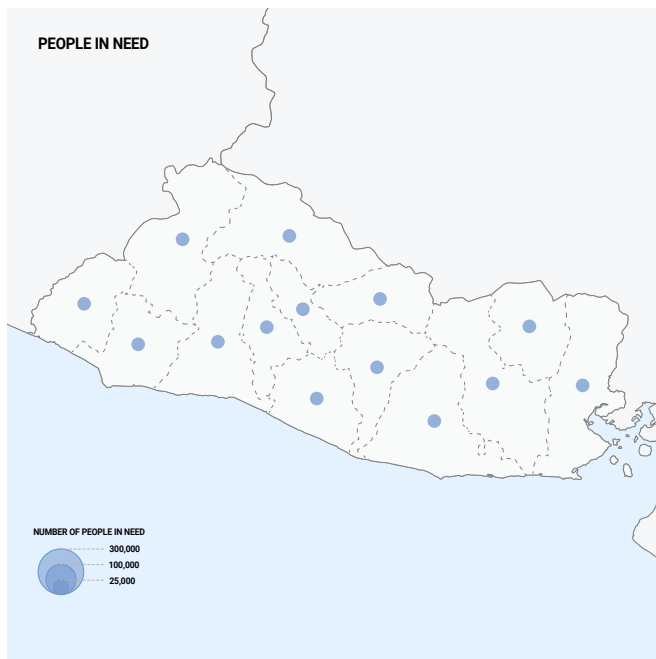
⁵⁰ Idem.

⁵¹ This analysis refers to what was presented by UNDP in 2020, in the document "COVID-19 and vulnerability: a look at multidimensional poverty in El Salvador" (page 9), where it states that female-headed households are more exposed to deprivations: 74% had at least three of the five deprivations in the COVID-19, highlighting the gender gaps in women's labour participation and care burdens that are applicable to this context

3.5.

Temporary Shelter Coordination and Management (CCCM)

PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	MEN	BGA	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
68.2K	36.1K	32.1K	32.7K	1.3K



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

According to the Rainy Season Plan 2022, there are 3,123 places (colonies, communities, neighbourhoods and others) in El Salvador exposed to floods and landslides where around 1,355,880 people are likely to need immediate humanitarian assistance. Of these, at least 68,000 will require accommodation in temporary shelters in the event of an emergency. The Government has made progress in strengthening emergency prevention and response mechanisms because of the large number of people who are at risk and projected to need temporary shelter to safeguard their lives. People need shelters that meet minimum protection standards.

In addition to disaster displacements, a large number of people with high humanitarian needs are returning to El Salvador. According to DGME, 10,399 people returned to the country from January to August 2022, compared to 3,239 during the same period in 2021, an increase of 221 per cent. Of this total, women account for 39.9 per cent and children for 34.62 per cent.

The three main reasons for leaving the country are economic factors, insecurity and family reunification. Returnees need assistance with food, transportation, personal hygiene items, clothing and shelter. Shelter is necessary in case it is not possible to return to their communities of origin upon returning to the country, if they do not have a permanent home, or for fear of returning to their communities of origin, situations that

require support in accommodation and other basic services to meet their needs.

People displaced by violence and GBV survivors leave behind their property, belongings, educational processes and employment to save their lives and seek refuge in support networks of family members or acquaintances. Those without such networks are forced to seek shelter in temporary accommodation, including shelters, hotels or hostels, often facing specific challenges and vulnerabilities. The Special Law for the Attention and Integral Protection of Victims of Violence in Conditions of Forced Displacement accounts for the need to set up temporary shelters in dignified and safe conditions to attend to displaced people.

II. Projected needs

Given the recurrence of climate emergencies and the increase in the number of people on the move, the need for temporary shelters with effective management and coordination mechanisms to respond to needs is expected to continue. There are at least seven temporary shelters for responding to people on the move that are managed by national and international organisations, as well as support alternatives through accommodation in hotels.

Without durable solutions to respond from the outset, people will continue to resort to informal settlements. There is a need to consolidate a process for preparing and selecting shelters for emergencies, retrofitting them to mitigate risks, training staff in protection and establishing referral processes to essential services.

III. Overview of the affected population

Children and adolescents in temporary shelters are most at risk of exploitation and sexual violence. Involuntary separations of children from their caregivers may also occur. Women and girls face higher risks of sexual and GBV in shared accommodation situations.

LGBTIQ+ people are subject to high levels of violence, discrimination and other violations of their rights and require specialised services.

Survivors of violence may face barriers in accessing protection measures and/or essential life-saving services.

Elderly adults and people with pre-existing medical conditions require specialised services according to identified needs. Likewise, people with chronic illnesses must have access to their medical treatment and ensure an adequate and safe provision of their medicines and treatments, including those living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

People with disabilities or functional diversities are particularly vulnerable due to the many obstacles they face on a daily basis.

Refugees and asylum seekers in El Salvador usually do not have support networks in the country, so they resort to temporary shelters to take refuge for long periods of time, which affects their physical and emotional health.

The migrant population returning to El Salvador returns with great humanitarian needs, especially those with no social roots, with protection needs and the LGBTIQ+ population, among others, who in many cases cannot return to their communities of origin and do not have post-return support networks.

IV. Monitoring

Sector partners will implement a needs assessment mechanism with national authorities, specifically with the National Civil Protection System at all levels (national, departmental, municipal and local) and specifically with the National Shelter Directorate, DGME and civil society organisations that are part of the HCT to identify significant gaps in the provision of basic services and protection in temporary shelters. In addition, the sector will coordinate with other sectors (Protection, WASH, Food Security and Health, among others) for the effective provision of services and humanitarian assistance.

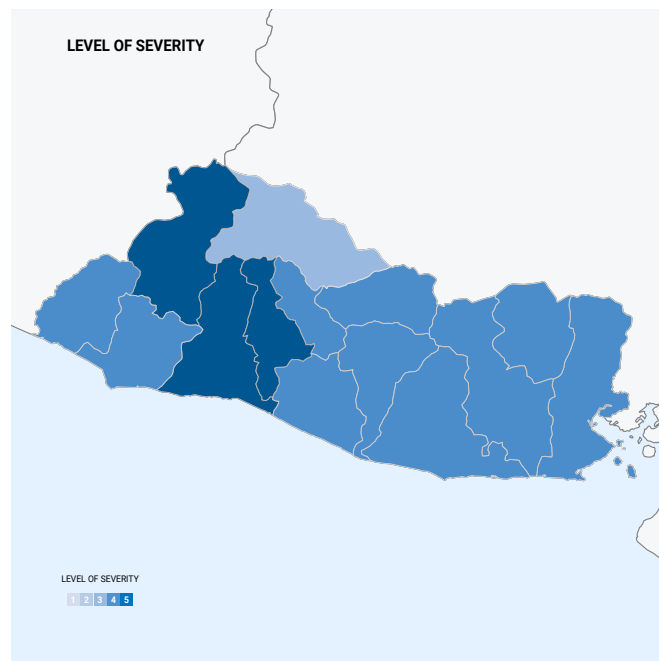
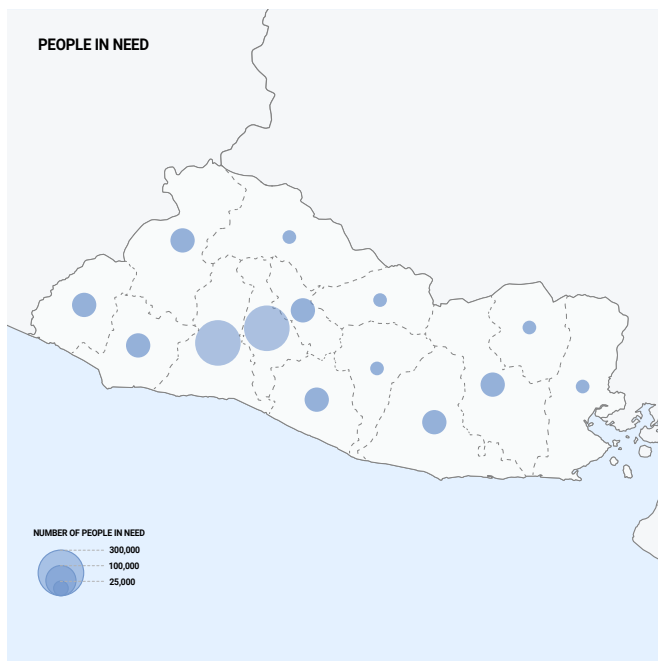
V. Indicators

INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01 Percentage of population in places with adequate management services	CCCM	Directorate General of Civil Protection: Contingency Plan Winter Season 2022 (Data on number of people at risk from flooding and landslides) Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners: Data from Returnees DTM, IOM 2020 (percentage of population housed in sites with inclusive and representative management structures)
02 Percentage of population in sites with inclusive and representative management structures	CCCM	Directorate General of Civil Protection: Contingency Plan Winter Season 2022 (Data on number of people at risk from flooding and landslides) Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners: Data from Returnees DTM, IOM 2020 (percentage of population housed in sites with inclusive and representative management structures)
03 Percentage of population in sites that are physically and socially adequate	CCCM	Directorate General of Civil Protection: Contingency Plan Winter Season 2022 (Data on number of people at risk from flooding and landslides) Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners: Data from Returnees DTM, IOM 2020 (percentage of population housed in sites with inclusive and representative management structures)

3.6. Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	CHILDREN	ELDERLY (60+)
834.3k	444.6k	253.1k	105.4k



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

In El Salvador, recurrent climate shocks exacerbated by climate change increase the vulnerable people’s risk exposure. The country’s geographical position has exposed it to organised crime networks that, despite a reduction in homicide rates, continue to perpetrate crimes and violence that pose a threat to social development and economic growth.

At least 834,277 people have protection needs, which include risks to the protection of their life, safety and wellbeing, risks to the right to a life free from GBV, risks to the protection of children and adolescents from

violence, abuse and exploitation, risks to the exercise of fundamental rights and risks access to basic services and goods for a dignified life.

High protection needs are evident among women, children and adolescents, the LGBTIQ+ population, as well as the displaced and returnee population, as they are vulnerable to criminal organizations that aspire to gain social and territorial control. In turn, there are obstacles to accessing rights such as education, employment and recreational spaces. According to the EHPM 2021, 36.4 per cent of the Salvadoran population expressed self-imposed restrictions due to insecurity.⁵² A household is considered to have this type of

⁵² Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS), 2021

restriction if, due to insecurity in their community, its members cannot go out at night, let the children go out to play, leave the house alone, set up a business or, in the case of women, move around freely.⁵³

According to data from the PNC, 577 reports of disappearances were reported in the first five months of 2022.⁵⁴ Extortion continued to be the main source of funding for gangs. The PNC reported 1,715 cases of extortion in 2021.⁵⁵ By the end of 2021, 80 femicides were reported.⁵⁶ Faced with a spike in homicides in March 2022, the Legislative Assembly decreed a state of emergency as a measure to protect “the life, peace and security of the Salvadoran population”.

Returnees require specialised life-cycle strategies and programmes for their reintegration into their communities of origin or residence.

Of El Salvador’s 262 municipalities, 53 are severely affected by a convergence of protection needs due to crime, displacement, GBV, disappearances, migration and the consequences of poverty. The most critically affected departments are San Salvador, La Libertad, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, San Miguel and Ahuachapán.

Protecting human rights, necessary for individuals and families to remain rooted in their communities and reach solutions, remains a challenge for humanitarian response capacities.

II. Projected needs

The protection environment in 2023 will be marked by structural problems such as poverty, inequality, violence and food insecurity, as well as contextual factors, such as the consequences of disasters.

In 2023, demand for mental health and psychosocial services, parental care, legal representation and counselling and humanitarian assistance is expected to increase. The self-reliance and resilience of affected

families and communities will require strengthening through access to rights and services, capacity building and livelihood opportunities, particularly for women, children, people with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ people and members of ethnic minorities.

The global crisis triggered by the war in Ukraine will only aggravate challenges to economic recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Disruptions in the global supply chain and the subsequent rise in food prices will affect social stability, exacerbate inequalities and vulnerabilities and increase protection risks.

III. Overview of the affected population

Violence has a disproportionate impact on the communities with the highest poverty rates and affects the most vulnerable populations in exercising their rights. Children, adolescents, youth, women and girls, LGBTIQ+ people and internally displaced people and returnees are the most affected by violence.

Elderly adults report feeling excluded in their communities and social environment. Younger people express concern about a limited access to employment opportunities, which hinders the economic livelihood of entire families and contributes to the risk of lack of work or forced recruitment of children and youth by gangs.

In some settings, young women are confined to their homes to act as primary caregivers for children, preventing them from completing their education. LGBTIQ+ people suffer high rates of violence and hate crimes. Children are exposed to serious human rights violations such as early unions, trafficking, abuse, exploitation and recruitment and other forms of violence by criminal groups.

⁵³ Idem, p. 476, refer to question 620

⁵⁴ <https://www.laprensagrafica.com/elsalvador/577-denuncias-por-desaparicion-en-primeros-cinco-meses-de-2022-en-El-Salvador-20220713-0094.html>

⁵⁵ <https://www.laprensagrafica.com/elsalvador/Extorsiones-hurtos-y-violaciones-aumentaron-en-2021-20220203-0089.html>

⁵⁶ Infosegura, Análisis Sobre la Situación de Violencia y Seguridad Ciudadana, January to December 2021, available at: <https://infosegura.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Ana%CC%81lisisSC2021-SLV.pdf>.

IV. Monitoring

Sector partners will monitor the Protection situation with a focus on assistance and protection measures against violence, especially with regard to women and children, prevention measures and response to internally displaced people, access and fair and efficient asylum processes for asylum seekers and refugees and response to the needs and access to protection services for people on the move in mixed migration flows.

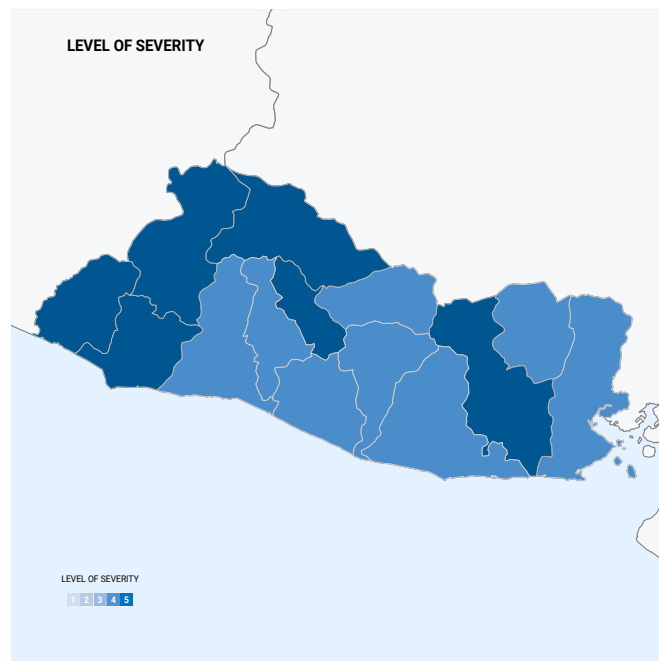
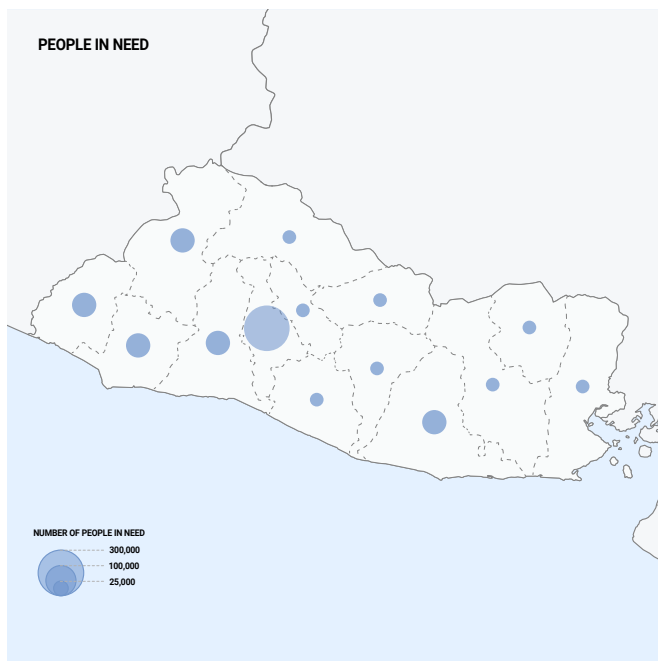
V. Indicators

	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01	Standardisation of Homicides and Femicides	Protection	Attorney General's Office, Institute of Forensic Medicine and National Civil Police.
02	Cases received in Child and Adolescent Protection Boards	Child Protection	National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONNA)
03	Multidimensional Poverty	Protection	Directorate-General for Statistics and Census
04	Returnees to El Salvador by municipality of destination	Protection	IOM with data from the Directorate General of Migration - DGME
05	Municipalities identified as being the origin of the "eviction" in the Characterisation report	Protection	Ministry of Justice and Public Security: Characterisation of Internal Mobility due to Violence
06	Searches for the offence of disappearance of people (art. 148-A PC) from January to December	Protection	Office of the Attorney General of the Republic
07	Registration for prenatal check-ups for 10-19 year olds	Gender-based violence and Child Protection	Map of teenage pregnancies in El Salvador
08	Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence	Gender-based violence	National survey on sexual violence against women
09	Number of victims of LEIV offences at the national level	Gender-based violence	Office of the Attorney General of the Republic
10	% of households where women are heads of household is	Gender-based violence	Directorate-General for Statistics and Census

3.6.1. Sub-Sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS	ELDERLY
615k	440.2k	180.4k	80.2k



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

GBV is a serious and life-threatening problem, particularly for women and girls, who cannot always access services in humanitarian or emergency contexts. An estimated 614,976 people are in need of protection due to GBV, 29 per cent of whom are children under age 18.

Sexual violence has a high impact on the lives of women, especially girls and young women. In El Salvador, 64 out of every 100 women 15 and over have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives; that is, 2 out of every 3 women. In public

spaces, 60 out of every 100 women have experienced this type of violence.⁵⁷ Women and girl survivors of GBV face additional barriers to accessing services and recovery due to gender inequality and other forms of discrimination. In the first half of 2021, 13,348 acts of violence against women were registered, which shows the magnitude of this problem and must be analysed taking into account that not all women, girls and adolescents have the opportunity to access services.

There is concern about the effects of sexual violence on pregnancy in girls and adolescents, whose right to a life free of violence is violated and which hinders their full development, not only in their physical health,

57 UNFPA. Population Notebook 1. Two out of three women suffer sexual violence in El Salvador. 2019 National Survey on Sexual Violence

but also in their mental health and their potential to overcome vulnerabilities. Between 2015 and 2020, there were 105,930 recorded pregnancies of girls and adolescents, of which 5,104 were girls between 10 and 14 years old.⁵⁸

GBV sub-sector organisations have identified early unions, especially amid the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent confinement, as a survival measure and a means of securing resources. According to data from the National Health Survey (2021), 4.3 per cent of women ages 20-24 were married before the age of 15 and 19.7 per cent before the age of 18, with a higher incidence in rural areas. Ensuring that adolescents stay in school and are trained in rights and comprehensive sexuality education, as well as access to sexual and reproductive health services, with the availability of modern contraceptives, are key strategies to prevent this type of practice, which is detrimental to the life plans of girls and young women.

Psychological violence is more difficult for women to identify or recognise, given the gender stereotypes that persist and that have an impact on discrimination and violence. This undermines their ability to identify risks and protection measures in a timely manner. In the first half of 2021, there were 697 recorded incidents of psychological violence, where the victims were mostly women between 25 and 34 years of age.⁵⁹

Lastly, femicides are the ultimate expression of GBV against women. In 2021, 132 violent deaths of women were recorded nationwide, affecting not only women but also their families.

II. Projected needs

As noted above, women and girl survivors of GBV face additional barriers to accessing services and recovery due to gender inequality and other forms of discrimination. There is also a need for women to have more accurate information on services in the event of GBV.

Tropical Storm Julia underscored the importance of providing psychosocial care to women and strengthening coordination at the local level, in coordination with municipalities.

Additionally, there are still gaps in care for indigenous women, women with disabilities and LGBTIQ+ women, who do not have specific care measures and the care pathways are not known at the community level. In general, there are limited safe spaces for women and there is no clear knowledge of what they mean, what conditions they should have and what services to provide. It is evident that the staff that provides care in emergencies still does not have training and information in this regard, as observed during Julia, as many staff are new or in a rotation. As such, there is projected need for capacity building in GBV prevention and response.

With a view to future emergencies, particularly those related to recurrent climatic shocks, there is a projected need for capacity building for local first responders in addition to defining tools and clear care pathways to be able to act in the event of GBV. The later in order to allow them to make safe referrals and follow up.

Finally, there is a need to guarantee dignity kits and sexual violence emergency kits in a more accessible way for women, who do not always have information on what to do or where to go in the event of this type of incident. There is a projected need to provide such kits and to offer more user-friendly information at all levels.

III. Overview of the affected population

GBV primarily affects women and girls, due to the gender inequality and power imbalance between men and women, evident in gaps in access to health, protection and other essential services, as well as in rates of violence that indicate a clear violation of their rights and the risks posed in humanitarian contexts.

58 UNFPA. Reaching zero pregnancies in girls and adolescents - Map El Salvador 2020

59 Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Report on Acts of Violence against Women. El Salvador, January to June 2021

More than 72 per cent of the PiN for GBV are women, 28 per cent of whom are girls and adolescents under the age of 18. This population group suffers particularly from the impacts of sexual violence. According to several studies, adolescent girls with a history of sexual violence in childhood who become pregnant are 5.3 times more likely to have complications during pregnancy and childbirth and face many physical, psychological and social consequences.⁶⁰

IV. Monitoring

The approach and monitoring of GBV requires the establishment of linked work mechanisms, which the GBV sub-sector will promote, starting with mapping services and the location of protection and

care institutions, the creation of instruments and technical tools that facilitate prevention and response measures, as well as gathering information at all level, in coordination with other sectors and humanitarian actors and establishing alliances with local actors.

V. Indicators

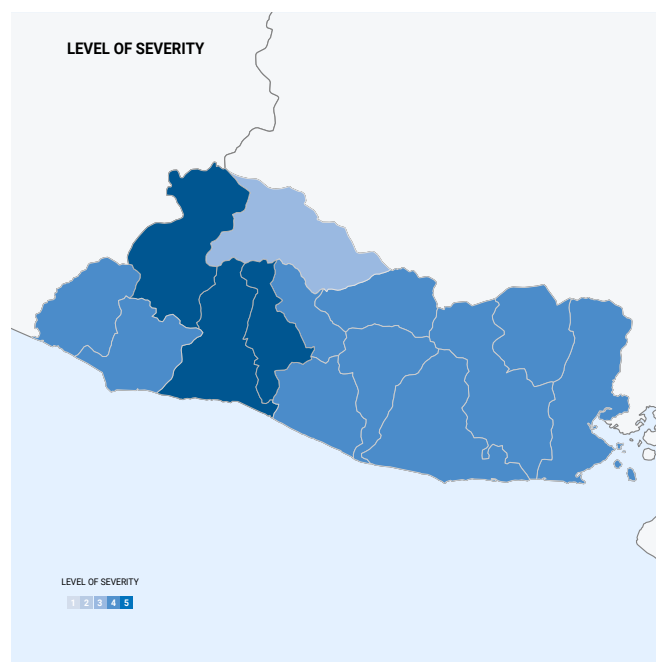
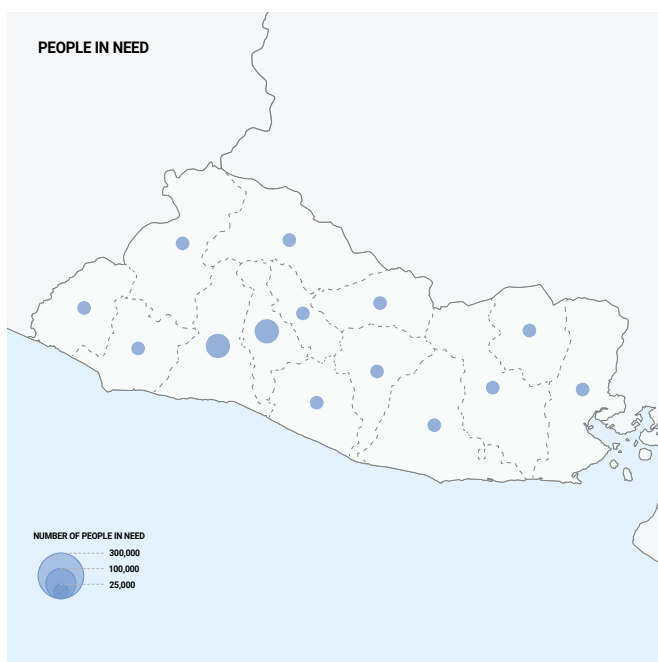
	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01	Birth rate per 1,000 women ages 10 to 19	Gender-Based Violence	Map of teenage pregnancies in El Salvador - MINSAL's registry of prenatal registrations
02	Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence	Gender-Based Violence	National Survey on Sexual Violence
03	Percentage of victims of LEIV offences at the national level	Gender-Based Violence	Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

⁶⁰ UNFPA. Reaching zero pregnancies in girls and adolescents - Map El Salvador 2020. Page 11

3.6.2. Sub-Sector: Child Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	BOYS	GIRLS
253.1k	120.5k	123.5k



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

Children and adolescents are exposed to different expressions of violence, be it physical, sexual or psychological violence, in the different settings in which they live, such as the home, institutions, school and their community, as well as during national or local emergencies.

Girls are often victims of sexual violence by gang members. In the case of boys and adolescents, this link is exacerbated by violent masculinities. In terms of gender, adolescent females and the LGBTIQ+ population are at greater risk of sexual exploitation and abuse within these groups. Gangs, also known

as Maras, can force people to flee their homes, to be displaced and to leave schools.

Sexual violence, especially against girls and adolescents, is a persistent issue in El Salvador. According to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (2021), of the total number of cases of sexual violence, 67 per cent involved girls and adolescent women ages 0-18 and 56 per cent of the cases of sexual violence occurred in their own homes or other privately owned houses.

Climate change and related disasters exacerbate economic challenges and deteriorate socio-economic conditions for families, exposing children and adolescents to greater risks such as homelessness,

child labour, sexual exploitation and begging as forms of subsistence.

Violence continues to be an underlying cause of migration and forced displacement and is also considered by many children and adolescents as the only option to flee the manifold manifestations of violence to which they are exposed in their families, schools, institutions and communities. Consequently, many decide to undertake the journey to other countries, either with their families or unaccompanied, as shown by the increase of returnees to El Salvador in 2022. According to data from the DGME and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2022), in 2021, 8,481 people returned to the country, of which 2,880 were children and adolescents, representing 33.96 per cent of total returns.

The needs of children and adolescents include participating in discussions on issues affecting their lives, particularly expressions of violence, discrimination and stigmatisation, lack of specialised protection services for victims of violence and exploitation, lack of specialised reintegration programmes for returnees and displaced children and case management systems in place, lack of quality child-friendly protective spaces and lack of programmes that benefit the most vulnerable children, including those with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, LGBTIQ+ children and children from indigenous populations.

II. Projected needs

In 2022, a considerable increase in the number of returns and, consequently, in the humanitarian needs of child returnees is expected. In the first six months,

8,048 people have already returned, which represents 95 per cent of the total number of returns in 2021. As for the return of children and adolescents, 2,731 (595 of them unaccompanied) have returned during the same period.

The factors that leave children and adolescents in El Salvador in a complex humanitarian scenario can have an extreme impact on up to 28.2 per cent of the total population, representing 1,781,716 children and adolescents (DIGESTYC, 2022), as their level of maturity requires special protection and care, recognising that there are significant gaps in the services and care available that tend to be aggravated in emergency contexts.

III. Overview of the affected population

- Population**
 Based on the selected indicators and the sources of information used, sub-sector partners determined that the population in need amounts to 253,068 children and adolescents with complex vulnerabilities, in which both their integrity and their freedom are affected by multiple forms of violence.

IV. Monitoring

Sub-sector partners will monitor the humanitarian and protection situation of children and adolescents in El Salvador in coordination with Protection sector partners.

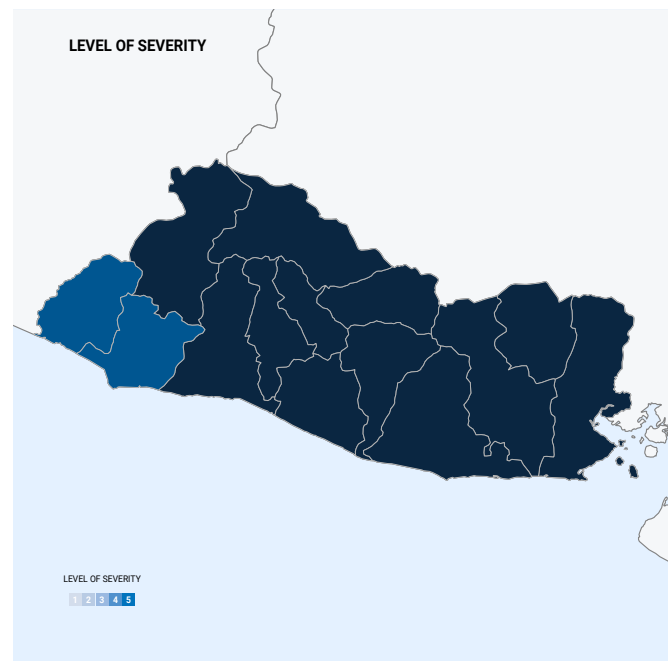
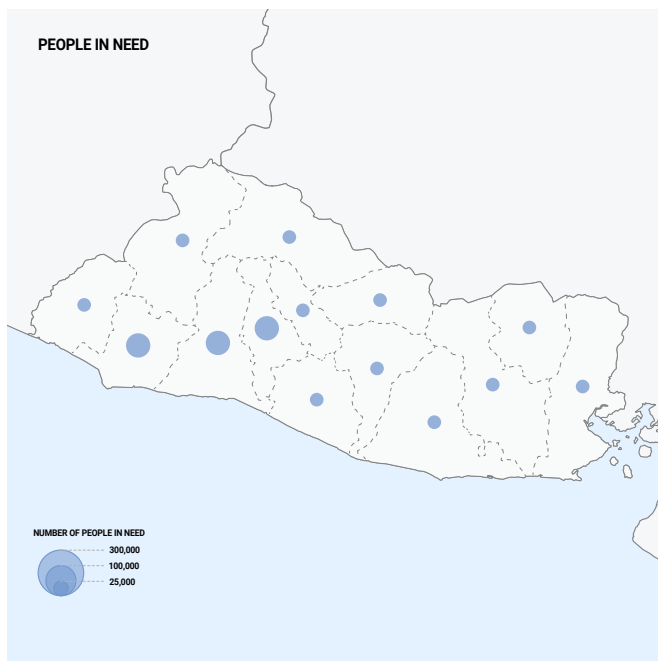
V. Indicators

	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01	Cases received in Child and Adolescent Protection Boards	Child Protection	National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONNA)
02	Birth rate per 1,000 women ages 10 to 19.	Child Protection	Map of teenage pregnancies in El Salvador - MINSAL's registry of prenatal registrations

3.7. Health



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ⁶¹
247.3K	73.5K	173.7K	16.8K



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

The Government is making efforts to comply with PAHO/WHO recommendations to increase public investment in health from 2.5 per cent of GDP to 6 per cent by 2022. Currently, the funding allocated to the health sector represents 14 per cent of total national public expenditure⁶². In addition, the National “Crecer Juntos” Policy to Support Early Childhood Development (Growing Together), which is accompanied by the Nacer con Cariño (Born with Love) Law the Creciendo Saludables Juntos (Growing Up Healthy Together) project is placing a priority on mothers and children.

However, the impact of COVID-19 and adverse weather events on household livelihoods is exacerbating needs stemming from structural issues such as poverty and. This is evident in extreme weather emergency situation reports, the IPC Report, the EHPM and the National Health Survey (NHS).

The NSS 2021 indicates that efforts must be increased to provide basic health services, especially for girls, boys, pregnant and breastfeeding women, who are among the most vulnerable to crises. Vaccination coverage has experienced a significant decline globally and in El Salvador. According to the ENS 2021, general vaccine coverage has decreased between 1.8-14.2

61 Estimated based on the prevalence of disability in the population aged 0-18 years (3.1% equivalent to 5,387.18) and in Women (6.4% equivalent to 11,484.21), according to the National Survey of People with Disabilities 2015 (CONAYPD, 2016).

62 Presidency of the Republic of El Salvador, 2022

per cent compared to the ENS 2014 (MINSAL, 2022). Another challenge is skin-to-skin contact, which is not only a protective measure against hypothermia, but also allows for early attachment and the timely initiation of breastfeeding, care that is essential for a new born child's survival.

According to the Ministry of Health (MINSAL), there are gaps in diarrhoea care for children under age 5. In 2022, 33.7 per cent have received neither advice nor treatment, considered key emergency response elements, nor have they received shelter management, health services planning, hygiene, safe water and environmental sanitation, among others.

II. Projected needs

If the country faces further crises, already vulnerable populations will be at greater risk of death and the number of people with health needs could increase. Investments in health as part of the humanitarian response could lessen the impact on these groups if implemented in the short- to medium-term and accompanied by development projects.

The country is making important efforts in health financing, but it also requires support in this stage of recovery from the impacts of COVID-19. Poverty has increased and GDP has simultaneously decreased. Addressing humanitarian needs and strengthening response capacities in terms of quality and continuity of health services are actions that prevent death, disease, disability and potential, especially for children.

III. Overview of the affected population

• Pregnant women

The Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (TDAP) vaccine protects pregnant women these diseases and allows the antibodies to be passed on to their babies.

Without it, a newborn would be unprotected during the first weeks of life. According to MINSAL/CENABI national statistics on TDAP vaccination coverage in pregnant women, coverage in 2021 was 77 per cent, leaving 23 per cent of pregnant women and their

babies exposed to preventable diseases and at risk of mortality.

• Children

Children have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to MINSAL/CENABI national statistics on measles, rubella and mumps (MMR) vaccination, coverage in 2021 was 73.5 per cent, leaving 26.5 per cent of children under age 2 exposed to these diseases and at risk of mortality. The ENS 2021 indicates that 79.9 per cent of new born children did not receive skin-to-skin contact, which is essential for survival in the neonatal period. In addition, the ENS 2021 highlights that 33.7 per cent of children under age 5 received no advice or treatment for diarrhoea, exposing them to acute undernutrition and an accelerated deterioration of their health and mortality.

IV. Monitoring

The HCT's Health sector will monitor the health situation, as well as track relevant MINSAL statistics. The indicators that will be selected for the HRP will be aligned to those chosen for the HNO, which includes project proposals, sector activity tracking through the 345W platform and situation reports, among other monitoring tools.

V. Indicators

INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01 Coverage of TDPA in pregnant women	Health	CENABI Statistics (MINSAL, 2022)
02 SRP coverage in girls and boys 15 - 18 months	Health	CENABI Statistics (MINSAL, 2022)
03 Percentage of new-born infants without skin- to-skin contact (thermal care for the new-born)	Health	National Health Survey 2021 (MINSAL, 2022)
04 Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea episode in the last two weeks who did not receive counselling or treatment	Health	National Health Survey 2021 (MINSAL, 2022)



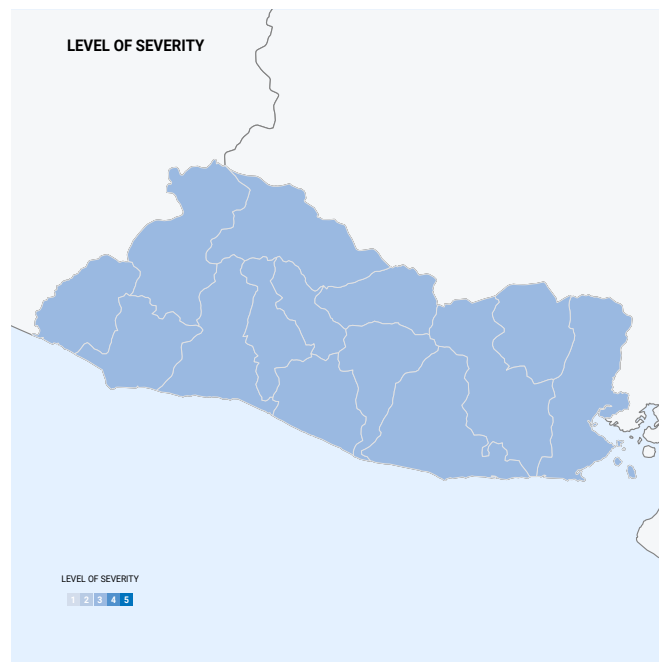
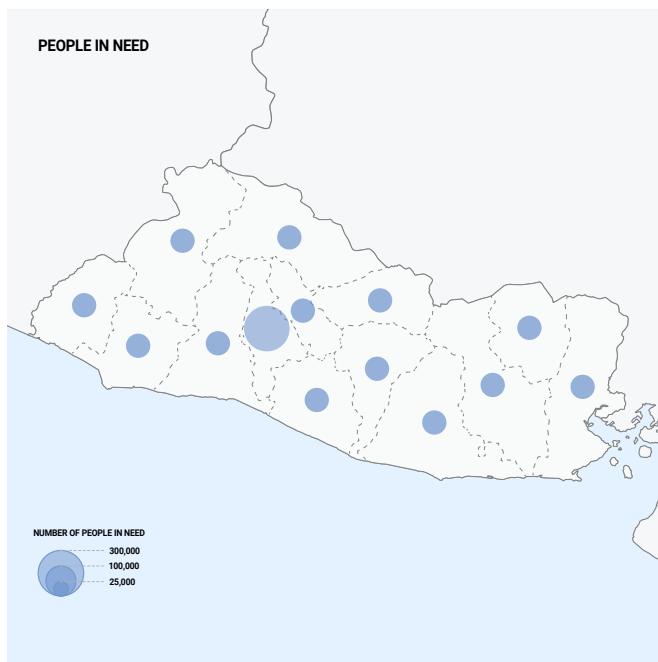
SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR.

Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau. With the support of UNHCR

3.8. Food Security



PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
867.9k	312.9k	294.3k	51k



I. Humanitarian needs analysis

According to Food Security sector needs analysis, the multiple crises in recent years have had a direct effect on people’s ability to meet their basic needs on a sustained basis. This includes people who are food-insecure in crises with limited access to food, measured as people in IPC Phase 3 and 4 levels of food insecurity – a population of 869,118 people.

There are three factors associated with food insecurity. First, the increase in food prices and in particular basic grains (one of the highest in the last 15 years), which is expected to continue throughout 2022. The cost of the BFB increased from \$146.3 in rural areas and

\$203.7 in urban settings in June 2021 to \$173.7 and \$235.5, respectively, in June 2022. Second, the limited availability and depletion of basic grain reserves, which is associated with food gaps in communities with unmet basic needs, especially in departments with greater dependence on subsistence agriculture, where farmers who have been suffering the effects of droughts during previous production cycles have lost their crops and livelihoods and incurred greater debt. Lastly, the loss of jobs and decrease in income has driven internal and external migration in search of work. The unemployment rate remains 1 per cent above the 2019 rate (7 per cent by 2021) and is a determining factor on food insecurity, as households may further limit their purchasing power and access

to food.⁶³ Because of their vulnerability and level of economic constraint, these households are the ones that generally require humanitarian assistance when an emergency arises.

There are more than 400,000 people engaged in agriculture in El Salvador. The vast majority (95 per cent) are small farmers working on marginal and degraded land. They produce around 75 per cent of the maize and beans consumed in the country, where approximately 30 per cent of rural families are extremely poor and depend almost exclusively on these two crops for food.⁶⁴

In El Salvador, food insecurity manifests itself in undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and excess weight and obesity. These nutritional problems deteriorate the health and quality of life of those affected, limiting the country's human, economic and social development.

Subsistence farming families require technical assistance and direct economic support so that they can revive and strengthen their livelihoods in the short term to achieve sustained food security for their families and communities. Technical assistance and technology should be able to contribute to increased productivity, allowing them to be self-sufficient in food and generate surpluses to meet their needs. Agricultural diversification will contribute to improving their diet and to peoples' nutritional development, especially children.

A conservative target for basic grain yields is 70 quintals per manzana (approximately 1,736 acres) (qq/mz) for maize and 20 qq/mz for beans. However, current average yields are about 40 qq/mz for maize and about 10 qq/mz for beans.⁶⁵ Therefore, investment in technical assistance, agricultural supplies and technology is urgently needed to increase crop productivity, especially for subsistence crops, as well as to diversify family livelihoods.

II. Projected needs

The latest IPC analysis estimates an improvement in household income and access to food from September 2022 to February 2023, noting positive implications for food and nutrition security with projections of 28,000 people (about 1 per cent of the population) in Emergency Phase (IPC Phase 4) and 639,000 people (10 per cent of the population) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The departments with the largest populations in Phases 3 or 4 will be San Salvador (104,000), Santa Ana (62,000), Ahuachapán (58,000), Usulután (56,000) and Sonsonate (56,000).

For March 2023 to June 2023 outlooks, which covers the beginning of the seasonal hunger period and the first planting season, more than 62,000 people (1 per cent of the population) are expected to be in Emergency and more than 800,000 (13 per cent of the population) in Crisis. The departments of Ahuachapán, San Vicente, Cabañas, Usulután, Morazán and La Unión are expected to be in Crisis, meaning that food insecurity in three departments (Ahuachapán, Morazán and La Unión) will relapse after a short favourable period and three other departments (San Vicente, Cabañas and Usulután) will fall into deeper food insecurity. The seasonal hunger period is expected to occur early for at least 30 days, due to the early depletion of food reserves and high food prices.⁶⁶

Estimates by the Cámara Salvadoreña de Pequeños y Medianos Productores Agropecuarios (Salvadoran Chamber of Small and Medium-Sized Agricultural Producers, CAMPO) foresee an agricultural cycle (2022-2023) with 2.8 million quintals of cereals less than the 23 million that Salvadorans require to feed themselves each year.⁶⁷

Inadequate infant and young child feeding practices in the first 1,000 days of life, particularly complementary feeding, may be exacerbated by the ongoing crises, along with anaemia and maternal undernutrition. If

63 IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS JULY - AUGUST 2022 Published in September 2022

64 [Agriculture | RAICES EL SALVADOR \(raices.sv\)](#)

65 [Basic grains production projections remain in deficit in El Salvador \(eleconomista.net\)](#)

66 IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS JULY - AUGUST 2022 Published in September 2022.

67 [Basic grains production projections remain in deficit in El Salvador \(eleconomista.net\)](#)

food and nutrition needs are not adequately addressed within the next few months, death and undernutrition will continue to rise with devastating long-term effects and intergenerational consequences.

III. Overview of the affected population

For the March to June 2023 projection period, IPC estimates some 869,000 people in Phase 3 or above (14 per cent of the analysed population of 6.3 million), indicating a rising trend in the number of people vulnerable to food insecurity who will require an urgent response.

The most vulnerable households will be those affected by climate shocks, those dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods (production or day labour) and those affected by rising prices (in relative poverty and extreme poverty).

Tackling these challenge will require food assistance and increasing agricultural productivity. The Food Security Outlook, presented in the IPC report, estimates providing technical assistance to 332,872 people (102,422 families) in Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity. These families’ hardships have been compounded by difficulties in accessing food. Technical assistance will contribute in the short term to food and nutritional access and sustainability.

The impacts of the crises of food insecurity, brought about by recurring climate shocks (especially within the Dry Corridor) and migration have a common denominator in that they affect poor families who lack access to the formal health and education system

and live in regions with a predominantly indigenous population. Practically all sectors highlight the acute and differentiated needs of women, adolescents and girls, especially women victims of violence, women heads of households, abused and pregnant adolescents and migrant and undernourished girls.

For people on the move, the food and nutritional needs of women migrant returnees, refugees, asylum seekers and refugees, girls and adolescents, women mothers and people from the LGBTIQ+ community stand out, as they suffer violations of their rights and sexual abuse. The number of unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents has increased exponentially in recent years and requires special protection actions.

IV. Monitoring

Sector partners maintain monitoring via updates of the IPC Classification, the creation of indicators related to livelihoods, food security, income, productive assets, productivity and food prices, the collection of national-level statistical data and specific project evaluations, among other actions. This data will be used to update the PiN data.

The information yielded from monitoring or evidence-creating exercises will be shared with Food Security sector partners to inform decision-making. The results of implemented projects will be updated on the 345W platform.

V. Indicator

INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01 Integrated Phase Classification for Food Safety IPC	SAN	IPC analysis, update 2023

Additional Section

Emergency accommodation



As agreed by the HCT, this sector was opened in mid-October 2022 due to the impact and need to respond to the effects of Tropical Storm Julia. At the time of integrating this sector into the document, the sector's establishment was nearing completion. As such, establishing a sector-specific PIN under the JIAF methodology is not possible. However, it is being included as an additional section to be taken into account within this humanitarian needs analysis.

I. Humanitarian needs analysis

El Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America. Furthermore, it is located in the high-risk category (6.7), as it faces several hazards, both natural/climate-related and anthropogenic.

According to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), 88.7 per cent of the country's territory is considered to be at risk, an expanse of land that is home to 95.4 per cent of the population. Historically, El Salvador has been susceptible to tectonic, volcanic and hydro-meteorological events. Tectonic activity has caused the most changes to its topography and, together with flooding, has caused the greatest loss of life, housing and property.

Natural hazards such as extreme droughts between 2015 and 2018, the intense hurricane season of 2020 and Tropical Storm Julia in October 2022 have conclusively shown that the effects of climate change are, and will be, a primary threat for creating large-scale humanitarian crises.

Tropical Storm Julia, in particular, hit the east of the country on 10 October with winds between 40 and 70 km/h and torrential rains, affecting the population

causing floods and river overflows and felling trees that blocked the passage of vehicles in several areas.

Rainfall records indicate that, in a 24-hour span, the department of La Libertad took on 182.4 mm³ of rain. Panchimalco took on 203.8 mm³, Guatajiagua, Morazán, 166 mm³ and, in the Sonsonate municipalities of Caluco, Izalco and Armenia, 112.4 mm³.⁶⁸ According to figures reported by the General Directorate of Civil Protection, Tropical Storm Julia left approximately 460 houses and public buildings affected, 314 roads blocked, 563 fallen trees, 268 landslides, 27 floods and 41 rivers overflowed. Around 1,700 people (576 families) received assistance in 145 public shelters.⁶⁹

On 8 October 2022, the Government decreed a national 15-day state of emergency. However, as of 1 November 2022, a red alert was still in effect in 24 municipalities due to high levels of risk during the rainy season.

Although sheltered and/or affected families returned to their homes, the effects of the rains and its risks are still present, as most of them live in high-risk areas close to hillsides, rivers, etc. Many families were unable to return, as the storm all but destroyed their homes. In addition to the partial or total loss of their homes, these families also lost their domestic animals, livestock, work tools, crops, working capital and goods in general, including clothing, food and furniture, among others.

In the aftermath of the storm, people face many hardships and challenges in resuming their daily lives, as they do not have the resources to access the material goods needed to return to their homes, nor to

⁶⁸ IFRC Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA), 25 October 2022

⁶⁹ General Directorate of Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation - Winter Plan 2022 - Situation Report Accumulated Tropical Storm Julia from 08 to 16 October 2022

invest in the rehabilitation of their housing. Similarly, there is a need to invest in public infrastructure recovery and works to repair storm damage, as well as to prevent future landslides, mudslides and flooding.

Due to this situation, UNHCR requested the HCT to activate the emergency shelter sector, to work jointly with the General Directorate of Civil Protection and other local and international organisations in identifying the needs of families and to work in coordination to provide immediate responses to emergency shelter needs for affected people, as well as for future rainy season emergencies that El Salvador will continue to face in coming years.

II. Projected needs

In October 2022, the General Directorate of Civil Protection declared 58 municipalities as the most affected by Julia's impact. Those that suffered the greatest losses and the most severe damage to their homes live in the eastern and coastal areas of the country, many of whom were already vulnerable due to poorly constructed homes located in high-risk areas with no mitigation measures and, in some cases, an uncertain land tenure situation.

Resources to respond to Julia's effects are limited due to the magnitude of the impact. Providing assistance and shelter in the short and medium term is essential to reduce protection risks, as well as threats to physical security due to vulnerabilities related to homelessness and insufficient living resources.

While the initial response phase mainly included the management of temporary collective shelters, the medium-term solution will continue to require the provision of repairs to damaged housing. In the medium term, the solution to the housing crisis caused by disasters will require improving living conditions vulnerable people living in at-risk areas.

Coordination between Government institutions, national and international humanitarian actors, members of organised civil society, the United Nations and members of the Red Cross movement is key to

improve the coordination and effectiveness of shelter assistance delivery and building a bridge for the recovery and shelter development phase.

III. Overview of the affected population

Assistance to highly vulnerable groups and populations exposed to greater protection risks, whose capacity to manage their needs diminishes in crisis situations, are a priority. Under these considerations, families with people with disabilities, the elderly, women heads of household, children and adolescents will require differentiated responses.

There is a need to identify assistance gaps for shelter, as it relates to people whose homes were affected after hurricanes and tropical storms, people who have not yet been assisted or who have received insufficient assistance and households displaced by violence or conflict and require a temporary or emergency shelter solution.

IV. Monitoring

The Shelter sector will promote joint monitoring and the use of online platforms for the benefit of the wider community to understand impacts, improve information sharing and increase learning from successful experiences. The Shelter sector coordination team will follow up with partners to provide regular reports on their responses through HCT mechanisms.

V. Indicators

	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01	55.5 per cent of households living with tin roofing	Emergency Accommodation	Multipurpose Household Survey 2021, DIGESTYC
02	7.2 per cent of households with exposure to environmental damage and risks	Emergency Accommodation	Multipurpose Household Survey 2021, DIGESTYC
03	Number of houses affected by disasters	Emergency Accommodation	Directorate General for Civil Protection



EL SALVADOR

Photo: OXFAM

Part 4:

Annexes

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Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau



4.1. Data Source

Education in emergencies

- Socioemotional Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Students from 4th Grade to 1st of High School of the Salvadoran Educational System (2021). MINEDUCYT and FUNPRES.
- Multipurpose Household Survey, 2021.
- MINEDUCYT education statistics (2020-2021)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Multipurpose Household Survey, 2021.
- National Health Survey, 2021.

Nutrition

- Ministry of Health/SIMMOW
- National Health Survey 2021
- National Health Survey- MICS 2014

Food Security

- Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)
- Availability/Access/Use of food EHPM 2021
- Food Consumption Scorecard - World Food Programme, WFP.
- Consumption and livelihoods-based coping strategies - Global Food Programme, WFP.

Gender-Based Violence

- Ministry of Health, prenatal registration, registry 2020
- National Sexual Violence Survey 2019, DIGESTYC
- Registry of Victims of Crimes covered by the LEIV, Office of the Attorney General of the Republic 2020 - 2021
- Multipurpose Household Survey 2021

	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
01	Percentage of students in schools vulnerable to disasters	Education in emergencies	Observatory of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2017
02	Number of students with mental health conditions	Education in emergencies	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2021
03	Percentage of children who dropped out of the education system	Education in emergencies	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, 2021
04	Percentage of people with access to improved water	WASH	Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), 2021
05	Percentage of people with access to improved sanitation (sanitation service)	WASH	Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), 2021
06	Exclusive breastfeeding for infants 0-5 months	Nutrition	National Health Survey, 2021
07	Prevalence of anaemia Hb <11g/dl in children aged 6-59 months	Nutrition	Ministry of Health/SIMMOW
08	Prevalence of anaemia Hb <11g/dl in pregnant women	Nutrition	Ministry of Health/SIMMOW
09	Prevalence of overweight based on weight-for-height Z-score (WHZ)>2 among children aged 0-59 months	Nutrition	National Health Survey, 2021
10	Percentage of low birth weight (<2500gr)	Nutrition	Ministry of Health/SIMMOW
11	People in double poverty status* and with aggravating factors ** People in double poverty* and aggravating factors ** People in double poverty* and with aggravating factors	Early Recovery	EHPM, 2021
12	Percentage of population in places with adequate management services	CCCM	Directorate General of Civil Protection: Contingency Plan Winter Season 2022 (Data on number of people at risk from flooding and landslides) Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners: Returnees data. DTM, IOM 2020 (percentage of population sheltered in sites with inclusive and representative management structures).
13	Percentage of population in sites with inclusive and representative management structures	CCCM	Directorate General of Civil Protection: Contingency Plan Winter Season 2022 (Data on population at risk from flooding and landslides) Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners: Returnees data. DTM, IOM 2020 (percentage of population sheltered in sites with inclusive and representative management structures).
14	Percentage of population in sites that are physically and socially adequate	CCCM	Directorate General of Civil Protection: Contingency Plan Winter Season 2022 (Data on population at risk from flooding and landslides) Directorate General of Migration and Foreigners: Returnees data. DTM, IOM 2020 (percentage of population sheltered in sites with inclusive and representative management structures).
15	Standardisation of Homicides and Femicides	Protection	Attorney General's Office, Institute of Forensic Medicine and National Civil Police.
16	Cases received in Child and Adolescent Protection Boards	Child Protection	National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONNA)
17	Multidimensional Poverty	Protection	Directorate-General for Statistics and Census
18	Returnees to El Salvador by destination municipality	Protection	IOM with data from the Directorate General of Migration - DGME
19	Municipalities identified as being of "expulsion" origin in the Characterisation report	Protection	Ministry of Justice and Public Security: Characterisation of internal mobility due to violence
20	Searches for the offence of disappearance of people (art. 148- A PC) from January to December	Protection	Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

	INDICATOR	SECTOR	SOURCE
21	Registration for prenatal check-ups for 10-19 year olds	Gender-based violence and Child Protection	Map of teenage pregnancies in El Salvador
22	Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence	Gender-based violence	National survey on sexual violence against women
23	Number of victims of LEIV offences at National Level	Gender-based violence	Office of the Attorney General of the Republic
24	% of households with women heads of household	Gender-based violence	Directorate-General for Statistics and Census
25	Coverage of TDPA in pregnant women	Health	CENABI Statistics (MINSAL, 2022)
26	SRP coverage in girls and boys 15 - 18 months	Health	CENABI Statistics (MINSAL, 2022)
27	Percentage of newborns without skin-to-skin contact (thermal care for the newborn)	Health	National Health Survey 2021. (MINSAL, 2022)
28	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea episodes in the last two weeks who did not receive counselling or treatment	Health	(MINSAL, 2022)
29	Integrated Phase Classification for Food Safety IPC	Food Security	CIF analysis, update 2023.

4.2. Methodology

Estimates of humanitarian needs were calculated using the JIAF approach, which yields a comprehensive analysis of needs in El Salvador and measures the severity of these needs through a series of cross-cutting indicators.

For this purpose, partners selected the analysis scenario, consisting of databases disaggregated by priority area, taking into account their population as the number of cases within the analysis and based on the evidence of the data. The sectoral indicators were also selected.

The Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF)

Context		
Political	Economy	Socio-cultural
Legal and policy	Technological	Demography
Environment	Security	Infrastructure



People living in the affected area

Event / Shock	
Drivers	Underlying factors / Pre-existing vulnerabilities



People affected

Impact		
Impact on humanitarian access	Impact on systems & services	Impact on people

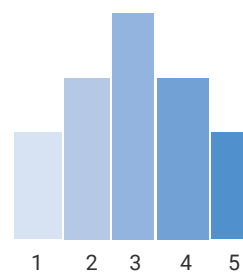


Humanitarian conditions

People in need



Severity of needs



Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns

By relevant age, gender and diversity characteristics

4.3. Information Gaps and Limitations

Early Recovery

- Gaps and limitations of the information used by the sector include the following:
- The level of disaggregation of the data only allows for analysis at the departmental level, as the survey is not representative and does not allow for disaggregation at the municipal level.
- The period of data collection and publication only allows information to be available up to 2021 and not for more recent dates. The recent dissolution of the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC), the body responsible for the information used, could limit access to information for the current period and beyond and therefore the analysis and monitoring of the sector.
- The available information also does not allow for data on other vulnerable population groups such as people with disabilities and LGBTQI+ people.

Emergency Education, Nutrition, WASH

- At the beginning of the analysis, partners decided to consider a departmental level of analysis, due to the feasibility and availability of data from various sources. Although some data is available at the municipal level, the continuity of the analysis must be at the same level across all sectors, allowing for comparison and contemplation of future interventions or initiatives in the response, to learn more about the realities of the sector and to measure the level of the humanitarian challenges mentioned.
- There are limitations in accessing up-to-date information essential to establishing humanitarian needs related to vulnerabilities in schools, prevalence of anaemia, low birth weight and nutritional figures of pregnant and lactating women. In addition, there is limited availability of information for reporting progress on SDG country targets on WASH.

- Health indicators on childhood immunisation are needed to provide a more robust analysis of the current situation, which should be available disaggregated by sex.
- There is no official information disaggregated and updated according to gender, disability or sexual orientation, among others, which makes these populations essentially invisible and hinders analysis and response adjusted according to each of these population groups in the Education sector. There is also limited information disaggregated by sex and age in relation to access to basic WASH services.
- SIGES (Information System for Educational Management) is unable to gather accurate information on reasons for dropout or the status of migration or internal displacement, due to students fears of being reported.
- It is important to advocate for a new population and housing census, which is the only statistical instrument that provides sub-national indicators for all 262 municipalities.

Food Security

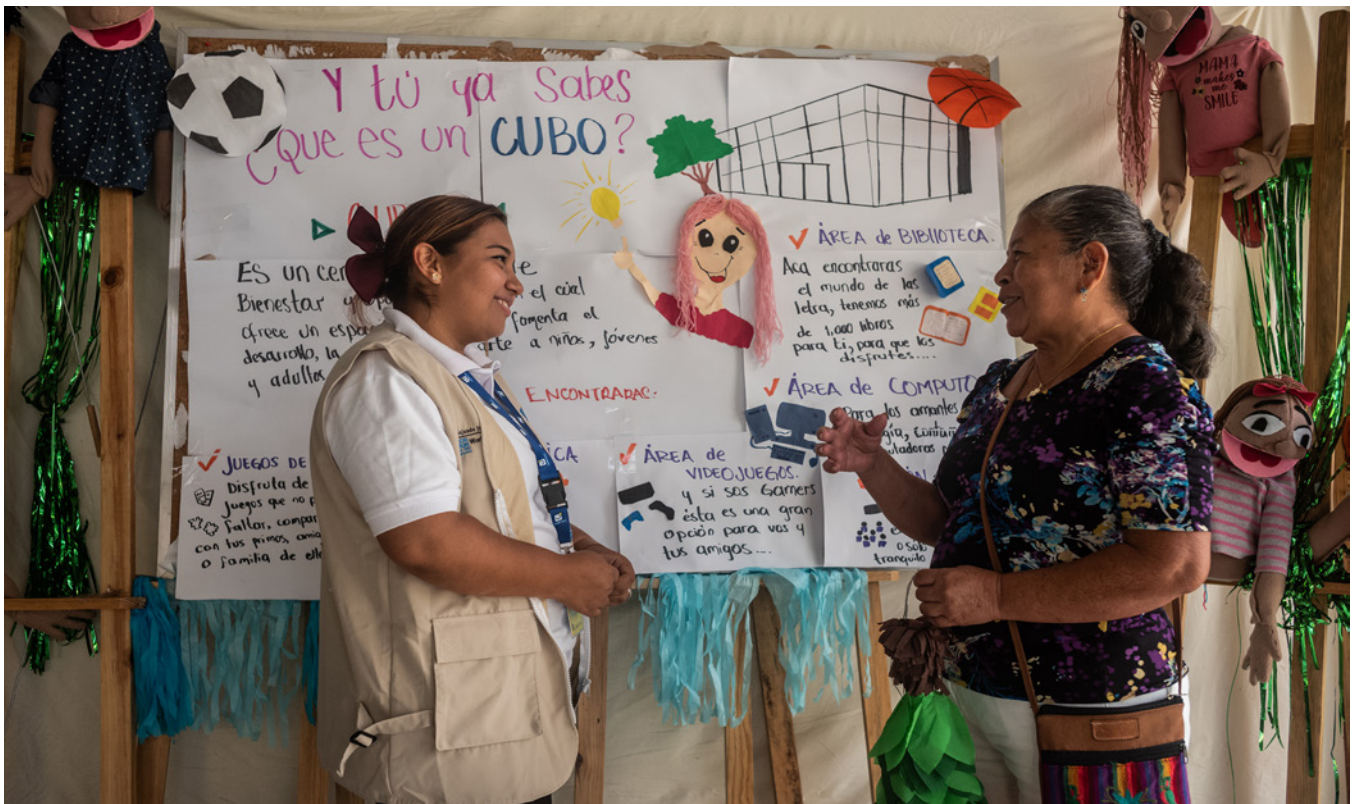
- During the development of their HNO component during 2022, the Food Security sector faced significant challenges in obtaining information on the variation of agricultural production due to the effect of fertiliser prices, as well as information on the scope of the Government's social protection programmes. No official information on data related to the humanitarian situation in the country could be identified. Given the media's generally disapproving view of the Government, validating some of the published data carries a high institutional risk.
- Sector partners note a lack of data on basic grain planting projections, on regular food consumption surveys and on information on humanitarian needs disaggregated by sex and age. The IPC does not provide information disaggregated at the municipal

level, nor disaggregated by sex and age. In addition, there is no database on the population with disabilities.

- There is no detailed information on the humanitarian food assistance delivered or programmed for the different periods defined in the analysis, neither in coverage nor in number of beneficiaries. While recognising the importance of such assistance, it was not possible to estimate the frequency or caloric quantity of the contents of the solidarity bags according to IPC protocol.
- The information from the 2007-2008 Agricultural Census limits a comprehensive and more precise understanding of the production situation.
- The IPC will be updated in December 2022, with data being collected in the last quarter of the year on the impact on livelihoods. As such, the revision of the Food Security sector PiN will be vital.

Protection

- For some issues, there are still significant gaps in official data and information at the municipal level. In these cases, the analysis has been based on data available at the departmental level. In addition, several sources of information do not have updated data as of 2022, so the analysis has used data available between 2018 and 2022.



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Photo: OCHA / Vincent Tremeau. With the support of UNHCR.

Part 5:

Acronyms

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	MIRPS	Regional Integrated Framework for Protection and Solutions
RGA	Rapid Gender Analysis	MSE	Medium and Small Enterprises
CRB	Central Reserve Bank	NCA	Northern Central America
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification of Food Security	IOM	International Organisation for Migration
DANA	Damage and Needs Assessment	ILO	International Labour Organisation
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
IMWG	Information Management Working Group	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	PIN	People in Need
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	WFP	World Food Programme
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society	REDLAC	Regional Group on Risks, Emergencies and Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework	HIV-AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Transvestite, Intersex, Queer and other identities	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support		

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

EL SALVADOR