



infoSEGURA



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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE

- Preliminary Considerations

- Violence against women
 - Femicidal Violence
 - Missing persons as a result of an offense
 - Missing person report
 - Sexual violence
 - Economic violence
 - Violence against property
 - Intrafamily Violence
 - Child Abuse
 - Violence against LGBTI+ population

- Findings and recommendations



PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

1. 2020 was an atypical year given the COVID-19 pandemic, with restrictions on personal mobility.

2. Data utilized in this report correspond to registered complaints, offense typification may change during the process of investigation.

3. The rise in complaints does not necessarily mean a rise in victimization. The rise may be the outcome of greater institutional trust or mechanisms that contribute to women reaching out to duty-bearer institutions.

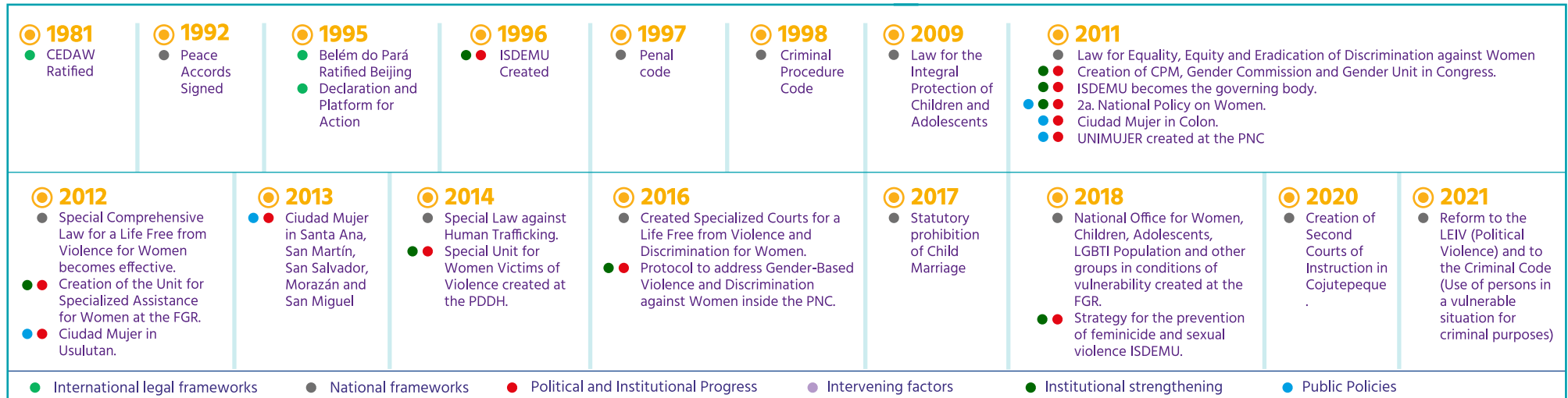
4. In 2019, the Prosecutor General of the Republic built capacity for classifying feminicides, by applying an enhanced protocol for cataloguing these incidents, this may affect comparability with previous years.

5. The sources in this analysis are the Prosecutor General of the Republic, National Civil Police, Culture of Peace Survey and demographic projections provided by the DIGESTYC (2021 revision).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women is "any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere." Source: Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women (LEIV).

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES Chronological evolution of progress on the regulatory framework

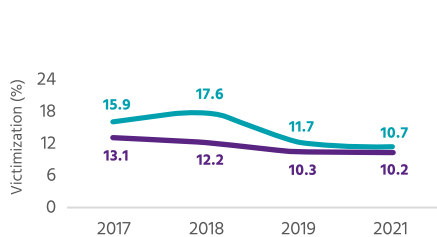


Source: Prepared by InfoSegura, based on international instruments and national law on violence against women, 2021.

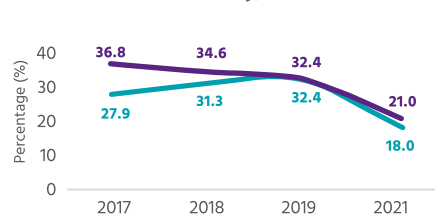
In 2021, there was a reduction in the gap between victimization rates for males and females. Additionally, there was an rise in the perception of security in areas of residence and public transportation.

— Male — Female

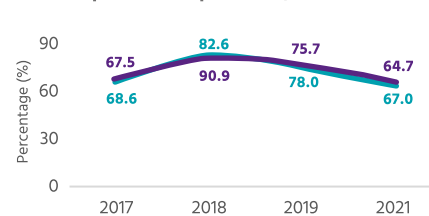
Victimization rates by crime, 2017-2021



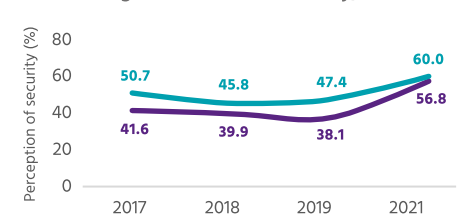
Perception of insecurity in the neighborhood or community, 2017-2021



Perception of insecurity riding public transportation, 2017-2021



Perception of safety walking alone by night in the neighborhood or community, 2017-2021



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura, based on the Culture of Peace Survey, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021.

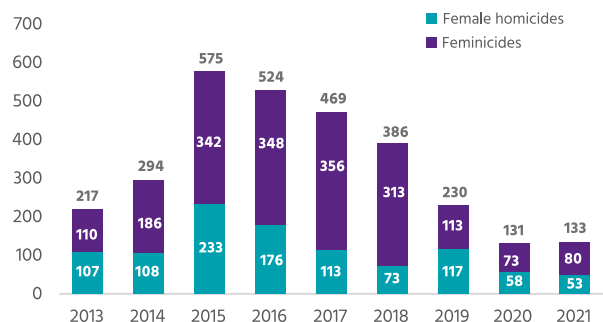
Femicidal violence

"It is the form of extreme gender-based violence against women, an outcome of the violation of their human rights in the public and private spheres, formed by the set of misogynous conducts that entails social or State impunity, where they culminate in femicide and in other forms of violent death of women." In particular, femicide is causing the death of women "as the result of hatred or contempt of the condition of being a woman."

Source: Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women (LEIV).

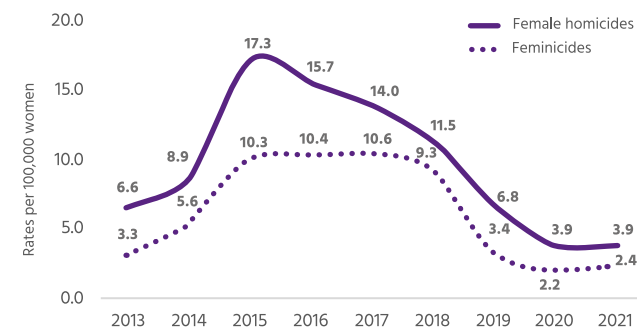
► In 2016, a downward trend starts in the number and rate of homicides of women. In 2021, there were 80 reports of femicide, 7 more than the previous year, equivalent to a 9.6% increase.

Number of female homicides and feminicides, 2013-2021



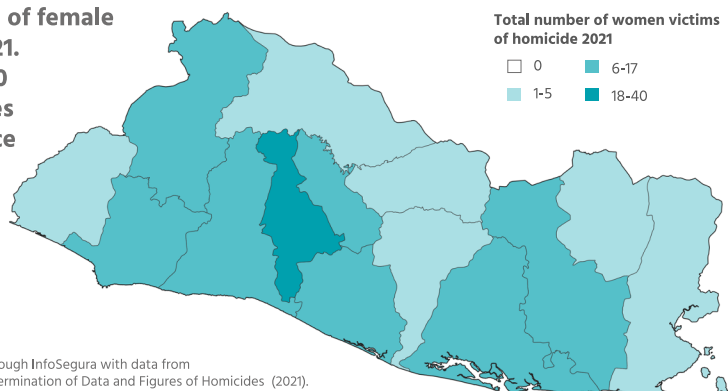
Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura with data from the Working Group on Violent Deaths (2013-2021) and DIGESTYC.

Rate of female homicides and homicides per 100 thou women, 2013-2021



► San Salvador, La Libertad, San Miguel and Sonsonate account for 60% of female homicides in 2021. Moreover, 3 in 10 female homicides in 2021 took place in San Salvador.

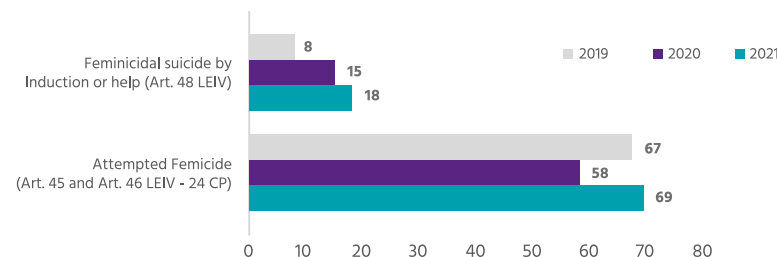
Female homicides and feminicides by department, in 2021



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura with data from the Working Group on the Determination of Data and Figures of Homicides (2021).

► In 2021, reports of attempted femicide increased by 19% compared to 2020; reports of induced or assisted femicidal suicide* increased 20%.

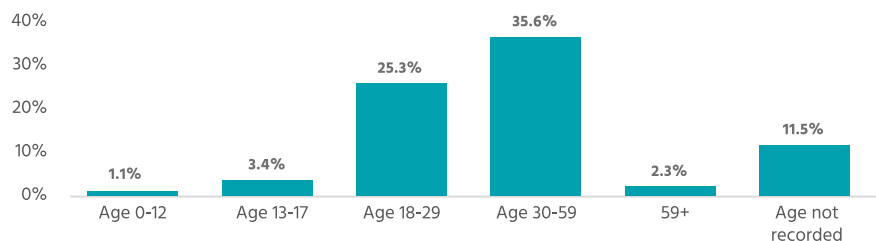
Number of reports of offenses covered in LEIV law associated with femicidal violence, 2019-2021



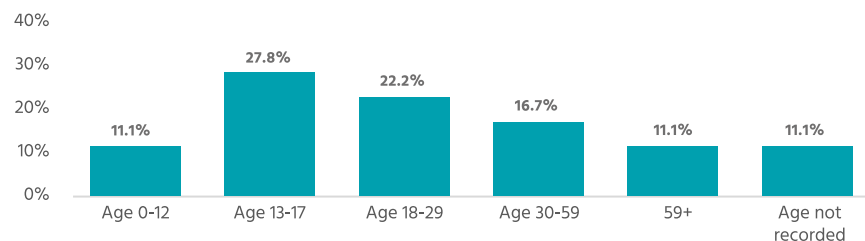
Note: *induced or assisted femicidal suicide: "Whoso induces a woman to commit suicide or assists her to carry it out" (LEIV, 2010). Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

► In 2021, approximately one third of victims of attempted femicide were between 30 and 59 years of age; 6 in 10 victims of induced or assisted femicidal suicide were women under the age of 30.

Percentage of reports of attempted femicide (Art. 45 y Art. 46 LEIV) by age group, 2021



Percentage of reports of Induced or Assisted Femicidal Suicide (LEIV Art. 48) by age groups, 2021



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

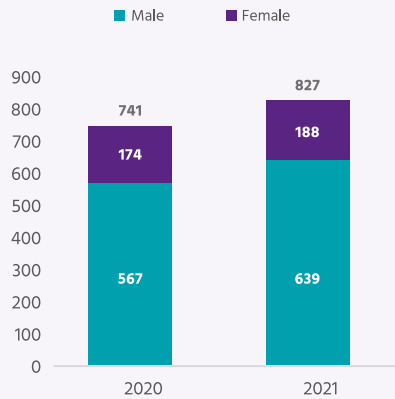
Missing persons as a result of an offense

Consists of "depriving another of his or her liberty and subsequent disappearance or concealment of the whereabouts or location of the victim."

Source: Penal code

- ▶ In 2021, one fourth of victims of an offense involving a missing person were women. Compared to 2020, reports of missing women increased 8%

Number of persons reported missing disaggregated by sex, 2020-2021



Source: Prepared for UNDP by InfoSegura as per request PNC-UAIP-188-2022.

In 2021



Per 100 thousand women

5.6 Missing women and girls

Missing person report

"Does not count as a formal complaint, but it is a direct contact that involves activating an action and response protocol in cases of missing persons."

Source: PNC.

- ▶ In 2021, approximately one third of persons reported missing were women. The number of women reported missing rose 26.2% as compared to 2020.

Number of persons reported missing disaggregated by sex, 2020-2021



Source: Prepared for UNDP by InfoSegura as per request PNC-UAIP-188-2022.

In 2021



Per 100 thousand women

19.7 Women and girls reported missing

Sexual violence

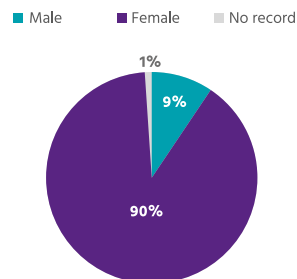
"This is any behavior that threatens or violates a woman's right to voluntarily choose sexual life, including not only sexual intercourse, but any form of contact or sexual access, genital or non-genital, regardless of the aggressor being or not in a marital relationship, a partner, social, job, emotional or family ties with the female victim."

Source: Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women (LEIV).

**This includes sexual offenses covered in the Criminal Code and the LEIV law.

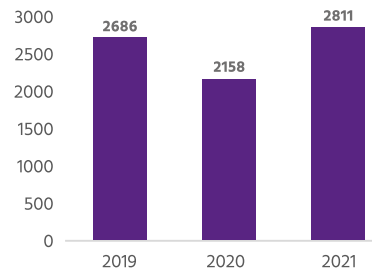
- ▶ In 2021, 9 in 10 victims of sexual crimes were women. Reports of sexual crimes involving females increased 30.3% compared to the previous year.

Percentage of victims of sexual crimes disaggregated by sex, 2021



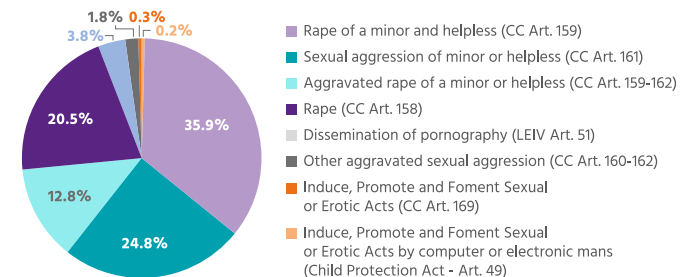
Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

Total reported sexual crimes involving females, 2019-2021



- ▶ 3 in 4 sexual crimes involved a minor or helpless person.* 8 in 10 reported sexual crimes in 2021 were rapes.

Percentage of reports of sexual crime involving women disaggregated by type of crime, 2021



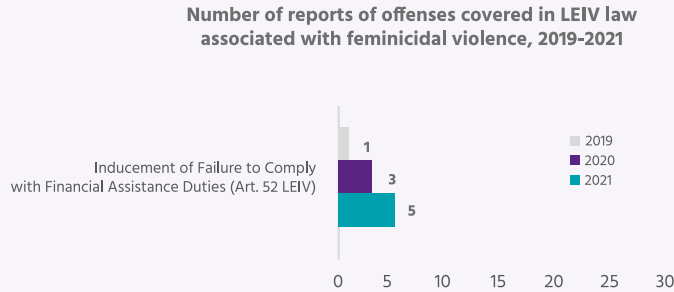
Note: **Minor under the age of fifteen or any other person with a mental condition, in a state of unconsciousness, or in any way unable to resist." (Cr. Code Art. 159)
Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

Economic violence

"Any action or omission by the perpetrator that affects the woman's economic survival, which manifests in actions that aim to limit, control or impede economic income."

Source: Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women (LEIV).

► In 2021, 5 complaints were reported for favoring non-compliance with financial assistance duties, 2 more compared to 2020



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

In 2021 of the 5 women victims of this crime:



3 Women between age 30 - 59

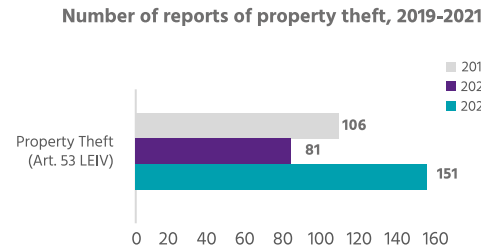
2 Age no recorded

Violence against property

"The actions, omissions or behaviors that affect the woman's freedom to make use of her property; including damages to shared property or owned by virtue of transformation, subtraction, destruction, distraction, damage, loss, limitation, retention of objects, personal documents, goods, values and property rights."

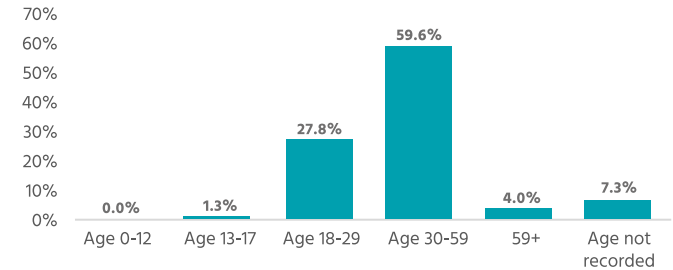
Source: Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women (LEIV).

► In 2021, reports of property theft increased by 86.4% as compared to 2020. 6 in 10 women victims of this offense were between 30 and 59 years of age.



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

Percentage of reports of property theft by age group, 2021



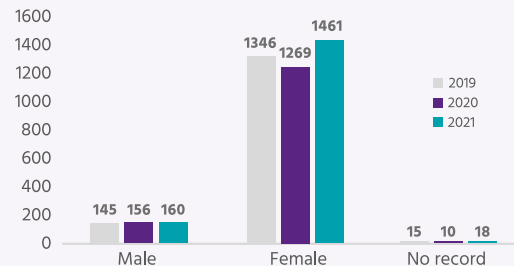
Intrafamily violence

"Intrafamily violence is any direct or indirect action or omission that causes harm, physical, sexual, psychological or psychological suffering or death to family members."

Source: Law against intrafamily violence.

► In 2021, 9 in 10 intrafamily violence were women and girls. There were 4 reports per day of domestic violence against women and girls. This is a 15.1% increase in reports of intrafamily violence, compared to 2020.

Number of reports of intrafamily violence disaggregated by sex, 2019-2021



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

In 2021

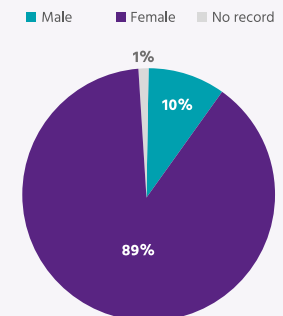


Per 100,000 women

43.3

Women and girls who are victims of intrafamily violence

Percentage of reports of intrafamily violence disaggregated by sex, 2021



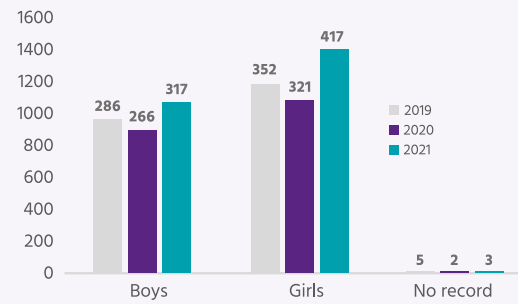
Child abuse

It consists of the "abuse of a minor with evident physical, moral or psychological harm".

Source: Criminal code, Art. 204

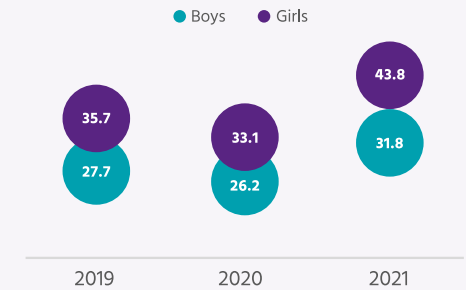
► Reports of child abuse increased 29.9% in girls as compared to 2020. In recent years, the rate of child abuse reports has been greater in girls and adolescents, as compared to their male peers.

Number of reports of child abuse disaggregated



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

Rate of child abuse reported by sex per 100,000 minors, 2019-2021



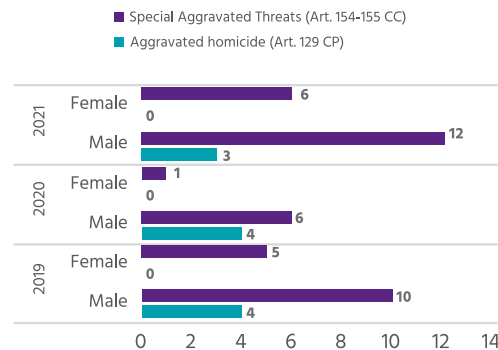
Violence against LGBTI+ population

" Aggression, discrimination and acts of violence experienced on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity."

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

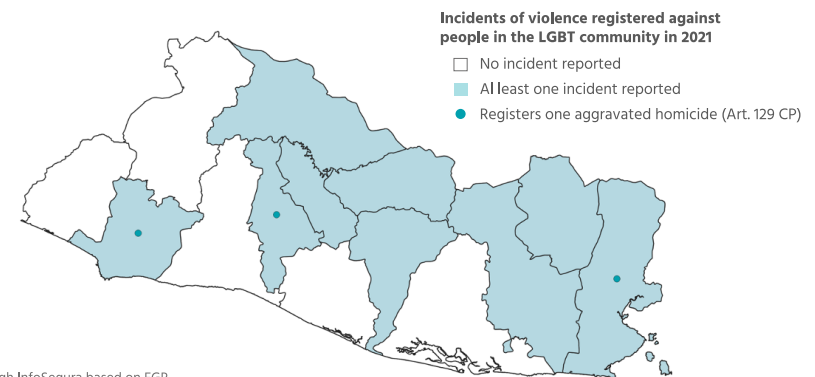
► Efforts are being made to raise visibility of violence against persons of the LGBTI+ community

Number of reports and of LGBTI+ victims by offense by sex, 2019-2021



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

Departments where records show acts of violence against persons who are part of the LGBTI+ community, 2021



FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In 2021, there was a spike in the number of feminicides. Likewise, there was a rise in reports of induced or assisted feminicidal suicide (LEIV Art. 48*, and of attempted feminicide (LEIV Art. 45 and CC Art. 24**). Follow-up and care strategies should focus on victims who have reported or used hotlines (126, 911, 198) and efforts should focus on those departments that account for the highest number of cases of feminicidal violence.

4. There has been an upturn in cases of domestic violence and child abuse, mainly against girls. Prevention, follow-up and care strategies should be implemented for victims who have reported these incidents or used the hotline systems.

2. At the end of 2021, the number of disappearance complaints and missing persons reported increased, in the case of the latter, there was a slightly higher increase among women. The current warning systems need to be reinforced to prevent these incidents and provide timely assistance at the first signs that persons have disappeared.

5. The first steps have been taken in raising awareness of acts of violence against the LGBTI+ population, but work needs to be done building up information gathering to inform the design of measures that contribute to preventing violence against this collective.

3. In 2021, a relevant spike in the number of reported cases of sexual crime was reported, whose primary victims were under-age. It is necessary to build up the institutions that contribute to prevention and assistance in this type of incident.

6. Given that reporting channels were affected during the 2020 quarantine period, institutions need to strengthen capacity to innovate and provide the population with access to effective services in future emergencies.