



Central America

# El Salvador, San Salvador



National El Salvador Day: **September 15**

Relation Established with US : **1863**

Etymology: name is an abbreviation of the original Spanish conquistador designation for the area "Provincia de Nuestro Senor Jesus Cristo, el Salvador del Mundo" (Province of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World), which became simply "El Salvador" (The Savior)

El Salvador embassy in the United States: 1400  
16th Street NW, Washington, DC, 20036  
(tel: 202-595-7500).

U.S. Embassy in San Salvador: Final Boulevard  
Santa Elena Antiguo Cuscatlán, La Libertad

Telephone: 2501-2999

Population: 6.314 million - Although it is the smallest country in land area in Central America, El Salvador has a population that is 18 times larger than Belize; at least 20% of the population lives abroad

## The 5 pillars to life desired

- Pillar I: Addressing economic insecurity and inequality
- Pillar II: Combating corruption, strengthening democratic governance, and advancing the rule of law
- Pillar III: Promoting respect for human rights, labor rights, and a free press
- Pillar IV: Countering and preventing violence, extortion, and other crimes perpetrated by criminal gangs, trafficking networks, and other organized criminal organizations
- Pillar V: Combating sexual, gender-based, and domestic violence.

## Root Causes & CMMS

- The Root Causes Strategy focuses on a **coordinated, place-based approach to improve the underlying causes that push Central Americans, including many Salvadorans, to migrate.**
- This strategy lays out a framework to use the policy, resources, and diplomacy of the United States, and to leverage the expertise and resources of a broad group of public and private stakeholders, to **build hope for**



**citizens in El Salvador that the life they desire can be found at home.**

- **The Collaborative Migration Management Strategy (CMMS)** works together with the Root Causes Strategy and is the first U.S. whole-of-government effort focused on reducing irregular migration to the U.S. border by promoting safe, orderly, and humane migration;
  - improving access to protection for those fleeing persecution and torture; and
  - strengthening migration cooperation and responsibility sharing throughout North and Central America.
- The CMMS aims to enhance international protection and protection within El Salvador, promote temporary labor programs, strengthen lawful pathways for those who choose to migrate or are forcibly displaced from their homes in North and Central America, foster humane border management practices, and reduce irregular migration.

The CMMS includes eight distinct lines of action to strengthen collaborative migration management across North and Central America, including El Salvador:

- Stabilize populations with acute needs;
- Expand access to international protection;
- Expand access to protection in countries of origin;
- Expand third country labor migration programs with worker protections;

- Assist and reintegrate returned persons;
- Foster secure and humane management of borders;
- Strengthen regional public messaging on migration; and
- Expand access to lawful pathways for protection and opportunity in the United States.

### **Environment - current issues:**

**Deforestation; Soil Erosion; Water Pollution; Contamination Of Soils From Disposal Of Toxic Wastes.**

### **Natural hazards**

known as the Land of Volcanoes; frequent and sometimes destructive earthquakes and volcanic activity; extremely susceptible to hurricanes

## **Economic Relations with US**

\*Parties to the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR)

(which aims to facilitate trade and investment and enhance regional integration by eliminating tariffs, opening markets, reducing barriers to services, and promoting transparency).

- More than 200 U.S. companies have established either a permanent commercial presence in El Salvador or work through representative offices in the country.
- U.S. exports to El Salvador consist primarily of fuel products, aircraft, equipment, cereals (yellow corn, rice, and wheat), soybeans, and cotton.



- U.S. imports from El Salvador include apparel (77 percent) and agricultural products (coffee, tea, and sugars).
- U.S. exports to El Salvador consist primarily of fuel products, equipment and machinery, cereals (yellow and white corn), plastics, and cotton. U.S. imports from El Salvador include apparel (71 percent) and agricultural products (coffee, tea, and sugars)
- The United States has a trade surplus with El Salvador, with exports to El Salvador in 2018 exceeding imports by \$907 million.

All information and facts are stated and received from [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

USAID's Assistance Program [El Salvador | U.S. Agency for International Development \(usaid.gov\)](#)

El Salvador Investment Compact Education and Training [El Salvador Investment Compact | Millennium Challenge Corporation \(mcc.gov\)](#)

(wow, Over five years, the project trained over 4,500 teachers, school directors, and education specialists; constructed 32 schools; and launched El Salvador's first two Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).)

Lessons Learned by US & El Salvador

[Lessons Learned | Millennium Challenge Corporation \(mcc.gov\)](#)

Executive Summary:

Significant human rights issues included credible reports of: unlawful killings of

suspected gang members and others by security forces;

forced disappearances by military personnel;

torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by security forces;

harsh and life-threatening prison conditions;

arbitrary arrest and detention; serious problems with the independence of the judiciary;

serious restrictions on free expression and media, including violence or threats of violence against journalists and censorship; substantial

interference with the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association; serious

acts of government corruption; lack of consistent investigation and accountability for

gender-based violence; significant barriers to accessing reproductive health; and crimes

involving violence by security forces against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex individuals.

Impunity persisted in the security forces, executive branch, and justice system. In some cases authorities investigated and prosecuted persons accused of committing crimes and human rights abuses. Impunity for official corruption remained endemic.

Organized criminal elements, including local and transnational gangs and narcotics traffickers, were significant perpetrators of violent crimes. They committed killings and acts of extortion, kidnapping, human trafficking, intimidation, and other threats and violence. They directed these acts against police, judicial authorities, the business community, journalists, women, and members of vulnerable populations.

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Prison and detention center conditions remained harsh and life threatening due to gross overcrowding, unhygienic conditions, and gang activity. Held more than 36,500 inmates.

[EL SALVADOR 2021 HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT - U.S. Embassy in El Salvador \(usembassy.gov\)](#)

[El Salvador - The World Factbook \(cia.gov\)](#)

