

Appendix A

Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations (mm)

	<u>Jan-Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Metapan	.	50	180	300	250	240	310	170	20	10	1,530
Santa Ana	.	70	210	330	330	320	370	190	30	.	1,850
Izalco	.	60	250	320	350	350	440	350	60	10	2,190
Sonsonate	.	50	190	340	300	300	300	360	30	.	1,870
Acajutla	.	50	170	300	280	260	320	270	40	.	1,690
Ateos	.	60	160	280	290	270	300	150	30	.	1,540
San Andres	.	60	200	290	340	270	390	160	40	.	1,750
Santa Tecla	.	50	160	330	330	310	320	240	40	.	1,780
San Salvador	.	50	190	320	320	300	340	230	40	.	1,790
Ilopango	.	50	180	290	370	300	370	260	30	.	1,850
Cojutepeque	.	40	200	380	390	350	370	260	50	.	2,040
Chorrea del											
Guayabo	.	80	260	360	380	320	350	240	50	.	2,040
San Vicente	.	40	210	360	360	340	390	280	50	.	2,030
Zacatecoluca	.	40	250	400	350	340	470	360	60	10	2,280
Santa Cruz											
Porrillo	.	30	180	300	280	260	350	280	50	.	1,730
Usulután	.	20	90	360	300	280	400	350	60	.	1,860
San Miguel	.	20	200	300	250	250	370	290	40	.	1,720
Olomega	.	20	210	300	220	230	410	320	40	.	1,750
Cutuco	.	30	250	360	190	240	450	330	50	.	1,900

A period (.) indicates less than 10 mm.

Source: Draft Environmental Profile of El Salvador, 1982.

Appendix B

General and Displaced Population of El Salvador Percent of Total and Displaced Population by Department

<u>Department</u>	<u>Population (1980)</u>	<u>% of Total Population</u>	<u>Displaced Population</u>		<u>Displaced as a % of Total Displaced Population</u>
			<u>1981</u>	<u>1984</u>	
Ahuachapan	224,900	5.0	1,300	866	0.2
Santa Ana	405,100	9.0	200	1,741	0.5
Sonsonate	305,200	7.0	100	4,934	1.4
Chalatenango	204,500	5.0	38,300	28,060	8.2
La Libertad	371,390	8.0	1,700	22,119	6.5
San Salvador	1,050,300	23.0	24,200	67,340	19.7
Cuscatlan	182,300	4.0	15,200	19,874	5.8
La Paz	227,500	5.0	600	10,934	3.2
Cabanas	154,300	3.0	19,600	22,442	6.6
San Vicente	186,000	4.0	10,000	45,295	13.2
Usulután	358,600	8.0	14,900	34,072	9.9
San Miguel	406,700	9.0	4,500	33,144	9.7
Morazan	186,625	4.0	29,800	48,367	14.1
La Union	281,100	6.0	3,900	3,341	1.0
Total	4,544,515	100.0	164,300	342,529*	100.0

* Includes 81,341 unregistered displaced (ICRC data).

Sources: Estudios de Poblacion, Ministerio de Planificacion,
December 1979.

Gersony, Displaced Persons Assessment, Supplementary Volume I,
1982.

CONADES: Cuadro Resumen de la Poblacion Desplazada, May 31,
1984.

Appendix C

Displaced Population in Settlements or Camps, May 1984

<u>Department</u>	<u>Number of Settlements</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Percent of Displaced in Settlements</u>
Sonsonate	2	317	6.4%
La Libertad	3	2,021	9.1%
San Salvador	6	1,669	2.5%
Chalatenango	3	487	1.7%
Cuscatlan	2	335	1.7%
San Vicente	3	5,128	11.3%
Usulután	6	2,048	6.0%
San Miguel	3	685	2.1%
Morazan	<u>8</u>	<u>8,362</u>	<u>17.3%</u>
Total	36	21,052	6.1%

Three criteria are used by CONADES to define a Displaced Camp or Settlement:

- 1) A minimum of 18 families can qualify.
- 2) Of the settlement population, 95% must be displaced persons.
- 3) Housing must be provisional either in time or materials.

Source: CONADES

Appendix D

Executive Summary

(From "Displaced Persons in El Salvador, An Assessment,"
March 15, 1984. AID/LAC)

1. The overall situation regarding displaced persons has changed in several major regards since 1982. First, the number of displaced persons has increased substantially as has the number of displaced persons as a percentage of the total populations of departmental towns. Second, the ability of displaced persons to obtain jobs and other support in several departmental capitals and rural towns is decreasing.
2. Despite extensive efforts on the part of the GOES, AID and many relief agencies, displaced persons continue to have serious problems. There are indications that in certain pockets the health and nutritional status of refugees may be critical. It is noted, however, that relative to marginal, non-displaced populations, the nutritional status of DPs appears to be better. The difference is probably due to WFP food assistance which has been available to registered DPs throughout El Salvador since 1980.
3. Both preventive and curative health measures have been undertaken which have improved the well being of displaced persons. There are currently no epidemic health problems, as some observers have suggested, nor are any anticipated.

The health component of the Jobs and Health Program, through its vaccination program and oral rehydration promotion, is believed to have helped the DPs, although to what extent is unknown.

However, diarrhea remains a serious problem for children. More effort must be made to clean up the "hygiene loop" in DP camps and concentrations.

4. The nutritional status of many displaced persons is extremely serious. In camps, supplemental feeding programs will be required. These feeding programs should be established in such a way that they become the focal point for delivering a wide range of services to women and children. These programs should provide a "safety net" for women and children so that if the normal ration is delayed, their nutritional needs can be met until normal supplies are restored.

5. The "food basket" available through general feeding programs to displaced persons is designed to provide less than the daily minimum caloric need. The ration was never intended to fulfill all the nutritional needs of displaced persons. The upcoming AID survey of nutritional status in camps and the INCAP survey of the general DP population will provide information which should be used to reassess food needs and adjust food delivery programs as necessary.
6. The Jobs Program, while not meeting some of its original intended objectives, is viewed on the whole as a valuable service to displaced persons. On the average, it has provided steady employment to approximately 10,000 displaced persons per month. It is recommended that the program service area be expanded to include all displaced persons in need, except those residing in the city of San Salvador, and that the budget be increased to enable more people to participate. Increased emphasis should be given to employment opportunities for women and DPs not living in camps or large concentrations. It is recommended that a small capital improvements fund be established to facilitate projects in the DP settlements. No adjustments in the wage scale or the current labor-materials formulas for determining projects is suggested.
7. Tighter controls on existing programs should be initiated. Significant delays in delivering food supplies have been noted which could have been prevented with better monitoring. Adjustments in the Jobs and Health Program to meet identified needs cannot be accomplished unless better information gathering and assessment measures are employed.
8. The registration process, whereby displaced persons become eligible for assistance from the GOES, needs to be reconceptualized. It is estimated that half of those displaced by the fighting hesitate to register with the GOES for assistance because they fear that registration will somehow draw unwanted attention to them.
9. In order to meet the increased needs, more sophisticated program management is required. An independent monitoring and coordination unit is recommended that can assess developments in the displaced population and can target USAID, GOES and voluntary agency resources to problem areas.
10. A data collection and analysis system should be installed which can provide advanced warning of relief problems needing attention. The key concept to be applied is information for program action. Plenty of information is now being collected. Not enough is being analyzed for the purpose of adjusting relief programs.

11. Coordination problems among Salvadoran relief organizations are reducing effective response. Coordination objectives and alternative means to improve overall coordination in specific sectors are suggested.
12. The Ministry of Public Health and Human Services (MSPAS) is viewed as the critical agency for delivering health and nutritional services to displaced persons. The strengthening of this ministry through the provision of technical assistance and financial support is recommended as a critical component of improving the overall delivery of services to displaced persons.
13. The need to reduce the number of DPs currently receiving services should be a priority for the GOES. Establishment of an office within CONADES to coordinate efforts to help DPs reestablish normal lives by means of relocation, return to place of origin, or transition into the community where they now reside is recommended. Suggestions for helping CONADES develop a relocation plan and the criteria under which the U.S. Government should support relocation and resettlement activities are included.
14. Adoption of basic minimum standards for the supply of goods and services is recommended. These standards should serve as the basis for monitoring the overall program.
15. An expansion of voluntary agency services to the DPs is needed. This need can be met by improving the capabilities of some local voluntary agencies, assigning responsibility to voluntary agencies for certain services to the DPs, and by seeking to involve qualified international agencies in the assistance program. Voluntary agencies should be assigned specific tasks but should not be asked to assume overall control of the assistance program.
16. The technical capability of the AID Program Unit should be upgraded as should the capability of many PVOs now providing relief to displaced persons. Resources for training and improving specific technical skills are included in the report.
17. Protection remains a critical issue, particularly for non-registered displaced persons. Whether the threat is real or perceived, there is evidence that displaced persons feel sufficiently intimidated by "the situation" that they hesitate to play leadership roles in the relief effort. Development of indigenous leadership is a principal component of successful relief operations throughout the world. For similar reasons, some private voluntary organizations hesitate to become involved in relief efforts.

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