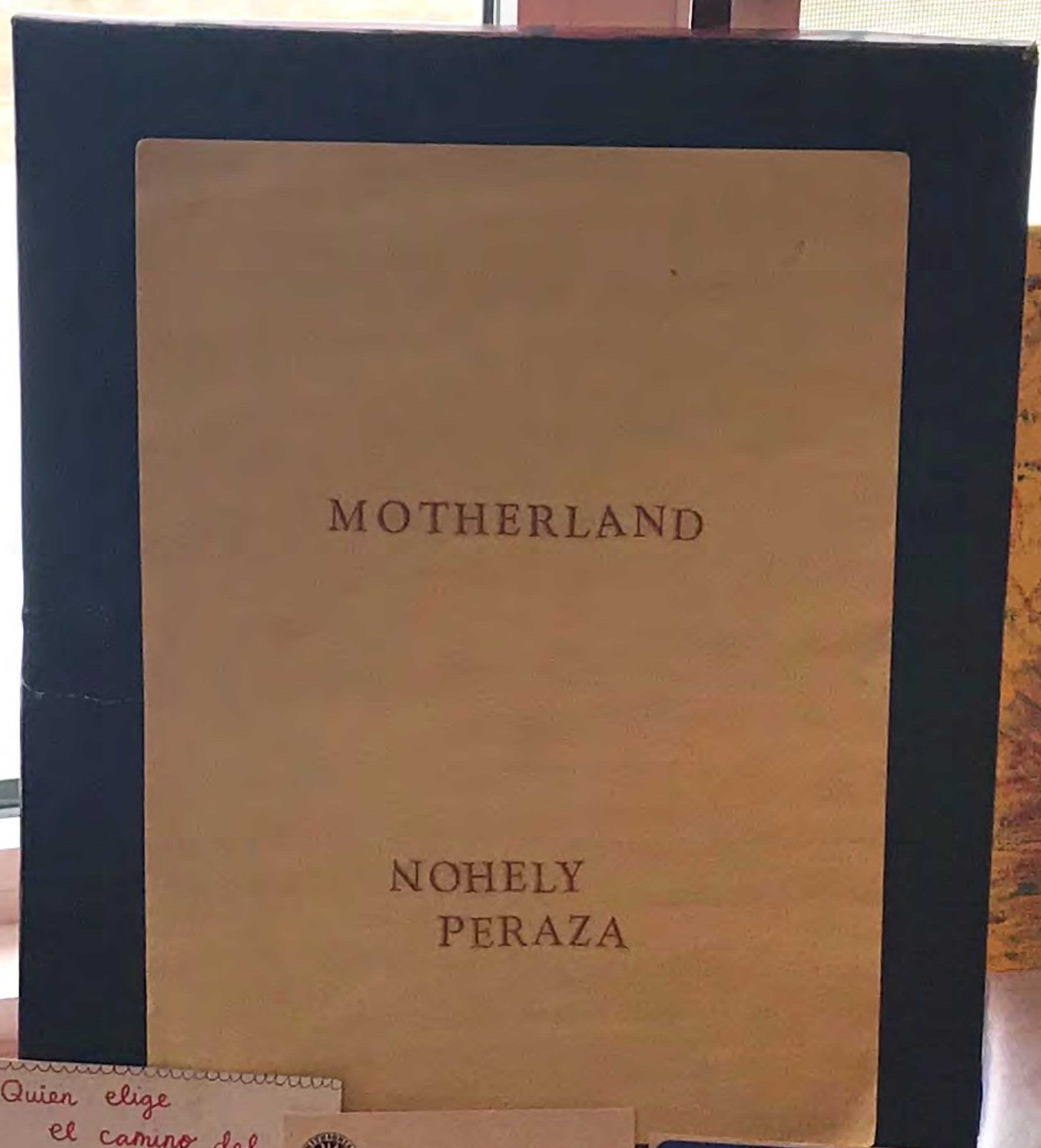


NY Mother Best
Mountain
magical place
High
on the rise.
Dylan
INTENSELY
BEAUTIFUL
Gold Star
GUIDE
Redefining how
means something to us.
I feel loved
Courage
INSPIRATION
SUPPORT
Power Things
ONLINE #
VOL

Form with handwritten notes and a grid. Includes the text "GOLDEN AGE: 24" and "Part 1: Relationship".

SHOW ME
WHAT DEMOCRACY
LOOKS LIKE
by Nohely Peraza

Handwritten notes and a small drawing of a person. Includes the text "I don't want you to rely on medication" and "I just pray to God and he will always be there to guide you."



Quien elige
el camino del
CORAZÓN
no se equivoca
nunca.
- Popol Vuh

Hello
my name is
PERAZA



EASTSIDE COLLEGE
SEVENTEENTH
COMMENCEMENT
CEREMONY
MAY 20, 2016 | 10:00 AM



Handwritten notes and a resume. Includes the text "this looks nice... look at you are, el much" and "I taught me to survive".

Handwritten notes on a small piece of paper. Includes the text "Ya no quiero que me regalen flores para mi cumpleaños" and "No quiero que me regalen flores para mi cumpleaños".




Hello
my name is
PERAZA

EASTSIDE | 1996
COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL | 2016
CELEBRATING 20 YEARS

SEVENTEENTH
COMMENCEMENT
CEREMONY

MAY 26, 2016 | CANN QUAD

day. The day that I was told
given a piece of paper that
it students, teachers, and
day, there were feelings of
e in the air. There were
Grandparents wore their
their cameras tightly, not
left of the stage, and the
Members from all over the
of the Eastside College



"Our backs tell stories
no books have the spine to carry"
— **Rupi Kaur**

NOHELY
PERAZA

Quien elige
el camino del
CORAZÓN
no se equivoca
nunca

- Popol Vi



Textiles of Central and South America

Ancient traditions and Christian symbolism are combined in the woven and decorative textiles of the native peoples of Mexico and Central America. Until today, many of the cloth worn everyday using "backstrap looms." Brilliant colors and elaborate brocade patterns appear on dress for celebration and ceremony. Embroidery on finished cloth was perfected with the adoption of Spanish techniques. In South America, weaving from "backstrap looms" appeared over 3,500 years ago. The Andean alpaca provided especially fine wool for weaving. Today, ancient techniques are often combined with modern methods to produce textiles to be sold. The collections of the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian and the National Museum of Natural History contain numerous examples of textiles from these regions. All income from our sales supports the charitable educational purposes and activities of the Smithsonian Institution.

Hello
my name is

PERAZA



Nohely
Peraza
Peraza

MOTHERLAND

NOHELY
PERAZA

someday we will
look back and say,
look, there, *that*,
that was strength,
that was survival.

//Alison Malee

“So, here you are
too foreign for home
too foreign for here.
Never enough for both.”
— **Ijeoma Umebinyuo, Questions for Ada**

“stay strong through your pain
grow flowers from it
you have helped me
grow flowers out of mine so
bloom beautifully
dangerously
loudly
bloom softly
however you need
just bloom”
— **Rupi Kaur, milk and honey**

“Life will hit you hard in the face, wait for you to get back up just so it can kick you in the stomach. But getting the wind knocked out of you is the only way to remind your lungs how much they like the taste of air.”
— **Sarah Kay**

“You are a woman. Skin and bones; veins and nerves, hair and sweat. You are not made of metaphors. Not apologies, not excuses.”

be so full that even if
they take & take
& take & take

you can still be
overflowing

//**Alison Malee**

“I look at you and see all the ways a soul can bruise, and I wish I could sink my hands into your flesh and light lanterns along your spine so you know there's nothing but light when I see you.”
— **Shinji Moon**

- “1. You must let the pain visit.
2. You must allow it teach you
3. You must not allow it overstay.

(Three routes to healing)”
— **Ijeoma Umebinyuo, Questions for Ada**

I must fight with all my strength so that the little positive things that my health allows me to do might be pointed toward helping the revolution. The only real reason for living.



My mother and I had waited most of my life for this day. The day that I was told so many times I would not get to. The day that I would be given a piece of paper that would fulfill a milestone in my family's legacy. The day that students, teachers, and family members had worked so incredibly hard for. On this day, there were feelings of nervousness, excitement, and pride mixing and palpable in the air. There were balloons of all colors are grasped tightly by young cousins. Grandparents wore their most elegant dresses and fanciest suits. Parents clutched their cameras tightly, not wanting to miss a single second. Family always sits to the left of the stage, and the donors who sponsored the students' education on the right. Members from all over the community come to fill up the seats of the graduation of the Eastside College Preparatory School Class of 2016.



EASTSIDE

COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

- 100% of students are admitted to four-year colleges and universities
- 99% are first-generation college bound
- 80% of graduates have completed/are on track to complete bachelor's degree (the national average for first-gen college students is 11%)

From www.eastside.org



I attended Eastside College Preparatory School from 2009 to 2016. I began as one of 25 students in the 6th grade class. In 2012, when I was starting high school, 53 students were added to make a freshman class of 78 students. When I graduated, I was one of 54 graduates. We were all the first in our families to go to college.

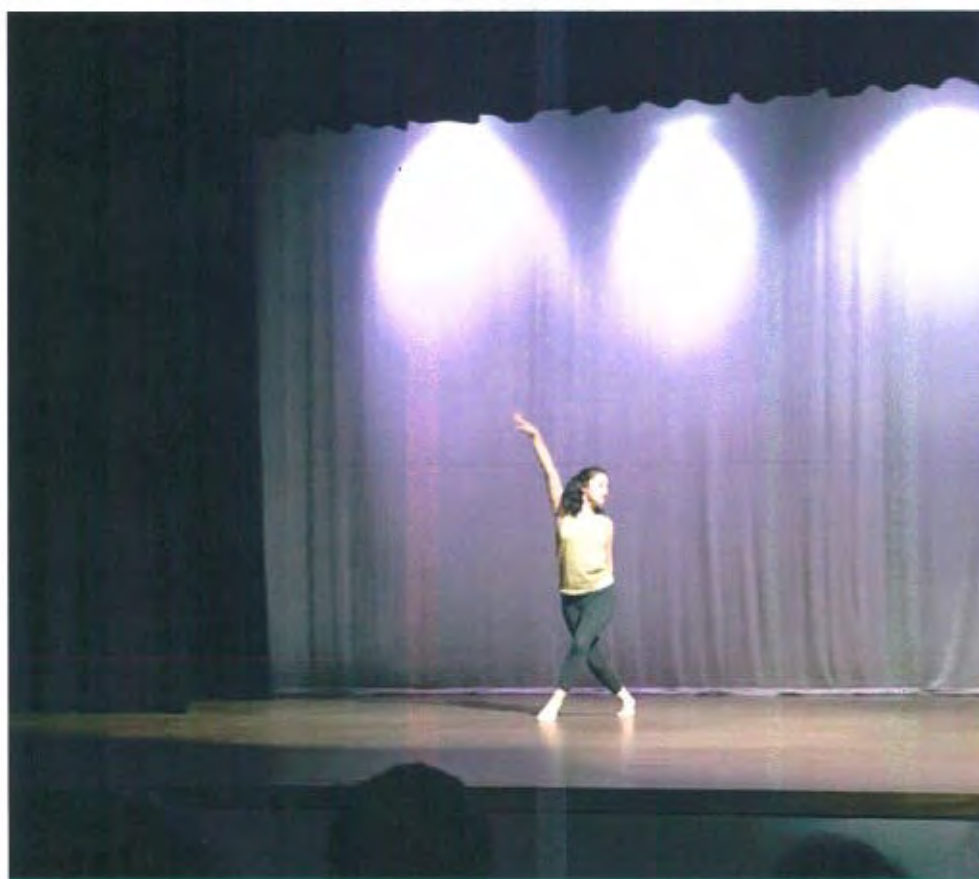


Eastside is located in East Palo Alto, California.

The city of E.P.A. was once known as the murder capital of the U.S. Before Eastside was founded by our principal Chris Bischof in 1996, there was no other high school in the area that supported students in the community. Students had to commute to San Francisco, about a 45 minute drive, to receive a sub-par education. Only 10% of East Palo Alto youth enrolled in four-year colleges. Crime rates and rates of teenage pregnancy were high. Growing up, I didn't meet anyone in my community who was going to college until I saw the Eastside graduating class of 2009 heading off to college as I was starting 6th grade.



Seven years at this school means that this place facilitated my growth. I went through puberty here. I laughed the loudest with my friends here. I cried the hardest on the shoulders of my best friends, teachers, and mentors. I had the role of news anchor in our 6th grade Project Give performance, where we taught the community about climate change. In my senior year, I wrote a 25-page research paper on the Free Primary Education Program in Kenya and gave a 45 minute presentation on it. I fueled my passions for reading and writing here. Without Eastside, I would have never learned about Williams.



My literal second home, I decided to move into the dormitories in my sophomore year. One third of the students at Eastside board. At home, I didn't have my own desk or space to work. I also stayed at school late because the computer lab closed at 10pm each night and sometimes tutors would be available for us. Despite the fact that I lived about 10 minutes away from campus, it was easier for me to stay in this environment. Unlike most boarding schools, we were able to go home on the weekends. During the week, lights out was at 10pm, our phones were collected before going to bed and before we left for the school day. In my senior year, I served as a Residential Assistant.



In addition to making great friends, I got incredibly close to my teachers. Students called teachers by their first name, so instantly, there was a sense of trust and support established. They held me to high standards, gave me advice on academics and life, and continue to be support systems and friends in addition to role models.



I am also incredibly grateful for my sponsors. All Eastside students are able to attend Eastside, a private school, through generous donations from sponsors in the area. Families therefore don't worry about paying for tuition, but rather an accessible family contribution. My sponsors, Jeff Chambers and Andi Okamura, sponsored my education from 6th grade through 12th grade, and even my boarding expenses.





I became the second Eastside student to head off to Williams College, the best liberal arts college in the nation. As graduation approached, I can't explain how excited and thankful I felt. Eastside built the foundation for skills and relationships I will continue to foster and carry with me for the rest of my life.



I felt incredibly humbled when my principal asked me to represent my senior class in our graduation ceremony by giving the senior reflections speech. This was an incredible honor for me because all seven years at Eastside, I never missed a single graduation ceremony and each year, I watched the seniors chosen give speeches and hoped that one day I could do the same for my own graduation.

My high school graduation ceremony was so much more than just a ceremony.

This day was for my mother, who works two jobs as a single mother to maintain her two children. An immigrant from El Salvador, she never had the opportunity to attend school. It was not until she came to the U.S. that she was able to take a community college class for a few months to learn the rudiments of the English language, which she eventually had to quit because she needed to make time to work.

This was for my younger brother, who is in his senior year of high school and who I have faith will follow in my footsteps as the second in our family to attend college.

For my dad, who despite not being my biological father, supported and encouraged me along the way. He did not receive anything past a middle school education in El Salvador.

For the woman who told me I wouldn't make it past sixteen without getting pregnant.

For the ones who kept telling my mother I'd be another college dropout and I'd end up working at our McDonald's.

For my grandparents in El Salvador, who abandoned my mother.

For my great-grandparents who abused and mistreated her.

For the rest of her family members who didn't think I would amount to much and always told me to get my head out of my books.

For the people who questioned how I managed to get into such a good college and thought it was due to affirmative action, I was and still am determined to prove them wrong as well.

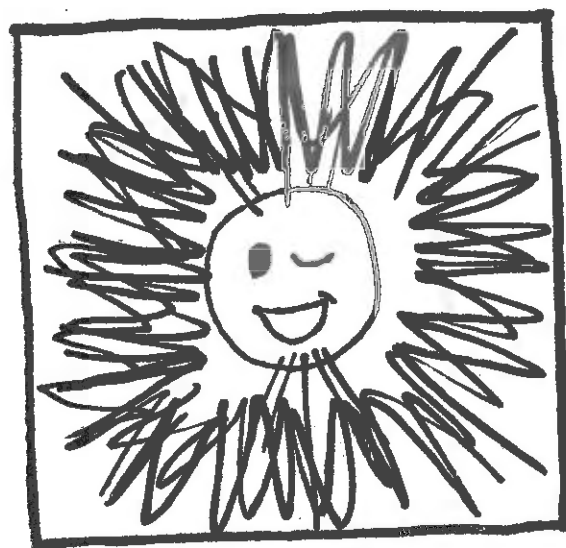
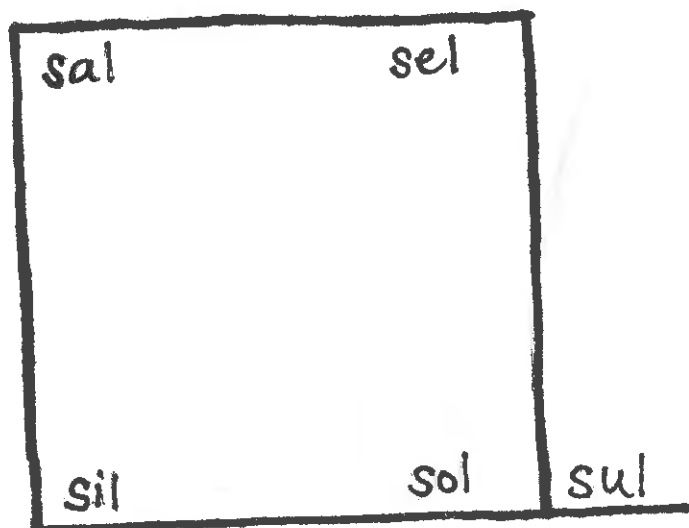
Above all, I am grateful to God for allowing me the opportunity to attend Eastside College Preparatory School and now Williams College.



EASTSIDE | 1996
COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL | 2016
CELEBRATING 20 YEARS

SEVENTEENTH
COMMENCEMENT
CEREMONY

MAY 26, 2016 | CANN QUAD



sol



el al
il ol ul



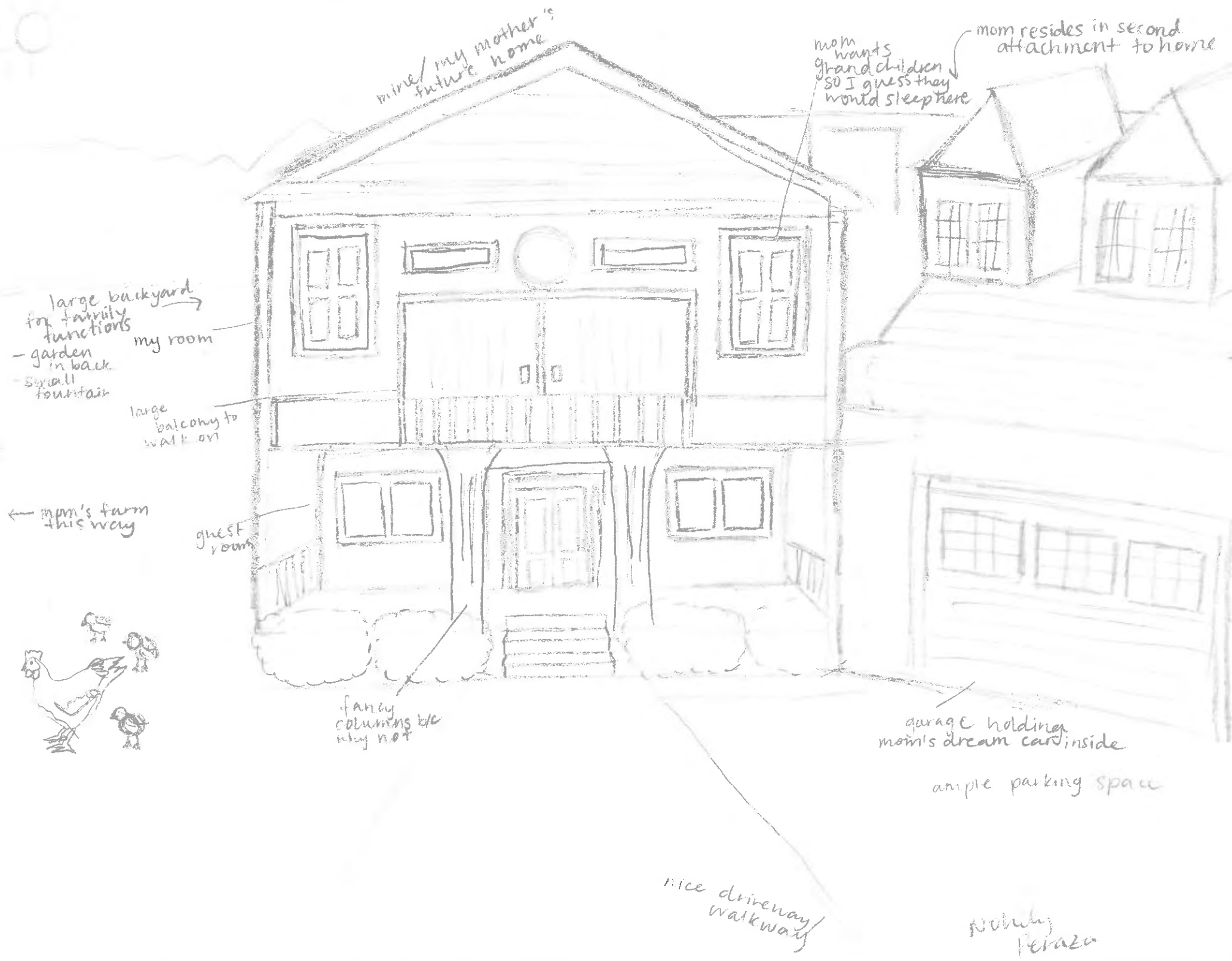
1.... sal
2.... sal to
3.... al to
4.... pal ma
5.... al ta
6.... bal de
7.... último

8.. ca ra col
9..... pe ral
10..... ro sal
11..... fa rol
12..... a zul
13.... pas tel
14.. pe re jil



el sa, El si ta,
E lisa, E lena,
E lo ísa

- ① El gallo sal tó del tejado al peral.
- ② Elsa dejó el bal de al lado del no gal.
- ③ Ca ra col, caracol, saca tu bo qui ta al sol.



mine / my mother's
future home

mom
wants
grand children
so I guess they
would sleep here

mom resides in second
attachment to home

large backyard
for family
functions
- garden
in back
- small
fountain

my room

large
balcony to
walk on

← mom's farm
this way

guest
room

fancy
columns b/c
why not

garage holding
mom's dream car inside

ample parking space

nice driveway/
walkway

Nahay
Peraza

El Salvador

[OVERVIEW](#)
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[HOTELS](#)
[TIPS & ARTICLES](#)

History

El Salvador was inhabited by Paleo-Indian peoples as early as 10,000 years ago, and their intriguing paintings (the earliest of which date from 8000 BC) can still be seen and marveled at in caves outside the towns of Corinto and Cacaopera, both in [Morazán](#).

The Olmecs were the first advanced Mesoamerican civilization, and are believed to have lived in present-day El Salvador as early as 2000 BC. The 'Olmec Boulder,' a sculpture of a giant head found near Casa Blanca in [Western El Salvador](#), is very similar to those found in Olmec centers in [Tabasco, Mexico](#), and suggests their early presence and influence here.

In fact, El Salvador was an important trading center, and its archaeological remains show evidence of a number of influences, including [Teotihuacán](#) and Pipil Mayan in the west, and Lenca, Chorti and Pok'omama in the east. The step pyramid ruins at Tazumal, [San Andrés](#) and Casa Blanca (and the surrounding area, much of it unexcavated) have evidence of more than 3000 years of nearly-constant pre-Hispanic occupation, and they exhibit more than a dozen distinct building phases. Though not nearly as grand as ruins in other countries, they have good museums and are worth a short visit.

When the Spanish arrived in the 16th century, the country was dominated by the Pipils, descendants of Náhuatl-speaking Toltecs and Aztecs - both Mexican tribes. It is thought that the Pipil came to central El Salvador in the 11th century, just after the Maya dynasty collapsed. They called the land Cuscatlán, which means Land of Jewels, and built their capital - now known as Antiguo Cuscatlán - outside [San Salvador](#). Their culture was similar to that of the Aztec, with heavy Maya influences, a maize-based agricultural economy that supported several cities, and a complex culture that pursued hieroglyphic writing, astronomy and mathematics. They spoke Nahuatl, a dialect related to Náhuatl. Tazumal, [San Andrés](#) and Joya de Cerén all show signs of a Pipil presence.

Contents

[Spanish rule & independence](#)

[Into the 20th century](#)

[Civil war](#)

[Nearing the end of the war](#)

[Current affairs](#)

Spanish rule & independence

The Spanish conquistador Pedro de Alvarado arrived in the region in 1524. He founded the colony's first capital near present-day [Suchitoto](#) before it was moved to its present location a few years later. After a year-long struggle against the Pipil, the Spaniards prevailed and laid claim to the land, sowing plantations of cotton, balsam and indigo. Throughout the 1700s agriculture soared, with indigo leading as the number-one export. A small group of the landowning elite - known as 'the fourteen families,' though in truth there were more - controlled virtually all of the colony's wealth and agriculture, and used enslaved indigenous people and Africans to work the land.

In 1811, Father José Matías Delgado organized a revolt against [Spain](#), but it was quickly quelled. The seed had been planted, however, and 10 years later, on September 15, 1821, El Salvador and the rest of the Central American colonies won independence from [Spain](#). They initially joined [Mexico](#), but in 1823 withdrew to form the Federal Republic of [Central America](#). ([Mexico](#) sent troops to pacify its new additions, even occupying [San Salvador](#), but to no avail.) Manuel José Arce was made president and Father José Matías Delgado wrote the constitution. Many streets in El Salvador are named after Delgado and Arce.

But cultural and regional rivalries doomed the Central American Republic. Perhaps more importantly, the same wealthy clique still controlled the majority of the land, and though the new constitution abolished slavery, more and more indigenous Salvadorans were left landless and poverty stricken. In 1833, disgruntled by the lack of land reform, Anastasio Aquino led an indigenous rebellion. Aquino and his followers captured and sacked [San Vicente](#) and Zacatecoluca (then one of the country's main cities), but were eventually subdued. Aquino was executed, but remains a national and regional hero.

El Salvador withdrew from the federation in 1841 and the whole thing collapsed a year later. Independence Day is still celebrated on September 15, however.

[^ Back to top](#)

Into the 20th century

In the late 19th century, synthetic dyes undermined the indigo market and coffee took the main stage. It quickly became El Salvador's most important cash crop and *caféetaleros* (coffee growers) earned money that was neither taxed nor distributed in reasonable wages to the workers. By the 20th century, 95% of El Salvador's income derived from coffee exports, but only 2% of Salvadorans controlled that wealth.

Intermittent efforts by the poor majority to redress El Salvador's social and economic injustices were met with severe repression, and the government vigorously eradicated any union activity in the coffee industry during the 1920s. The stock-market crash in the United States, however, led to the collapse of coffee prices in 1929. Thereafter, the circumstances of the working classes, and in particular the indigenous Salvadorans, became that much more difficult.

In January 1932, Augustín Farabundo Martí, a founder of the Central American Socialist Party, led an uprising of peasants and indigenous people. The military responded by systematically killing anyone who looked or sounded indigenous, or who had supported the uprising. In all, 30,000 people were killed in what became known as *la Matanza* (the Massacre). Martí was arrested and killed by a firing squad. His name is preserved by the FMLN (Frente Martí Liberación Nacional).

As a result of *la Matanza*, the military took control of the nation. Military officers formed alliances with the land-owning elite who controlled the nation's purse strings. Few native traditions survived, and the peasants and farm workers continued to be repressed. They - and later, the Catholic Church - grew disgruntled as the economy worsened in the 1950s, '60s, and '70s. The Soccer War in 1969 - a border dispute with [Honduras](#) that began at a soccer match - was a fleeting moment of national unity. It lasted only four days, with Salvadoran forces withdrawing from [Honduras](#), but an agreement setting the border was not signed until 1992.

During the 1970s, El Salvador suffered from landlessness, poverty, unemployment and overpopulation. In the government, the polarized left and right tangled for power through coups and electoral fraud. In 1972, José Napoleón Duarte, cofounder of the Partido Democrático Cristiano (Christian Democrat Party; PDC), ran for president, supported by a broad coalition of

reform groups. His victory was denied amid allegations of fraud. Subsequent protests and a coup attempt were averted by the military and Duarte was exiled. Guerrilla activity increased and the right wing responded with the creation of 'death squads.' Thousands of Salvadorans were kidnapped, tortured and murdered.

In 1979, a junta of military and civilians overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero and promised reforms. When these promises were not met, opposition parties banded together as the Frente Democrático Revolucionario (FDR) and allied with the FMLN, a revolutionary army composed of five guerrilla groups. The successful revolution in [Nicaragua](#) in 1979 encouraged many Salvadorans to seek reforms and consider armed struggle as the only means of change.

On March 24, 1980, the outspoken Archbishop Óscar A Romero was assassinated while saying mass in the chapel of the [San Salvador](#) Divine [Providence](#) Cancer Hospital. His murder is often seen as the point at which widespread civil unrest turned into out-and-out civil war.

[^ Back to top](#)

Civil war

The rape and murder in late 1980 of four US nuns performing relief work in El Salvador prompted the administration of US president Jimmy Carter to briefly suspend military aid to the Salvadoran government. But, when newly elected Ronald Reagan took office in 1981, unnerved by the success of [Nicaragua's](#) socialist revolution, his administration pumped huge sums into the moribund Salvadoran military (over US\$500 million in 1985), prolonging the conflict. Guerrillas gained control of areas in the north and east, and the military retaliated by decimating villages. In 1981, the US-trained Atlacatl Battalion exterminated over 750 men, women and children in El Mozote, [Morazán](#). As many as 300,000 citizens fled the country.

In 1982, Major Roberto D'Aubisson, founder of the extreme-right Arena party, became president of the legislative assembly and enacted a law granting the legislative body power over the national president. D'Aubisson created death squads that sought out trade unionists and others who supported PDC-proposed agrarian reform. The FMLN continued its offensive by blowing up bridges, cutting power lines, destroying coffee plantations and killing livestock - anything to stifle the economy. When the government ignored an FMLN peace proposal, the rebels refused to participate in the 1984 presidential elections, in which Duarte was elected over D'Aubisson. For the next few years the PDC and FMLN engaged in peace talks unsuccessfully. Death squads continued their pillaging, and the guerrillas continued to undermine the military powers and jeopardize municipal elections.

[^ Back to top](#)

Nearing the end of the war

[Hope](#) for peace appeared in 1989, when the FMLN offered to participate in elections if the government agreed to postpone them for six months, to ensure the polls were democratically run. Their calls were ignored; in March of that year, Alfredo Cristiani, a wealthy Arena businessman, was elected president. The FMLN responded by intensifying its attacks and, on November 11, launched a major offensive on the capital. In retaliation, the military killed an estimated 4000 'leftist sympathizers.' Among them were six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter, who were brutally murdered at the Centro Monseñor Romero at the Universidad Centroamericana. Today the center displays personal effects of the six priests, and of Romero and Father Rutilio Grande, as well as graphic photos of the murder scene - a recommended but deeply troubling visit.

In April 1990, UN-mediated negotiations began between the government and the FMLN. Among the first agreements was a human-rights accord signed by both parties in July 1990, but violations continued to occur. Violent deaths actually increased in 1991, the year that a UN mission arrived in the country to monitor human rights.

On January 16, 1992, an agreement - or rather a compromise - was finally signed. The ceasefire took effect on February 1. The FMLN became an opposition party, and the government agreed to various reforms, including dismantling paramilitary groups and death squads and replacing them with a national civil police force; land was to be distributed to citizens and human-rights violations investigated. In return, the government granted amnesty to those responsible for human-rights abuses.

During the course of the 12-year war, an estimated 75,000 people were killed and the US government gave a staggering US\$6 billion to the Salvadoran government's war effort. Land distribution actually worked, although it was a bureaucratic process involving loans to El Salvador by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Unpaid loans were forgiven in 1997.

[^ Back to top](#)

Current affairs

El Salvador's FMLN has proven to be a model example of a former guerrilla organization successfully joining the formal political process. The left-wing party scored large victories in the 2000 and 2003 congressional elections, though without quite winning a majority. The FMLN's firebrand style has not worked on the presidential level however, where Salvadorans have elected the right-wing Arena candidate twice in a row, most recently Antonio Elias Saca in 2004.

This may have something to do with the current national obsession: [crime and gangs](#). Saca won the presidency in large part for his 'Super Mano Dura' anti-gang plan, a tougher but more legally savvy version of the previous administration's 'Mano Dura' policy. The policies have had at least a short-term impact on murder rates, which for most average Salvadorans outweighs the serious human rights concerns decried by the left.

In October 2005, Hurricane Stan plowed into [Mexico's](#) gulf coast, sending torrential rain across southern [Mexico](#) and [Central America](#). Most of the deaths and damage occurred in [Guatemala](#); in El Salvador, the official death toll was 69, with thousands left homeless by flooding and mudslides. The storm came just days after Volcán [Santa Ana](#) (aka Iamatepec) erupted, triggering landslides that killed two, left hundreds homeless and blanketed downwind areas in thick ash, damaging coffee trees and other crops.

Slow economic growth has had its impacts. Many wonder if the remittances sent back from Salvadorans living abroad may be changing the famous Salvadoran work ethic: agricultural wages are so low, and the work so physically demanding, it may not seem worth the effort to people receiving even modest monthly checks from abroad. For the first time in recent memory, El Salvador had to solicit temporary foreign workers (around 10,000 in all, mostly from [Honduras](#) and [Nicaragua](#)) for its all-important coffee and sugarcane harvests. This despite over 6% unemployment (and widespread underemployment).

[^ Back to top](#)

More History

[Central America](#)

[More about El Salvador](#)

[El Salvador overview](#)

[Places in El Salvador](#)

[When to go & weather](#)

[Getting there & around](#)

[Practical information](#)

[Work & study](#)

[Tips & articles](#)

[Hotels](#)

[Central America](#)

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Textiles of Central and South America

Ancient traditions and Christian symbolism are combined in the woven and decorative textiles of the native peoples of Mexico and Central America. Until today, women wove most of the cloth worn everyday using "backstrap looms." Brilliant colors and elaborate brocade patterns appear on dress for celebration and ceremony. Embroidery on finished cloth was perfected with the adoption of Spanish techniques. In South America, weaving from "heddle looms" appeared over 3,500 years ago. The Andean alpaca provided especially fine wool for weaving. Today, ancient techniques are often combined with modern methods to produce textiles to be sold.

The collections of the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian and the National Museum of Natural History contain numerous examples of textiles from these regions. All income from our sales supports the chartered educational purposes and activities of the Smithsonian Institution.

Hello
my name is

PERAZA

"Quien elige
el camino del
CORAZÓN ♡
no se equivoca
nunca"

- Popol Vuh

I made mom her first resume in 5th grade

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Menlo Park, CA, 94025 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classic Residence by Hyatt, Palo Alto, CA

- Cleaned resident apartments by vacuuming, wiping surfaces, and making beds
- Sorted and washed clothes, ensured that washing machines were in working order
- Instructed new employees on cleaning procedures and industry regulations

Housekeeping Attendant, March 2009–May 2014

- Private Housekeeper for Mann Family, Redwood City, CA**

→ I helped clean, tutor, and
ann Family, Redwood City, CA babysit with
ch 2011—May 2014 her here

- ### Four Seasons Hotel, East Palo Alto, CA

Room Attendant, May 2014—Present → oops, gotta update this.

- Whole Foods, Redwood City, CA wake up at 4, 5 in the

- Cook and package batches of breakfast food, such as omelets and French toast, which are prepared to order or kept warm until sold
- Maintain sanitation, health, and safety standards in work areas
- Verify that prepared food meets requirements for quality and quantity

gets back from
hotel at 11pm

"I wish I could navigate the computer like you do. Your brother doesn't like to help"

* 3 hrs later *

I taught myself the basic structure for a resume through library books and computers

"why don't you stay and get a community college degree? A degree is a degree. Why so far?"

↑
Education

Cañada College, Redwood City, CA

- Took English language classes for half a year to improve English understanding and increase proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing

→ had to drop to keep working

Additional Skills

- Bilingual in English and Spanish

so proud of her ♥

I cry each time I finish making a new resume or work app... I don't know, I guess it's the pressure. It's a lot. What if things were different? why always me? No, I need to stay grateful. This is nothing compared to what she does for us.

July 12th, 2012

Dear Nohely,

You have made it so far. This high school journey probably wasn't easy. You've had ups and downs, but you always will, and making it through high school was a great accomplishment. Right now, before high school, I really want to be a lawyer. Maybe even president. If I try hard enough, I probably can. My other dream/goal is to go to college. I want to go to Stanford, Harvard, Yale, or a college that is hard to get into, because it demonstrates a lot of potential in life. All these goals and dreams are important to me right now because they are a part of my life, and my motivation to stay up, never give up, and it will be good for me in the future. Some qualities that I think I have now that are good to still have in the future are determination, good communication skills, and persistence. Never forget that all this hard work will pay off in the end. You were meant for great things. Even I, young Nohely, know that. I think you should improve on procrastinating less, because no matter how much you procrastinate, you'll regret it. Don't forget to think about how bad it is to procrastinate. People will look up to you if you don't. Before starting college, remember that you're not alone. You have lots of family, friends, and people who care about you and are going through the same journey as you. Remember to put faith in God always, and above all. Never forget all your memories at Eastside. They have led you to where you are now. You're awesome!

Love,

Nohely :) 43

July 2012 – Lake Tahoe, CA
My Beginnings

What are my goals, hopes, and aspirations for my four years at Eastside? Why are these important to me?

What are some characteristics or qualities (not physical) about myself that I want to make sure I still have at the end of my four years of high school? Why are these qualities important to me?

What are some characteristics or qualities (not physical) about myself that I would like to improve or change and why? What are some ways that I think I can accomplish these changes?

Four years from now, when I graduate from high school and get ready to start college, one thing I would like to tell my future self is... One thing I want my future self to remember about me right now is that...



Yellow

My mother never had the luxury of having clothing at her disposal. Her first pair of shoes was attained at age 8. Her first ever dress, as a teenager. It was a beautiful yellow dress with ruffles. It made her sad. Though she so badly wanted it, it was not given to her by a loving family, for she had no parents. Her grandparents did most things out of spite. Abusive, melancholy, and mocking was that yellow color. The color of piss. Of sweet, diabetic, lemon candy. Elote. El sol. A warm, sunny color that brought so much misery because it was an expectation. Yellow should be full, not this empty. And so with great irony and laughter my mother had a daughter who became infatuated with the color that made her sob so. Yellow was Tweety bird. Yellow was Belle from Beauty and the Beast. Yellow was your greatest dreams. Your greatest joy. Yellow is a damned illusion. It too grew sad on me. I can never love it in the same way. It will never bring that baby such a reaction. Fill me with energy. You are not the sun. Help me remember. You and me are one.

Help me overcome
what came before me.

Help me turn this blue, sad feeling, back into
a new part of the past.

Something that belongs in my past as much as you
Cover me for generations to come.

Because there is no remedy for the
loss, shame, and despair
that is to come

and take over my life as much
and as deep as in yours.

Help me navigate this...

the ghosts and phantoms of our pasts
are speaking to us.

And I have no idea how to communicate with
them... what are they trying to say?

What are they trying to do?

Floating, sinking, solemn, and exuberant
memories of mine.

You will protect me wherever I go.

Please always remember me,

for as bold as I am, I am afraid.

I am afraid for what is to come

For what to expect.

I tolerate more than I should

Ghosts haunt me.

But they do not scare me.

They are a part of me.

They are inside of me.

They welcome me.

They are in me to help me progress.

I may be lost
but as long as I can go back to who I am,
nothing else matters.

I only trespass in this world,
the world that surrounds me.

I move forward as I learn.

Naive and lonesome, my discoveries
seem minute. But they impact me.

These voices,
they impact me.

I see them.

In multiple forms.

They help me. I ask them for help.

I miss them... but only because longing is too
familiar a feeling.

Willpower... it's comical, here, really.

They're cosmic. And they're right here.

In our air.

The sound, the music,
not in my control.

It is so much wiser than me. Much deeper.
Much more unified.

Teach me to be a part of the legacy you worked
so hard to leave behind. Ensure that I am
secure, loved, protected.

With you, my ancestors, I always shall be.
~~Eternally~~ and unapologetically.

For nothing on this earth is meant to be kept.



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THE WORLD FACTBOOK

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Central America and Caribbean :: EL SALVADOR

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Introduction :: EL SALVADOR

Background: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2028&term=Background) (../fields/2028.html#es)

El Salvador achieved independence from Spain in 1821 and from the Central American Federation in 1839. A 12-year civil war, which cost about 75,000 lives, was brought to a close in 1992 when the government and leftist rebels signed a treaty that provided for military and political reforms. El Salvador is beset by one of the world's highest homicide rates and pervasive criminal gangs.

Geography :: EL SALVADOR

Location: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2144&term=Location) (../fields/2144.html#es)

Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and Honduras

Geographic coordinates: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2011&term=Geographic coordinates) (../fields/2011.html#es)

13 50 N, 88 55 W

Map references: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2145&term=Map references) (../fields/2145.html#es)

Central America and the Caribbean

Area: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2147&term=Area) (../fields/2147.html#es)

total: 21,041 sq km

land: 20,721 sq km

water: 320 sq km

country comparison to the world: 153 (../rankorder/2147rank.html#es)

Area - comparative: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2023&term=Area - comparative) (../fields/2023.html#es)

about the same size as New Jersey

Area comparison map:



Land boundaries: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2096&term=Land boundaries) (../fields/2096.html#es)

total: 590 km

border countries (2): Guatemala 199 km, Honduras 391 km

Coastline: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2060&term=Coastline) (../fields/2060.html#es)

307 km

Maritime claims: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2106&term=Maritime claims) (../fields/2106.html#es)

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2059&term=Climate) (../fields/2059.html#es)

tropical; rainy season (May to October); dry season (November to April); tropical on coast; temperate in uplands

Terrain: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2125&term=Terrain) (../fields/2125.html#es)

mostly mountains with narrow coastal belt and central plateau

Elevation: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2020&term=Elevation) (../fields/2020.html#es)

mean elevation: 442 m

elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Cerro El Pital 2,730 m

Natural resources: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2111&term=Natural resources) (../fields/2111.html#es)

hydropower, geothermal power, petroleum, arable land

Land use: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2097&term=Land use) (../fields/2097.html#es)

agricultural land: 74.7%

arable land 33.1%; permanent crops 10.9%; permanent pasture 30.7%

forest: 13.6%

other: 11.7% (2011 est.)

Irrigated land: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2146&term=Irrigated land) (../fields/2146.html#es)

452 sq km (2012)

Natural hazards: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2021&term=Natural hazards) (../fields/2021.html#es)

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

volcanism: significant volcanic activity; San Salvador (1,893 m), which last erupted in 1917, has the potential to cause major harm to the country's capital, which lies just below the volcano's slopes; San Miguel (2,130 m), which last erupted in 2002, is one of the most active volcanoes in the country; other historically active volcanoes include Conchaguita, Ilopango, Izalco, and Santa Ana

Environment - current issues: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2032&term=Environment - current issues) (../fields/2032.html#es)

deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution; contamination of soils from disposal of toxic wastes

Environment - international agreements: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2033&term=Environment - international agreements)

(../fields/2033.html#es)

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2113&term=Geography - note) (../fields/2113.html#es)

smallest Central American country and only one without a coastline on the Caribbean Sea

People and Society :: EL SALVADOR

Population: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2119&term=Population) (../fields/2119.html#es)

6,172,011 (July 2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 108 (../rankorder/2119rank.html#es)

Nationality: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2110&term=Nationality) (../fields/2110.html#es)

noun: Salvadoran(s)

adjective: Salvadoran

Ethnic groups: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2075&term=Ethnic groups) (../fields/2075.html#es)

mestizo 86.3%, white 12.7%, Amerindian 0.2% (includes Lenca, Kakawira, Nahua-Pipil), black 0.1%, other 0.6% (2007 est.)

Languages: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2098&term=Languages) (../fields/2098.html#es)

Spanish (official), Nawat (among some Amerindians)

Religions: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2122&term=Religions) (../fields/2122.html#es)

Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 36%, other 2%, none 12% (2014 est.)

Demographic profile: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2257&term=Demographic profile) (../fields/2257.html#es)

El Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America. It is well into its demographic transition, experiencing slower population growth, a decline in its number of youths, and the gradual aging of its population. The increased use of family planning has substantially lowered El Salvador's fertility rate, from approximately 6 children per woman in the 1970s to replacement level today. A 2008 national family planning survey showed that female sterilization remained the most common contraception method in El Salvador - its sterilization rate is among the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean - but that the use of injectable contraceptives is growing. Fertility differences between rich and poor and urban and rural women are narrowing.

Salvadorans fled during the 1979 to 1992 civil war mainly to the United States but also to Canada and to neighboring Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Emigration to the United States increased again in the 1990s and 2000s as a result of deteriorating economic conditions, natural disasters (Hurricane Mitch in 1998 and earthquakes in 2001), and family reunification. At least 20% of El Salvador's population lives abroad. The remittances they send home account for close to 20% of GDP, are the second largest source of external income after exports, and have helped reduce poverty.

Age structure: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2010&term=Age structure) (../fields/2010.html#es)

0-14 years: 25.92% (male 820,255/female 779,306)

15-24 years: 20.23% (male 628,535/female 620,230)

25-54 years: 39.23% (male 1,120,705/female 1,300,771)

55-64 years: 7.14% (male 194,360/female 246,164)

65 years and over: 7.48% (male 203,320/female 258,365) (2017 est.)

population pyramid:



Dependency ratios: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2261&term=Dependency ratios) (../fields/2261.html#es)

total dependency ratio: 56.8

youth dependency ratio: 44.4

elderly dependency ratio: 12.4

potential support ratio: 8 (2015 est.)

Median age: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2177&term=Median age) (../fields/2177.html#es)

total: 27.1 years

male: 25.6 years

female: 28.6 years (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 146 (../rankorder/2177rank.html#es)

Population growth rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2002&term=Population growth rate) (../fields/2002.html#es)

0.25% (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 177 (../rankorder/2002rank.html#es)

Birth rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2054&term=Birth rate) (../fields/2054.html#es)

16.2 births/1,000 population (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 112 (../rankorder/2054rank.html#es)

Death rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2066&term=Death rate) (../fields/2066.html#es)

5.8 deaths/1,000 population (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 173 (../rankorder/2066rank.html#es)

Net migration rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2112&term=Net migration rate) (../fields/2112.html#es)

-8 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2017 est.)

country comparison to the world: 206 (../rankorder/2112rank.html#es)

Population distribution: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2267&term=Population distribution) (../fields/2267.html#es)

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; high population density country-wide, with particular concentration around the capital of San Salvador

Urbanization: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2212&term=Urbanization) (../fields/2212.html#es)

urban population: 67.6% of total population (2017)

rate of urbanization: 1.23% annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)

Major urban areas - population: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2219&term=Major urban areas - population) (../fields/2219.html#es)

SAN SALVADOR (capital) 1.098 million (2015)

Sex ratio: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2018&term=Sex ratio) (../fields/2018.html#es)

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

0-14 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
 15-24 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
 25-54 years: 0.86 male(s)/female
 55-64 years: 0.8 male(s)/female
 65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female
 total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2016 est.)
 Mother's mean age at first birth: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2256&term=Mother) (../fields/2256.html#es)
 20.8 years
 note: median age at first birth among women 25-29 (2008 est.)
 Maternal mortality rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2223&term=Maternal mortality rate) (../fields/2223.html#es)
 54 deaths/100,000 live births (2015 est.)
 country comparison to the world: 92 (../rankorder/2223rank.html#es)
 Infant mortality rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2091&term=Infant mortality rate) (../fields/2091.html#es)
 total: 16.8 deaths/1,000 live births
 male: 18.8 deaths/1,000 live births
 female: 14.6 deaths/1,000 live births (2017 est.)
 country comparison to the world: 96 (../rankorder/2091rank.html#es)
 Life expectancy at birth: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2102&term=Life expectancy at birth) (../fields/2102.html#es)
 total population: 74.9 years
 male: 71.6 years
 female: 78.3 years (2017 est.)
 country comparison to the world: 115 (../rankorder/2102rank.html#es)
 Total fertility rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2127&term=Total fertility rate) (../fields/2127.html#es)
 1.87 children born/woman (2017 est.)
 country comparison to the world: 144 (../rankorder/2127rank.html#es)
 Contraceptive prevalence rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2258&term=Contraceptive prevalence rate) (../fields/2258.html#es)
 72% (2014)
 Health expenditures: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2225&term=Health expenditures) (../fields/2225.html#es)
 6.8% of GDP (2014)
 country comparison to the world: 86 (../rankorder/2225rank.html#es)
 Physicians density: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2226&term=Physicians density) (../fields/2226.html#es)
 1.92 physicians/1,000 population (2008)
 Hospital bed density: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2227&term=Hospital bed density) (../fields/2227.html#es)
 1.1 beds/1,000 population (2012)
 Drinking water source: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2216&term=Drinking water source) (../fields/2216.html#es)
 improved:
 urban: 97.5% of population
 rural: 86.5% of population
 total: 93.8% of population
 unimproved:
 urban: 2.5% of population
 rural: 13.5% of population
 total: 6.2% of population (2015 est.)
 Sanitation facility access: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2217&term=Sanitation facility access) (../fields/2217.html#es)
 improved:
 urban: 82.4% of population
 rural: 60% of population
 total: 75% of population
 unimproved:
 urban: 17.6% of population
 rural: 40% of population
 total: 25% of population (2015 est.)
 HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2155&term=HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate) (../fields/2155.html#es)
 0.6% (2016 est.)
 country comparison to the world: 58 (../rankorder/2155rank.html#es)
 HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2156&term=HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS) (../fields/2156.html#es)
 24,000 (2016 est.)
 country comparison to the world: 71 (../rankorder/2156rank.html#es)
 HIV/AIDS - deaths: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2157&term=HIV/AIDS - deaths) (../fields/2157.html#es)
 <1000 (2016 est.)
 Major infectious diseases: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2193&term=Major infectious diseases) (../fields/2193.html#es)
 degree of risk: high
 food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea
 vectorborne diseases: dengue fever
 note: active local transmission of Zika virus by Aedes species mosquitoes has been identified in this country (as of August 2016); it poses an important risk (a large number of cases possible) among US citizens if bitten by an infective mosquito; other less common ways to get Zika are through sex, via blood transfusion, or during pregnancy, in which the pregnant woman passes Zika virus to her fetus (2016)

Obesity - adult prevalence rate: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2228&term=Obesity - adult prevalence rate) (../fields/2228.html#es)

24.6% (2016)

country comparison to the world: 57 (../rankorder/2228rank.html#es)

Children under the age of 5 years underweight: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2224&term=Children under the age of 5 years underweight) (../fields/2224.html#es)

5% (2014)

country comparison to the world: 78 (../rankorder/2224rank.html#es)

Education expenditures: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2206&term=Education expenditures) (../fields/2206.html#es)

3.4% of GDP (2014)

country comparison to the world: 129 (../rankorder/2206rank.html#es)

Literacy: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2103&term=Literacy) (../fields/2103.html#es)

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 88%

male: 90%

female: 86.2% (2015 est.)

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education): (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2205&term=School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education)) (../fields/2205.html#es)

total: 13 years

male: 13 years

female: 13 years (2014)

Unemployment, youth ages 15-24: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2229&term=Unemployment, youth ages 15-24) (../fields/2229.html#es)

total: 12.4%

male: 11.8%

female: 13.6% (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 89 (../rankorder/2229rank.html#es)

Government :: EL SALVADOR

Country name: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2142&term=Country name) (../fields/2142.html#es)

conventional long form: Republic of El Salvador

conventional short form: El Salvador

local long form: Republica de El Salvador

local short form: El Salvador

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)

Government type: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2128&term=Government type) (../fields/2128.html#es)

presidential republic

Capital: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2057&term=Capital) (../fields/2057.html#es)

name: San Salvador

geographic coordinates: 13 42 N, 89 12 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC, during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2051&term=Administrative divisions) (../fields/2051.html#es)

14 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Ahuachapan, Cabanas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, La Libertad, La Paz, La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, Usulután

Independence: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2088&term=Independence) (../fields/2088.html#es)

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2109&term=National holiday) (../fields/2109.html#es)

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Constitution: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2063&term=Constitution) (../fields/2063.html#es)

many previous; latest drafted 16 December 1983, enacted 23 December 1983; amended many times, last in 2014 (2016)

Legal system: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2100&term=Legal system) (../fields/2100.html#es)

civil law system with minor common law influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court

International law organization participation: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2220&term=International law organization participation) (../fields/2220.html#es)

has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; non-party state to the ICCt

Citizenship: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2263&term=Citizenship) (../fields/2263.html#es)

citizenship by birth: yes

citizenship by descent: yes

dual citizenship recognized: yes

residency requirement for naturalization: 5 years

Suffrage: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2123&term=Suffrage) (../fields/2123.html#es)

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2077&term=Executive branch) (../fields/2077.html#es)

chief of state: President Salvador SANCHEZ CEREN (since 1 June 2014); Vice President Salvador Oscar ORTIZ (since 1 June 2014); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Salvador SANCHEZ CEREN (since 1 June 2014); Vice President Salvador Oscar ORTIZ (since 1 June 2014)

cabinet: Council of Ministers selected by the president

elections/appointments: president and vice president directly elected on the same ballot by absolute majority popular vote in 2 rounds if needed for a single 5-year term; election last held on 2 February 2014 with a runoff on 9 March 2014 (next to be held in early 2019)

election results: percent of vote in first round - Salvador SANCHEZ CEREN (FMLN) 48.9%, Norman QUIJANO (ARENA) 39%, Antonio SACA (CN), 11.4%, other 0.7%; Salvador SANCHEZ CEREN elected president in second round - Salvador SANCHEZ CEREN 50.1%, Norman QUIJANO 49.9%

Legislative branch: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2101&term=Legislative branch) (../fields/2101.html#es)

description: unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa (84 seats; members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies and a single nationwide constituency by proportional representation vote to serve 3-year terms)

elections: last held on 1 March 2015 (next to be held in March 2018)

election results: percent of vote by party - ARENA 38.8%, FMLN 37.3%, GANA 9.3%, PCN 6.8%, PDC 2.5%, other 5.2%; seats by party - ARENA 32, FMLN 31, GANA 11, PCN 4, ARENA-PCN 3, PCN-DS 1, PCN-PDC 1, PDC 1

Judicial branch: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2094&term=Judicial branch) (../fields/2094.html#es)

highest court(s): Supreme Court or Corte Suprema de Justicia (consists of 15 judges assigned to constitutional, civil, penal, and administrative conflict divisions)

judge selection and term of office: judges elected by the Legislative Assembly on the recommendation of both the National Council of the Judicature, an independent body elected by the Legislative Assembly and the Bar Association; judges elected for 9-year terms, with renewal of one-third of membership every 3 years; consecutive reelection is allowed

subordinate courts: Appellate Courts; Courts of First Instance; Courts of Peace

Political parties and leaders: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2118&term=Political parties and leaders) (../fields/2118.html#es)

Christian Democratic Party or PDC [Rodolfo Antonio PARKER Soto]

Democratic Change (Cambio Democratico) or CD [Douglas AVILES] (formerly United Democratic Center or CDU)

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front or FMLN [Medardo GONZALEZ]

Great Alliance for National Unity or GANA [Jose Andres ROVIRA Caneles]

National Coalition Party or PCN [Manuel RODRIGUEZ]

Nationalist Republican Alliance or ARENA [Mauricio INTERIANO]

Political pressure groups and leaders: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2115&term=Political pressure groups and leaders) (../fields/2115.html#es)

labor organizations:

Electrical Industry Union of El Salvador or SIES

Federation of the Construction Industry, Similar Transport, and other activities or FESINCONTRANS

National Confederation of Salvadoran Workers or CNTS

National Trade Union Federation of Salvadoran Workers or FENASTRAS

National Union of Salvadoran Workers or UNTS

Port Industry Union of El Salvador or SIPES

Salvadoran Workers Central or CTS

Union of Judiciary Workers or SITTOJ

Union of Workers of the Ministry of the Treasury or SITRAMI

Workers Union of Electrical Corporation or STCEL

business organizations:

American Chamber of Commerce in El Salvador

National Association of Private Enterprise or ANEP

Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce or SACOC

Salvadoran Chamber of the Construction Industry or CASALCO

Salvadoran Industrial Association or ASI

International organization participation: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2107&term=International organization participation) (../fields/2107.html#es)

BCIE, CACM, CD, CELAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, Pacific Alliance (observer), PCA, Petrocaribe, SICA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, Union Latina, UNISFA, UNMISS, UNOCI, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2149&term=Diplomatic representation in the US) (../fields/2149.html#es)

chief of mission: Ambassador Claudia Ivette CANJURA de Centeno (since 17 June 2016)

chancery: 1400 16th Street NW, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 595-7517

FAX: [1] (202) 232-1928

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Brentwood (NY), Chicago, Coral Gables (FL), Dallas, Houston, Las Vegas (NV), Los Angeles, McAllen (TX), New York, Nogales (AZ), San Francisco, Seattle, Tucson (AZ), Washington, DC, Woodbridge (VA), Woodstock (GA)

consulate(s): Elizabeth (NJ), Newark (NJ)

Diplomatic representation from the US: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2007&term=Diplomatic representation from the US) (../fields/2007.html#es)

chief of mission: Ambassador Jean Elizabeth MANES (since 29 March 2016)

embassy: Final Boulevard Santa Elena Sur, Antiguo Cuscatlan, La Libertad, San Salvador

mailing address: Unit 3450, APO AA 34023; 3450 San Salvador Place, Washington, DC 20521-3450

telephone: [503] 2501-2999

FAX: [503] 2501-2150

Flag description: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2081&term=Flag description) (../fields/2081.html#es)

three equal horizontal bands of cobalt blue (top), white, and cobalt blue with the national coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a round emblem encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL; the banner is based on the

former blue-white-blue flag of the Federal Republic of Central America; the blue bands symbolize the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, while the white band represents the land between the two bodies of water, as well as peace and prosperity
note: similar to the flag of Nicaragua, which has a different coat of arms centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Honduras, which has five blue stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band

National symbol(s): ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2230&term=National symbol\(s\)](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2230&term=National%20symbol(s))) ([../fields/2230.html#es](http://fields/2230.html#es))

turquoise-browed motmot (bird); national colors: blue, white

National anthem: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2218&term=National anthem](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2218&term=National%20anthem)) ([../fields/2218.html#es](http://fields/2218.html#es))

name: "Himno Nacional de El Salvador" (National Anthem of El Salvador)

lyrics/music: Juan Jose CANAS/Juan ABERLE

note: officially adopted 1953, in use since 1879; at 4:20 minutes the anthem of El Salvador is one of the world's longest

Economy :: EL SALVADOR

Economy - overview: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2116&term=Economy - overview](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2116&term=Economy%20-%20overview)) ([../fields/2116.html#es](http://fields/2116.html#es))

The smallest country in Central America geographically, El Salvador has the fourth largest economy in the region. With the global recession, real GDP contracted in 2009 and economic growth has since remained low, averaging less than 2% from 2010 to 2014, but recovered somewhat in 2015-16 with an average annual growth rate of 2.4%. Remittances accounted for approximately 17.1% of GDP in 2016 and were received by about a third of all households.

In 2006, El Salvador was the first country to ratify the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement, which has bolstered the export of processed foods, sugar, and ethanol, and supported investment in the apparel sector amid increased Asian competition. In September 2015, El Salvador kicked off a five-year \$277 million second compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation - a US Government agency aimed at stimulating economic growth and reducing poverty - to improve El Salvador's competitiveness and productivity in international markets.

The Salvadoran Government maintained fiscal discipline during post-war reconstruction and rebuilding following earthquakes in 2001 and hurricanes in 1998 and 2005, but El Salvador's public debt, estimated at 61.1% of GDP in 2016, has been growing over the last several years.

Total external debt was nearly 60% of GDP in 2016.

GDP (purchasing power parity): ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2001&term=GDP \(purchasing power parity\)](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2001&term=GDP%20(purchasing%20power%20parity))) ([../fields/2001.html#es](http://fields/2001.html#es))

\$54.67 billion (2016 est.)

\$52.73 billion (2015 est.)

\$51 billion (2014 est.)

note: data are in 2016 dollars

country comparison to the world: 108 ([../rankorder/2001rank.html#es](http://rankorder/2001rank.html#es))

GDP (official exchange rate): ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2195&term=GDP \(official exchange rate\)](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2195&term=GDP%20(official%20exchange%20rate))) ([../fields/2195.html#es](http://fields/2195.html#es))

\$26.8 billion (2016 est.)

GDP - real growth rate: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2003&term=GDP - real growth rate](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2003&term=GDP%20-%20real%20growth%20rate)) ([../fields/2003.html#es](http://fields/2003.html#es))

2.4% (2016 est.)

2.3% (2015 est.)

1.4% (2014 est.)

country comparison to the world: 120 ([../rankorder/2003rank.html#es](http://rankorder/2003rank.html#es))

GDP - per capita (PPP): ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2004&term=GDP - per capita \(PPP\)](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2004&term=GDP%20-%20per%20capita%20(PPP))) ([../fields/2004.html#es](http://fields/2004.html#es))

\$8,600 (2016 est.)

\$8,500 (2015 est.)

\$8,300 (2014 est.)

note: data are in 2016 dollars

country comparison to the world: 143 ([../rankorder/2004rank.html#es](http://rankorder/2004rank.html#es))

Gross national saving: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2260&term=Gross national saving](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2260&term=Gross%20national%20saving)) ([../fields/2260.html#es](http://fields/2260.html#es))

11.7% of GDP (2016 est.)

10.3% of GDP (2015 est.)

8.8% of GDP (2014 est.)

country comparison to the world: 149 ([../rankorder/2260rank.html#es](http://rankorder/2260rank.html#es))

GDP - composition, by end use: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2259&term=GDP - composition, by end use](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2259&term=GDP%20-%20composition%20,%20by%20end%20use)) ([../fields/2259.html#es](http://fields/2259.html#es))

household consumption: 88.8%

government consumption: 12.1%

investment in fixed capital: 13.6%

investment in inventories: 0%

exports of goods and services: 24.9%

imports of goods and services: -39.3% (2016 est.)

GDP - composition, by sector of origin: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2012&term=GDP - composition, by sector of origin](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2012&term=GDP%20-%20composition%20,%20by%20sector%20of%20origin)) ([../fields/2012.html#es](http://fields/2012.html#es))

agriculture: 10.6%

industry: 24.6%

services: 64.8% (2016 est.)

Agriculture - products: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2052&term=Agriculture - products](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2052&term=Agriculture%20-%20products)) ([../fields/2052.html#es](http://fields/2052.html#es))

coffee, sugar, corn, rice, beans, oilseed, cotton, sorghum; beef, dairy products

Industries: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2090&term=Industries](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2090&term=Industries)) ([../fields/2090.html#es](http://fields/2090.html#es))

food processing, beverages, petroleum, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, furniture, light metals

Industrial production growth rate: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2089&term=Industrial production growth rate](http://docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2089&term=Industrial%20production%20growth%20rate)) ([../fields/2089.html#es](http://fields/2089.html#es))

2.2% (2016 est.)

country comparison to the world: 102 ([../rankorder/2089rank.html#es](#))
Labor force: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2095&term=Labor force](#)) ([../fields/2095.html#es](#))
2.76 million (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 109 ([../rankorder/2095rank.html#es](#))
Labor force - by occupation: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2048&term=Labor force - by occupation](#)) ([../fields/2048.html#es](#))
agriculture: 21%
industry: 20%
services: 58% (2011 est.)
Unemployment rate: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2129&term=Unemployment rate](#)) ([../fields/2129.html#es](#))
7% (2016 est.)
5.6% (2015 est.)
note: data are official rates; but underemployment is high
country comparison to the world: 73 ([../rankorder/2129rank.html#es](#))
Population below poverty line: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2046&term=Population below poverty line](#)) ([../fields/2046.html#es](#))
34.9% (2015 est.)
Household income or consumption by percentage share: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2047&term=Household income or consumption by percentage share](#)) ([../fields/2047.html#es](#))
lowest 10%: 2.2%
highest 10%: 32.3% (2014 est.)
Distribution of family income - Gini index: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2172&term=Distribution of family income - Gini index](#)) ([../fields/2172.html#es](#))
37 (2015 est.)
38 (2014)
country comparison to the world: 79 ([../rankorder/2172rank.html#es](#))
Budget: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2056&term=Budget](#)) ([../fields/2056.html#es](#))
revenues: \$5.525 billion
expenditures: \$6.276 billion (2016 est.)
Taxes and other revenues: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2221&term=Taxes and other revenues](#)) ([../fields/2221.html#es](#))
20.7% of GDP (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 146 ([../rankorder/2221rank.html#es](#))
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-): ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2222&term=Budget surplus \(+\) or deficit \(-\)](#)) ([../fields/2222.html#es](#))
-2.8% of GDP (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 112 ([../rankorder/2222rank.html#es](#))
Public debt: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2186&term=Public debt](#)) ([../fields/2186.html#es](#))
65.5% of GDP (2016 est.)
63.7% of GDP (2015 est.)
note: El Salvador's total public debt includes non-financial public sector debt, financial public sector debt, and central bank debt
country comparison to the world: 58 ([../rankorder/2186rank.html#es](#))
Fiscal year: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2080&term=Fiscal year](#)) ([../fields/2080.html#es](#))
calendar year
Inflation rate (consumer prices): ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2092&term=Inflation rate \(consumer prices\)](#)) ([../fields/2092.html#es](#))
0.6% (2016 est.)
-0.9% (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 67 ([../rankorder/2092rank.html#es](#))
Commercial bank prime lending rate: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2208&term=Commercial bank prime lending rate](#)) ([../fields/2208.html#es](#))
6.37% (31 December 2016 est.)
6.17% (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 120 ([../rankorder/2208rank.html#es](#))
Stock of narrow money: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2214&term=Stock of narrow money](#)) ([../fields/2214.html#es](#))
\$3.129 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
\$3.253 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 116 ([../rankorder/2214rank.html#es](#))
Stock of broad money: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2215&term=Stock of broad money](#)) ([../fields/2215.html#es](#))
\$11.97 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
\$11.61 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 102 ([../rankorder/2215rank.html#es](#))
Stock of domestic credit: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2211&term=Stock of domestic credit](#)) ([../fields/2211.html#es](#))
\$13.71 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
\$13.28 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 97 ([../rankorder/2211rank.html#es](#))
Market value of publicly traded shares: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2200&term=Market value of publicly traded shares](#)) ([../fields/2200.html#es](#))
\$4.4 billion (December 2016 est.)
\$3.816 billion (December 2015 est.)
\$3.535 billion (December 2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 91 ([../rankorder/2200rank.html#es](#))
Current account balance: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2187&term=Current account balance](#)) ([../fields/2187.html#es](#))

\$531 million (2016 est.)
\$926.1 million (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 100 (../rankorder/2187rank.html#es)
Exports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2078&term=Exports) (../fields/2078.html#es)
\$4.186 billion (2016 est.)
\$4.381 billion (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 111 (../rankorder/2078rank.html#es)
Exports - commodities: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2049&term=Exports - commodities) (../fields/2049.html#es)
offshore assembly exports, coffee, sugar, textiles and apparel, ethanol, chemicals, electricity, iron and steel manufactures
Exports - partners: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2050&term=Exports - partners) (../fields/2050.html#es)
US 48.3%, Honduras 14.2%, Guatemala 13.5%, Nicaragua 6.5%, Costa Rica 4.7% (2016)
Imports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2087&term=Imports) (../fields/2087.html#es)
\$8.823 billion (2016 est.)
\$9.384 billion (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 99 (../rankorder/2087rank.html#es)
Imports - commodities: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2058&term=Imports - commodities) (../fields/2058.html#es)
raw materials, consumer goods, capital goods, fuels, foodstuffs, petroleum, electricity
Imports - partners: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2061&term=Imports - partners) (../fields/2061.html#es)
US 37.9%, Guatemala 10.2%, China 8.8%, Mexico 7.6%, Honduras 6.3% (2016)
Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2188&term=Reserves of foreign exchange and gold) (../fields/2188.html#es)
\$3.238 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
\$2.787 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 103 (../rankorder/2188rank.html#es)
Debt - external: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2079&term=Debt - external) (../fields/2079.html#es)
\$15.2 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
\$15.03 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 100 (../rankorder/2079rank.html#es)
Stock of direct foreign investment - at home: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2198&term=Stock of direct foreign investment - at home) (../fields/2198.html#es)
\$10.31 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
\$10.03 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 95 (../rankorder/2198rank.html#es)
Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2199&term=Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad) (../fields/2199.html#es)
\$1.111 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
\$1.026 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 85 (../rankorder/2199rank.html#es)
Exchange rates: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2076&term=Exchange rates) (../fields/2076.html#es)
note: the US dollar is used as a medium of exchange and circulates freely in the economy

Energy :: EL SALVADOR

Electricity access: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2268&term=Electricity access) (../fields/2268.html#es)
population without electricity: 400,000
electrification - total population: 94%
electrification - urban areas: 98%
electrification - rural areas: 86% (2013)
Electricity - production: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2232&term=Electricity - production) (../fields/2232.html#es)
5.482 billion kWh (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 118 (../rankorder/2232rank.html#es)
Electricity - consumption: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2233&term=Electricity - consumption) (../fields/2233.html#es)
6.351 billion kWh (2016)
country comparison to the world: 113 (../rankorder/2233rank.html#es)
Electricity - exports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2234&term=Electricity - exports) (../fields/2234.html#es)
74.3 million kWh (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 82 (../rankorder/2234rank.html#es)
Electricity - imports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2235&term=Electricity - imports) (../fields/2235.html#es)
1.066 billion kWh (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 67 (../rankorder/2235rank.html#es)
Electricity - installed generating capacity: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2236&term=Electricity - installed generating capacity) (../fields/2236.html#es)
1.792 million kW (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 116 (../rankorder/2236rank.html#es)
Electricity - from fossil fuels: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2237&term=Electricity - from fossil fuels) (../fields/2237.html#es)
51.6% of total installed capacity (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 148 (../rankorder/2237rank.html#es)
Electricity - from nuclear fuels: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2239&term=Electricity - from nuclear fuels) (../fields/2239.html#es)
0% of total installed capacity (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 87 (../rankorder/2239rank.html#es)

Electricity - from hydroelectric plants: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2238&term=Electricity - from hydroelectric plants) (../fields/2238.html#es)
25.6% of total installed capacity (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 78 (../rankorder/2238rank.html#es)
Electricity - from other renewable sources: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2240&term=Electricity - from other renewable sources) (../fields/2240.html#es)
25.7% of total installed capacity (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 20 (../rankorder/2240rank.html#es)
Crude oil - production: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2241&term=Crude oil - production) (../fields/2241.html#es)
0 bbl/day (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 132 (../rankorder/2241rank.html#es)
Crude oil - exports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2242&term=Crude oil - exports) (../fields/2242.html#es)
220 bbl/day (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 79 (../rankorder/2242rank.html#es)
Crude oil - imports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2243&term=Crude oil - imports) (../fields/2243.html#es)
0 bbl/day (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 124 (../rankorder/2243rank.html#es)
Crude oil - proved reserves: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2244&term=Crude oil - proved reserves) (../fields/2244.html#es)
0 bbl (1 January 2017 es)
country comparison to the world: 132 (../rankorder/2244rank.html#es)
Refined petroleum products - production: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2245&term=Refined petroleum products - production) (../fields/2245.html#es)
0 bbl/day (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 140 (../rankorder/2245rank.html#es)
Refined petroleum products - consumption: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2246&term=Refined petroleum products - consumption) (../fields/2246.html#es)
46,000 bbl/day (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 107 (../rankorder/2246rank.html#es)
Refined petroleum products - exports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2247&term=Refined petroleum products - exports) (../fields/2247.html#es)
224.8 bbl/day (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 120 (../rankorder/2247rank.html#es)
Refined petroleum products - imports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2248&term=Refined petroleum products - imports) (../fields/2248.html#es)
45,540 bbl/day (2014 est.)
country comparison to the world: 87 (../rankorder/2248rank.html#es)
Natural gas - production: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2249&term=Natural gas - production) (../fields/2249.html#es)
0 cu m (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 132 (../rankorder/2249rank.html#es)
Natural gas - consumption: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2250&term=Natural gas - consumption) (../fields/2250.html#es)
0 cu m (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 178 (../rankorder/2250rank.html#es)
Natural gas - exports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2251&term=Natural gas - exports) (../fields/2251.html#es)
0 cu m (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 100 (../rankorder/2251rank.html#es)
Natural gas - imports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2252&term=Natural gas - imports) (../fields/2252.html#es)
0 cu m (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 122 (../rankorder/2252rank.html#es)
Natural gas - proved reserves: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2253&term=Natural gas - proved reserves) (../fields/2253.html#es)
0 cu m (1 January 2016 es)
country comparison to the world: 137 (../rankorder/2253rank.html#es)
Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2254&term=Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy) (../fields/2254.html#es)
4.318 million Mt (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 129 (../rankorder/2254rank.html#es)

Communications :: EL SALVADOR

Telephones - fixed lines: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2150&term=Telephones - fixed lines) (../fields/2150.html#es)
total subscriptions: 933,377
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 15 (July 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 79 (../rankorder/2150rank.html#es)
Telephones - mobile cellular: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2151&term=Telephones - mobile cellular) (../fields/2151.html#es)
total: 9,101,868
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 148 (July 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 90 (../rankorder/2151rank.html#es)
Telephone system: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2124&term=Telephone system) (../fields/2124.html#es)
general assessment: multiple mobile-cellular began rolling out Long Term Evolution (LTE) data services in late-2016; growth in fixed-line services has slowed in the face of mobile-cellular competition; Internet usage grew almost 400% between 2007 and 2015
domestic: nationwide microwave radio relay system

international: country code - 503; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); connected to Central American Microwave System (2017)
Broadcast media: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2213&term=Broadcast media) (../fields/2213.html#es)
multiple privately owned national terrestrial TV networks, supplemented by cable TV networks that carry international channels; hundreds of commercial radio broadcast stations and 1 government-owned radio broadcast station; transition to digital transmission to begin in 2018 along with adaptation of the Japanese-Brazilian Digital Standard (ISDB-T) (2017)
Internet country code: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2154&term=Internet country code) (../fields/2154.html#es)
.sv
Internet users: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2153&term=Internet users) (../fields/2153.html#es)
total: 1,785,254
percent of population: 29.0% (July 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 102 (../rankorder/2153rank.html#es)
Transportation :: EL SALVADOR
National air transport system: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2269&term=National air transport system) (../fields/2269.html#es)
number of registered air carriers: 2
inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 36
annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 2,597,649
annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 13,873,884 mt-km (2015)
Civil aircraft registration country code prefix: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2270&term=Civil aircraft registration country code prefix) (../fields/2270.html#es)
YS (2016)
Airports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2053&term=Airports) (../fields/2053.html#es)
68 (2013)
country comparison to the world: 74 (../rankorder/2053rank.html#es)
Airports - with paved runways: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2030&term=Airports - with paved runways) (../fields/2030.html#es)
total: 5
over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 1 (2017)
Airports - with unpaved runways: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2031&term=Airports - with unpaved runways) (../fields/2031.html#es)
total: 63
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 51 (2013)
Heliports: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2019&term=Heliports) (../fields/2019.html#es)
2 (2013)
Railways: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2121&term=Railways) (../fields/2121.html#es)
total: 12.5 km
narrow gauge: 12.5 km 0.914-m gauge (2014)
country comparison to the world: 135 (../rankorder/2121rank.html#es)
Roadways: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2085&term=Roadways) (../fields/2085.html#es)
total: 6,979 km
paved: 4,414 km (includes 341 km of expressways)
unpaved: 2,565 km (2016)
country comparison to the world: 147 (../rankorder/2085rank.html#es)
Waterways: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2093&term=Waterways) (../fields/2093.html#es)
(Rio Lempa River is partially navigable by small craft) (2011)
Ports and terminals: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2120&term=Ports and terminals) (../fields/2120.html#es)
major seaport(s): Puerto Cutuco
oil terminal(s): Acajutla offshore terminal
Military and Security :: EL SALVADOR
Military expenditures: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2034&term=Military expenditures) (../fields/2034.html#es)
0.87% of GDP (2016)
0.95% of GDP (2015)
0.93% of GDP (2014)
0.98% of GDP (2013)
0.94% of GDP (2012)
country comparison to the world: 101 (../rankorder/2034rank.html#es)
Military branches: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2055&term=Military branches) (../fields/2055.html#es)
Salvadoran Armed Forces (Fuerza Armada de El Salvador, FAES): Salvadoran Army (Ejercito de El Salvador, ES), Salvadoran Navy (Fuerza Naval de El Salvador, FNES), Salvadoran Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Salvadorena, FAS) (2017)
Military service age and obligation: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2024&term=Military service age and obligation) (../fields/2024.html#es)
18 years of age for selective compulsory military service; 16-22 years of age for voluntary male or female service; service obligation is 12 months, with 11 months for officers and NCOs (2012)
Transnational Issues :: EL SALVADOR
Disputes - international: (../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2070&term=Disputes - international) (../fields/2070.html#es)

International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the delimitation of "bolsones" (disputed areas) along the El Salvador-Honduras boundary, in 1992, with final agreement by the parties in 2006 after an Organization of American States survey and a further ICJ ruling in 2003; the 1992 ICJ ruling advised a tripartite resolution to a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca advocating Honduran access to the Pacific; El Salvador continues to claim tiny Conejo Island, not identified in the ICJ decision, off Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca

Refugees and internally displaced persons: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2194&term=Refugees and internally displaced persons](#)) ([../fields/2194.html#es](#))

IDPs: 220,000 (2016)

Illicit drugs: ([../docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2086&term=Illicit drugs](#)) ([../fields/2086.html#es](#))

transshipment point for cocaine; small amounts of marijuana produced for local consumption; significant use of cocaine

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Nohely Peraza
Nelly Rosario
4 December 2017
Drawing Democracy

Final Project Justification

Artistic Statement

Nohely Peraza utilizes a variety of artistic modes in the culmination of her untitled final project. Using poetry, essays, website background information, and altered documents as written work, her visuals work both independently and in conjunction to creating a multimedia project. From drawings on paper to artwork on canvas, personal photographs to color-coding fonts and stickers, Peraza seeks to blur, challenge, and reinforce the relationship between visuals and words all at once. Her work points to the larger themes of migration and diaspora in telling the story of her mother, a Salvadoran immigrant, and how her individual story has shaped Nohely's life. In creating this project, the author also hints at the impact of the U.S.-funded civil war in El Salvador, the overshadowed indigenous history and the influence, with its loss and richness, can have on individuals and generations to come. Peraza challenges the concept of borders and chronology in presenting this story of a mother and daughter, of clashing cultures, and the preservation of love and hope in two upbringings.

Notes on Craft

Unable to find an alternative box for this project, I ended up using a shoebox from my first pair of rain boots that my mom bought me at the start of this school year. My only demand of the box was that it fit the canvas of the painting I wanted to make and it fit exactly how I wanted it to. I decided to paint it black to play off of the maroon color of the box. I painted the box black entirely with my fingers. I decided to keep the marks of my fingers along the side and also leave handprints on the bottom. The hands have several meanings. One reason I used it was because it felt to me like a way to allude to the civil war. The three fingers I used to paint the box to me resemble the use of war paint, the potential marks of blood, and the mud and dirt that soldiers on both ends fought each other in. This is reinforced by the inside cover of the lid--bright red paint with a quote about healing. The hand marks also allude to the way that my mother learned to write--by stealing her brothers' silabarios and homework to use sticks to trace letters in the dirt. Hands are important in representing the physical labor of my mother's two jobs, the hands she uses to make pupusas and platanos fritos, the hands she uses to wipe away my tears, the hands she uses to ensure that I can be writing this using my own hands. Because of the variety of interpretations I had for this, I decided to leave this final piece untitled. I do not feel that my life, along with my mother's life, along with an expansive history, can be confined to a sole title.

I also decided to use physical objects to strengthen what I thought could not be said by my work alone. For instance, the flag serves to make the history more concrete. I felt that including the flag allowed me to expand the amount of space, quite literally, that my mother's story in her home country took up in this story. I also included the rose with quotes that she has told me in the past and some of my own thoughts and words about beauty and what flowers mean to me and my mother. The oil pastel canvas is another favorite of mine. Initially I was going to keep it a fully yellow canvas. Yellow was my absolute favorite color as a child and my mother later revealed to me that it was her favorite as well. She has told me stories about how the first dress she received was a bright yellow dress in her teenage years. The color yellow went on to ironically become a very sad color for her, which was contested when it became my own favorite color. I decided to play on the yellow canvas and add my own hand once again, which I also interpret to be my mothers, because we both have an energy and a connection to one another that radiates and occupies space in our daily lives.

A challenge for me in compiling this story was an initial concern for the limitations of the box form. It is very easy for a box to be restricting, so I wanted to make sure that the box itself told a story. That is when I decided to use the hand motif and I made the creation of the box a fun one given that I omitted the use of a paintbrush. I made the lid, the first thing you see, a bright, blood red, and contrasted this with the bottom of the box, a deep, soulful blue the color of the Salvadoran flag and the ocean. Secondly, I wanted to have a balance between words and images that could work both together and independently. Many of my assignments had a solid balance between words and visuals, so in adding to the box, I wanted to mess around with this balance and have things that were word-heavy and others that were more visually involved. I wanted to have a variety of texts and a variety of colors.

Making this project made me rethink what the word democracy means. I still am not sure, but a big factor influencing my understanding of it remains the relations between the United States and El Salvador. The U.S. funded a war in El Salvador to preserve a "democracy" that was never really effective anyway, and in this endeavor, only made things much bloodier and heartbreaking. Reflecting on the words of my mother, I have learned that democracy, or the vision of it at least, comes from individuals who share their incredible stories and are willing to maintain hope despite the challenges that life presents. I am so thankful I had the opportunity to dive into material I have wanted to engage in most of my life. In creating this, I have reflected on how lucky I have been in my upbringing in comparison to my mother's, and how much I have yet to learn about both her and my history.

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