

Central American Dry Corridor Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua

+ MIGRATION



TEMPORARY

—> INTERNAL

Rural: in Nicaragua and Honduras, entire families migrate (women and children) to harvest coffee

Urban: migration of women in Honduras and Nicaragua in search of domestic or factory work

—> NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES **Costa Rica** and **El Salvador**

—> INTERNATIONAL Spain (women for domestic work) or the USA

PERMANENT

Nicaragua and El Salvador: extreme events related to climate change (hurricanes or landslides caused by heavy rains)

CONSEQUENCES

MIGRATION

FEMALE (Honduras and Nicaragua)

—> Work associated with family care remains in the hands of other women in the community (grandmothers, sisters . . .) rather than men becoming involved in these tasks

MALE (El Salvador and Guatemala)

—> Women take on economic activities previously done by men (in addition to their traditional tasks)



DISEASE

New diseases due to increased numbers of mosquitoes:
Zika y Chikungunya



CONSEQUENCES

—> Women dedicate **more time** to looking after sick people, sacrificing time and rest

+ FOOD INSECURITY

One and a half million people without access to **food**
Previously two harvests a year, now just ONE (due to climatic uncertainty)
30% of homes suffer from **extreme poverty**
The land: largely in the hands of men



CONSEQUENCES

—> **WOMEN** always eat last: higher rates of malnutrition

- AVAILABLE WATER



CONSEQUENCES

—> Women dedicate more time to searching for water —> **6 hours per day**

- LAND OWNERSHIP

—> Just **20%** of properties in Nicaragua are owned by women
—> **14%** in Honduras (FAO, 2005)

CONSEQUENCES

Forced to hand over **50%** of the harvest to the landowner



+ UNEMPLOYMENT

(Fall in production/income)

60% losses in bean and corn harvests (Honduras 2016)

CONSEQUENCES

—> **More domestic violence against women**

