**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

**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

**AVAILABLE WATER**

- Women dedicate more time to searching for water → 6 hours per day

**CONSEQUENCES**

**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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

(Fall in production/income)
- 60% losses in bean and corn harvests (Honduras 2016)

**CONSEQUENCES**

→ More domestic violence against women