## WOMEN AND GENDER-RELATED MIGRATION

Internal migration of women in Nicaraqua to cities for work as domestic workers or in maquilas.

## Temporary migrations

Temporary migration (men or whole families) to El Salvador for sugar cane and coffee harvest seasons.

Temporary migrations Changes in US migration policies have an impact.

MIGRATIONS IMPACTS Female Male Migration Migration

Women continue to meet Women must carry out more productive their children's economic activities in addition to (hy sending remittances) their traditional tasks and emotional needs (domestic and care

> Food Insecurity,

Unemploym+ent 1.5 million people are

moderately or severely food insecure in the region

> IMPACTS Women are the last to eat

Increase in domestic violence: women are the main

## Land Ownership Only 20% of women own their land in

responsibilities)

Nicaragua - 14% in Honduras

The majority of women are not landowners and must give 50% of their harvest to the landlors

IMPACTS

ensuring water supply: up to 6 hours per day!

Women spend more time

For more info on this report please contact: *eleanor@wedo.org* 

**Initiatives on Climate** 

**Change Adaptation** 

Exchange and Creole

water storage through water tanks and water

seed banks:

harvests

Collective

women. for

example, in

organization of

cooperatives.





## Impacts of Climate Change

in the dry corridor of Central America: Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua

**IMPACTS** Women sacrifice their rest time

30% of girls, boys

and adolescents

enrolled in the

education system

miss classes due to

different diseases

(second half of 2015. LINICEE)

> Increase in amount of time that women spend caring for ill people

+

Migrations

+

Diseases

Respitarory diseases, skin diseases. diarrhoea

New diseases (Zika,

Chikungunya and

Dengue) caused by an increase in the number

of mosquitoes



Decrease in available water, ( and in agricultural production 

Nicaragua: basic grain harvest losses of 50% (2015)

Honduras: corn and bean harvest losses of 60% (2016)

El Salvador: bean harvest losses of 90% (2014