WOMEN AND GENDER-RELATED MIGRATION

Internal migration of women in Nicaragua 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 Migration
Women continue to meet their children’s economic (by sending remittances) and emotional needs.

Male Migration
Women must carry out more productive activities in addition to their traditional tasks (domestic and care responsibilities).

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

Diseases
Respiratory diseases, skin diseases, diarrhoeas
New diseases (Zika, Chikungunya and Dengue) caused by an increase in the number of mosquitoes

30% of girls, boys and adolescents enrolled in the education system miss classes due to different diseases (second half of 2014, UNICEF)

Women sacrifice their rest time
Increase in amount of time that women spend caring for ill people

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)

Land Ownership
Only 20% of women own their land in Nicaragua - 14% in Honduras (2010)
The majority of women are not landowners and must give 50% of their harvest to the landlords

Food Insecurity, Unemployment
1.5 million people are moderately or severely food insecure in the region

Women are the last to eat
Increase in domestic violence: women are the main victims

Initiatives on Climate Change Adaptation
Exchange and Creole seed banks;
water storage through water tanks and water harvests
Collective organization of women, for example, in cooperatives.

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