Introduction

While migration is a positive and empowering experience for many, it is quite clear that forced migrants from Central America tend to be disproportionately vulnerable. Often their human rights and fundamental freedoms are at risk, not just in the countries they leave but in the dangerous route and places they settle. This poster promotes an understanding of migration from a critical approach that challenges normative and dominant ideas providing a wider understanding of the reality of the problem in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, territory called northern triangle of Central America.

Historical timeline

XVI-XVII century The Central America nations share a history of colonization and independence from Spain that left behind highly concentrated economic and political system. (Ralf & Haering, 2012)

XIX-XX century The cycles of intervention of dominant nations that manipulate natural resources, labor force and internal national policies of Central American countries.

- 1898-1933: Repeated interventions in Nicaragua and Honduras from (Mark & Solis, 2007)
- 1947 to 1989: Massive military support to El Salvador to fight against FMLN; (Bourgeois, 2001); The United States finances the CONTRA in Nicaragua; U.S invasion of Panama. (Mark & Solis, 2007)

XX- XXI century the unequal development capitalist plus neoliberalism system, regulates and direct the migratory flows (Marquez Covarrubias, 2010). Unstable political issue as a result of the unequal dynamics of accumulation, growth and development (Marquez Covarrubias, 2010).

Imperceptible causes of migration

Structural causality

The structural causes of migration need to be analyzed out of the dominant frame of mobility concepts. The following chart presents a comparison of basic terms of migration provided by Covarrubias (2010) that provides alternative definitions that spearhead the possibility of creating new theory of migration in structural forced conditions.

Perceptible causes of migration in Central America

Perceptible causes: Violence, family reunification, poverty, job opportunities, among others. Violence as main example of perceptible causes of forced migration when no take into account structural and historical causes. Example of Anibal, el Zalte, Zaragoza, La libertad, El Salvador.

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