

# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

**NEW DEBATES ON  
GENDER, MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
LINKING PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTION CHAINS  
IN CONTEMPORARY MOBILITY

**Museum of Menorca (Maó), 6th, 7th and 8th of October 2011**

**ESOMI - Universidade da Coruña**  
(Research Group on the Sociology of International Migration)



The aim of this conference is to combine the disciplines, approaches and perspectives that study the various societies affected by international migrations, focusing on the question of gender. Our work will be based on the analyses of global production and reproduction chains (and the so-called "global care chains" in particular) and the new models put forward for the study of emerging trends played out by women in contemporary mobility flows.

This event is intended to generate major academic and social interest, both on a local and international level, covering the fields of migration and gender and development studies in the age of globalisation. The aim of this joint collaboration is to move forward in the design of social intervention policies and integrated sustainable development and participated development from a gender-based approach.

Finally, a further aim is that the conference should take advantage of and benefit from Menorca's experience and in turn, contribute to the debate into gender, migration and development on the island, highlighting an international analysis and approach.

**KEYNOTE ADDRESSES:****CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES IN GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW.****Lourdes Benería.**

This paper will present an overview of the conceptual approaches that have been used in the field of what we loosely call “Gender and Development.” Beginning briefly with Ester Boserup’s modernization approach and the different frameworks that sprang from the critique of her work, it will proceed with the conceptual transformations that took place in the 1980s, particularly the significance of introducing a “gender perspective” and the postmodern influences that followed through the 1990s. Finally, the paper will explore the current conceptual currents underpinning the multiple aspects of work being carried out at present and including: neoliberalism, the human development/capabilities approach, the social reproduction framework, and human rights approaches. To the extent possible, examples will be used from the recent migration studies dealing with gender and the feminization of migration.

**THE ‘FEMINISATION OF POVERTY’ AS A GLOBAL CONSTRUCT? REFLECTIONS FROM THE GAMBIA, THE PHILIPPINES AND COSTA RICA.****Sylvia Chant**

The ‘feminisation of poverty’ has helped to give gender an increasingly prominent place within international discourses on poverty and poverty reduction. Yet the way in which gender has been incorporated pragmatically – predominantly through the ‘feminisation’ of anti-poverty programmes --- has rarely relieved women of the onus of coping with poverty in their households, and has sometimes exacerbated their burdens. In order to explore how and why this is the case, as well as to sharpen the methodological and conceptual parameters of the ‘feminisation of poverty’, this presentation examines four main questions. First, what are the common understandings of the ‘feminisation of poverty’? Second, what purposes have been served by the popularisation and adoption of this term? Third, what problems are there with the ‘feminisation of poverty’ analytically, and in respect of how the construct has been taken up and responded to in policy circles? Fourth, how do we make the ‘feminisation of poverty’ more relevant to women’s lives – and empowerment -- at the grassroots? Foremost among my conclusions is that since the main indications of feminisation relate to women’s mounting responsibilities and obligations in household survival, we need to re-orient the ‘feminisation of poverty’ so that it better reflects inputs as

well as incomes, and emphasises not only women's level or share of poverty, but the burden of dealing with it. Another, related, conclusion is that just as much as women are often recruited into rank-and-file labour in anti-poverty programmes, 'co-responsibility' should not be a one-way process. This requires, *inter alia*, the more active support of men, employers and public institutions in domestic labour and unpaid care work.

### **DIASPORA, MEDIA AND THE ARAB SPRING.**

#### **Mokhtar El Harras**

Les événements du « Printemps Arabe » se déroulent sur un territoire autre que celui où les immigrés Marocains résident. Néanmoins, ils paraissent profondément concernés par ce qui s'y passe. Outre l'effet de la globalisation, les immigrés se préoccupent du destin de leur région d'origine et de leur pays dont ils gardent toujours la nationalité. Ils forgent des perceptions et expriment des attentes de la dynamique de changement social et politique en cours. Dans quelle mesure la perception des femmes diffère-t-elle de celle des hommes ? En quoi le contexte migratoire influence-t-il sur cette perception ? A travers l'analyse du discours des femmes et des hommes, nous essayerons de définir leurs rapports respectifs à la politique, tout en vérifiant s'il s'agit d'une simple reproduction des schèmes traditionnels, ou plutôt de l'émergence d'une nouvelle conscience concernant la participation politique des femmes et l'égalité de genre

### **WHO CARES? TRANSNATIONAL FAMILY LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Ninna Nyberg Sørensen**

Over the past decade attention to the "migration-development nexus" and the many links that exists between migration and development has moved center stage and led to a bulk of policy analyses, international forums and recommendations as to how to make migration work for poverty reduction and human development in concrete migration and development policy. Surprisingly, very few insights from gender studies and gender policy planning tools developed throughout the 1980s and 1990s have made their way into this work; nor has work concerning transnational family life and global care chains. The presentation will take a closer look on academic work on transnational family life (including transnational motherhood, fatherhood, childhood and care) and discuss the extent to which this work can inform debates on gender, migration and development.

**Communications:****ON ROMA'S MIGRANTS' DEVELOPMENT CAPABILITY IN FRANCE: A CLASS, GENDER AND RACE INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH.****Kàtia Lurbe**

Drawing from the comprehensive evaluation of the 5-years Integration Program (IP) launched in 2002 for thirty-four of the Romanian Roma families who lived in a shantytown in Le Syndicat d'Agglomération Nouvelle de Sénart (Department 77, France), this paper reconsiders the *migration-gender-human development nexus* in order to inform current research and policy on the integration of socio-economically deprived and highly discriminated minority populations. The specification of this Integration Program was elaborated consensually and as it went along, by the Program Executive Team, which intended to help families to access to: a) empowering civil rights (legal status), b) school for the kids, c) vocational training for the adults (with a women specific track) to be employable in “regular jobs”, d) “proper housing” and e) become “normal” users of the social protection and healthcare services. Two years after it ended, we carried out a comprehensive evaluation research of the IP, which included the data triangulation from a) IP archives & legal framework documentary analysis, b) in-depth interviews with IP-involved professionals, c) social-biographical interviews to the families & d) ethnography within three families with distinct trajectories of social integration. By focusing in this paper on the migrant's experiences, the applied analytical framework is based on the human development/capabilities approach developed by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum and on the inter-generation-, gender- and race-related intersectional perspective.

As performance indicator, 30 families obtained a social housing, 2 returned to Romania, 2 were accepted in another local program of integration. All of the households achieved to have at least one of its member with a regular employment contract in a low-skilled manual occupational; all children in compulsory schooling age were attending their courses at a daily-basis. The Program involved a State - local authorities – professionals - NGO's joint force that provided, viewed in global terms, capabilities-based resources and facilitate capabilities to these Roma' families, who since their labour-motivated emigration, in 1991, from their Romanian rural-based village they have been living in very deprived conditions and a forced nomadism, as being evicted by the police from one urban slum to another. Its success mainly relied on: a) exceptions made to the Migration Law to break a major obstacle for these families' integration: the residence permit - access to regular work/housing everlasting circle, b) the

resources allocated to provide specific social education and accompaniment, and c) the chances opened by the urban policy for dormitory-cities development.

By employing an in-depth analytical perspective on the different integration trajectories and human development outcomes of this very heterogeneous Roma population, our research findings distinguished three profiles of social and economic development in which intersected gender, mother's education level and intra-generational power-relations enacts as a constitutive factor. For most Roma individuals (specially, for the women and young adults) the development opportunities opened with their participation into the IP got reduced once it came into an end in April 2007. Structural constrains of the settlement-country (i.e. a more repressive new immigration law; the loss of job security due to the deregulation of the labour market and the economic recession; the openly expressed persecution of the State against slums, targeting Roma's unauthorised camps) are the factors jeopardising these families' internal capabilities to maintain livelihood security and keep enhancing their quality of life.

#### **THE MIGRATION-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS. A RESEARCH AGENDA FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE.**

**Almudena Cortés**

El presente texto constituye una revisión inicial de los estudios que vinculan las migración y el desarrollo desde una perspectiva de género. El objetivo principal ha consistido en establecer unos puntos de partida de una agenda de investigación todavía incipiente en este campo. Nuestro punto de partida en esta discusión ha sido el planteamiento de que el llamado nexo entre la migración y el desarrollo más que caracterizarse por una relación mecánica y teleológica, se trata de una construcción cultural y política, producto de determinadas circunstancias políticas e históricas (Cortés 2010). Para ello, se va a realizar una revisión de los principales trabajos que se han centrado en el análisis de la migración desde una perspectiva de género, así como aquellos centrados en el nexo de la migración y el desarrollo. Estos estudios se han visto dominados en su gran mayoría, por la revitalización de las teorías de la Modernización en el nexo migración y desarrollo, intensificadas por la emergencia del discurso de las remesas financieras internacionales y por la consolidación del principio de la contención y seguridad en el control de los flujos migratorios. Como alternativa a lo anterior, se plantea que un análisis de dicho nexo desde una perspectiva de género posibilitaría situar en la agenda de investigación, el análisis del papel que juegan las desigualdades étnicas, de clase, de género y de generación que se construyen históricamente tanto en las sociedades de origen como de destino.

## **FROM BLACK FEMINISM: A LOOK AT GENDER AND MIGRATION**

**Mercedes Jabardo**

Con esta comunicación se pretende presentar uno de los corpus teóricos que desde los márgenes más han contribuido a la reformulación de la relación entre antropología y feminismo, esto es el movimiento político y teórico de los feminismos negros. Hacerlo en el marco de un Congreso de Antropología ya denota cambios dentro de lo que se ha considerado como el mainstream, que empieza a incorporar en el marco de lo que ha sido la tendencia hegemónica en los estudios que ligaban antropología y feminismo, las “otras” voces. Cada vez es más fácil encontrar entre los textos de antropología editados en castellano, algunas referencias a los feminismos “periféricos”, “de frontera”, del “Tercer Mundo” o simplemente lo que se presenta muy a menudo como “los otros feminismos”. Más allá de las modas teóricas que desde lo que se ha denominado el “paradigma-otro” están visualizando lo que hasta muy recientemente eran sonidos periféricos, esta invitación al diálogo es también una puerta abierta a la reivindicación de esas voces a menudo colocadas en los márgenes, en el exotismo de lo periférico. Una reivindicación que exige un replanteamiento. Y también una posición.

Porque hay discursos que tienen incluso cabida académica pero que luego no suelen utilizarse para re-conocer a las otras como actrices sociales, siempre que éstas se enmarquen en categorías diferentes, diferenciadas; categorías construidas desde el racismo, o desde el colonialismo, o desde el imperialismo ... o desde esa confluencia de discursos que se presenta como multiculturalismo.

## **THEORETICAL DEBATES ON SOCIAL REPRODUCTION AND CARE. ARTICULATIONS OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY AND GLOBAL ECONOMY.**

**Christine Verschuor**

L'ensemble des activités et des rapports indispensables à la reproduction sociale ont été conceptualisés dans les études féministes, qui ont analysé le rôle des migrations des travailleuses dans la nouvelle économie globalisée, articulée avec l'économie domestique. Le concept de *care* a été associé aux réflexions sur les migrations, il ne se confond cependant pas avec la reproduction sociale et a ses limites. La communication se penchera sur ces débats théoriques.

**SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND LABOUR INSERTION OF BRAZILIAN MIGRANTS BASED ON THE RESTRUCTURING OF THEIR FAITH CONSUMPTION PATTERNS WITHIN EVANGELICAL COMMUNITIES.**

**Laura Suárez and Martín Vázquez**

The current process of secularization that we are witnessing today has been affected by the increased migration to our country, becoming more apparent a greater religious pluralism that contrasts with the traditional Catholic hegemony. Our aim with this study is to analyze, from a gender approach, the different social integration strategies developed by migrants in the host community, based on the restructuring of their faith consumption patterns and religious fact. That is, how migrants use their participation in religious communities as a way to acquire and strengthen their social capital.

In short, the aim of our study are these processes of social integration developed by migrants articulated through both material and symbolic belonging to a religious congregation. But we also put the spotlight on the role of religious congregations as channels and facilitators of migration as well as settlements in the host community. It was developed a mainly qualitative methodology, based on in-depth interviews with the Brazilian community settled in A Coruña and its metropolitan area, mainly in the City Council of Oleiros.

In conclusion, although we have not yet developed the field work completely, because the investigation is still in progress, we could prove how the consumption of the religious faith developed by Brazilian migrants studied, within evangelical communities, become social integration strategies, strengthening links with the community of origin and even a form of work placement. This has been particularly evident in the case of Brazilian women, with whom we discovered the existence of an interesting relationship between religious practice and domestic labour market, relationship in which we hope to extend in future research.

**MASCULINITY, FERTILITY AND CONTROL OF CAPITAL: THE DILEMMAS OF AGEING WEST AFRICAN MEN IN EUROPE.**

**Caroline H. Bledsoe and Papa Sow**

This paper explores sociocultural constructions of West African masculinity in the Spanish immigration context. While impotence, expressed as a lack of “power” or “strength,” is demoralising in high fertility Africa, it can be equally so for West African men in low fertility Spain: especially for men and women from places like The Gambia, where immigrants were recruited for low-skilled labor. Many studies have pointed to a tendency for the female body to



reflect or “embody” societal ills. Our study suggests that among West African immigrant men in Spain, male sexual capacity becomes a site of acute struggle with the mutually reinforcing forces of ageing and social marginalisation. Drawing on several periods of research among Senegalese and Gambian immigrants settled in Spain and France and on visits to their home communities in Africa, explore the unfolding social dynamics of these West African understandings of ageing and masculinity in a rapidly changing immigration context. Much as they do back home, for example, we find that many West African men in Spain who never managed to rise above a life of low skilled labor continue, as they age, to experience pressure for continuous reproduction and (hence) multiple conjugal partners. To meet these challenges, they may find themselves needing to exaggerate their claims to virility, while searching for medicinal or spiritual antidotes and for what they call “fresh blood”: marriage to, or sex with, a young woman.

Dynamics such as these have long been in play in Africa. In an immigration context in which masculinity has become synonymous with legal status and money, however, and in which both are increasingly uncertain, the loss of physical strength associated with ageing renders low-skilled African men who experience sexual decline particularly vulnerable to the gossip networks permeating the close, controlling communities in both the new and the old places. It also demands that they remain embroiled perpetually with problems of money and immigration authorities.

### **MIGRATION CIRCULATOIRE DES FEMMES MUSULMANES DU CAMEROUN À DOUBAÏ ET EN ARABIE SAOUDITE**

**Joseph Deli**

L’Afrique est en mutation permanente sur le plan social, culturel, politique, économique. La mise sous programme d’ajustement structurel de certains pays africains a provoqué un bouleversement du statut de l’emploi. Le Cameroun est aussi victime de cette crise économique. Il s’est surtout manifesté par le blocage des recrutements dans les administrations et dans de nombreuses entreprises privées inefficaces, entraînant une forte poussée du chômage. Le secteur public qui arborait une grande part de la main d’œuvre urbaine et subventionnait les activités agricoles dans les zones rurales est étranglé par le programme. Le tarissement progressif des gisements pétroliers et la chute du prix du cacao sur le marché mondial vers les années 1990 sont venus aggraver la crise des finances publiques. On observe alors le développement des marchés du travail informel afin de subvenir aux besoins divers de la famille. Le changement est plus remarquable dans la relation de genre et surtout dans la division traditionnelle du travail, caractérisée par une féminisation

de la production. Cette dynamique homme- femme semble être inquiétante dans la société musulmane dans la mesure où le sexe féminin était destiné exclusivement au rôle de reproduction. La femme est entrée dans un contexte de mobilité spatiale autrefois réservée aux hommes. Si certaines femmes, les plus nombreuses, sont restées dans la sphère traditionnelle, d'autres ont profité des opportunités offertes par la crise et certains réseaux islamiques pour migrer en Arabie Saoudite et à Doubaï pour des raisons socioéconomiques. Ces femmes qui étaient soumises, voilées, prennent la parole, vivent leur expérience humaine, sans se laisser dicter le sens de leur vie. La communauté musulmane du Cameroun et les gouvernements des pays d'accueil ont pris respectivement des initiatives pour réduire au maximum le taux de la migration féminine qui va sans cesse croissant, mais ces initiatives n'ont pas apporté les résultats attendus.

**MIGRATION, GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT. FAMILY REMITTANCES FROM MOROCCAN MIGRANTS IN SPAIN.**

**María Jesús Criado**

**ILO'S POLITICS ON WOMEN'S WORK IN THE PAST AND NEW RESEARCH QUESTIONS TO CONTEMPORARY GENDER MIGRATION.**

**Nora Natchkova**

Since the 20's, the International Labor Organization (ILO) aims to establish internationally norms on work and women's work. One of its first conventions, the convention for the prohibition of night work for women, defines and consolidates sexual division of labor in western countries. Women workers have to have special protection because of their role as mothers, which leads to the exclusion of women of some well paid works. At the same time, women workers in former colonized territories and south countries do not "benefit" of the same care to their reproductive work: in the south countries and territories, women can continue to work day and night for the industries, without consideration for their maternity's role.

Is the analysis of those two historical visions and norms on paid labor and maternity for women, depending on national contexts and economic priorities, relevant for the contemporary debates on migration and gender? What the history of an international organization, which tends to become a reference for labor's questions all over the world, can learn us about the articulation of division of labor based on sex, and race and nationality? Furthermore, with the appearance of development aids in the 50's for countries where the North economies ambition to maintain their influence, ILO takes an important role for the creation and financing of vocational training for women in South countries. Considering its policy of gender and race

division of labor, to what norms for women's work and migration those projects on development lead?

This presentation is based on a finished research on ILO and women's work during the 20's and 30's and on a new research, conducted with Céline Schoeni, on ILO's technical assistance in the 50's to 70's The major archives are those of ILO and those of feminist organizations as Open Door International.

## **DECREASING BIRTHRATES AND SOCIAL POLICY IN JAPAN.**

**Eriko Ikeya**

Falling Birthrates is serious problems in industrialized countries. Japan is tackling on this with work life balance policy. We tried to compare Total Fertility Rates and other facts with the United Kingdom for search reasons of keeping birthrates. The results are following.

1. From 1950 to 1973, Japanese TFR fell from 3.7 to near 2.0. From 1973 to 1985, TFR of both countries decreased from 2.0 to 1.8. From 1985 to 2009, TFR of UK revealed shallow V figure curve and that of Japan decreased sharply and it revealed small increasing. In high economic development era, TFR of Japan was population replacement level and after the 1<sup>st</sup> Oil shock, it continued to decrease.
2. At the backgrounds of these, there was rapid economic growth and development policy. Industrialization and tertiary industrialization advanced urbanization and increased nuclear families. Liberal Democratic Party insisted "Japanese-style welfare" policy as care of children and elder in their family to reduce welfare budget. Rarely nurseries were built after "3-years children myth".
3. The Childcare Leave Law passed the parliament at 1991, but many parents could not use yet. For low income, poor security net, high education cost and unequal treatment, people could not marry and have children easily.
4. 6.2% of marriage was by people born abroad and 3.3% of newborns' mothers or fathers were born abroad (2006). The rates are yet small, but the weight is getting bigger. Japanese government accepted 1300 people as candidates for nurses or care workers from Indonesia and Philippines from 2007. They should work and study for national exam in 3 or 4 years. People who passed the exam are very little now.

**MIGRANT'S ITINERARIES AND RISK FOR FEMALE MIGRANT: SUBSAHARAN WOMEN IN TRANSIT THROUGH MOROCCO.**

**Sandra Seka**

Des images très impressionnantes montrant les migrants en provenance d'Afrique subsaharienne et les difficultés auxquelles ils sont confrontés lors de leur parcours migratoire font la Une des journaux. Près de 12 000 étrangers seraient morts aux frontières de l'Europe entre 1988 et 2008, parmi lesquels 8 173 en mer et plus de 1 600 en traversant le désert du Sahara. Ces informations font une généralisation de la situation des migrants et omettent de spécifier l'existence de groupes vulnérables parmi lesquelles les femmes et les enfants.

Le papier présente des résultats d'une étude menée auprès des femmes migrantes en transit au Maroc. L'étude montre que l'illégalité de ces femmes accroît leur vulnérabilité. Elles affrontent des situations dangereuses qui ont un impact sur leur état de santé. Les mauvaises conditions de voyage, le manque de nourriture et d'eau, les agressions, les violences et abus sexuels, les barrières linguistiques accroissent leur vulnérabilité.

Nous abordons les difficultés de santé auxquelles ces femmes sont confrontées tout au long de leur voyage avec un lien particulier sur les déterminants sociaux de la santé inhérents à la migration irrégulière et les moyens d'y faire face.

**TOWARDS A GENDER-SENSITIVE APPROACH TO REMITTANCES IN ECUADOR.**

**Diana Mata Codesal**

This paper aims to disentangle the family dynamics of remittance sending and receiving practices in two contrasting rural settings in Southern highland Ecuador. Contrary to traditional approaches which tend to focus on remittance senders or receivers, this proposal's locus of interest lies in the relationship between remittance sender(s) and receiver(s), in what has been operationalized under the concept of 'remittance dyads'. The paper outlines a refined definition of international remittances which takes into account the gender of the receivers and the gendered effects of material remittances. It also takes into account the power, emotional and symbolic negotiations taking place between remittance senders and receivers. Gender is a key variable in these negotiations.

**A BAYESIAN MODEL FOR REMITTANCES AND GENDER: THE SPANISH-EQUATORIAN CORRIDOR.****Pilar Campoy, Melania Salazar-Ordóñez and Carlos R. García- Alonso.**

International migration is a global phenomenon that affects 214 million people, of which 105 are migrant workers (ILO, 2010). In the last two decades, a feminization of the migratory flow has happened, not just because of its overall increase - 47% in 1960 vs. 49% in 2010 (ILO)-, but also because women are increasingly migrating on their own. Thus, they become the primary income earners by sending remittances to their families (Perez et al., 2008).

Latin America and the Caribbean, with US\$ 58.100 million worth of remittances, are one of the regions with the highest increase in the percentage of female migrants. They constitute the 50.1% of all Latino Americans migrant (ILO, 2010). One of the most important corridors from this region is the one established between Ecuador and Spain. Spain has become the first destination of Ecuadorian migrants. They are close to half a million in Spain, with more than 50% women (INE, 2011), and the second source of remittances in the Andean country (Central Bank of Ecuador, 2011). At this point, to estimate the amount of the remittances received by a given country is of major importance, in order we can determine its macroeconomic consequences. To do this, we must identify which elements influence these remittance flows, by generating a socio-economic framework that describes the phenomenon, anticipates its evolution and facilitates the planning, design and implementation of policies related to economic development.

Within this context and using a Bayesian network, this paper describes the cause-effect relationships among the key factors determining remittance flows. By gathering the gender differences in the migrant population's remitting patterns, this model allows us to estimate such flows, using Monte-Carlo simulation and fuzzy logic due to the absence of the data. The study confirms that Ecuadorian migrant women who reside in Spain have a larger propensity to send remittances when compared to Ecuadorian men.

**EN/GENDERING DEVELOPMENT, ENGAGING THE DIASPORA: REFLECTIONS ON GREECE IN THE AGE OF CRISES.****Anastasia Christou**

This paper aims to offer a preliminary account of how we can operationalise gender, development and migration in a context of socio-economic crises with Greece as a case study focus. While researching gender, migration and development in Greece offers a

wide range of conceptual and empirical opportunities to address debates on these issues, the current context of domestic and international crises presents additional challenges to reconsider in both academic and policy terms. Furthermore, contemporary neoliberal migration/economic management regimes pose added ethical as well as ideological challenges to be considered. While situating my presentation within the context of three different research projects on the Greek diaspora completed in 2003, 2007 and 2009 respectively, I aim to incorporate inscriptions of current marginalisations and exclusions in Greece as well as reflections on what kind of change can be mobilised in theory and practice to tackle inequalities and polarisations

### **FEMINITIES AND FEMINISMS IN TRANSNATIONAL POLITICS FROM PERUVIAN MIGRANTS' PERSPECTIVE**

**Àngels Escrivá.**

Most studies on the impact of migration in (and in migration of) gender roles and the social status of men and women are carried out within private domains in which informants engage in family and labour relations. These studies account for continuities and change in people's lives as a result of personal interactions and contact at least with contexts of reception and departure. In the relation between the individual and the institutional levels the focus is usually being set on migrants' renounces as well on the barriers that they encounter to affect higher structures of decision and policy making. Political powers, in these cases, seem to take less into account migrants' views and interests, especially those of women, than other lobbies. However, a repositioned citizenship status and the unrecognized capacity for agency of many migrants have interesting potentials to investigate. This should be a main aspect of any debate on migration and development.

In this presentation we assume that men's and women's values and perceptions are dynamic and subjected to change throughout the migration experience. From here on, we aim at contributing to our knowledge on the forces and processes that take place to turn individual advances into institutional change. More specifically, we will discuss the case of how women's private experiences find an echo in the public arena, for instance, forming women's political leaderships, as well as placing the issues of women's interest on the political agenda. The study of the Peruvian collective in Spain will help to shed light on how men and women's perceptions of women's capacities to act in the public space and to govern are modelling their electoral preferences and other political expressions.

The data is based on a longitudinal study on political attitudes and behaviour of Peruvians in

Spain that benefited from survey data collected during the Peruvian presidential elections celebrated every five years, in this case we discuss data from 2006 and 2011. The survey and the qualitative fieldwork gathered information on Peruvian men and women residing in Madrid and Barcelona, whose political attitudes and behaviour were simultaneously oriented towards the country of origin, of residence or the international political sphere.

### **THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF DOMESTIC WORK AND FEMALE IMMIGRATION IN SPAIN DURING A DECADE OF ECONOMIC EXPANSION (1999-2008).**

**Pau Miret and Elena Vidal**

Using the Spanish Labour Force during the recent period of economic growth, 1999-2008, the main objective is to study the dynamics of labour supply and integration in the employment structure of female immigrants from developing countries. We adopt a gender perspective by considering female activity and the role of domestic work in the female international immigration, and within the logic of the internationalisation of domestic tasks. Therefore, the initial point of this investigation is that the arrival of immigrant women to Spain is a response to a very specific labour demand in the domestic services and other highly female and unskilled occupations.

The first hypothesis is that the existence of a *labour complementarity* by birthplace explains why whereas Spanish young women are mainly in skilled occupations, immigrant women, regardless of their human capital, are overrepresented, in those more gendered and unskilled labour positions. The second hypothesis is that exists a process of *socio-demographic substitution* in domestic occupations: from mature and less skilled native women to younger and more skilled immigrant women. Finally, we hypothesize that the initial demand for domestic assistants is not sufficient to explain the acceleration of female immigrant flows during recent years in Spain. Therefore, the proper arrival of a cheap and ready immigrant labour force has caused the *addition effect*, generalizing the hiring of domestic workers within the middle classes, multiplying this labour demand.

Following a quantitative and demographic perspective analysis, the target population is the female population living in Spain, both, native and immigrant. We aim to emphasize the characteristics of those non EU-25 women. Birthplace will be a central variable in the analysis, differentiating those native women and those foreign born, who will be grouped by area of origin. Results will be mostly refereed to the Spanish territory as a whole.

**GENDER AND CONTEMPORARY MOBILITY IN MALLORCA.****Jacqueline Waldren**

After over a century of its citizens emigrating to find work, Spain along with other European countries are having great difficulty adjusting to their new late twentieth century status as immigrant destinations. Legislation, legal and administrative procedures must be brought in line to deal with the changed and changing conditions they face. 'Formulating humane and yet restrictive migration policies requires a precarious balancing act' (Waldren, J. 2005). My work concerns Latin American immigrants (mostly women) who have come to the island of Mallorca since 1998. Policies which restrict the rights of immigrants, degrading and placing him or her in abstract, pejorative categories that dehumanize, such as 'illegal', 'untrained', 'undocumented', 'without papers' lead to stereotyping, exploitation and hardships for many. Female migrant labour in Mallorca has to be seen in terms of the conditions in the countries of origin of the women and the demands for jobs relating to tourism, health care and domestic service in Mallorca. These demands are dependent on changes in employment, education, changing conceptions of the family, opportunities for Mallorcan women in all sectors of the economy. Gender analysis in migration studies becomes an important element in understanding globalization processes where not only goods but human labour are involved. Migrant women need to manage their lives between an internationalized market and transnational households. I hope to reveal the experiences of women as individuals, with their own agendas, rather than docile, one-dimensional appendages to male migrants and untangle the common perceptions expressed in the media that "these women are only prepared to do domestic work or prostitution and will need time and support to take up more qualified work (L.Lorenzo 2002).

**A MIGRATION DECISION-MAKING MODEL FROM MICRO-ECONOMIC VIEW: MONTE-CARLO SIMULATION.****Melania Salazar Ordóñez, Carlos García Alonso y Gabriel Pérez Alcalá**

Neoclassical approach stressed the role played by wage and employment gap across countries in the migration decision-making process. Obviously earnings inequalities are not enough to explain international migration flows, but it plays an unquestionable role. The analyses on international migration are usually performed empirically from a macro-economic framework; in spite of the migration decision is made with an individual-base or family-base. One of the most used models to design theoretical approaches on migration behaviour has been the so-called Human Capital Theory (Sjaastad, 1962). Nevertheless, its empirical implementation is complex and it is subject to an important number of restrictions regarding to



the inability to incorporate non-monetary returns and the uncertainty, as well as the difficulty to obtain disaggregated secondary data which reflect individual choices.

Therefore, this paper analysis how the effects of wage and employment differences, direct and opportunity migration costs and economic conditions in home and host countries affects the probability of obtaining earnings from the migration. An empirical model, based on the individual investment decision theory (Human Capital theory) and simulated data (Monte-Carlo method), are developed. The empirical application is used to analyse long-distant migration from Ecuador to Spain in city women between 25 and 44 years of age with primary, secondary and tertiary schooling levels.

This model allows us to introduce uncertainty using a stochastic framework and a view from the economic actors' decision-making process, providing a way to overcome the influence of push-pull factors in existing source and host-country data, and using current data, prior to adopting the decision to migrate. The results show an increase in migration costs has more intensive effects for lower wages. Likewise, for long-distant migration, the costs discourage those people with lower schooling levels; nevertheless for short-distant migration the migration cost encourages lower skill migrants.

### **A POLANYIAN TAKE ON INFORMAL MIGRANT CARE WORK.**

**Anna Safuta**

The paper focuses on informal home-based provision of paid elderly care by migrant women in Poland and in Belgium. It maps the combination of socio-economic principles presiding over this type of care provision, and identifies the resources that each of these principles (as well as their combination) offers migrant care providers. Based on Degavre & Nyssens' (2008; 2009) pioneering application of Polanyi's transactional modes (reciprocity, redistribution, the market and householding) to the analysis of elderly care provision, this paper shows the ways in which migrant women (can) make the most of each principle when elaborating their migration and empowerment strategies.

The resources offered by the socio-economic principles under consideration can be both of monetary or non-monetary nature. Monetary resources are mainly wages (stemming from the market or, in the case of cash-for-care allowances, from redistribution), but literature cites other monetary means, such as in the case of employers financing the education or holidays of the migrant care worker's child. Non-monetary resources available to migrant care providers can stem from the market (such as the room and board in live-in provision) or reciprocity (for

example when employers help their undocumented migrant employee to obtain a stay permit).

Through in-depth interviews with migrant providers and elderly receivers of informal home-based care, the paper aims to contribute to the scholarly debate on the effects of employment in predominantly 'migrant' sectors. In particular, it aims at testing empirically the 'paradoxical effects of care' concept developed by Degavre and Langwiesner (2011: 3), who posit that that a job in the care sector can simultaneously contribute to the worker's emancipation and be a socio-economic trap

### **CHANGES AND CONTINUITIES IN TRANSNATIONAL FAMILY DYNAMICS. THE CASE OF BOLIVIAN MIGRATION IN SPAIN.**

**Sònia Parella**

Este capítulo analiza el vivir transnacional de los migrantes bolivianos residentes en España desde una perspectiva metodológica transnacional, con el fin de abordar los significados, estrategias y subjetividades que delimitan los ajustes transnacionales de las familias transformadas a partir de la migración internacional. De acuerdo con Basch et al. (1994: 238), "los procesos familiares y las relaciones entre personas definidas a través del parentesco, constituyen la base del resto de relaciones sociales transnacionales". Los procesos micro-sociales que generan los actuales flujos migratorios exigen reajustes a las familias a lo largo del tiempo y del espacio en un contexto de reciprocidad.

Partimos de la familia transnacional para estudiar las formas y significados que, a través de la acción estratégica de los actores migrantes y no-migrantes, adoptan los espacios sociales transnacionales. En concreto, se identifican los arreglos y formas de gestión de los vínculos transnacionales y sus impactos en las relaciones de género e intergeneracionales (significados y prácticas), desde una perspectiva de género y desde la articulación entre los vínculos económicos y los de cuidado y parentesco.

Los resultados presentados son parte del proyecto "Transnacionalismo económico: remesas y empresas de los migrantes bolivianos en España" (Referencia SEJ2007-60734), financiado por el Ministerio de Investigación y Ciencia y dirigido por la catedrática Carlota Solé. Una parte del trabajo de campo de dicha investigación ha tomado la familia transnacional como unidad de análisis y se ha concretado en la realización de entrevistas en profundidad a una muestra de migrantes bolivianos residentes en Madrid y Barcelona y a sus familiares que permanecen en las ciudades bolivianas de Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Oruro y La Paz.

La primera parte del capítulo ofrece una síntesis de las bases conceptuales en las que se apoya la investigación (apartado 2) y una contextualización del flujo migratorio boliviano hacia España, desde el análisis de los patrones de transformación que sus dinámicas suponen en relación a los patrones migratorios bolivianos “tradicionales” (apartado 3). Seguidamente, el apartado 4 recoge los criterios que han guiado el diseño metodológico para, a continuación, presentar los principales resultados en base a tres ejes de análisis (apartado 5): i) la plasticidad de los proyectos migratorios; ii) los cambios en los roles de género a raíz del proceso migratorio y iii) el análisis de la estrategias productivas y reproductivas de la familia transnacional desde la perspectiva de las relaciones paterno-filiales

### **CARE AND FEMINISED NORTH-SOUTH AND SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION FLOWS: DENIAL OF RIGHTS AND LIMITED CITIZENSHIP.**

**María Luisa Setién and Elaine Acosta**

At the present time, migration has become a transversal feature present in debates on social organisation of care and progress towards fair care systems. The so called “care crisis” is one of the key factors explaining the increasing numbers of immigrant women carrying out this work in both the north and south. However, while work in this sector affords job opportunities for many immigrant women, it evidences a great lack of social and labour rights and work carried out by individuals who are socially ignored or devalued.

This paper is part of broader research, and looks to explore the rights -and obligations- involved in working in the care sector, with special focus on care provided by immigrant women. We shall make use of a comparative perspective to examine how south-north and south-south migratory flows have evolved. The first flow we will study is the case of Spain and the second is immigration to Chile.

This study has made use of in-depth interviews, with a total of 67 held with different actors involved in the social scope of care (women immigrant carers, employers and dependents) both in Spain and Chile. Assessment and perception of how rights are achieved and exercised in the social relationship of care support the idea of combined denial of rights in this context, as shown in other studies. This results in the exercise of limited citizenship in the case of women immigrant carers as well as dependents, who are in the most precarious situations.

**FEMALE TEMPORARY MIGRATIONS THROUGH TRANSNATIONAL FAMILY NETWORKS.  
THE ETHNOGRAPHIC CASE OF CARETAKER RIFAIN IMAZIGHEN WOMEN****Irina Casado**

As a result of the intensification of contemporary migrations carried out by rifain population since last 50's of 20<sup>th</sup> century, nowadays we can draw a map on which extended families are found almost on whole Europe –Catalonia, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, France–, and also Morocco –Rif.

Is in this context of heterogenic migration processes in which we can emphasize a type of specific migrations that are produced following two guidelines: the maintenance of feminine role of carer in a rifain family and the usage of the transnational network that settlement of the diverse domestic unities of the extended family have configured. The specificity of those migrations comes by three characteristics that differentiate them from the rest of rifain migration projects: 1) they have a clear temporal delimitation; 2) they are clearly feminine – are women who travel and, so often, do it alone; 3) the aim of these temporary migrations are assistance, support and care in cases of sickness on a familiar but specially during pregnancy and/or postpartum periods of any family woman, the sisters above all.

The aim of this paper will be to analyse that kind of temporary migrations of rifain women between Nador (Moroccan Rif), Catalonia and Europe, that carry out through the transnationality of extended families and that, at the same time, have clear consequences in the perception of tasks attributed to women and in the maintenance of family principles of organization that set each of its' members in a role and with a status that will be based on notions as maternity, feminine solidarity or in the family functions.

**INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTION AS PART OF THE GLOBAL DIASPORA OF CARE:  
EXPERIENCES OF BIRTH MOTHERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.****Riitta Högbäcka**

This presentation investigates inter-country adoption as part of migration and the globalization of care. Instead of mothers, it is their babies that migrate. Maternity is divided into two components: the biogenetic side (gestation and birth) that is allocated to impoverished women in less developed countries and the actual caring for the child that is transported to more affluent women in the overdeveloped parts of the globe. In a way, it is motherhood that migrates. The two mothers, the adoptive mother and the birth mother, are placed differentially within the global hierarchies that create inter-country adoption. This presentation untangles some of these hierarchies utilizing the concept of stratified reproduction. Then, drawing on

interviews with 32 black birth mothers, it describes the circumstances of giving a child up for adoption as well as the sentiments and beliefs of the mothers. It investigates the cruel trade-offs between the survival of the mothers themselves or their other children and the luxury of investing in the lastborn infant. However, contrary to research showing lowered levels of maternal commitment in such circumstances, most of the birth mothers remain emotionally involved, would want information on the children and expect them to return later. The presentation ends with considering the implications for contemporary practices of inter-country adoption.

### **TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING DECISIONS. A CASE STUDY OF SKILLED POLISH MIGRANT WOMEN**

**Anna Cieslik**

The aim of this paper is to explore the tension between the transnational mobility of skilled women migrants and their rootedness in place when it comes to childrearing. On the basis of my research on skilled Polish migrants in the United Kingdom I investigate if and how family planning decisions influence their international migration trajectories. The “if” part of the question highlights women’s expectations about their future mobility and how such expectations are modified by their plans to have children. The “how” part of the question investigates the migrants’ emotional ties to places, their beliefs about proper places for raising children, and the role of family as a support system in childrearing. The paper suggests ways in which to improve existing migration and labor market policies to encourage migrant women’s labor market participation. It also fills in the gap in literature concerning professional migrant women and the interaction between the productive and reproductive spheres. I expect it to fit with the third thematic area of the Gender and Development conference (Empirical studies into global care chains and gender).

My findings suggest that an important factor influencing the mobility of skilled migrant women is the advantages and disadvantages of having children in Poland and the UK. A primary consideration pulling them back to Poland is the availability of childcare help from parents and grandparents. The UK, on the other hand, is an attractive location because of the child-friendly provisions offered by most employers. Emotional attachment to home and family tends to tip the scales towards returning to Poland. The free movement of people in the European Union market is directly linked to reproductive choices made by skilled migrant women, frequently on the basis of emotional and not ‘rational’ calculations.

**BETWEEN MARIANISMO AND THE NORWEGIAN IDEA OF GENDER EQUALITY: LATIN AMERICAN MOTHERHOOD IN A NORWEGIAN CONTEXT.****Ase Karen Fjeld**

In this paper I will discuss the making and doing of motherhood among women from the Spanish-speaking South American region that have migrated to Norway as adults. How do women from a culture that has been portrayed as both macho and "gender traditional" choose to shape motherhood in a Norwegian context with the opportunities and limitations it provides? The research attempts to de-construct the stereotypical category and discourse about the "immigrant mother" created by the Norwegian society and media. The starting point for analysis is the double gaze of the Latin American mothers, as a minority in a majority culture. Findings show how the participants create hybrid versions of motherhood practices with what they refer to as "Latin American" and "Norwegian" features, positioning themselves somewhere between the Norwegian gender equality idea and *Marianismo*, probably depending on education level and work situation. How the mothers confront the Norwegian idea of gender equality is discussed in light of postcolonial feminism and its criticism of the Nordic welfare state.

**TRANSNATIONAL MOTHERHOOD AND GENDER RELATIONS IN MOROCCAN UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN'S MIGRATIONS.****Sofía Laíz**

The aim of this paper is to analyze the role of women and transnational motherhood in unaccompanied migrant children migrations. Based on a recent field work developed with nine different families with children coming from Morocco to Spain, we will explore how the female figure has increasingly become a key player in achieving the migratory projects of young migrants as well as in gender and intergenerational roles' negotiations within family reassessment processes while affected by migrations. Results will help to explore a new form of transnational motherhood in the situation of non-migrant women. Thus, reproductive and productive chains will be articulated in new familiar perspectives.