Conceptual Framework on Gender and Remittances

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Why Gender and Remittances?
Women participation in International migration

♦ Increasing participation of women

♦ Women represent almost half of the international migrant population

♦ Women are migrating autonomously as main economic providers and heads of household
Feminization of migration

♦ A new strategy for survival
♦ Transfer of Care in the Global Economy
♦ Transnational social networks
Gender dimension of Remittances: Conceptual Elements
Global context

- Crisis of the model of reproduction: Transfer of reproductive work to migrant women
- Gendered and diversified labour market
- Labour market deregulation
- Ageing population
- Women's participation in labour market
- Immigration policies
- Corporatization and development policies
- Social agendas

- Structural Adjustment Policies
- Feminisation of poverty
- Feminisation of survival strategies
- Migration as a household strategy
- Political, social and economic crisis
- Unbalanced work force (male unemployment)
- Engendered production and reproduction relations
- Power relations between generations at home

Globalization

monetary and social remittances

Developed Countries
Social networks
Migrant Households
Developing Countries

Gender
Gendered sending patterns

- Migration as family strategy
- Migration as individual decision
- Migration as a dependent of husband
Gendered factors in the country of origin:

- Economic, political and social context
- Gender relationship within and outside household
Gendered factors in Country of destination:

- Migration policies in the host country.
- Labor market
- Integration of cooperation and development
- Social agents
Gendered Factors in relationships between origin and host countries

- Transfer systems
Impact of migration and remittances in gender relationships

♦ Changes in migrant women

♦ Changes in gender roles in households of origin.
Conclusions

- Migrant women are more vulnerable than their male counterpart.
- Changes in gender roles and power relationships happens at great cost of personal development and autonomy.
- The incorporation of migrant women in the gendered and ethnified labor market, represent a serious obstacle to the productive use of remittances.
- Gender inequalities are common to all societies but acquire particular characteristic upon the political, social and economic context. For that reason, any measure or policy aiming to harness the potential development of remittances has to be inform by a rigorous analysis of the relationships and gender dynamics characteristics of the particular context.