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**ANNUAL GENDER SYMPOSIUM
24-26 November 2010, Cairo, Egypt**

**GENDER, MIGRATION AND SOCIOECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: Bibliography**

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**SYMPOSIUM ANNUEL SUR LE GENRE
24-26 novembre 2010, Le Caire (Egypte)**

**GENRE, MIGRATION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT SOCIO-
ÉCONOMIQUE EN AFRIQUE : Bibliographie**

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Introduction

For over a decade, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) has been involved in promoting the gender dimension of all the studies conducted by its research groups on different aspects of the socioeconomic development of the continent. Within this framework, it has been organized since 2002, an annual symposium that complements the Gender Institute held since 1994. The 2010 Annual Symposium on Gender, which will be held from **24 to 26 November, 2010** in Cairo (Egypt), focuses on the theme: "*Gender, Migration and Socioeconomic Development in Africa.*"

Migration has become an important component of the development process in Africa. Migrants contribute substantially to the Gross National Product through their monetary transfers, which exceed official development aid in some countries. They also influence the destinies of their countries in various forms. Moreover, in the context of globalisation, migration and development have become interdependent processes, despite the policies of many countries to control migration flows. Nevertheless, migration is still not integrated into the development plans of most countries; hence, the importance of studying migration in relations to development processes, and revealing its various dimensions.

It is in the light of this that the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used, included the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy while the second lists the documents in electronic format, which are available on request. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are in either French or English. The documents followed by asterisks (*) are not available at CODICE but they have been included because of their relevance.

The Call for Application for the Gender Symposium is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be found useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Depuis maintenant plus d'une décennie, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) s'efforce à promouvoir la prise en compte de la dimension genre dans toutes les études menées par ses groupes de recherche sur différents aspects du développement socio-économique du continent. Dans ce cadre, il organise depuis 2002 un symposium annuel sur le genre qui vient compléter l'institut sur le genre organisé depuis 1994. L'édition 2010 du symposium annuel sur le genre, qui se déroule du **24 au 26 novembre 2010** au Caire (Egypte), porte sur le thème « *Genre, migration et développement socio-économique en Afrique* ».

En effet, la migration est devenue une composante importante du processus de développement de l'Afrique. Les migrants contribuent de manière substantielle au produit national brut à travers leurs transferts monétaires qui dépassent pour certains pays l'aide publique au développement; ils influencent aussi les destinées de leurs pays sous plusieurs formes. Par ailleurs, dans le contexte de mondialisation, la migration et le développement sont devenus des processus interdépendants. L'un ne va pas sans l'autre en dépit des politiques mises en œuvre dans les pays d'accueil pour contrôler les flux migratoires. Cependant, l'intégration de la migration dans la planification du développement de beaucoup de pays continue à faire défaut. D'où l'importance d'étudier la migration en étroite relation avec le processus de développement, et d'en dévoiler les différentes dimensions.

Dans cette perspective le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. Différentes sources d'information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique qui sont disponibles sur demande. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français. Les références suivies d'un astérisque (*) ne sont pas disponibles au CODICE mais ont été signalées pour leur pertinence.

L'appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins du symposium sur le genre est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l'écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

**CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre
Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE)**

PART I / 1^{ère} PARTIE

DOCUMENTS IN HARD COPY

DOCUMENTS PAPIERS

I – Documents in Hard Copy – Documents papiers

- 1. ACHY, Lahcen; DE HENAU, Jérôme; EL KADIRI, Nacer; KATEB, Kamel; LAUFER, Jacqueline; MARRY, Catherine; MARUANI, Margaret; MEULERDS, Danièle; SILVERA, Rachel; SOFER, Catherine; ZOUARI, Salma, Ed**

Marché du travail et genre, Maghreb - Europe. Actes du colloque international de Rabat, vendredi 11 et samedi 12 avril 2003 ; organisé par le MAGE, le DULBEA et l'INSEA
Bruxelles: Editions du DULBEA, 2004.- 413 p.
ISBN: 2-87201-025-4

/RELATIONS ENTRE LES SEXES/ /MARCHE DU TRAVAIL/ /EMPLOI/ /EDUCATION/ /PROFESSIONS/ /MIGRATION/ /INEGALITE SOCIALE/ /MAGHREB/ /EUROPE/ /ALGERIE/ /MAROC/ /TUNISIE/ /FRANCE/ /TRAVAIL DES FEMMES/

- 2. ACKERS, Louise**

Shifting Spaces: Women, Citizenship and Migration within the European Union
Bristol: the Policy Press, 1998.- vii-343 p.
ISBN: 1-86134-038-9

/MIGRATION/ /WOMEN/ /NATIONALITY/ /COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /EUROPEAN UNION/ /DEPENDENCY/

- 3. ADEPOJU, Aderanti**

Les Migrations internationales en Afrique subsaharienne: problèmes et tendances récentes
Revue internationale des sciences sociales, n° 165, septembre 2000, p. 435-448

/MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /RECESSION ECONOMIQUE/ /GUERRE CIVILE/ /ACCROISSEMENT DE LA POPULATION/ /FEMMES/ /INTEGRATION REGIONALE/ /AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA/

- 4. ADEPOJU, Aderanti, Ed.**

La famille africaine : politiques démographiques et développement
Paris: Editions Karthala, 1999.- 318 p.
ISBN: 2-86537-942-6

/FAMILLE/ /POLITIQUE DEMOGRAPHIQUE/ /TRADITION/ /MODERNISATION/ /MARIAGE/ /ZONES RURALES/ /PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE/ /MIGRATION/ /FEMMES/ /SANTE/ /RECESSION ECONOMIQUE/ /DROIT/ /PROJETS DE DEVELOPPEMENT/ /AFRIQUE/

- 5. ALBERT, Isaac Olawale**

The Hausa Community in Ibadan C. : 1830-1986
Ibadan: University of Ibadan, September 1991.- xii-118p.
Thesis, Master of Arts, History, University of Ibadan, Institute of African Studies

/ETHNIC GROUPS/ /MIGRATION/ /SOCIAL PROBLEMS/ /RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/ /POLITICS/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /WOMEN/ /NIGERIA/ /HAUSA/ /IBADAN/

- 6. ALLMAN, Jean; GEIGER, Susan; MUSISI, Nakanyike, Ed.**

Women in African Colonial Histories
Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2002.- 338 p.
ISBN: 0-253-21507-2

/WOMEN/ /HISTORY/ /COLONIALISM/ /LABOUR/ /SEXUALITY/ /MARRIAGE/ /FAMILY/ /MIGRATION/ /POLITICS//AFRICA/

7. ATTOH, Franca Chitoh

Socio Economic Factors Influencing Young Women's Vulnerability to Trafficking among Residents of Benin City, Nigeria

Lagos: University of Lagos, January 2009.- xiii-168 p.

Thesis, PhD, University of Lagos, Department of Sociology, School of Postgraduate Studies

/WOMEN/ /FORCED MIGRATION/ /SEXUALITY/ /PROSTITUTION/ /FORCED LABOUR/ /POVERTY/ /REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH/ /VULNERABLE GROUPS/ /NIGERIA/ /HUMAN TRAFFICKING/ /YOUNG WOMEN/ /SEX TOURISM/ /BENIN CITY/

8. BA, Cheikh Oumar

Dynamiques migratoires et changements sociaux au sein des relations de genre et des rapports jeunes/vieux des originaires de la moyenne vallée du fleuve Sénégal

Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop, 1996.- 295 p.

Thèse, Doctorat 3eme Cycle, Anthropologie, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Département d'Anthropologie

/MIGRATION/ /INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION/ /WOMEN/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS/ /AFRICA/ /EUROPE/ /FRANCE/ /SENEGAL/ /GENDER RELATIONS//SENEGAL RIVER/

9. BA, Cheikh Oumar

Migrations régionales et relations de genre dans la vallée du fleuve

Africa Development/Afrique et développement, vol. XXIII, n° 3-4, 1998, p. 95-119

/MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /MIGRATION INTERREGIONALE/ /FEMMES/ /CONDITIONS DE LA FEMME/ /SENEGAL//GENRE/

10. BA Cheikh Oumar; BREDELOUP, Sylvie.

Migrations inter-africaines des femmes de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal

In : *Face aux changements : les femmes du Sud*/Ed. par Jeanne Bisilliat

Paris : L'Harmattan, 1997, p. 61-86.

Résumé: D'importantes migrations interafricaines ont lieu dans la vallée du fleuve Sénégal. Pour les femmes il s'agit de migration "passive", puisqu'elles rejoignent leur mari quand celui-ci le décide. La polygamie fait que les femmes se croisent, se succèdent ou vivent ensemble soit en migration soit au village. La rencontre homme/femme semble n'avoir pour but que la reproduction. Les femmes travaillent parfois avec leur mari. Quelques unes plus indépendantes peuvent faire des profits importants qu'elles investissent soit dans les opérations de prestige soit dans l'immobilier. Mais rentrées de migration, ces femmes ne semblent pas avoir obtenu davantage d'autonomie.

11. BABOU, Cheikh Anta Mbacké

Migration and Cultural Change: Money, "Caste", Gender, and Social Status among Senegalese Female Hair Braiders in the United States

Africa Today, vol. 55, n° 2, 2008, p. 3-22

Abstract: This research uses the business of hair braiding among Senegalese immigrants in the United States as a lens to explore the shifting foundations of social hierarchies and gender roles in Wolof-Muslim society. The article is based on multisited field research among Senegalese female hair braiders and ordinary women in Senegal, Anderson (South Carolina), Atlanta, New York, and Philadelphia. It reveals that even though most Senegalese immigrants continue to acknowledge the strong influence of "traditions" on their marital and social

relations, this influence is rather symbolic. The research suggests that money is gradually displacing nonmaterial sources of prestige and authority, such as blood and "caste" status. Business practices and social interactions in the diaspora are increasingly defined by economic considerations, and the changes that are taking place in the United States are also affecting people left behind in Senegal.

12. BAKER, Jonathan; AINA, Tade Akin, ed.

The Migration Experience in Africa

Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1995.- 353 p.

ISBN: 91-7106-366-8

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Femmes au Sud, chefs de famille

Paris: Karthala, 1996.- 410 p.

ISBN: 2-86537-674-5

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14. BISILLIAT, Jeanne, Ed.

Face aux changements : les femmes du Sud

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1997.- 367 p.

ISBN: 2-7384-5637-5

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15. BJEREN, Gunilla

Migration to Shashemene: Ethnicity, Gender and Occupation in Urban Ethiopia

Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1985.- XIII-291 p.

ISBN: 91-7106-245-9

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16. BOCQUIER, Philippe; TRAORE, Sadio

Urbanisation et dynamique migratoire en Afrique de l'ouest : la croissance urbaine en panne

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2000.- 148 p.

ISBN: 2-7384-8805-6

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17. BOULY DE LESDAIN, Sophie *

Femmes camerounaises en région parisienne : trajectoires migratoires et réseaux d'approvisionnement

Paris ; Montréal : L'Harmattan, 1999. - 241 p.

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18. BRAIDOTTI, Rosi

The Exile, the Nomad, and the Migrant: Reflections on International Feminism
Women's Studies International Forum, vol 15, n° 1, 1992, p. 7-10

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19. BRYDON, Lynne; CHANT, Sylvia

Women in the Third World: Gender Issues in Rural and Urban Areas

Aldershot: Edward Elgar, 1989.- 327 p.

ISBN: 1-85278-192-4

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20. COMOË, Elise Fiédin *

Femmes et migration en Côte d'Ivoire : le mythe de l'autonomie

African Population Studies, vol. 20, no. 1, 2008, p. [89]-117

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21. COQUERY-VIDROVITCH, Catherine

African Women: a Modern History

Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.- xviii-308 p.

ISBN: 0-8133-2361-4

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d'Afrique noire du XIX e au XX e siècle,

Paris: Desjonquères, 1994, 291 p.

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23. CORDONNIER, Rita

Femmes africaines et commerce: les revendeuses de tissu de la ville de Lomé (Togo)

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1987.- 190 p.

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24. COTTING, Anita*

Migration féminine : une chance d'évoluer vers l'égalité et la solidarité

Genève : Institut universitaire d'études du développement (IUED), 1996. - 33 p.

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/TURQUIE/ /SAHARA OCCIDENTAL/

25. COULIBALY-TANDIAN, Oumoul Khaïry

Socio-anthropologie des mobilités sénégalaises à Toulouse et Barcelone et leurs influences au Sénégal : diversité des pratiques, organisation en réseaux, place des NTIC et analyse de genre

Toulouse: Université de Toulouse, [s.d.]- 500 p.

Thèse, Doctorat, Sociologie, Université de Toulouse, Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis

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Paris: Editions Karthala, 1998.- 253 p.

ISBN: 2-86537-853-5

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Femmes d'Afrique dans une société en mutation

Louvain-La-Neuve: Academia Bruyant, 2004.- 212 p.

ISBN: 2-87209-744-9

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/CAMEROUN/ /CONGO RD/ /GUINEE/ /KENYA/

28. DESRUES, Isabelle

Les femmes réfugiées

In : *Femmes du Sud, chefs de famille*/ Sous la direction de Jeanne Bisilliat

Paris: Karthala, 1996, p. 325-345

29. ESCRIBANO, Antonio Izquierdo

La situation de la femme immigrée en Espagne

In : *Femmes du Sud, chefs de famille*/ Sous la direction de Jeanne Bisilliat

Paris: Karthala, 1996, p. 181-189

30. ESSED, Philomena; GOLDBERG, David Theo; KOBAYASHI, Audrey, Ed.

A Companion to Gender Studies

West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, 2009.- xi-561 p.

ISBN: 978-1-4051-8808-1

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31. FRANCIS, Elizabeth

Migration and Changing Divisions of Labour: Gender Relations and Economic Change in Koguta, Western Kenya

Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, vol. 65, n° 2, 1995, p. 197-216

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32. GADIO, Coumba Mar; RAKOWSKI, CATHY A

Survival or Empowerment? Crisis and Temporary Migration among the Serer Millet Pounders of Senegal

Women's Studies International Forum, Vol.18, n° 4, 1995, p.431-443

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33. GUILLEMAUT, Françoise*

Femmes et migrations en Europe : stratégies et empowerment

Lyon : Le dragon lune ; Cabiria, 2004. - 166 p.

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34. GUILLEMAUT, Françoise*

Women and Migration in Europe: Strategies and Empowerment

Lyon : Le dragon lune; Cabiria, 2004. - 164 p.

35. HERSENT, Madeleine ; ZAIMAN, Claude, Coord. *

Genre, travail et migrations en Europe

Paris : CEDERF, 2003. - 271 p.

(Cahiers du CEDREF. Colloques et travaux)

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36. KOFMAN, Eleonore... [et al.] *

Gender and international migration in Europe

London; New York: Routledge, 2000. - 235 p.

37. KOFMAN, Eleonore; FLYNN, Don

Women, trade, and migration

Gender and development, vol. 12, n° 2, 2004, p. 66-72

38. KULA-KIM, Céline*

Les africaines en immigration et la création d'entreprise
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2003. -128 p.

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/DISCRIMINATION RACIALE/ /EMPLOI/ /TRAVAIL FEMININ/ /ECONOMIE/ /AUTONOMIE/ /AFRIQUE/
/FRANCE/*

39. LOBNIBE, Isidore

Between Aspirations and Realities: Northern Ghanaian Migrant Women and the Dilemma of Household (Re) Production in Southern Ghana
Africa Today, vol. 55, no. 2, 2008, p. 53-74

Abstract: A major outcome of the decline of African agriculture and economy in the 1980s was the sustained interest in the studies of agrarian change and the special effort scholars have put into exploring the ways in which domestic and gender relations in regions newly incorporated into the international economy through labour migration were being reshaped. This paper explores the challenges that Dagara migrant women from northwestern Ghana have faced during this period as they have migrated with their husbands to the southern part of the country to take advantage of farming opportunities. It examines the circumstances and reasons behind women's participation in what had been a seasonal migration undertaken by young men, drawing on three women's stories to argue that most migrant women must balance their husbands' projects of accumulation and survival in the south with their own desire to return to their home region in the north - a dilemma that they cannot easily resolve because they lack an income of their own.

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Migrations et développement en Afrique : quelques aspects méthodologiques
Etude de la population africaine, n° 4, août 1990, p. 95-112

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Rural Livelihoods in Zimbabwe: Impact of Remittances from South Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009.- 69 p.
ISBN: 978-2-86978-240-2

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AFRICA/ /ZIMBABWE/*

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Migration and Development in Southern Africa: Policy Reflections
Harare: SAPES Books, 2001.- 302 p.
ISBN: 1-77905-119-0

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/MAURITIUS/ /BOTSWANA/ /LESOTHO/ /SWAZILAND/ /MOZAMBIQUE/*

43. MELCHIORI, Paolo

Femmes immigrées en Italie
In : *Femmes du Sud, chefs de famille/Sous la direction de Jeanne Bisilliat*
Paris: Karthala, 1996, p. 191-206

44. MELICO, Antonia

Femmes immigrées au Portugal, un phénomène récent

In : *Femmes du Sud, chefs de famille*/Sous la direction de Jeanne Bisilliat

Paris: Karthala, 1996, 207-221

45. MERCKLING, Odile*

Emploi, migration et genre : des années 1950 aux années 1990

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2003. - 354 p.

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Women and Development in the Third World

London: Routledge, 1991.- viii-115 p.

ISBN: 0-415-01695-9

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47. MONINGA-GBOGBU, Jeannine*

L'intégration des femmes migrantes au marché de l'emploi en Belgique

Bruxelles : Le Monde selon les femmes, 2001. - 40 p.

/FEMME/ /ASPECT DE GENRE/ /IMMIGRATION/ /INTEGRATION/ /MIGRATION/ /TRAVAIL FEMININ/ /MARCHE DU TRAVAIL/ /BELGIQUE/

48. MONINGA-GBOGBU, Jeannine ; PENA, Marcela de la*

Le rôle des femmes migrantes dans les ONG et le développement

Bruxelles : Le Monde selon les femmes, 2001. - 12 p.

/FEMME/ /ASPECT DE GENRE/ /ORGANISATION NON-GOUVERNEMENTALE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT/ /MIGRATION/ /IMMIGRATION/

49. NIDA, Worku

The Impacts of Urban Migration on Village Life: The Gurage Case

Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University, June 1995.- xiii-218 p.

Thesis, Master of Arts, Social Anthropology, Addis Ababa University, School of Graduate Studies, 1995

/URBAN-URBAN MIGRATIONS/ /VILLAGES/ /WOMEN/ /DIVISION OF LABOUR/ /HEALTH/ /MARRIAGE/ /SEXUALITY/ /FOOD SECURITY/ /ROAD CONSTRUCTION/ /SCHOOLS/ /HEALTH FACILITIES/ /ETHIOPIA/

50. NYAMNJOH, Francis B.

Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Xenophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa

Dakar: CODESRA, 2006.- x-273p.

(Africa in the New Millennium Series / CODESRIA)

ISBN: 1-84277-677-0

/NATIONALITY/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /BRAIN DRAIN/ /ETHNICITY/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /FOREIGNERS/
/DOMESTIC WORKERS/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /BOTSWANA/ /ZIMBABWE/
/CITIZENSHIP/ /XENOPHOBIA/ /MOBILITY/

51. OSO, L. ; CATARINA, Christine

Femmes chefs de famille et migration"

In : *Femmes du Sud, chefs de famille/Sous la direction de Jeanne Bisilliat*

Paris: Karthala, 1996, p. 61-97

52. PASURA, Dominic*

Gendering the Diaspora: Zimbabwean Migrants in Britain

African Diasporan, vol. 1, n° 1/2, 2008, p. 86-109

Abstract: This article on gender and migration analyses the performative and lived realities of the Zimbabwean diaspora in Britain. The author explores the way in which both public and private spaces of the diaspora are important arenas in the construction and reconstruction of gendered identities. Taking gender as a process rather than a state, the study explores the conflicts and contestations as men and women respond to life in Britain. The article is based on multi-sited ethnography among Zimbabweans in Britain, comprising 33 in-depth interviews and participant observation in four research sites, and draws upon concepts of diaspora and transnationalism as theoretical and analytical frameworks. The findings suggest that the challenges to patriarchal traditions in the hostland in terms of women's primary migrant status and financial autonomy, the different labour market experiences of men and women, and egalitarian laws have caused tensions and conflict within diaspora households. The article examines how men use religious and social spaces, which provide for the affirmation of more traditional roles and relations, as a form of public resistance to changes happening within the domestic sphere.

53. RIGONI, Isabelle... [et al.] *

D'un voyage à l'autre : des voix de l'immigration pour un développement pluriel

Paris : Institut Panos : Karthala, 2001. - 303 p.

/FEMME/ /MIGRATION/ /IMMIGRATION/ /TRAVAILLEUR MIGRANT/ /TRAVAIL/ /REVENU/ /POLITIQUE
MIGRATOIRE/ /ASSOCIATIONS /SENEGAL/ /MAROC/ /TURQUIE/ /EUROPE/ /GRANDE-BRETAGNE/
/ALGERIE/ /INDE/ /BELGIQUE/ /FRANCE/ /PORTUGAL/ /PAKISTAN/

54. RUSSELL, Sharon Stanton; JACOBSEN, Karen; STANLEY, William Deane

International Migration and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Country Analyses

Vol 2. - Washington: World Bank, 1990.- 156 p.

ISBN: 0-8213-1643-5

/INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /EDUCATION/ /HEALTH/
/AGRICULTURE/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/

55. SALIH, Ruba*

Gender and Transnationalism: Home, Longing and Belonging among Moroccan Migrant Women

London; New York: Routledge, 2003. - XI, 192 p.

56. SALT, John; CLARKE, James

Les migrations internationales dans la région de la CEE-ONU: caractéristiques, tendances et politiques

Revue internationale des sciences sociales, n° 165, septembre 2000, p. 361-377

*/MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE/ /STATISTIQUES DE MIGRATION/
/IMMIGRATION ILLEGALE/ /POLITIQUE MIGRATOIRE/ /EUROPE OCCIDENTALE/ /EUROPE
ORIENTALE/ /AMERIQUE DU NORD/*

57. SY, Maymouna

Les raisons de migrer des sénégalaises déterminées par l'appartenance ethnique et le statut social

Pop Sahel, n° 16, avril 1991, p. 29-35

*/MIGRATION/ /FEMMES/ /POSITION SOCIALE/ /ETHNICITE/ /ANALYSE ECONOMIQUE/ /ANALYSE
DEMOGRAPHIQUE/ /SENEGAL/*

58. TAPINOS, Georges Photios

Mondialisation, intégration régionale, migrations internationales

Revue internationale des sciences sociales, n° 165, septembre 2000, p. 343-352

*/MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /MONDIALISATION/ /INTEGRATION REGIONALE/ /BIEN-ETRE
SOCIAL/ /ZONES DE LIBRE-ECHANGE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE/*

59. THIAM, Mamadou Moustapha; NDIAYE, Boubacar

Impact des groupements féminins dans le processus migratoire: cas du bassin arachidier de la région de Thiès

Dakar: Ministère de l'économie des finances et du plan, 1994.- 55 p.

*/MIGRATION RURALE-URBAINE/ /ORGANISATIONS FEMININES/ /ASSOCIATIONS/ /FEMMES/
/FECONDITE/ /INTERVENTION DE L'ETAT/ /SENEGAL/ /THIES/*

60. TOURE, Moriba; FADAYOMI, T.O., Ed.

Migrations et urbanisation au Sud du Sahara : quelques impacts sur les politiques de population et de développement

Dakar: CODESRIA, 1993.- 334 p.

ISBN: 2-86978-012-5

*/MIGRATION/ /URBANISATION/ /POLITIQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT/ /DEVELOPPEMENT
ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL/ /AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA/ /AFRIQUE DE L'EST/ /AFRIQUE
AUSTRALE/ /AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST/*

61. TOURE, Moriba; FADAYOMI, T.O., Ed.

Migrations, Development and Urbanization Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa

Dakar: CODESRIA, 1992.- 317 p.

ISBN: 2-86978-016-8

*/MIGRATION/ /URBANIZATION/ /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT//AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /EAST AFRICA/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /WEST AFRICA/*

62. VERSCHUUR, Christine ; REYSOO, Fenneke, Dir. *

Genre, nouvelle division internationale du travail et migrations

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2005. - 352 p.

(Cahiers genre et développement ; 5)

*/FEMME/ /GENRE/ /MIGRATION/ /TRAVAIL FEMININ/ /DIVISION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL/
/THEORIE/ /ETUDE DE CAS/ /EMPLOYEE DE MAISON/ /PROSTITUTION/ /ARGENT /RESISTANCE/
/DROITS DE LA FEMME/ /POLITIQUE MIGRATOIRE/*

63. WRIGHT, Caroline

Gender Awareness in Migration Theory: Synthesizing Actor and Structure in Southern Africa
Development and Change, vol. 26, n° 4, October 1995, p. 771-791

Abstract: Both the neoclassical, actor-focused model and the structuralist model of migration have been deployed in the southern African context. Although commonly framed as models to explain all types of migration, they were actually addressed to one form only, namely male labour migration under colonialism. Female migration was ignored. Recent developments in migration theory mirror two concerns writ large across the development literature, namely the attempt to reconcile structure and agency and the importance of gender. Using the context of southern Africa, this paper analyses the development of migration theory over the last forty years and the dialectic between gender and the structure-agency dyad. It argues that gender is an essential tool for unpicking the migration process and that a gender perspective has enriched and been enriched by a model of migration allowing analytical space for both the agency of migrants and the structures which surround them. Juxtaposing the various theories which have been brought to bear on migration in southern Africa also reveals the extent to which new models and classificatory systems have developed on the basis of agendas set by preceding conceptual frameworks, distinctions between competing models rarely being as clear-cut as the mode of scholarship would have them appear.

PART II / 2^{ème} PARTIE

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS ELECTRONIQUES

II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

1. ADEPOJU, Aderanti

Issues and recent trends in international migration in Sub-Saharan Africa

International Social Science Journal, vol. 52, issue 165, Sep. 2000 p. 383-394

Abstract: Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa features a variety of movements, mostly intraregional: migrant workers, undocumented migrants, nomads, frontier workers, refugees, and highly skilled professionals. Changing patterns and especially the increase in irregular migration, diversification of migratory routes and trafficking in migrants result from worsening socio-economic and political conditions in the region. Sponsored, selective male migration and increasing female autonomous migration are manifestations of migration as survival strategies. Brain circulation within the region, especially to core areas of rapid economic growth, has intensified; increasingly, labour migration is being replaced by commercial migration. Migrants are also exploring alternative destinations within the region in response to the tightened immigration laws in the North. Rapid population growth, economic depression, conflicts, political instability, widespread poverty and deepening unemployment signal the possibility of increased migration, including refugee flows, in the coming years. Sub-regional economic unions could help promote intra-regional labour mobility if concerted efforts are made to harmonise national laws with regional and sub-regional treaties.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=27&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

2. AFRICAN UNION, Addis Ababa

African Common Position on Migration and Development

Addis Ababa: African Union, 2006. – 15 p.

Introduction: Africa is experiencing an important development in migratory flows. These movements occur essentially within the Continent. They are also occurring towards Europe, North America and some Middle East countries and could be voluntary (as a result of pull factors in destination countries) or involuntary/forced (due to push factors in countries of origin). These movements could be legal or undocumented and encompass all social categories, including refugees, internally displaced persons, nomads migrating in search of pasturelands, young and women setting off from the country side in search of job opportunities in the city, employment seekers, and, increasingly, qualified persons, women and children under the age of 18.

Migratory flows are occurring, however, in an African context still marked by the inadequacy of institutional capacities of some African countries to address the problems individually and collectively.

Of the 150 million migrants in the world, more than 50 million are estimated to be Africans. Given that the number of migrants is rising and that this trend is likely to persist in the foreseeable future, the management of migration has necessarily become one of the critical challenges for States in the new millennium (...).

Source : http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/rcps/igad/african_common_position_md.pdf

3. AFRICAN UNION, Addis Ababa

The Migration Policy Framework for Africa

Addis Ababa: African Union, 2006. – 45 p.

Introduction: In an era of rapid globalization, human migration has evolved into a dynamic phenomenon with respect to the multitude of factors contributing to the migration of unparalleled numbers of migrants across immense geographical trajectories. Throughout its history, Africa has experienced important migratory movements, both voluntary and forced, which have contributed to its contemporary demographic landscape. In many parts of the Continent, communities are found spread across two or three nation-States, as movement is often not limited by political boundaries. Cross border migration in Africa also represents an important livelihood and coping strategy to ecological and economic downturns and is key to understanding as well as forecasting the onset and evolution of humanitarian disasters. Over the last decades, deteriorating political, socio-economic and environmental conditions, as well as, armed conflicts, insecurity, environmental degradation and poverty, are significant root causes of mass migration and forced displacement in Africa. The globalization process itself, will also facilitate the movement of people across the various regions in Africa (through regional integration), and to other regions outside the Continent as, the number of migrants continues to increase therefore, undoubtedly, migration will be a major topic in the 21st Century and will therefore pose certain social,

economic and political challenges for policy makers in the future management of migration for the betterment of African societies (...).

Source : http://www.fasngo.org/assets/files/resources/EXCL276_IX__Strategic_Framework_for_Policy_Migration.pdf

4. AGADJANIAN, Victor

Research on International Migration within Sub-Saharan Africa: Foci, Approaches, and Challenges

Sociological Quarterly, vol. 49, issue 3, Aug. 2008, p. 407-421

Abstract: This article reviews the state of research on international migration within sub-Saharan Africa. It examines the international migration systems that have emerged on the subcontinent, especially in Southern and Western Africa, as well as issues pertaining to gender and migration and to migrants' incorporation in host societies. Special attention is given to conflict-induced migration and to implications of international migration for health, with a particular emphasis on the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Despite the large volume and diversity of international migration in the subcontinent, the literature on the subject remains scarce and disconnected from the body of international migration research in other settings. The review identifies causes of this mismatch and discusses ways to mainstream the subcontinent's migration problematique.

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=12&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

5. AMMASSARI, Savina

Gestion des migrations et politiques de développement: optimiser les bénéfices de la migration internationale en Afrique de l'Ouest. - Genève : BIT, 2004. – 92 p.

Introduction et objectifs de l'étude : Le thème des migrations est au coeur du débat politique tant dans les pays d'accueil que dans les pays d'origine des migrants. Il est de plus en plus souvent reconnu que si elle est soigneusement gérée, la migration peut profiter au développement de tous les pays impliqués. La question qui se pose, et à laquelle cet essai tente de répondre, est : comment optimiser les bénéfices de la migration internationale pour le développement durable en Afrique de l'Ouest?

L'intérêt suscité par le thème migration et développement et ses enjeux politiques n'est pas nouveau. Les Nations Unies se sont régulièrement penchées sur ce sujet depuis le milieu des années 70, période durant laquelle les premières politiques migratoires ont été formulées (UN Population Division, 2002). Déjà en 1994 la Conférence Internationale sur la Population et le Développement concluait qu'il fallait mieux maîtriser les migrations internationales afin d'en optimiser les bénéfices et d'en réduire les inconvénients. Un objectif repris par l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies¹ en 2001, soulignant cependant la nécessité d'une meilleure compréhension des causes des migrations internationales et de leurs conséquences sur le développement. C'est une priorité pour le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies², ainsi que pour la Commission des Communautés Européennes, qui estiment cette démarche nécessaire afin de pouvoir définir une ligne politique claire et efficace en matière de migration et développement. Par ailleurs ce sujet est à l'ordre du jour de la 58^{ème} Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies.

Source : <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/imp/imp72f.pdf>

6. ANTOINE, Philippe, SAVANE L.

Urbanisation et migration en Afrique

In: *The Role of Migration in African Development : Issues and Policies for the 90s*

Dakar : UEPA, 1990, 2, p. 55-81.

Résumé : L'urbanisation rapide est une des caractéristiques majeures des pays du Tiers-Monde. L'Afrique Noire, au taux de croissance démographique élevé, est la région du monde où le taux d'urbanisation croit actuellement le plus rapidement, passant de 12 à 30 % entre 1950 et 1980. Certes la région reste encore peu urbanisée, au regard de l'Europe et de l'Amérique latine, mais le rythme de la croissance urbaine qui a été observé ces dernières décennies pose des problèmes graves et complexes qu'il faut étudier et résoudre. Cette croissance urbaine résulte d'une accélération des flux migratoires à partir des années 60. Dans cette communication on s'efforcera de dégager les grandes caractéristiques de l'urbanisation en Afrique, et l'on examinera plus particulièrement le cas de trois villes ouest-africaines : Dakar, Abidjan et Nouakchot ; enfin, on proposera, à

partir de l'examen des tentatives observées à ce jour, des stratégies nouvelles pour aborder les problèmes de l'urbanisation en Afrique

Source : [http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_5/b_fdi_31-32/35234.pdf#search="migration"](http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_5/b_fdi_31-32/35234.pdf#search=)

7. AZAM, Jean-Paul; GUBERT, Flore

Those in Kayes: The Impact of Remittances on Their Recipients in Africa

Revue économique, vol. 56, n° 6, Nov., 2005, p. 1331-1358

Abstract: This article briefly describes the Soninke labor migration, understood as a means of diversifying risk in a context of missing insurance and credit markets. Historical and anthropological studies on this ethnic group suggest that it is not only the well-being of those left behind which is insured by the migrants, but also the pride of the clan. A simple partial-equilibrium microeconomic model is developed for encapsulating this view, and it brings out the moral hazard problem involved. This prediction is tested econometrically using an original data set collected by one of the authors in the Kayes area (Western Mali), the main source of Soninke labor migration to France.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25046502.pdf>

8. BAKEWELL, Oliver

In Search of the Diasporas within Africa

African Diaspora: Transnational Journal of Culture, Economy & Society, vol. 1, issue 1/2, 2008, p. 5-27

Abstract: In the last twenty years, the term diaspora has moved out of its specialist corner, where it referred to a select set of peoples. Today it often appears to be used to refer to any group of migrants and their descendants who maintain a link with their place of origin. African diasporas are now being identified all over the world and they have become the object of considerable academic interest. While the term diaspora is now in vogue for such groups scattered around the globe, it is rarely applied to African populations within Africa. Ironically, within the growing volume of literature on African diasporas, very little of it is concerned with diasporas whose population is based on the continent. Africa is portrayed as a continent which generates diasporas rather than one in which diasporas can be found. Starting from Cohen's typological criteria for identifying diasporas, this article makes a preliminary examination of the literature in search of signs of diaspora formation and to identify particular diasporas within Africa. It argues that despite the long-standing patterns of mobility across Africa, which might be expected to have created diasporas, relatively few migrant groups appear to have established a diasporic identity that persists into second or third generations. This raises many questions about identity formation and the relations between migrants and 'host' societies and states. These can only be addressed through research looking at diaspora formation in Africa; this is no easy task as it is fraught with conceptual, methodological and ethical difficulties.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=9&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

9. BAKEWELL, Oliver

'Keeping Them in Their Place': the ambivalent relationship between development and migration in Africa. - *Third World Quarterly*. vol. 29, issue 7, Oct. 2008, p. 1341-1358

Abstract: While there has been an explosion of academic and practitioner interest in the relationship between migration and development in the past decade, this article poses the neglected question of what is meant by development in this literature. It focuses on the ideas of development underpinning development interventions across Africa and shows how they have sedentary roots which are focused on the control of mobility and tend to cast migration as a symptom of development failure. This can be seen in the ongoing ambivalence of many development actors towards migration across Africa. The article argues that the current initiatives to link migration and development will remain fundamentally flawed until the concept of development is reconceptualised for a mobile world. In particular, it calls for the reconsideration of the ideas of the good life envisaged in development initiatives, moving beyond models of development based on the nation-state and abandoning the paternalist paradigms that fail to recognise the agency of migrants from poor countries.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=17&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

10. BASETT, T.J.

Migration et féminisation de l'agriculture dans le nord de la Côte d'Ivoire

In : *Les spectres de Malthus : déséquilibres alimentaires, déséquilibres démographiques*/ Ed.

par Francis Gendreau; C. Meillassoux; Bernard Schlemmer; Martin Verlet

Paris: EDI, ORSTOM, CEPED, 1991, p. 219-245.

Colloque Déséquilibres Alimentaires, Déséquilibres Démographiques : Colloque International, 1990/03/14-16, Paris

Résumé : Analyser les relations de genre pour comprendre les changements dans les systèmes agricoles est essentiel, cette étude sur la migration de la main d'œuvre dans la culture du coton en Afrique occidentale et centrale illustre l'importance de la substitution de sexes dans la division du travail. L'extension des cultures de rapport conduit à une spécialisation basée sur le sexe dans les activités de production là où les hommes contrôlent les cultures de rente et les femmes s'occupent du vivrier, d'où une concentration du pouvoir économique des hommes et une demande accrue de main d'œuvre féminine. On constate aussi que les femmes bénéficient des innovations technologiques et des changements liés à l'intensification de la production. Cependant lorsqu'elles veulent accroître leur propre production, elles se heurtent à nombre de contraintes techniques, financières et sociales. En effet les hommes, craignant de perdre le contrôle sur leur femme, essaient de limiter la culture du coton des femmes en s'appropriant le surtravail de ces dernières. On peut tout de même noter que les femmes profitent de toutes les occasions pour améliorer leur statut au sein des ménages et de la communauté.

Source : [http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/carton07/34454.pdf#search="femmes migration"](http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/carton07/34454.pdf#search=)

11. BEAUCHEMIN, Cris; BOCQUIER, Philippe

Migration and Urbanisation in Francophone West Africa: an Overview of the Recent Empirical Evidence

Urban Studies (Routledge), vol. 41, issue 11, Oct. 2004, p. 2245-2272

Abstract: How does migration contribute to the urbanisation process in Africa? Migrants have traditionally been viewed as responsible for excessive urban growth, for the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas and for urban surplus labour. In light of recent research, this article proposes to re-examine these views in Francophone west Africa. The first part of the article presents the context of urbanisation in this region, the theoretical framework and the recent surveys on which most of the analyses are based. Next, adopting a demographic perspective, the paper shows that migration in fact contributes moderately to urban growth and that new trends in urban to rural migration flows are emerging. The focus then shifts to examine how migrants influence the shape of cities. The final section of this article re-examines the role of migrants in the urban economy.

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=14&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

12. BELANGER, Danièle; COOKE, Martin

Migration Theories and First Nations Mobility: Towards a Systems Perspective.

Canadian Review of Sociology & Anthropology, vol. 43, issue 2, May 2006, p. 141-164,

Abstract: The migration of Canadian Aboriginal people to cities has usually been understood as economically motivated, with return migration to Aboriginal communities resulting primarily from failure to adapt to urban life. However, the reasons underlying migration have rarely been directly addressed, and recent studies of migration have focussed on the size of flows, rather than relating this migration stream to theories of migration developed in other contexts. This paper suggests ways in which a systems perspective on migration can be used to incorporate elements of the political, economic and social context, as well as individual, institutional and mass culture links between the two areas.

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=14&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

13. BEYE, Papa ; NIANG, Madiké

Étude sur les transferts d'argent au Sénégal

Rome: CESPI, 2009. – 34 p. (Working Paper 4)

Introduction : Les migrations sont causées par les changements climatiques, la crise de l'emploi et surtout la pauvreté. Les transferts de fonds contribuent à la réduction de la pauvreté de certaines familles par une augmentation de leurs revenus extérieurs. Ils apparaissent plus stables que les investissements financiers directs car ils ignorent l'instabilité ou la mauvaise gouvernance du pays. Ils se basent essentiellement sur des relations sociales et sur l'affection et l'attachement à la famille d'origine de la part du migrant.

Les gouvernements des pays d'origine et des pays de destination doivent mettre sur place des politiques qui favorisent le développement des transferts d'argent.

Depuis une décennie, le marché des transferts d'argent connaît une évolution positive et significative. On note de plus en plus l'arrivée de plusieurs acteurs dans le dispositif. Ces acteurs sont essentiellement les banques et les réseaux mutualistes sénégalais.

Les transferts d'argent des émigrés vers leurs pays d'origine ont connu une forte augmentation en raison l'accroissement des migrants dans les pays d'accueil. Durant ces trois dernières années, les envois des émigrés sont passés de 442 à 530,4 milliards entre 2006 – 2007 et à 552,9 milliards en 2008 avec une prévision d'augmentation de 33,3 milliards en 2009 relativement à 2008.

Les transferts courants, dont les effets sur la réduction de la pauvreté des populations sont avérés, contribueraient également sensiblement à amortir l'impact de la balance commerciale sur le solde des transactions courantes car étant la seule composante qui enregistre des excédents grâce aux envois des émigrés. Le solde des transferts courants est passé d'un excédent de 618 milliards en 2007, représentant 11,4% du PIB à 641,5 milliards en 2008 (10,8% du PIB), soit une amélioration de 23,5 milliards liée aux envois de fonds des émigrés. Toutefois, ces derniers ont ralenti par rapport aux dernières années. En effet, ils n'ont augmenté que de 7,2% en 2008 contre une moyenne de 28,3% sur les trois dernières années. La morosité de l'activité économique notée au niveau des pays d'accueil des ressortissants sénégalais, notamment en Europe, expliquerait cette situation.

Comparativement aux années précédentes, l'augmentation relative du montant des envois connaît une baisse imputable essentiellement au marasme économique et financier en cours dans le monde.

Les transferts d'argent des migrants sénégalais ont permis à 31% de ménages qui en bénéficient de ne pas tomber en dessous du seuil de pauvreté, et sont à l'origine d'une hausse des dépenses par tête des ménages sénégalais de 59,85% en moyenne. C'est ce qu'indique une étude de la direction de la prévision et des études économiques du ministère des Finances du Sénégal, qui vient d'être publiée.

L'étude de la Dpee souligne que l'impact des envois d'argent paraît moins important en zone rurale, avec une hausse enregistrée de 5,9% sur la consommation, d'abord en raison de la "faiblesse relative des transferts en destination de ce milieu".

Le document étudie l'impact des transferts des migrants sur la pauvreté au Sénégal à partir de données recueillies sur 2007. Les envois d'argent par des circuits officiels représentent 460 milliards de francs Cfa par an et sont en priorité utilisés pour des besoins de consommation courante, de frais d'éducation et ou de couverture de santé. L'étude rappelle que ce montant représente le triple des investissements directs étrangers et souligne l'importance d'encourager les envois par voie officielle en réduisant les coûts de transfert, ainsi que par la mise en place d'infrastructures financières et d'offres bancaires attractives ou encore la collaboration entre les structures spécialisées dans le transfert et les établissements de crédits et mutuelles.

Au niveau macro économique, les transferts internationaux contribuent à équilibrer la balance des paiements et jouent un rôle stabilisateur.

Source : <http://www.cespi.it/AFRICA-4FON/wp4%20BAYE.pdf>

14. BILSBORROW, Richard E.

Preliminary Report of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the Feminization of Internal Migration

International Migration Review, vol. 26, n° 1, spring, 1992, p. 138-161

Introduction: Migration, a process affecting the lives of millions of women in the developing world, is closely interrelated to the changing roles and status of women. The task of elucidating under which circumstances migration leads to improvements of the status of women was undertaken by participating in the Expert Group Meeting on the Feminization of Internal Migration organized by the Population Division of the United Nations in collaboration with the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) of Mexico. The meeting took place at INEGI headquarters in Aguascalientes, Mexico, October 22-25, 1991. It was made possible by the financial support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (...)

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2546941.pdf>

15. BILSBORROW, Richard E.; MCDEVITT, Thomas M.; KOSSOUDJI, Sherrie; FULLER, Richard

The Impact of Origin Community Characteristics on Rural-Urban Out-Migration in a Developing Country

Demography, vol. 24, n° 2, May, 1987, p. 191-210

Introduction: Considerable evidence has accumulated during the past two decades indicating that in developing countries, migration from rural areas is influenced by high rates of rural natural increase, inequitable land distribution, inadequate rural employment opportunities and incomes, and large differences in income and amenity levels between urban and rural areas (Bilborrow, Oberai, and Standing, 1984; Firebaugh, 1979; International Development Research Centre, 1977; Peek, 1980; Shaw, 1974). Many households are "pushed" by economic conditions to leave the rural sector. Others are attracted by better conditions in urban areas. Although migration decisions are made in the context of prevailing institutional and structural labor market conditions, local wealth-property relationships, and geographic disparities in economic opportunities and services, the characteristics of the potential migrant and his/her household are also important (Bilborrow, 1981a,b; Oberai and Bilborrow, 1984; Wood, 1982) (...).

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2061629.pdf>

16. BLION, R.; BREDELOUP, Sylvie.

La Côte-d'Ivoire dans les stratégies migratoires des Burkinabè et des Sénégalais

In: *Le modèle ivoirien en questions : crises, ajustements, recompositions* /Ed. par Bernard Contamin; H. Memel-Fotê

Paris : Karthala; Orstom, 1997, p. 707-737. (Hommes et sociétés)

Colloque Le modèle ivoirien en questions : crises, ajustements, recompositions : colloque, 1994/11/28;1994/12/02, Abidjan

Introduction : Aujourd'hui, avec plus de 3 millions d'étrangers dont 1,8 millions d'immigrants (Zanou, 199 1), la Côte-d'Ivoire constitue le premier pays d'immigration d'Afrique de l'Ouest. Le durcissement des politiques migratoires dans les pays d'immigration voisins (Ghana, Nigeria), combiné à la recrudescence des troubles politiques (Liberia, Sierra Leone), a contribué à faire de la Côte-d'Ivoire la principale zone réceptrice de la sous-région. De plus, la forte croissance de l'activité économique ivoirienne dans les années soixante-dix a constitué un puissant facteur d'appel (...).

Source : [http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/b_fdi_03_03/010012792.pdf#search="femmes migration"](http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/b_fdi_03_03/010012792.pdf#search=)

17. BOSWELL, Christina

Combining Economics and Sociology in Migration Theory

Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies, vol. 34, issue 4, May 2008, p. 549-566

Abstract: This paper considers some of the impediments to interdisciplinary integration in migration theory, focusing on the problem of combining economics and sociology. It argues that neoclassical economics has a number of methodological advantages, deriving from its elegant theoretical structure and its aptitude for measuring and predicting individual behaviour. However, these features are contingent on a number of simplifying assumptions about social action: namely, a commitment to methodological individualism, a uniform conception of rationality, and a theory of individuals as utility-maximising. These assumptions become untenable in the case of migration decision-making, which partially accounts for the failure of economics theories adequately to explain and predict migration flows. Instead of rejecting such approaches, however, the article suggests how economics methodologies can be usefully applied within interdisciplinary research: either as a tool for modelling patterns of migration decision-making already observed through more qualitative methodologies; or as a means of testing and ruling out certain hypotheses about migration decision-making.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

18. BOUCHERIT, Aziza

Continuité rupture et construction identitaires : analyse de discours d'immigrés maghrébins en France

International Journal of the Sociology of Language, vol. 190, issue 1, 2008, p. 49-77

Abstract: Immigration is a phenomenon which has deeply upset the life of millions of Maghrebians, as a good many of their narratives show. The analysis of the immigrants' trajectories allows us to point out how language can become the means by which continuity, rupture, and building identities are expressed differently by men and women. This analysis also reveals that men's and women's complementary discourses are, at the same time, common and similar because they reflect their belonging to the same cultural background and the same social class. The principal corpus of the analysis is a documentary titled *mémoires d'immigrés. L'héritage maghrébin*, produced by Yamina Benguigui in 1997, which is representative of one of these trajectories. Though audiovisual aids help to examine all the phenomena at the semiotic (gesture, posture, dress) and linguistic levels, in this article, we limit ourselves to a linguistic analysis of the complete narratives published by the producer in a book which came with the film. The analysis deals with both the immigrants' discourse and the discourse made about them by researchers and institutions. Its aim is to show the continuity, rupture, and building identities phenomena which characterize each group and to discuss, how, in front of the same event, specific strategies are adopted by men and women. In this way, we have related, on the one hand, gender, social class, and culture and, on the other hand, continuity, rupture, and building identities and the use of anaphora (we/them) and deictics (here/over there) where the referents are, by nature, dependent on the place where they speak.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=22&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

19. BRADLEY, Matthew Todd

Civil Society, Emigration and Democracy in Africa: An Alternative Proposition

Western Journal of Black Studies, Vol. 29, issue 2, summer 2005, p. 540-552

Abstract: This paper will demonstrate that emigration and the so-called 'brain drain' does not necessarily hinder democratic transition and consolidation in Africa. Domestic challenges like poverty, disease, low literacy rates, ethnic and religious strife continue to wreak havoc on the political and economic systems, making democratic inroads all the more difficult. Furthermore, there is sufficient evidence of the economic and demographic impact on emigration out of Africa, the so-called 'brain drain' effect. The majority of the literature on the exodus only assumes negative consequences on the democratic development of African states. I suggest that civil society actors and emigration issues need to be investigated more closely as an avenue to accommodate democratic efforts in Africa. Thus, this paper seeks to identify those overlooked challenges to democratic consolidation throughout Africa.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=24&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

20. BREDELOUP, Sylvie.

Stratégies migratoires des Sénégalais et recompositions sociales

In : *Le développement peut-il être social ? : pauvreté, chômage, exclusion dans les pays du Sud*

Paris : ORSTOM, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, 1995, 8 p.

Colloque Séminaire Préparatoire au Sommet Mondial pour le Développement Social, 1995/01/09-11

/MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /MIGRATION DE TRAVAIL/ /POLITIQUE MIGRATOIRE/ /CRISE ECONOMIQUE/ /CHANGEMENT SOCIAL/ /MOBILITE DE LA MAIN D'ŒUVRE/ /TRAVAIL DES FEMMES/ /ROLE DES FEMMES/ /DEVELOPPEMENT/ /MIGRATION DE RETOUR/ /LEGISLATION/ /POPULATION MIGRANTE/ /DYNAMISME ECONOMIQUE/ /ETUDE DE CAS/ /DIAMANTAIRE/ /AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST/ /SENEGAL/ /FRANCE/ /ITALIE/

Source : [http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/b_fdi_57-58/010024434.pdf#search="femmes migration"](http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/b_fdi_57-58/010024434.pdf#search=)

21. BREDELOUP, Sylvie ; BA, Cheikh Oumar

Dynamiques migratoires et dynamiques associatives

Année de publication 1994

Hommes et Terres du Nord, n° 4, 1994, p. 179-188

Résumé : Les émigrés de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal ont constitué depuis de nombreuses années, à l'extérieur, en France et dans de nombreux pays d'Afrique, des associations de ressortissants pour le développement de leur village. A partir d'une recherche menée en partenariat avec l'Université de Lille dans cinq villages de la moyenne vallée du fleuve, caractérisés par une forte émigration internationale et inter-africaine, les structures associatives se révèlent autant des lieux de confrontations et de conflits de pouvoirs que des espaces d'initiatives et d'innovations.

Source : [http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_47-48/010012197.pdf#search="femmes migration"](http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/b_fdi_47-48/010012197.pdf#search=)

22. BROCKERHOFF, Martin; HONGSOOK EU

Demographic and Socioeconomic Determinants of Female Rural to Urban Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa

International Migration Review, vol. 27, n° 3, autumn 1993, p. 557-577

Introduction: Data from eight recent Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in sub-Saharan Africa are used to assess whether fertility, child mortality and other individual-level characteristics motivate or constrain long-term female migration from rural to urban and other rural areas. Findings indicate that the likelihood of rural-urban and rural-rural migration is lowered in most countries when the woman has had two or more recent births, but not when she has had only one birth. Child mortality experience moderately reduces the risk of migration in most countries. The likelihood of rural-urban migration is greatly increased when the woman has attended school, is not married, is in her twenties, or does not belong to the largest ethnic group.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2547100.pdf>

23. BROWN, Barbara B.

The Impact of Male Labour Migration on Women in Botswana

African Affairs, vol. 82, n° 328, July 1983, p. 367-388

Introduction: In recent years scholars have become increasingly concerned with the role women play in society. Researchers studying women in the Third World have focused particularly on the impact of development on the social and economic role of women. However, there continue to be large gaps in our understanding of women in the development process. One such gap is the impact of labour migration on women. Labour migration is a common phenomenon today both within the Third World and between it and the industrialized countries. Yet, while numerous scholars have analyzed who migrates and what causes the migration, there has been little in-depth study of the effects of this migration on women. Most of the existing literature assumes that migration is a rational response to a given range of resources and choices and that, as such, the family as a unit, including the women members, benefits from such migration. This view, however, oversimplifies the situation. The evidence shows that high male out migration has led to a modification in the structure of family life and has transformed women's social and economic position to their detriment (...).

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/722071.pdf>

24. BROWN, Barbara B.

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Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/722071.pdf>

25. BROWNE, Irene; MISRA, Joya

The Intersection of Gender and Race in the Labor Market

Annual Review of Sociology, vol. 29, 2003, p. 487-513

Abstract: This review investigates scholarship on the intersection of race and gender, with a particular focus on the U.S. labor market. We ask the following questions: What assumptions underlie intersectional perspectives in sociology? Is there any evidence to demonstrate that race and gender intersect in the labor market? We begin by discussing the core assumptions within Black and multiracial feminist theories, which represent the most fully articulated treatments of "intersectionality." We then broaden our theoretical overview by identifying fundamental differences in the way that sociologists conceptualize intersectionality. We look for evidence of intersectionality in three central domains of research on labor market inequality: (a) wage inequality, (b) discrimination and stereotyping, and (c) immigration and domestic labor. We find that race and gender do intersect in the labor market under certain conditions. Finally, we consider how an intersectional approach enriches labor market research and theorizing about economic inequality.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30036977.pdf?acceptTC=true>

26. BROWNE, Irene; MISRA, Joya

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Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30036977.pdf?acceptTC=true>

27. CAMPANI, Giovanna

Gender and Migration in Italy: State of the Art

Firenze: European Commission University of Florence, January 2007. – 17 p.

Working Paper No. 6 – WP4

Introduction: As an already rich international literature emphasizes, international migrations are not «genderneutral»: on the contrary, gender, as a social system, influences all migration processes, both for women and men.

However, recognition of the female component in studies on international migrations is not very old: it dates only from the end of the sixties. As regards the recognition of gender as a crucial factor to comprehend not only individual migratory trajectories, but also migratory contexts in general, we have studies only from the middle of the eighties. (Hondagneau, Sotelo, 2003)

It is also during that decade that female migrations, not a new phenomenon in any case, saw a worldwide increase and drew the attention of several international organizations (United Nations, ILO, UNHCR and OECD). Conferences, publications and recommendations multiplied, with the aim of analyzing the different aspects of the phenomenon and to make some suggestions with respect to new challenges.

The increase of female migrations appeared as one of the phenomena that globalization entails: the implication of more and more countries in the international migrations, which touch now the entire world; a new demand of female workforce from the northern countries or, in general, from postindustrial societies, i.e. from the rich countries; some radical social-economic transformations inside developing countries, that caused the destruction

of local economies and the weakening of familial structures; some new wars that caused mass civilian diasporas, in particular of women and children (...).

Source: http://www.femipol.uni-frankfurt.de/docs/working_papers/wp3/Italy.pdf

28. CASAS, Laura Oso; GARSON, Jean-Pierre

The Feminisation of International Migration

Paris: OECD, 2005. – 19 p.

Introduction: For a long time, the typical migrant was been viewed as male and, until three decades ago, female migration was generally overlooked. Since the middle of the 1970s, there has been a growing interest in women's immigration, first with the increase in family reunification, especially in Europe, and from the 1980s until today, the growing recruitment of migrant women for labour market needs, especially in services. This paper will first examine the four main phases in the development of studies on immigrant women, through a classification of the literature on the feminisation of migration. The paper will then address the question: do recent data on immigrant women indicate a trend towards the feminisation of migration?(...)

Source : http://esomi.es/uploads/publicaciones/articulos/2005-OSO- GARSON_feminisation%20of%20migration%20OCDE-UE.pdf

29. CASTLES, Stephen

Twenty-First-Century Migration as a Challenge to Sociology

Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies, vol. 33, issue 3, Apr. 2007, p. 351-371

Abstract: International migration is, by definition, a social phenomenon that crosses national borders and affects two or more nation-states. Its analysis requires theories and methodologies capable of transcending the national gaze. This applies more than ever in the current epoch of global migratory flows and growing South-North mobility. Sociology claims to be based on the work of scholars from around the world and to have theories and methods valid for all societies. It should therefore have an important role in the development of global migration studies. Yet national approaches, deriving from historical projects of nation-building, have often been dominant. Moreover, the study of migration has been peripheral in national scientific discourses and hierarchies. This has often led to the diverging dual roles of the sociology of migration either as an administrative tool based on micro-analyses of 'social problems', or as a form of social critique cut off from actual struggles in institutions, workplaces and neighbourhoods. This article argues for a global sociology of migration, devoted to analysis of migration as part of the social transformations associated with globalisation, and based on global networks of scholars.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

30. CHAMMARTIN, Gloria Moreno-Fontes

Migration, Gender Equality and Development

Geneva: International Labour Office, 2008. – 96 p.

Executive Summary: For many the migration experience seems to play a role in modifying gender roles and women's status and enhancing gender equality. Women who find employment abroad gain access to financial resources that permits them to influence how funds are used in the household. They can also experience more autonomy over household decisions.

Though migration may be empowering for many women migrants, such empowerment cannot be deemed automatic. A significant number of migrant women experience downward occupational mobility, de-skilling and a re-orientation away from paid work and towards the domestic sphere. Furthermore, too many women migrants still today experience extreme exploitation and abuse in situations of trafficking, bondage and slavery.

The 21st century has seen an impressive increase in the number of women migrating to work and study abroad. They also continue to represent a significant proportion in migration for family formation and reunification, and as asylum seekers. In traditional immigration countries with permanent migration schemes such as the U.S., Australia and New Zealand, there is even a gradual diminution in the number of women migrating under family formation and reunification streams in comparison to the number of women independently migrating in search of employment. Women migrant workers play essential roles in the labour markets and make valuable contributions to the economies and societies of receiving countries. They provide human resources in the paid economy – in jobs that national women do not want but that are essential and that allow a country to maintain its global

competitiveness. They also play key roles in the care economy – in terms of household chores and the care of dependent children, the elderly, the infirm and the disabled – freeing national women to take up higher status, better paying jobs in the national economy.

Efforts to maximise migrants' contribution to development as regards monetary remittances (increasing the use of formal transfer methods, reducing the transfer cost of remittances, promoting migrant savings, optimizing remittance utilisation for household and community welfare, and promoting entrepreneurship development schemes) are valid contributions and should continue to be encouraged. However there appears to be less preoccupation with factors affecting directly or indirectly the level of remittances such as: migration status, gender, working conditions and wages, and recognition of qualifications.

Source : http://www.icgmd.info/docs/paper_ilo.pdf

31. CHAMMARTIN, Gloria Moreno-Fontes; TARAN, Patrick A.

Getting at the Roots: Stopping Exploitation of Migrant Workers by Organized Crime
Geneva: ILO, [2002]. – 22 p.

Abstract: This contribution represents ILO perspective and experience in combating exploitation of migrant workers by organized crime in its broader labour migration and regulatory context. It outlines labour migration demand and push factors, describes incentives for trafficking arising from absence of regular migration channels, offers specific examples of migrant abuse, and presents proposals for comprehensive migration measures to combat trafficking and reduce underlying pressures. This analysis is presented as background perspective for the participants at this regional ILO Forum on labour migration in Southern Africa. It is an edited version of an ILO paper prepared for the International Symposium on the UN Convention against Transnational Crime, organized by UNICRI in Turin, Italy in February 2002.

The first section summarizes powerful 'market pressures' reflected in demand and push factors driving migration, namely continuing demands in both Western industrialized countries and emerging economies for cheap, low-skilled labour, in such sectors as agriculture, food processing, construction, domestic help, labour-intensive manufacturing, home health care, and other sectors, often involving dirty, dangerous and degrading jobs. The increasing 'crisis of security' resulting in many societies as an aspect of globalization is cited in describing increasing pressures for emigration. Related push factors include disappearance of traditional industry, loss of agricultural competitiveness, elimination of jobs and subsidies by structural adjustment, and resulting increased poverty.

The second section notes that immigration restrictions in many situations have inhibited regular labour migration to meet measurable labour demands. Given these demands, employers and migrants are willing to pay increasingly higher prices to meet each other in an internationalized labour market. Increased migration control and restrictions contributes to making circumventing restrictions a lucrative field of activity to respond to market pressures, making trafficking and smuggling of migrant labour very profitable.

The third section outlines some dimensions and characteristics of trafficking and the resulting abuse of victims, drawn from the extensive ILO research and programmatic activity in several regions worldwide.

The concluding part outlines an integrated national legal and labour market policy package necessary to effectively combat trafficking and organized criminal involvement. Components include: elaboration of regular migration channels based on labour market assessment to identify needs for labour migration; a standards based approach to criminalize trafficking and exploitation while ensuring protection of migrants rights; complementary enactment and enforcement of minimum standards for decent work conditions; development of institutional mechanisms and practical measures including public advocacy and awareness raising to cover prevention, protection, rights restoration, recovery and healing services addressing victims of trafficking.

Source: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/pom/pom1e.pdf>

32. CHAPKIS, Wendy

Trafficking, Migration, and the Law: Protecting Innocents, Punishing Immigrants
Gender and Society, vol. 17, n° 6, December 2003, p. 923-937

Abstract: The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 has been presented as an important tool in combating the exploitation and abuse of undocumented workers, especially those forced into prostitution. Through a close reading of the legislation and the debates surrounding its passage, this article argues that the law makes strategic use of anxieties over sexuality, gender, and immigration to further curtail migration. The law does so through the use of misleading statistics creating a moral panic around "sexual slavery," through the creation of a gendered distinction between "innocent victims" and "guilty migrants," and through the demand that aid to victims be tied

to their willingness to assist in the prosecution of traffickers. As a result, the legislation is less a departure from, than of apiece with, other recent anti sex and anti- immigrant policies.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3594677.pdf>

33. COLE, Jeffrey

Society Reducing the Damage: Dilemmas of Anti-Trafficking Efforts among Nigerian Prostitutes in Palermo

Anthropologica, vol. 48, n° 2, 2006, p. 217-228

Abstract: Over the past 10 years, trafficked Nigerian women have become synonymous with street prostitution in Ealermo, Italy. In this article, I attempt to assess a project that offers medical care, free condoms, advice on safe practices and other forms of assistance to Nigerian prostitutes. This assessment reveals the strengths and weaknesses of Italy's innovative anti trafficking initiatives. The program reduces many of the dangers involved in street prostitution, but debt bondage to traffickers, family obligations and threats of supernatural retribution stymie efforts to separate women from their exploiters and render prosecution of criminals difficult. Those who do complete the rehabilitation program face a difficult integration into Italian society.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25605312.pdf>

34. CRUSH, Jonathan; WILLIAMS, Vincent

International Migration and Development: Dynamics and Challenges in South and Southern Africa

New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, 2005. – 33 p.

Introduction: International migration is a relatively new subject on the public and policy agenda of the South African government and has come to prominence as a result of a protracted and controversial process of drafting new immigration policy and legislation.¹ One of the key obstacles to the drafting and finalisation of new immigration policy and law has been the lack of definition and agreement on its objectives. So for example, the Draft Green Paper on International Migration (a preliminary discussion document) proposed that migration policy should be refocused as a tool of development.

However, the subsequent Draft White Paper on International Migration (a draft policy document authorized by the adviser to then Minister of Home Affairs, Mangosutho Buthelezi) shifted the focus of migration policy away from development to illegal immigration, control and enforcement.

South Africa's migration policy and legislation has also being developed in the context of a process that has been in motion since 1993 to draft a development-oriented Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The Protocol has deadlocked several times and has no immediate prospect of being finalised, but has important development implications for South Africa and the SADC region as a whole.

South Africa's development programmes and policies, including those that are directly related to, or impacted upon by migration must be understood in the context of the African continent in general and the SADC in particular. While it is true that in global terms, South Africa is a developing country that faces the myriad of issues that other developing countries around the world are faced with, in continental and sub-regional terms, South Africa often takes on the role of a 'developed' country and this has particular implications in terms of international migration (...).

Source : http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/ittmigdev2005/P05_Crush&Williams.pdf

35. DE HAAS, Hein

Migration and Development: A Theoretical Perspective

International Migration Review, vol. 44, issue 1, spring 2010, p. 227-264

Abstract: The debate on migration and development has swung back and forth like a pendulum, from developmentalist optimism in the 1950s and 1960s, to neo-Marxist pessimism over the 1970s and 1980s, towards more optimistic views in the 1990s and 2000s. This paper argues how such discursive shifts in the migration and development debate should be primarily seen as part of more general paradigm shifts in social and development theory. However, the classical opposition between pessimistic and optimistic views is challenged by empirical evidence pointing to the heterogeneity of migration impacts. By integrating and amending insights from the new economics of labor migration, livelihood perspectives in development studies and transnational

perspectives in migration studies – which share several though as yet unobserved conceptual parallels – this paper elaborates the contours of a conceptual framework that simultaneously integrates agency and structure perspectives and is therefore able to account for the heterogeneous nature of migration-development interactions. The resulting perspective reveals the naivety of recent views celebrating migration as self-help development “from below”. These views are largely ideologically driven and shift the attention away from structural constraints and the vital role of states in shaping favorable conditions for positive development impacts of migration to occur.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

36. DE HAAS, Hein

International migration and regional development in Morocco: a review. – 41 p.

Abstract: Despite its status as one of the world’s leading emigration countries, empirical work Morocco has been largely absent from the lively theoretical debate on migration and development. The impact of international migration on development in Moroccan migrant-sending regions is assessed through a review of empirical studies. Notwithstanding empirical lacunas and

methodological flaws, available evidence suggests that migration and remittances have considerably improved living conditions, income, education and spurred economic activity through agricultural, real estate and business investment, from which non-migrants indirectly profit. This has transformed migrant-sending regions such as the Rif, Sous and southern oases into relatively prosperous areas that now attract internal ‘reverse’ migrants. Although this challenges prevailing pessimism, the developmental potential of migration is not fully realized through several structural constraints. Migration impacts are heterogeneous across space, socio-ethnic and gender groups, and tend to change over time and household migration cycles.

Migration and remittances may enable people to retreat from, as much as to invest in, local economic activities, depending on the specific development context. Paradoxically, development in migrant-sending regions seems to be a prerequisite for return and investment, rather than a consequence of migration.

Source: [http://www.heindehaas.com/Publications/De%20Haas%202005%20\(10-1\)%20International%20Migration%20and%20Regional%20Development%20in%20Morocco%20-%20A%20review.pdf](http://www.heindehaas.com/Publications/De%20Haas%202005%20(10-1)%20International%20Migration%20and%20Regional%20Development%20in%20Morocco%20-%20A%20review.pdf)

37. DE HAAS, Hein

The Impact of International Migration on Social and Economic Development in Moroccan Sending Regions: A Review of the Empirical Literature

Oxford: International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, 2007. – 45 p.

Abstract: Despite its status as one of the world’s leading emigration countries, empirical work on Morocco has been largely absent from the lively theoretical debate on migration and development. The social and economic impact of international migration on Moroccan migrant-sending regions is assessed here through a review of empirical studies. Notwithstanding empirical gaps and methodological flaws, available evidence suggests that migration and remittances have considerably improved living conditions, income, education and spurred economic activity through agricultural, real estate and business investment, from which non-migrants indirectly profit. This has transformed migrant-sending regions such as the Rif, Sous and southern oases into relatively prosperous areas that now attract internal ‘reverse’ migrants. Although this challenges prevailing pessimism, the developmental potential of migration is not fully realized due to several structural constraints. Migration impacts are heterogeneous across space, socio-ethnic and gender groups, and tend to change over time and household migration cycles. Migration and remittances may enable people to retreat from, as much as to invest in, local economic activities, depending on the specific development context. Paradoxically, development in migrant-sending regions seems to be a prerequisite for return and investment rather than a consequence of migration.

Source: <http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/pdfs/wp3-migration-impact-morocco.pdf>

38. DE HAAS, Hein

Migration, Remittances and Regional Development in Southern Morocco

Geoforum, vol. 37, n° 4, 2006, p. 565-580

Abstract Although Morocco has evolved into one of the world’s leading emigration countries, the systematic study of the developmental impact of migration in migrant-sending regions in Morocco and the Maghreb has been relatively neglected after a temporary surge of pessimistic studies in the 1970s. Empirical work from this region has therefore been largely absent from the lively theoretical debate on migration and development. This

study attempts to re-establish this link through qualitative research and a survey among 507 non migrant, internal and international migrant households in the Moroccan Todgha oasis. The study shows that international migration and remittances have significantly contributed to economic development, improved standards of living and enabled the partial emancipation of subaltern ethnic groups. International migrant households invest more than others in housing, agriculture and other enterprises. Risk spreading and income stabilisation rather than increasing incomes seem to be the prime rationale behind internal migration, although internal migration tends to facilitate the education and international migration of younger household members.

Remittance expenditure and investments have stimulated the diversifying and urbanising regional economy and have triggered a counter-flow of “reverse” internal migration. However, several structural constraints prevent the high development potential of migration from being fully realised.

Source: <http://www.heindehaas.com/Publications/de%20Haas%202007%20-%20Migration%20and%20Development%20in%20Southern%20Morocco.pdf>

39. DE HAAS, Hein

Remittances, Migration and Social Development: A Conceptual Review of the Literature
Geneva: UNRISD, 2007. – 38 p.

Abstract: This paper reviews the empirical literature on the relationship between remittances and various dimensions of social development in the developing world within a broader conceptual framework of migration and development theory. Migration and remittances are generally part of risk-spreading and co-insurance livelihood strategies pursued by households and families.

Migration and remittances also have the potential to improve well-being, stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty directly and indirectly, while their effects on inequality are much more ambiguous.

The significant empirical and theoretical advances that have been made over the past several decades highlight the fundamentally heterogeneous nature of migration-remittance-development interactions, as well as their contingency on spatial and temporal scales of analysis, which should forestall any blanket assertions on this issue. Notwithstanding their often considerable blessings for individuals, households and communities, migration and remittances are no panacea for solving more structural development problems. If states fail to implement general social and economic reform, migration and remittances are unlikely to contribute to nationwide sustainable development. Migrants and remittances can neither be blamed for a lack of development nor be expected to trigger takeoff development in generally unattractive investment environments.

Therefore, policies aimed at increasing people’s welfare, creating functioning markets, improving social security and public services such as health and education are also likely to enhance the contribution that migration and remittances can make to social development.

Résumé : Ce document passe en revue la littérature empirique sur la relation entre les envois de fonds des émigrés et les diverses dimensions du développement social dans les pays en développement dans le large cadre conceptuel de la migration et de la théorie du développement. L’émigration et les envois de fonds des émigrés font généralement partie des stratégies de diversification appliquées par les ménages et les familles pour réduire les risques et s’assurer collectivement contre la perte de moyens d’existence. Ils peuvent aussi améliorer les conditions de vie, stimuler la croissance économique et faire reculer la pauvreté directement et indirectement, alors que leurs effets sur l’inégalité sont beaucoup plus ambigus. Les importantes avancées empiriques et théoriques qui ont été faites au cours des dernières décennies mettent en lumière la nature profondément hétérogène des interactions entre les envois de fonds des émigrés et le développement, ainsi que le fait qu’elles varient selon les grilles d’analyse spatio-temporelle choisies, ce qui devrait prévenir toute affirmation générale sur la question. Bien qu’ils présentent souvent des avantages considérables pour les individus, les ménages et les communautés, l’émigration et les envois de fonds ne sont pas une panacée aux problèmes structurels du développement. Si les Etats ne parviennent pas à mener à bien une réforme sociale et économique générale, l’émigration et les envois de fonds des émigrés ont peu de chances de contribuer à un développement national durable. On ne peut pas leur reprocher l’insuffisance du développement ni s’attendre à ce qu’ils relancent le développement lorsque les conditions sont généralement peu attrayantes pour les investisseurs. En conséquence, les politiques visant à améliorer les conditions d’existence de la population, à organiser le fonctionnement des marchés, à améliorer la sécurité sociale et les services publics dans des domaines tels que la santé et l’éducation sont aussi de nature à valoriser ce que la migration et les fonds envoyés par les émigrés apportent au développement social.

Source : [http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/8b18431d756b708580256b6400399775/8b7d005e37ffc77ec12573a600439846/\\$FILE/deHaaspaper.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/8b18431d756b708580256b6400399775/8b7d005e37ffc77ec12573a600439846/$FILE/deHaaspaper.pdf)

40. DE HAAS, Hein

The social and cultural impacts of international migration on Moroccan sending communities: a review

Amsterdam: Morocco and the Netherlands: Society, Economy, Culture, 2006. – 33 p.

Abstract: The social and cultural impacts of international migration on Moroccan migrant-sending communities are assessed through a review of empirical work. Four decades of intensive international migration have fundamentally transformed sending communities, as well as Moroccan society in general. Exposure to migrants' relative success and wealth has also affected the perceptions and increased aspirations of Moroccans. Migration and remittances has enabled the emancipation of formerly subaltern socio-ethnic groups such as haratin in southern Morocco, who have subsequently been able to escape from the constraints of traditional peasant society. Remittance-induced construction of houses destined for nuclear families and purchases of household utensils generally improves the living conditions of migrants' spouses and families. Remittances enable migrants' children and particularly daughters to go to school. However, migration hardly has the often assumed effect on changing norms on gender roles, which rather reflect general processes of cultural change. The socio-cultural (religious, social stratification, gender) impacts of migration are notoriously difficult to disentangle from general processes of change. Migration itself is constituent part of a complex set of social, cultural and economic transformations that increasingly integrate Morocco and in global social, economic and migratory systems, as well as an independent factor in perpetuating and intensifying, magnifying and accelerating these processes at the local and regional levels. This also allows for a more positive evaluation of the commonly negatively evaluated 'culture of migration' as a fundamentally developmental consequence of increasing capabilities and aspirations of young Moroccans. Migration is the inevitable corollary of broader development and globalisation processes. This exemplifies that economic and social tends to paradoxically go along with increasing migration, because increasing aspirations can indeed often only be realised elsewhere. The perception that international migration is a relatively secure way towards more social and economic freedom is therefore more than a mirage.

Source: <http://www.heindehaas.com/Publications/Hein%20de%20Haas%20-%20The%20social%20and%20cultural%20impacts%20of%20international%20migration%20on%20Moroccan%20sending%20communities%20-%20a%20review.pdf>

41. DE HAAS, Hein

North African Migration Systems: Evolution, Transformations and Development Linkages

Oxford: International Migration Institute, 2007. – 44 p.

Abstract: The main aim of this paper is to understand the evolution and transformation of North African migration systems since 1945 within a conceptual framework drawing on migration systems and transitional migration theory. The analysis shows how regional migration dynamics have been an integral part of more general political and economic transformations. While the core Maghreb countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia) have become firmly integrated into the Euro-Mediterranean migration system, Egypt has been predominantly connected to the Gulf (GCC) migration system. Intra-regional migration has mainly been focused on Libya. Recently, regional migration systems show increasing complexity and interconnectivity, while increasing migration from sub-Saharan Africa towards Libya and other North African countries might herald their future transition into settlement countries. The extent to which policies can enhance the development impact of migration is assessed by focusing on Morocco. Recent increases in remittances and (holiday) returns suggest that Morocco's policies towards migration and development have been successful at least to a certain extent. However, the analysis also exemplifies that specific "diaspora policies" have only limited effects if they are not accompanied by structural political and economic reform.

Source: <http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/pdfs/imi-working-papers/WP6%20North%20African%20Migration%20Systems.pdf>

42. DIOP, Bineta; D'ALOISIO, Julia

Special Report: Migration and Gender in the African Context

Introduction: Migration has increasingly become a topic of interest, concern and debate amongst the international community. There are currently estimated to be 200 million migrants worldwide, with 86 million of them being economically active (Ally, MRI, 2006). The sheer numbers alone suggest that migration will be one of the critical challenges this millennium (Experts Meeting, Algeria).

In terms of the context in Africa in particular, migration has, and will continue to shape the continent's social structure, economy and development objectives. Africa has a history of pull (better opportunities, from

destination countries) and push (conflict, in national countries) factors which have influenced its migration patterns (Experts Meeting, Algeria). In terms of numbers, "of the 150 million migrants in the world, more than 50 million are estimated to be Africans. Furthermore, about 50 per cent of the internally displaced persons in the world and 28 per cent of the world's refugees are in Africa" (Experts Meeting, Algeria). While migration used to take place most often between countries with colonial links, this is no longer the typical model, with migration now occurring within Africa, and between African countries and those in Europe with no previous ties (Klein-Solomon, 2006).

Migrants bring energy, innovation and other contributions but the host society must allow them to be fully functioning and adequately protected. It used to be that migrants would accommodate to the host society and as they would plan to make the host country their permanent home. This model of migration is changing however, with people continuing to move in response to economic and social circumstances (Klein-Solomon, 2006). As such, there it is now increasingly recognized that migrants come with their own history and identities, thus making the integration process a two-way transition between the migrant and host society, rather than a one way process of assimilation (Klein-Solomon, 2006). Of course, this is still an idea situation, and there are ample examples where the migrant's transition does not meet this ideal. As such, there is really no one integration blueprint that fits the context of all societies.

The complex situations that spur a decision to migrate make human rights issues a primary concern. With migration being increasingly shaped by the global market, concern for the maintenance of human rights during migration has often been absent. Migrants often end up lacking basic social rights in both their host countries because of their status as non-nationals, or in some cases, undocumented workers, as well as in their home countries because where they are absent or in a state of limbo. Moreover, class, race and gender discrimination within work environments and society at large exacerbates the problem.

The purpose of this report is to examine the key issues effecting African migration today; explore the implications of migration for countries of origin and countries of destination; review the actions that have been implemented in terms of migration up to this point; and propose some avenues through which to pave the way forward. Further, this report aims to take a gendered perspective in examining the ways in which women's migration is shaped by unequal power relations which carry particular implications and challenges.

Source : <http://www.fasngo.org/assets/files/publicatons/Factsheets%20-%20Gender%20and%20Migration%20in%20the%20African%20Context.pdf>

43. DODSON, Belinda

Discrimination by Default? Gender Concerns in South African Migration Policy
Africa Today, vol. 48, n° 3, autumn, 2001, p. 73-89

Abstract: This paper presents a gender analysis of the South African government's proposed new policy on international migration, identifying a number of areas of implicit gender discrimination. Such "discrimination by default" is of more than academic relevance, having important implications for national and regional development. Research undertaken by the Southern African Migration Project indicates a growing "feminization" of migration to South Africa from the Southern African region, as well as gender-specific motives and patterns of migration. If migration is to be effectively managed, such realities must be taken into account. The paper concludes by advocating a development-centered, "household strategies" approach, both in understanding international migration to South Africa and in the further development and implementation of legislation.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4187434.pdf>

44. DODSON, Belinda

Locating Xenophobia: Debate, Discourse, and Everyday Experience in Cape Town, South Africa
Africa Today, vol. 56, issue 3, spring 2010, p. 2-22

Abstract: In May 2008, South Africa experienced an outbreak of violence against foreign Africans living in the country. Political leaders expressed shock and surprise, but there has in reality been long-standing and well-documented hostility toward African immigrants in South Africa. Several competing explanations have been put forward, with debate gaining urgency and polarization since the xenophobic attacks of 2008. After a selective review of the relevant literature to sketch the contours of that debate, this paper presents findings from research conducted with African immigrants living in Cape Town. Their experiences provide further evidence that anti immigrant attitudes and behaviors on the part of "ordinary South Africans" toward foreign Africans are

entrenched and systemic. The paper concludes by calling for further academic engagement and greater political commitment.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=19&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

45. DODSON, Belinda; CRUSH, Jonathan

A Report on Gender Discrimination in South Africa's 2002 Immigration Act: Masculinizing the Migrant

Feminist Review, No. 77, 2004, p. 96-119

Abstract: Changes in immigration policy and legislation have the power to shape and alter the gendering of migration in significant ways, and can have a dramatic effect on the lives and relationships of the men, women and families involved. In this paper, we examine the provisions of the new Immigration Act introduced in South Africa in 2002. The Act, which replaces the outdated Aliens Control Act of 1991, gives considerable cause for concern on gender grounds. Foremost, the Act entrenches a system of male-dominated regional labour migration that has its origins in the 19th-century discovery of gold and diamonds. The male bias in the work permit and other employment-based categories along with the limits to family reunification for those entering for work are likely in effect to discriminate against women to a greater extent than men. While similar gender concerns are common to most immigration policy regimes around the world, the particular circumstances of the South African case, where both skilled and unskilled migration streams are heavily male-dominated, makes them especially acute here. This paper contextualizes migration regimes in South Africa and examines in detail the likely implications of the new Immigration Act.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1395902.pdf>

46. DUREAU, Françoise.

Migration et urbanisation : le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire

Paris : ORSTOM, 1987, 654 p. (Etudes et Thèses).

Diplôme Th. 3e cycle : Démographie, Paris 1. Institut de Démographie

Résumé : A partir de l'exemple Ivoirien, l'auteur analyse l'évolution démographique et économique d'un réseau urbain africain en mettant l'accent sur les migrations. Après avoir examiné la dynamique démographique des villes en Côte d'Ivoire depuis le début du siècle, l'auteur identifie les migrants à travers leurs caractéristiques individuelles et analyse les effets de leurs déplacements sur l'évolution démographique et économique des différents centres urbains du pays. La compréhension de la dynamique des villes secondaires ainsi que l'impact des stratégies migratoires sur le développement de ces villes seront étudiés à travers l'exemple de la ville de Divo, à partir d'une enquête activité-migration réalisée en 1974. Si elle permet la création d'activités, la migration génère également une forme de structuration spatiale autour des noyaux de population qu'elle entretient.

Source : [http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_2/etudes_theses/24858.pdf#search="migration"](http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_2/etudes_theses/24858.pdf#search=)

47. ECA, Addis Ababa

International Migration and Development in North Africa

Addis Ababa: ECA, 2007. – 64 p.

Introduction: While international migration does not feature prominently in the original framework of national, regional and international development agendas, it has been recently the subject of considerable attention from the international community.

Acknowledging the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to origin, destination and transit countries, the United Nations General Assembly decided to organize a High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development during its 61st Session¹. The High Level Dialogue was organised to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize their development benefits and minimize their negative impacts (...).

Source : <http://www.uneca.org/sros/na/Events/2007Migration.pdf>

48. ECA, Addis Ababa

International Migration and Development: Implications for Africa

Addis Ababa: ECA, 2006. – 119 p.

Introduction: Migration of people across national borders and continents is crucial for peace, stability and development at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

The potential for migrants to help transform their native countries has captured the imagination of national and local authorities; international institutions and the private sector. There is an emerging consensus that countries can cooperate to create triple wins -- for migrants, for their countries of origin and for the societies that receive them.

On 14 and 15 September 2006, high-level representatives of all member States of the United Nations will gather in the General Assembly to explore the relationship between migration and development. For Africa, this meeting and the process leading up to and following it is important as international migration plays an important part in the continent's struggle to develop and improve welfare, peace and stability for its growing population.

This report, *International Migration and Development: Implications for Africa*, aims to contribute to the ongoing discussions on migration by providing background data and analysis from an African perspective. Drawing on the ongoing debate about migration and development, the report argues that maximization of the benefits requires better management of international migration, and sound political and economic governance in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The report expounds this argument in six analytical chapters covering the dimensions, and economic and social implications, impacts on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), harnessing remittances for development, and security aspects of migration. The report's final chapter charts a way forward, providing suggestions for better management of international migration in Africa (...).

Source : http://www.uneca.org/eca_resources/publications/migrationreport2006.pdf

49. ELKAN, Walter

Labor Migration from Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland

Economic Development & Cultural Change, vol. 28, issue 3, Apr. 80, 14 p.

Abstract: This paper is concerned with labor migration to South Africa from Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland—the "BLS countries" as they are now called—and the social and economic consequences of migration for the sending countries. It will seek to explain changes in the numbers who have migrated from time to time and seek to relate migration to South Africa to developments that are internal to the countries of origin. It will argue that attempts to increase farm incomes in the BLS countries will not necessarily stem the flow of migration, as is so often assumed. This last finding has a considerable bearing on the question that arises in many other low income countries, namely, whether a rise in farm incomes will necessarily slow down migration to the towns. Inevitably, how much is known about migration differs from country to country and for reasons that will soon become apparent; far more is known about migration from Lesotho than from the other two BLS countries, where it plays a much smaller role. This unevenness in what is known will also be reflected in the balance of this paper, where we shall give more space to Lesotho than to the other countries.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=27&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

50. FALL, Papa Demba

Sénégal : migration, marché du travail et développement

Genève : Institut international d'études sociales, 2010. – 54 p.

Résumé exécutif : À la différence de nombreux pays africains le Sénégal peut se prévaloir d'une stabilité politique propice à la croissance mais l'égal accès aux ressources des différentes composantes de la société est loin d'être garantie. En effet, bien que la situation macroéconomique se soit notablement améliorée durant les années 2000, le taux moyen de croissance économique qui est de l'ordre de 5% a certes favorisé une augmentation continue de la taille de la population occupée mais, elle ne permet pas d'absorber la totalité des 100 000 demandeurs d'emplois qui arrivent chaque année sur le marché du travail.

L'analyse de la situation de l'emploi et de la migration indique que le Sénégal est largement confronté, dans l'optique d'un développement durable, à l'équation complexe de la mise en perspective de la croissance démographique et de la croissance économique. Celle-ci se manifeste de la manière suivante :

la faiblesse quantitative de l'offre d'emplois formels qui ne concerne qu'environ 10% de la population potentiellement active – et la prédominance des secteurs informel et agricole qui constituent les principaux pourvoyeurs de revenus ;

(i) la jeunesse est particulièrement touchée par le chômage qui est largement sous-évalué.

L'entrée dans la vie active des jeunes est certes retardée par la crise généralisée, le gel des recrutements dans la Fonction publique, le relèvement de l'âge de la retraite mais surtout par l'inadéquation entre les formations reçues et les besoins exprimés par les chefs d'entreprise ;

(ii) outre la précarité de l'emploi qui caractérise le secteur moderne, les travailleurs de l'informel et ceux du secteur agricole ne disposent d'aucun système de protection sociale ;

(iii) les programmes de promotion de l'auto emploi s'avèrent inefficaces au regard de leurs bilans. Mieux, la création d'une pléthore d'agences dont les missions sont identiques n'a eu d'autre résultat que de dépouiller les institutions qui peuvent faire valoir une grande expérience dans ce domaine. La plupart des projets d'insertion des jeunes sont plombés par le clientélisme politique qui contredit les déclarations solennelles sur la bonne gouvernance;

(iv) l'engouement de plus en plus prononcé de la migration internationale est essentiellement le résultat de la difficulté à s'insérer dans le marché national du travail mais aussi de l'idée largement répandue qui fait de l'ailleurs un eldorado. Naguère limitée à la vallée du fleuve, la migration internationale est aujourd'hui le fait de tous les groupes socioethniques du Sénégal mais aussi des femmes qui y prennent une part de plus en plus active;

(v) les données disponibles ne rendent que partiellement compte de l'importance quantitative et qualitative de la présence sénégalaise à l'étranger. Il en résulte que l'absence de recensement systématique et/ou de données fiables constitue une lacune de taille à la connaissance d'une population sur laquelle le gouvernement fonde beaucoup d'espoirs notamment pour la relance des activités économiques ;

(vi) les retombées positives de l'expatriation en font une alternative voire une stratégie familiale de plus en plus prisée. En effet, les importants transferts de fonds destinés aux familles contribuent efficacement à la réduction de la pauvreté tout comme la mobilisation des associations de migrants est un véritable facteur de développement de leurs terroirs d'origine.

Source : <http://www.ilo.org/public/french/bureau/inst/download/senegal.pdf>

51. FALL, Papa Demba

Migration internationale et développement au Sénégal. Comment orienter les transferts de fonds des migrants vers les institutions de micro finance? Analyse appliquée aux caisses soutenues par les ONG italiennes : ACRA et CISV. – 46 p.

Résumé exécutif : Les enquêtes menées dans différentes régions du Sénégal confirment deux thèses largement démontrées :

1. Le rôle de premier plan joué par les migrants et leurs associations dans la construction de leurs terroirs d'origine ;

2. L'importance des institutions de micro finance dans le processus de développement local. En effet, en offrant aux couches les plus vulnérables que sont les femmes et les paysans la possibilité de débiter une activité génératrice de revenu, les SFD contribuent largement à la réduction de la pauvreté.

Soutenus par deux ONG italiennes – le CISV et ACRA -, les réseaux mutualistes de l'URMECS et de l'UFM de Louga ont entrepris d'assainir la gestion des caisses qui ont choisi de travailler avec eux dans le cadre du développement local durable en exploitant les possibilités offertes par l'argent de la migration internationale. En effet, de l'avis de nombreux observateurs, les migrants internationaux constituent, du fait de leur statut d'interface entre les pays d'accueil et leurs terroirs d'origine, des maillons essentiels de la redynamisation des politiques de développement local articulées autour des SFD.

Bien que les six institutions de micro crédit analysés présentent des performances contrastées, leurs membres n'en expriment pas moins des besoins susceptibles d'être pris en charge par des opérateurs financiers classiques. Cette offre de produits financiers - qui ne sauraient se réduire au transfert de fonds stricto sensu devra, pour être effective, surmonter un certain nombre de défis matériels (locaux sécurisés et accessibles) et technologiques (source d'énergie fiable, accès à l'Internet, etc.) qui s'avèrent incontournables.

Les diverses expériences analysées à l'aune de la recherche sur des SFD aux trajectoires variées indiquent que les migrants peuvent constituer de précieux partenaires des projets locaux de développement auxquels ils contribuent déjà très largement par le biais de leurs associations.

L'étude des investissements privés de migrants indiquent une préférence pour les centres urbains actifs mais cette tendance est susceptible d'être inversée par une bonne information sur l'importance des besoins (non satisfaits) du milieu rural.

Au plan financier, le partenariat entre le système bancaire des grands pays d'accueil de migrants sénégalais comme l'Italie et les caisses villageoises des bassins migratoires peut s'appuyer sur une offre de produits spécifiques dont la vocation ultime est d'appuyer le développement durable.

Source : <http://www.cespi.it/AFRICA-4FON/wp3%20Papa%20Demba.pdf>

52. FERRO, Anna ; FRIGERI ; Danièle ; STOCCHIERO, Andrea

“Les émigrants sénégalais en Italie et les possibilités de canalisation des envois de fonds vers les mutuelles au Sénégal”

Introduction : Nous présentons ci-dessous un résumé opérationnel des résultats de la recherche du CeSPI sur le lien entre les envois de fonds des émigrants sénégalais en Italie et la microfinance, les caisses de crédit agricole, au Sénégal.

Le parcours de recherche s'est articulé autour de différents moments et activités, qui ont été au-delà de ce qui était prévu au début du projet et qui ont impliqué des partenaires de centres de recherche sénégalais et l'équipe CeSPI compétente sur les dimensions migratoires et financières.

La première partie du travail a consisté en la classification systématique et la mise à jour de la littérature qui a permis de délimiter les principales caractéristiques et problématiques du cas. Ce travail s'est traduit par une contribution (document de travail 01) d'Andrea Stocchiero avec la collaboration de José Luis Rhi-Sausi et Marco Zupi, qui a servi de cadre général de l'état de l'art et pour l'identification des principaux acteurs et des principales initiatives à mettre en évidence. Une analyse approfondie des données relatives aux comportements financiers de la composante sénégalaise relative à l'échantillon faisant l'objet du relevé ABI-CeSPI sur les besoins financiers des immigrés (document de travail 02) a été menée à côté de cette première étude par Daniele Frigeri.

La seconde partie a consisté en la réflexion sur les scénarios et modèles possibles qui pourraient relier et articuler le rapport entre les envois de fonds et la microfinance, au vu de l'importance de soutenir un processus d'inclusion financière en Italie et de canalisation et de valorisation des envois de fonds au Sénégal. Ceci s'est traduit par la contribution (document de travail 03) d'Anna Ferro et Daniele Frigeri, qui s'est développée suite aux séminaires internes avec José Luis Rhi-Sausi, Marco Zupi et Andrea Stocchiero.

La recherche sur le terrain a eu lieu à la fois en Italie et au Sénégal. Dans le premier cas, nous avons conduit une recherche qualitative et d'exploration quant aux besoins financiers des émigrants dans le cadre du rapport entre microfinance et versements, qui a donné lieu à la contribution (document 2 de travail 04) d'Anna Ferro. Au Sénégal, la recherche a impliqué l'étude de certaines mutuelles (6 cas ont été sélectionnés) dans le cadre de leur rapport avec les émigrants et les envois de fonds depuis l'étranger, pour vérifier la possibilité que des initiatives qui canalisent les envois de fonds vers les Unions des Caisses UFM et URMECS, soutenues par les ONG CISV et CRA dans le cadre du projet Fondazioni4Africa, puissent être explorées et réalisées. Le résultat consiste en deux études du professeur Papa Demba Fall de l'Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN) et du Professeur Papa Beye de l'École Nationale d'Économie Appliquée (ENEA) (document de travail 05).

Source : http://www.cespi.it/AFRICA-4FON/ExSum-rimesse%20e%20IMF_FR.pdf

53. FINDLEY, Sally E.

Les migrations féminines dans les villes africaines : une revue de leurs motivations et expériences. – 16 p.

Introduction : Jusqu'à présent l'attention, dans les études portant sur les migrations, s'est focalisée sur les hommes. La migration féminine n'était pas considérée comme significative car on a longtemps cru que les femmes contribuaient peu à la force de travail. Les modèles économiques qui sous-tendent nos vues sur la migration ne prennent pas en considération le rôle des femmes. Dans ces modèles, une place accessoire est réservée aux femmes, elles sont considérées comme des migrantes «passives», dont le sort demeure lié aux migrations «actives» des hommes.

On commence maintenant à admettre de plus en plus l'importance en nombre et en effets des migrations féminines. Au Botswana, dans certaines régions du Sénégal et au Mali, par exemple, les femmes migrent en plus grand nombre que les hommes (BRYANT, 1977 ; HAMER, 1981 ; VANWESTEN et KLUTE, 1986). On reconnaît également que la participation des femmes comme composante de la population active est sous-estimée (BENERIA, 1981). Appréciant mieux le rôle économique des femmes, nous devons les introduire dans nos modèles de migration, non seulement comme migrantes passives, mais aussi comme actrices motivées par les forces économiques. (...).

Source : http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/divers2/26849.pdf

54. FLYNN, Don; KOFMAN, Eleonore

Women, Trade, and Migration

Gender and Development, vol. 12, n° 2, July, 2004, p. 66-72

Abstract: The impact of modern trade policies on the position of women across the world has produced a growing literature in recent years. This has largely concentrated on analyses of the impact on women of privatisation and trade liberalisation during the course of the past two decades. There has been increased interest on the part of the OECD, World Bank, and International Organization for Migration, and international NGOs in the relationship between trade and migration. However, there has to date been very little discussion of gender issues in relation to this nexus. In this article we will look at the effect on women of trade liberalisation policies and migration.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4030616.pdf>

55. FORIM, Paris

Femmes, migrations et développement

Paris : FORIM, 2002. – 51 p.

Introduction : Depuis quelques décennies, les questions relatives aux femmes font l'actualité à travers le monde, redéfinissant sans cesse leur quête pour la paix, l'égalité et le développement. Les femmes, en migrant, sont porteuses de cette aspiration universelle tout en oeuvrant, avec leur spécificité, pour un monde meilleur.

En France, comme ailleurs et d'où qu'elles viennent, les femmes migrantes contribuent activement à la vie socioculturelle du pays d'accueil en dépit du phénomène de double discrimination liée à leur condition de femme et de migrante. Leur implication dans la vie associative est désormais une dimension incontournable du mouvement associatif immigré tant au niveau des projets d'insertion ici que des projets de solidarité internationale et de développement local.

Dès sa création, le FORIM s'est fixé comme axe prioritaire de travail la thématique « Femmes, Migrations et Développement ». Aussi, il a organisé cette journée en vue de faire connaître, reconnaître et valoriser l'apport des femmes immigrées ou issues de l'immigration, dans le champ de l'intégration en France et dans le champ du développement des pays d'origine.

Les objectifs de cette journée étaient les suivants :

- Mobiliser les organisations de femmes et les partenaires du FORIM.
- Faire connaître et reconnaître les actions portées par les femmes en France et vers leurs différents pays d'origine.
- Réfléchir à des pistes de solutions pour surmonter les contraintes et les blocages sur le terrain ici et là-bas.
- Réunir des propositions d'actions, avec le concours de partenaires spécialisés, à l'élaboration d'outils susceptibles de favoriser l'insertion des femmes, ici et là-bas.

La rencontre s'est déroulée comme suit : une séance plénière de présentation générale et de discours officiels, trois ateliers thématiques, une seconde séance plénière de restitution des travaux en ateliers et les conclusions.

Cette initiative a rassemblé des institutionnels, des organisations de solidarité internationale issues de l'immigration, des organisations de solidarité internationale, des journalistes, des chercheurs et des universitaires venus de toute la France.

Les intervenants étaient des femmes et des hommes issus ou non des migrations qui oeuvrent et participent activement depuis plusieurs années pour l'intégration et l'insertion des populations issues des migrations en France et pour le développement de leur pays d'origine. Au cours des débats, les femmes ont pu aisément s'exprimer et :

- Dire qui elles sont, ce qu'elles font.
- Témoigner des situations vécues dans leur ville, leur cité, leur quartier, leur pays d'origine.
- Parler de leur engagement dans la vie associative.
- Échanger sur les réussites et les échecs.
- Témoigner des problèmes de racisme et d'exclusion auxquels elles sont confrontées.
- Trouver ensemble des pistes de solutions pour surmonter les contraintes et les blocages.
- Parler de la nécessité d'être mieux informées sur les dispositifs et les possibilités d'aide, d'être mieux orientées et d'être soutenues dans leur démarche de formation, de création et d'accès aux soins.
- Faire légitimer leurs cultures de pays d'origine et valoriser leur double culture.
- Réfléchir sur comment contribuer au développement de leur pays d'origine.
- Commencer à construire ensemble une alternative à ce qui est un frein à leur insertion ici et là-bas.

Source : http://www.genreenaction.net/IMG/pdf/Actes_Rencontre_Femmes.pdf

56. FOROUTAN, Yaghoob

Migration and Gender Roles: The Typical Work Pattern of the MENA Women
International Migration Review, vol. 43, issue 4, winter 2009 p. 974-992

Abstract: This paper focuses on the association between migration and gender roles measured by women's paid work. The main migrant group of this study, its context and the method of analysis provide opportunity to meet this objective appropriately. The paper focuses on female migrants from the Middle East and North Africa region, who are often characterized by traditional gender roles including women's low rates of paid work. The residing country of this migrant group is Australia, which holds different gender roles including women's high work participation rate. Accordingly, the multivariate results of this paper provide empirical evidence to examine the effects of migration on gender roles.

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=14&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

57. FRANCIS, Elizabeth

Migration and changing divisions of labour: gender relations and economic change in Koguta, western Kenya
Africa: International African Institute, vol. 65, n° 2, 1995, p. 197-216

Abstract: This study explores the impact of economic change on gender relations among the Luo of western Kenya. It is based on field research carried out between 1987 and 1989 in Koguta Sublocation, South Nyakach Location, Kisumu District. Research methods included the collection of sixty life histories and a budget survey. The study shows how the emergence of a migrant labour economy, long-term agricultural decline and accompanying processes of household differentiation have been registered and acted out in domestic relationships. A central concept in the analysis is that of divisions of labour, which covers the division of tasks, divisions of spheres of responsibility and authority and contributions to the reproduction of the household. Changes in all these have shaped, and have been shaped, by the trajectory of economic decline in the region. Changing divisions of labour have been slow, piecemeal, nonuniform and nonlinear. They have been the subject of intense conflicts within households which have centred on questions of access to and control over resources and in which, as well as power relations, ideas about rights and responsibilities have been crucially important.

58. FREIDENBERG, Judith; IMPERIALE, Graciela; SKOVRON, Mary Louise

Migrant Careers and Well-Being of Women
International Migration Review, vol. 22, n° 2, summer, 1988, p. 208-225

Abstract: This article deals with the psychosocial adjustment of Latin American female migrants in the United States. The analysis focuses on how changes in employment, marital status, family structure and life-style affect subjective assessments of well-being. Using qualitative and quantitative research methods, the role of these social factors was explored.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2546647.pdf>

**59. GAITSKELL, Deborah; KIMBLE, Judy; MACONACHIE, Moira;
UNTERHALTER, Elaine**

Class, Race and Gender: Domestic Workers in South Africa
Review of African Political Economy, n° 27/28, 1983, p. 86-108

Introduction: Domestic service has long been a major sector of the South African labour market, for black women particularly, but the government has only lately begun to consider stipulating minimum employment conditions in this sphere. Union formation among domestic workers on any significant scale is also only a recent phenomenon. This article takes a preliminary look at domestic service from various angles - conceptual, historical and contemporary. A new slant is provided on the existing theoretical discussion of domestic labour, for domestic workers are here clearly distinguished from housewives. The peculiar way in which race, class and gender have all shaped the character of domestic service in South Africa is stressed at the outset, and the way various races and both sexes moved into and sometimes out of domestic service is illustrated. The authors conclude that the current trend away from the long-established pattern of live-in servants may well aid political mobilisation of formerly isolated domestic workers.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4005601.pdf>

60. Gestion des migrations économiques : vers un bien-être social et économique. –
26 p.

Introduction : 41. Les migrations internationales en Europe se caractérisent par un nombre croissant de migrants et d'immigrés. D'une part, cette augmentation résulte à la fois du développement de la mobilité internationale de la main d'oeuvre à l'ère de la mondialisation, de l'évolution des besoins et des structures des marchés nationaux du travail et d'une demande et d'une offre de plus en plus internationalisée de main-d'oeuvre.

42. D'autre part, elle représente une réponse aux problèmes qui découlent du déclin et du vieillissement de la population dans les pays plus développés. Les pays européens, qui considèrent d'un oeil nouveau le potentiel offert par les migrations économiques en termes de développement, sont de plus en plus favorables à une rationalisation des flux migratoires par le biais d'une approche globale de la gestion des migrations fondée sur la coopération entre pays de destination et pays d'origine.

43. De nombreux pays européens, parmi lesquels l'Allemagne, le Royaume-Uni, l'Autriche, le Danemark, la Belgique et le Portugal, sont devenus des pays de forte immigration de main d'oeuvre et accueillent un nombre important de travailleurs étrangers temporaires et 30 à 40% d'immigrés permanents venus pour des raisons professionnelles³¹. En Europe centrale et orientale, la Slovaquie, la Hongrie, la République tchèque et la Pologne sont de nouveaux pays de destination pour les migrants économiques venant de l'est. La Russie accueille plus de 3 millions de travailleurs migrants déclarés et au moins deux fois plus de migrants non déclarés originaires des Etats de la CEI.

44. L'immigration en Europe s'inscrit dans la durée et elle se diversifie. Les anciens pays d'émigration comme le Portugal, l'Italie, l'Espagne et la Grèce sont aujourd'hui des pays d'accueil confrontés à de nouvelles formes de migrations. D'autres, comme la Roumanie et la Turquie, deviennent actuellement des pays d'immigration nette. La Roumanie, la Bulgarie et la Pologne, devenues pays d'accueil, sont amenées à faire appel à des travailleurs de pays voisins (Ukraine, Bélarus, Géorgie, Moldavie) et parfois de pays aussi lointains que la Chine. La mondialisation contemporaine et les fortes disparités démographiques sont associées à de profondes mutations dans la géographie des migrations et au développement de circuits migratoires. Par exemple, le Portugal joue à la fois le rôle de pays d'émigration, de pays de nouvelle immigration et de pays de transit vers d'autres destinations européennes, tout en étant un pays périphérique par rapport au noyau dur de la zone Euro³². Dans les années 1990, la République tchèque était un pays de transit très important dans le sens est-ouest. La position géographique de la Hongrie a fait d'elle une zone de transit et un pays de destination. Le rôle de transit des Etats baltes s'expliquerait par les réticences des migrants à s'installer dans des pays où l'intégration est réputée difficile.

Source : http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Ministerial_Conferences/8th%20conference//MMG8%20-%20thematic%20report_Chapter_I_fr.pdf

61. GORDON, April

The New Diaspora-African Immigration to the United States

Journal of Third World Studies, vol. 15, issue 1, spring 98 p. 79-103

Abstract: The article looks at African immigration to the U.S. Since the end of World War II, a dramatic expansion of the global capitalist economy is linking countries of the world together into a complex network of trade, finance and technology flows. One result of expanding global trade and economic integration is that global gross national product has grown to unprecedented heights. But most of the benefits so far have gone to already wealthy countries. Political turmoil is closely linked to this failure of economic development. As pressures of poverty, rapid population growth, disease and illiteracy and environmental degradation mount, they produce a volatile cocktail of insecurity. In Western Europe large-scale labor recruitment, often from previous colonies, began in the 1960s and ended after 1973, when energy crises and recessions led to restrictive immigration policies.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=9&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

62. GRILLO, Ralph, MAZZUCATO, Valentina

Africa < > Europe: A Double Engagement

Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies, vol. 34, issue 2, Mar. 2008, p. 175-198

Abstract: This introduction to the special issue entitled 'Africa<>Europe: Transnational Linkages, Multi-Sited Lives' outlines the history of the African migrant presence in Europe, gives an account of the contexts which shape contemporary migration, and surveys the approaches to international migration from Africa which have

influenced researchers since the 1960s. Linking the contributions to the special issue is the theme of migrants' transnational 'double engagement' with both Africa and Europe. The paper examines this theme across three domains of the lived experience of African migrants and refugees in Europe: 'Livelihoods', 'Families', and 'Identities'. We conclude with an assessment of what can be learned (theoretically and methodologically) from the study of African transmigration, and suggest future lines of research.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=12&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

63. GUILMOTO, Christophe Z.

Institutions and Migrations: Short-Term versus Long-Term Moves in Rural West Africa
Population Studies, vol. 52, n° 1, March 1998, p. 85-103

Abstract. This paper is based on fieldwork done in 1992-93 in the Senegal River valley, a Sahelian region characterised by heavy out-migration for more than thirty years. As a result of this long history of human displacement, migration has now become a local institution of its own. More recently, the introduction of irrigation in an otherwise drought-prone area seems to have reduced the intensity of the phenomenon, but the momentum gathered by the local institution of migration means that the decrease of migration rates is likely to be very slow. The present analysis borrows some of its basic concepts from the new institutional economics and should therefore be seen as an illustration of how this perspective, quite effective in describing the complexity of social exchanges in rural societies, helps explain various determinants of migration. We will show, for example, that the two types of migration observed (short-term and long-term) respond similarly to common structural and family conditions, and appear to differ mainly when individual variables are taken into account. This feature underlines the crucial opposition between, on the one hand, individual determinants and, on the other, structural factors determined by economic or family characteristic

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2584765.pdf>

64. GUILMOTO, Christophe Z.; SANDRON, Frederic

The Internal Dynamics of Migration Networks in Developing Countries
Population, vol. 13, n° 2, 2001, p. 135-164

Introduction: While in general, there exists a labour market (more or less structured, depending on the country) where supply and demand for labour meet, there hardly exists a "migration market", except in a very marginal way. The decision to migrate, especially for the pioneers and even more for residents of a developing country, is often made without very precise knowledge of the living conditions and employment prospects in the destination area (whether it is a large city in the same country or a foreign country). For Christophe GUILMOTO and Fr6deric SANDRON, at the point at which the decision to migrate or not migrate is made, the key aspect is the desire to minimise risks. Further, the choice must take into consideration a set of conventions, rules, norms and value systems that are specific to each society and constitute the "institutional" context of the migration process. In particular, it is the analysis of this institutional context that allows one to understand the establishment of networks and channels within which individual migration often takes place (...).

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3030278.pdf>

65. HANSEN, Peter

Circumcising Migration: Gendering Return Migration among Somali Landers
Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies, vol. 34, issue 7, Sep. 2008, p. 1109-1125

Abstract: This article explores ongoing return migration to Somaliland within a gendered perspective and sees it as a distinctly male practice. Whereas many studies of gender and migration focus primarily on women, this article unfolds practices and perceptions of masculinity among Somaliland male return migrants. Somali notions of masculinity, virility and potency have been challenged as a result of the civil war and global dispersal of Somalis. In the article it is argued that return migration from Western countries can be seen as a way of recreating lost images of masculinity and femininity. Male returnees express their masculinity in installing themselves as the potent agents of change and penetration of the purified, feminised and virgin homeland. The article argues that the actual circumcision of the male and the female body, that plays a fundamental role in the establishment of categorically clear and opposed gender categories, is replaced by a symbolic or more abstract circumcision of the diaspora and homeland.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=12&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

66. HANSEN, Thomas Blom; JEANNERAT, Caroline; SADOUNI, Samadia

Introduction: Portable Spirits and Itinerant People, Religion and Migration in South Africa in a Comparative Perspective

African Studies, vol. 68, issue 2, Aug. 2009, p. 187-196

Abstract: The article discusses various reports published within the issue, including one by Loren B. Landau on the creation of migrants of an authentic belonging for themselves, one by Samadia Sadouni on the authentic belonging through the issue on the background of migrants, and one by Caroline Jeannerat on the description regarding how Christian migrants from Nigeria draw on Pentecostal Christianity explaining misfortune as being caused by witchcraft.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=9&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

67. HAUG, Sonja

Migration Networks and Migration Decision-Making

Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies, vol. 34, issue 4, May 2008, p. 585-605

Abstract: Drawing on the rational choice approach and the economic sociology of migration, this article discusses the role of social networks in terms of location-specific social capital. It discusses relations between sociological and economic aspects of migration and outlines the influence of social capital on migration decision-making and chain migration processes. There have been various attempts to measure these effects through empirical migration research, and this article focuses on two such studies. The first example concerns an investigation of migration intentions among Bulgarians in the 2001 Bulgarian census. The second is return migration in the household context of Italian migrants in Germany, based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel. The main finding is that social capital at the place of destination has positive impacts on emigration intentions and return migration, whereas social capital at the place of residence has negative impacts on return migration.

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

68. HERSENT, Madeleine; ROSE, Angélique

Les associations de femmes en migration et l'accès aux droits : note de synthèse

Paris : Agence pour le développement de l'économie locale, 2006. – 10 p.

Introduction: Fin 2004, un appel d'offres du FASILD est lancé pour la réalisation d'une étude sur le rôle des associations de femmes immigrées dans l'accès aux droits. L'objet de l'étude proposée par l'ADEL est d'identifier et d'analyser les actions proposées par les différentes associations qui interviennent sur la question du droit des femmes immigrées. Nous avons posé comme hypothèse de travail que les femmes immigrées n'ont pas toujours trouvé auprès des organismes traitant la question du droit des femmes ni auprès des associations d'immigrés, les réponses aux difficultés auxquelles elles sont confrontées et qu'elles se sont mobilisées pour y remédier.

D'un point de vue méthodologique, nous avons mené dans un premier temps un important travail de recherches documentaire, interviewé de nombreux acteurs institutionnels, ainsi que des chercheurs. Un premier travail de dévoilement et d'éclaircissement dans les domaines des migrations, de l'accès aux droits et sur la réalité associative nous est apparu nécessaire.

Dans un deuxième temps, nous avons élaboré une typologie des associations et dressé une première liste composée d'une centaine d'associations réparties sur l'ensemble du territoire avant de centrer notre attention sur une vingtaine d'entre elles intervenant plus particulièrement dans le champ de l'accès au droit. Nous avons mené des entretiens approfondis avec des dirigeants et des représentants de ces associations. Notre observation a porté sur plusieurs niveaux : les fédérations et les actions menées à un niveau national mais aussi les actions d'associations locales. Nous avons été amenées à faire des choix méthodologiques pour traiter au mieux cette problématique complexe. Nous avons centré notre analyse sur les stratégies de ces associations notamment les formes de regroupement et l'analyse des effets produits à différents niveaux, car une catégorisation des associations de femmes immigrées ne rendait pas compte de la complexité

Source: <http://www.adel.asso.fr/IMG/pdf/fasildSynth06.pdf>

69. HOOGHE, Marc; TRAPPERS, Ann; MEULEMAN, Bart; REESKENS, Tim

Migration to European Countries: A Structural Explanation of Patterns, 1980–2004

International Migration Review, vol. 42, issue 2, summer 2008, p. 476-504

Abstract: Various theoretical approaches have provided us with insights to explain the pattern of migration flows. Economic theory considers migration to be a reaction to labor market and economic incentives. Cultural theories predict that migration flows will occur according to a center-periphery pattern, while social network analysis assumes that migrants follow already established migration networks. We test these three approaches simultaneously, using OECD and Eurostat data on the migrant inflow into the European countries between 1980 and 2004. The analysis demonstrates that migration flows react to economic incentives, mainly with regard to the labor market, but also to cultural and colonial linkages. There is no indication that the importance of the colonial past is declining over time. The response of migration patterns to shortages in the labor market is shown to be highly efficient, while the analysis shows that immigrants are not attracted by high levels of social expenditure.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

70. HOREVITZ, Elizabeth

Understanding the Anthropology of Immigration and Migration

Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, vol. 19, issue 6, Sep. 2009, p. 745-758

Abstract: This literature review features the main theoretical frameworks from which modern anthropological immigration and migration studies have been conducted. It was not until the 1950s and 1960s that immigration/migration became a high-priority area for anthropologists when they noted the high rate of rural-to-urban migration, particularly in Africa and Latin America. In featuring the processes of immigration and migration, this review highlights the major neo-classical theories related to dependency, world systems, and articulation and the transnational theories related to diaspora, border, and feminist perspectives. Anthropologists have made significant contributions to the interdisciplinary field of migration studies. The review concludes with implications for understanding human behavior and the social environment within the context of immigration and migration.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=12&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

71. IQBAL, Zaryab

The Geo-Politics of Forced Migration in Africa, 1992-2001

Conflict Management & Peace Science (Routledge), vol. 24, issue 2, summer 2007, p. 105-119

Abstract: Of the consequences of war, the movement of large numbers of displaced peoples across international borders is among the most significant. I examine the determinants of international refugee flows in Africa during the period from 1992 to 2001. I begin with a gravity model of refugee flows, which posits that levels of such flows will vary as a function of the population of the two states in question and the distance between the two. To this, I add consideration of two key factors theorized to generate refugee populations: the presence of armed conflict, and the regime type of both the source and target nations. Most important, distance between the source and the target countries is the single most important determinant of dyadic refugee flows; in addition to its direct effect, distance also mediates the effects of conflict and regime type on volumes of refugees. My findings confirm the strong influence of distance on the levels of refugee flows. Although I find clear effects for the presence of conflict, with war in the source country substantially increasing refugee flows and war in the host country decreasing them, I also find strong evidence that this effect is mediated by distance.

72. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, Geneva

Preventing Discrimination, Exploitation and Abuse of Women Migrant Workers: An Information Guide – Booklet 1: Why the Focus on Women International Migrant Workers. Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2003. – 75 p.

Introduction: Highlights the vulnerability of women migrant workers to discrimination, exploitation and abuse in the different stages of the migration process. The labour market situations women migrant workers go into put them at greater risk to human rights violations, compared to male migrants and local women. To protect women migrant workers, it introduces a multidisciplinary and comprehensive framework – addressing both demand and supply factors, and incorporating the promotion of human rights, gender equality, decent work and poverty reduction; and involving a wide range of social actors in legal and policy instruments and practical action at international, regional, national and community levels.

Source : http://intranet.oit.org.pe/WDMS/bib/virtual/coleccion_tem/genero/preven_discrimi_migrant_oit.pdf

73. JENNISSSEN, Roel

Causality Chains in the International Migration Systems Approach

Population Research & Policy Review, vol. 26, issue 4, Aug. 2007, p. 411-436

Abstract: Research into international migration lacks a commonly accepted theoretical framework, which would facilitate the accumulation of knowledge. This article aims to be a first attempt to construct such a framework and to incorporate causalities in the international migration systems approach. The author presents a theoretical framework in which four groups of factors acting on international migration are distinguished: economic, social, political and “linkages.” The causalities in this framework are derived from different international migration theories. The various positions of these whole theories within the framework are shown as causality chains. In a way, these causality chains form the time dimension of an international migration system

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

74. JETLEY, Surinder

Impact of Male Migration on Rural Females

Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 22, n° 44, Oct. 31, 1987, p. WS47-WS53

Abstract: Male out-migration from the rural poor over extended periods greatly increases women's work burdens and compounds their difficulties of basic survival. The additional source of income through remittances does not substantially change the economic status of family nor helps it come out of its subsistence level. A little more food and a few basic needs to reduce their poverty is all they get in return for prolonged displacement of family life, emotional deprivation and insecure future, except for a possible bridge for their children to go to the big city. The women in these de facto female-headed households project themselves as the 'behind-the-scene' decision-makers, while trying to live according to the expectations of the patriarchal ideology, conferring the role of major decision-maker on the absentee husband. Thus male migration from the poor peasant or landless households by itself neither to greater autonomy for women nor pulls the family out of its poverty.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4377662.pdf>

75. JOLLY, Susie

Genre et migrations : boîte à outils

Sussex: IDS, 2005. – 50 p.

ISBN 1 85864 895 5

Introduction : On recense actuellement 175 millions de migrants internationaux dans le monde, selon les estimations, ce qui signifie qu'une personne sur 35 dans le monde est un(e) migrant(e) international(e), chiffre qui comprend les réfugiés et autres migrants internationaux. On estime que les femmes formaient 47 % des migrants vivant en dehors de leur pays de naissance en 1960.

Depuis, la part des femmes sur l'ensemble des migrants internationaux a légèrement augmenté pour atteindre près de 49 % en 2000 (OIT 2003).² Prises ensemble, les migrations internes de l'Inde et de la Chine dépassent le total des migrations internationales à l'échelle mondiale. On observe également une augmentation des migrations internes totales et des migrations internes de femmes (Deshingkar 2005).

La migration peut être volontaire lorsqu'un individu part à la recherche d'une vie meilleure ou pour rejoindre des membres de sa famille, ou forcée dans le cas de personnes déplacées dans un conflit ou victimes d'un trafic. Souvent la décision de migrer se situe quelque part entre les deux, synthèse de pressions contradictoires entre deux alternatives : partir ou rester. Les rapports sociaux de sexe jouent un rôle dans ces pressions et les décisions qui en découlent. La migration peut avoir des impacts aussi bien positifs que négatifs sur l'égalité des sexes et le développement. Cette Boîte à outils présente une série de ressources qui explorent les liens entre migration, genre et développement et les actions possibles pour pallier les risques des migrations et renforcer leurs effets

positifs. Nous avons donné la priorité aux matériels pratiques qui offrent des pistes et des lignes directrices pour l'action, de préférence à des textes plus théoriques.

Boîte à outils : mode d'emploi Cette Boîte à outils rassemble des résumés de textes divers : généralités, études de cas, outils, recommandations et autres. Les résumés donnent un aperçu instantané des principaux points de chaque ressource, permettant d'accéder rapidement aux informations essentielles sans qu'il soit besoin de lire l'intégralité d'un rapport ou document. Chaque résumé comporte des coordonnées permettant d'obtenir un exemplaire du texte intégral ou de le télécharger. Pour de plus amples informations sur les organisations qui ont produit ces matériels, ou d'autres organisations citées dans le kit, se reporter à la liste de coordonnées en fin de brochure.

La plupart des ressources de ce kit peuvent être téléchargées gratuitement sur Internet. Toutes les pages mentionnées étaient accessibles en août 2005. Si vous ne parvenez pas à télécharger les textes, reportez-vous à la section des coordonnées pour commander des exemplaires imprimés auprès de l'organisation ou de l'auteur.

Source : http://www.mpfef.gov.ml/d_bibliotheque/F126.pdf

76. JOLLY, Susie; REEVES, Hazel

Gender and Migration: Overview Report

Sussex: IDS, 2005. – 58 p.

ISBN 1 85864 866 1

Executive Summary: Over the past four decades total numbers of international migrants have more than doubled but the percentage of the world population migrating has remained fairly constant. There are now 175 million international migrants worldwide or approximately 3.5 per cent of the global population – about half of whom are women, despite the common misconception that men are the migrants.

This Overview Report on Gender and Migration takes a broad approach to migration – it looks at the gender dynamics of both international and the lesser-researched internal migration and the interconnections between the two. People may choose to migrate, or have no choice, or the decision may fall somewhere on the continuum between the two. This report therefore covers both forced and voluntary migration, including covering economic and other voluntary migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons and trafficked people. These migrants in turn come through regular (conforming to legal requirements) or irregular channels.

Gendered movements: causes and impacts

Individuals may migrate out of desire for a better life, or to escape poverty, political persecution, or social or family pressures. There are often a combination of factors, which may play out differently for women and men. Gender roles, relations and inequalities affect who migrates and why, how the decision is made, the impacts on migrants themselves, on sending areas and on receiving areas. Experience shows that migration can provide new opportunities to improve women's lives and change oppressive gender relations – even displacement as a result of conflict can lead to shifts in gendered roles and responsibilities to women's benefit. However, migration can also entrench traditional roles and inequalities and expose women to new vulnerabilities as the result of precarious legal status, exclusion and isolation.

Migration can provide a vital source of income for migrant women and their families, and earn them greater autonomy, self-confidence and social status. At the same time, women migrants, especially if they are irregular migrants, can face stigma and discrimination at every stage of the migration cycle. Before departure, women can be faced with gender-biased procedures and corrupt agents. In fact, gender discrimination, poverty and violence, can provide the impetus for women to migrate or enable women to be trafficked in the first place. During transit and at their destination women can be faced with verbal, physical and sexual abuse, poor housing and encampments, sex-segregated labour markets, low wages, long working hours, insecure contracts and precarious legal status. And upon return to the source country they may be faced with broken families, illness and poverty.

Gender and migration in the development context

Although migration is only now emerging as a development issue, migration may lead to development in receiving communities through the contribution of labour and skills. On the other hand, remittances and diaspora investment can provide much-needed economic support to sending communities. However the labour and skills that are brought in – and in turn who benefits – depend on sex-segregated labour markets and gendered migration policies which provide differential opportunities for women and men. Sometimes immigration policies push “unskilled” women workers into irregular and more risky migration channels. Migration may also hinder development through the social disruption of displacement due to conflict, or through “brain drain” and possible increases in HIV/AIDS rates, to which women and men are at different risks.

Current policy approaches

Theory, policy and practice that link gender equality concerns with migration from a development perspective are rare. Migration is still primarily seen as the concern of the state and migration as a development issue is only just emerging, with limited attention being paid to gender. Indeed, migration remains on the margins of the global policy agenda, with the exception of that which is conflict- and disaster-induced. While there is increasing recognition that women are also migrants and that the causes and impacts of migration are gendered, attempts to mainstream gender issues into policy are patchy. Work has focused primarily on “adding women” as a discriminated and vulnerable group, particularly in relation to displacement due to conflict and trafficking for sexual exploitation. The many women-focused policies and programmes initiated by NGO and civil society organisations largely focus on empowering, protecting and supporting women migrants.

Shift to a gendered human rights approach

If women and men are to benefit from the empowering and development potential of migration, a shift is needed to a gendered human rights approach to migration. The key elements of such an approach could be:

1. Immigration and emigration policies that enable women as well as men to take up opportunities that safe and regular migration may offer, and which will foster the positive impacts of migration for the social and economic development of migrants, and the receiving and sending countries. This would include measures to ensure sufficient regular channels for women's entry, to avoid them being pushed into more risky irregular channels and bilateral agreements between sending and receiving areas which protect women migrants' rights.
2. Mobilise around and support for international rights frameworks that offer protection for women migrants to ensure that governments ratify and adhere to such. This includes not only those relating to migrants, trafficked peoples, refugees and displaced peoples, but also women-specific frameworks such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UN Resolution 1325 and the Beijing

Platform for Action.

3. Support for the acknowledgement and realisation of the rights of migrants throughout the migration process, including providing pre-departure information on legal rights, facilitating remittances, ensuring access to basic services such as housing, education and health, and supporting migrant organising and solidarity between different migrant groups to address issues of exclusion and isolation.

Source : <http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/CEP-Mig-OR.pdf>

77. KHACHANI, Mohammed

La femme maghrébine immigrée dans l'espace économique des pays d'accueil : quelques repères. – 20 p.

Résumé : L'émigration économique féminine à destination notamment des pays de l'Union Européenne est devenue un phénomène visible; en effet, les deux dernières décennies ont changé le profil de l'émigration maghrébine, celle-ci, au début masculine et solitaire est devenue aujourd'hui familiale, avec une tendance très sensible à la féminisation et au rajeunissement, notamment vers l'Italie et l'Espagne, nouvel espace ouvert à l'émigration maghrébine. Cette situation est soutenue par l'importance de la deuxième génération et l'émergence de la troisième investissant divers champs socioéconomiques.

A travers une problématique à différents niveaux le but recherché est d'essayer d'évaluer la migration économique féminine, évaluation à la fois quantitative et qualitative, d'apporter quelques éléments de réponse au débat sur la question et d'esquisser quelques pistes de réflexion sur les questions à explorer et de montrer que l'entrée en activité des femmes maghrébines immigrées dans l'espace économique des pays d'accueil constitue un phénomène irréversible qui a pour effet de rejeter dans la catégorie des clichés l'image de référence de la femme immigrée maghrébine, mère de famille nombreuse et inactive.

Source : http://www.iussp.org/Brazil2001/s20/S27_P08_Kachani.pdf

78. KLOTZ, Audie

Migration after Apartheid: Deracialising South African Foreign Policy
Third World Quarterly, vol. 21, n° 5, Oct., 2000, p. 831-847

Abstract: Some critics have pointed to South Africa's restrictive migration policy as one of the areas most deficient in overturning apartheid legacies. Yet it is not a lack of democratic process that forestalls change-witness open parliamentary debate, an array of think-tanks and researchers providing input into the policy-making process, and the mobilisation of diverse grassroots voices. Rather, a new non-racial xenophobia creates a potent barrier to reform. Therefore, advocates of migrants' rights and opponents of violence should utilise

regional and international points of leverage to their fullest potential if post-apartheid South Africa is to fulfill its democratic promise.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3993621.pdf>

79. KOFMAN, Eleonore; RAGHURAM, Parvati

The Implications of Migration for Gender and Care Regimes in the South

Geneva: UNRISD, July 2009. – 38 p.

Abstract: In the past decade there has been considerable interest in issues of funding and provision of care in public and social policy. The almost universal domination of women in care giving, the growth in number of women in waged labour and the resulting withdrawal of some women from care giving has led to opening up new fields of paid care work for other women. Women have migrated across the world to take over these tasks, leaving care gaps in their own households and thus fuelling further migration. Yet, the analytical focus of much of the literature on caring activities, concepts and models has largely been limited to the global North with the result that knowledge of migration, gendered labour and care regimes has significant gaps and omissions, especially as they relate to the global South. Migration is taking place not just from the South to the North, but also between contiguous countries in the South, where income levels between countries may not be much higher, and especially to some of the migration poles in middle-income countries, such as Argentina, Jordan, Malaysia and parts of Eastern Europe. Internal migration within countries may also be a significant element of migratory flows. Whatever the reasons and direction of migration, the mobility of women has raised concerns about the resultant rearrangements of care in sending contexts. This paper extends discussions of migration and care to the global South and lays out some questions that need to be addressed to help reflect local realities in discussions of care in the South.

The notion of care does not travel easily across contexts. In much of the literature, there is a distinction between more formalized types of care, such as health and social care, and the more informal versions of domestic care. While the formalization of health care has a long history, social care is much more restricted to particular welfare regimes and models of government. The actual provision of these forms of care is also significantly influenced by histories of care provision, household arrangements, familial entitlements, and responsibilities and variations in community arrangements across the South. Pinning down the actual practices of care giving and care receiving as well as the different institutional and spatial arrangements of state, public sector, community and households, which influence care provision, is therefore necessary for understanding the social implications of migration for gender and care. These diverse arrangements, which have been theorized through the notion of the care diamond, are multifaceted and dynamic, so that the nature of the relationships between the four points of the care diamond vary regionally and temporally. This paper explores these issues as they relate to the global South.

The increasingly popular concept of the global chains of care is one way of theorizing the links between the global South and the North simultaneously. However, most of the work on this issue does not unravel the different chains generated by migratory movements and their implications for gender and care regimes in the South. This paper highlights the complexity of care chains and the need to take into account familial structures, the diversity of sectors and skill levels, including the migration of skilled workers who are often omitted from these studies, the role of the state and immigration regulations, community involvement and remittances.

Furthermore, not only does care involve the interplay of households, communities, markets and states but it also encompasses different qualities and social relations in the giving and receiving of care. These qualities are inherent to the *ethics of care*. Drawing on the ethics of care literature this paper argues that the intrinsic and emotional qualities of care too need recognition. They should not be seen as inherently feminine qualities but should be extended to the social organization of production and reproduction globally.

In sum, this paper examines the implications of migration for gender relations and care provisioning in the countries of the global south, in particular through the use of the notion of the care diamond and the interplay between its spatial and institutional dimensions. It explores some of the ways in which the care diamond needs specifying and moderating in relation to a Southern context. The paper also assesses the applicability of key concepts such as the global care chain and the ethics of care for migration in Southern countries. Finally, it draws lessons for policy makers with regard to the care-related needs of migrant families and households in different regions. Too often the importance of migration as a buffer securing a cheap care workforce has meant states have not recognized the economic and social importance of care; this paper argues for the need to correct this imbalance.

Résumé : Au cours de la dernière décennie, les politiques publiques et sociales se sont beaucoup intéressées aux questions du financement et de la prestation des soins et de l'assistance aux personnes. La domination quasi universelle des femmes dans le secteur des soins non rémunérés, le nombre croissant des femmes salariées et la

moindre disponibilité qui en résulte pour les tâches de soins et d'assistance aux personnes ont eu pour effet de créer des emplois pour d'autres femmes. Des femmes ont émigré dans d'autres régions du monde pour assumer ces tâches, ce qui a laissé un vide dans leurs propres foyers et suscité ainsi de nouvelles migrations. Pourtant, la littérature consacrée aux soins et à l'assistance aux personnes s'est en grande partie bornée à analyser les activités, concepts et modèles du Nord. Il en est résulté des omissions et des carences dans la connaissance des domaines de la migration, de la main d'œuvre féminine et des régimes de soins et d'assistance aux personnes, en particulier au Sud.

Les migrations n'ont pas lieu seulement du Sud vers le Nord, mais aussi entre pays voisins du Sud, où les niveaux de revenu ne sont pas forcément très différents, et surtout à destination de certains pôles d'immigration dans des pays à revenu intermédiaire comme l'Argentine, la Jordanie, la Malaisie et certaines régions d'Europe de l'Est. La migration interne peut aussi tenir une place importante dans les flux migratoires. Quelles que soient les raisons et la destination de la migration, la mobilité des femmes a obligé à réorganiser les soins et l'assistance aux personnes dans les pays d'émigration. Ce document traite de la migration, des soins et de l'assistance aux personnes au Sud et met au jour certaines questions dont il faut tenir compte pour témoigner des réalités locales dans les débats sur les soins et l'assistance aux personnes au Sud.

La notion de soins et d'assistance aux personnes voyage mal d'un contexte à l'autre. Une grande partie de la littérature fait une distinction entre les soins de santé et l'assistance sociale officiels, d'une part, et les soins et l'assistance dispensés dans les ménages. Si l'organisation des soins de santé a une longue histoire, l'assistance sociale est beaucoup plus limitée à des régimes sociaux et politiques particuliers. La manière dont ces formes de soins et d'assistance sont dispensées dans la pratique tient aussi à l'histoire, aux arrangements au sein des ménages, aux responsabilités et aux droits dans la famille et aux dispositions prises dans les collectivités locales à travers le Sud. Il faut donc mettre en évidence les pratiques réelles en matière de soins, de ceux qui les dispensent comme de ceux qui les reçoivent, ainsi que les différentes dispositions institutionnelles et spatiales prises par l'Etat, le secteur public, la collectivité locale et les ménages, qui influencent la fourniture des soins, pour comprendre les conséquences sociales de la migration pour le genre et les soins. Ces divers arrangements, qui ont été théorisés par la notion de "carré des soins", sont multifformes et dynamiques, de sorte que la nature des relations entre les quatre angles du carré varie selon les régions et avec le temps. Ce document approfondit ces questions en ce qui concerne le Sud.

La notion de plus en plus populaire de chaînes mondiales des soins est une façon de théoriser simultanément les liens entre le Sud et le Nord. Cependant, la plus grande partie des travaux sur cette question ne démêlent pas les différentes chaînes créées par les mouvements migratoires ni leurs conséquences pour le genre et les régimes de soins au Sud. Ce document met en lumière la complexité des chaînes de soins et la nécessité de tenir compte des structures familiales, de la diversité des secteurs et des niveaux de compétence, y compris de la migration de travailleurs qualifiés, souvent omise dans ces études, du rôle de l'Etat et des lois sur l'immigration, de la part prise par les collectivités locales et des fonds envoyés par les migrants dans leurs pays d'origine. De plus, non seulement les ménages, les collectivités locales, les marchés et les Etats interviennent dans les soins mais introduisent chaque fois des qualités différentes dans les rapports sociaux entre ceux qui les dispensent et ceux qui les reçoivent. Ces qualités sont inhérentes à l'*éthique des soins*. Se fondant sur la littérature qui traite de cette éthique, ce document fait valoir que les qualités intrinsèques et affectives des soins doivent aussi être reconnues. Elles ne devraient pas être considérées comme essentiellement féminines mais étendues à l'organisation sociale de la production et de la reproduction à l'échelle mondiale.

En résumé, les auteurs de ce document examinent les conséquences de la migration sur les rapports sociaux entre hommes et femmes et les dispositions prises en matière de soins et d'assistance dans le Sud, en se servant en particulier de la notion de carré des soins et de l'interaction entre ses dimensions spatiales et institutionnelles. Elles explorent certains des aspects sur lesquels le carré des soins a besoin d'être spécifié et modéré dans le contexte du Sud. Elles analysent aussi l'applicabilité de concepts tels que ceux de chaînes mondiales des soins et d'éthique des soins à la migration dans les pays du Sud. Enfin, elles explicitent, pour les responsables politiques, les conséquences à tirer des besoins des familles et des ménages de migrants en matière de soins dans différentes régions. L'importance de la migration comme tampon et source de main-d'œuvre peu coûteuse pour le secteur des soins a trop souvent conduit les Etats à négliger l'importance économique et sociale des soins et de l'assistance aux personnes; les auteurs de ce document plaident pour un meilleur équilibre entre les deux.

Source: kms1.isn.ethz.ch/serviceengine/Files/ISN/.../41e.pdf

80. KOSSOUDJI, Sherrie; MUELLER, Eva

The Economic and Demographic Status of Female-headed Households in Rural Botswana
Economic Development & Cultural Change, vol. 31, issue 4, July 83, p. 831-859

Abstract: Analyzes the demographic and economic status of female-headed households in rural areas in Africa where insufficient earning opportunities force men to live and work away from home and cites reasons for their poverty. Effect of social customs, economic institutions and economic behavior of women on economic problems faced by them in Africa; Effect of adult male scarcity on all aspects of rural life.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=21&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

81. LE JEUNE, Gaël ; PICHÉ, Victor; POIRIER, Jean

Towards a Reconsideration of Female Migration Patterns in Burkina Faso

Canadian Studies in Population, vol. 31, n° 2, 2004, p. 145-177

Abstract: This study focuses on changes in female migration patterns during the last fifty years in Burkina Faso. We examine migration paths and reasons for moving between ages 12 and 25 for women of rural origin using event history data drawn from the Migration Dynamics, Urban Integration and Environment in Burkina Faso National Survey conducted in 2000. The results show that female migration patterns are changing in a subtle and complex way. Women are emigrating more out of rural areas and experiencing increased multiple move trajectories. Motives are also less-family driven and more related to education and labour market considerations.

Résumé : La présente étude s'intéresse aux changements qui ont affecté les migrations féminines au Burkina Faso dans les cinquante dernières années. Nous examinons les cheminements migratoires et les motifs de migration entre 12 et 25 ans chez les femmes d'origine rurale en nous basant sur l'Enquête Nationale Dynamique migratoire, insertion urbaine et environnement au Burkina Faso – 2000. Les résultats indiquent que les femmes sortent de plus en plus du milieu rural et ont des trajectoires de plus en plus diversifiées. Les motifs sont de moins en moins de nature familiale et davantage orientés vers l'éducation et le marché du travail.

Source : <http://www.canpopsoc.org/journal/CSPv31n2p145.pdf>

82. LUTZ, Wolfgang; PRINZ, Christopher

What Difference do Alternative Immigration and Integration Levels Make to Western Europe ?

European Journal of Population/Revue européenne de démographie, vol. 8, n° 4, 1992, p. 341-361

Abstract. The population of Western Europe (EC plus EFT A) is seen as consisting of three sub-populations: the natives, the East-European immigrants, and the non European immigrants. Different immigration levels assumed add to the non-native populations while different levels of "integration" describe the transition intensities from a non-native to a native category. Alternative multi-state population projections to 2050 based on six scenarios show that (1) in the case of no further immigration the total population of Western Europe will start to decline after 2010; (2) the rate of integration influences the future size of the non-European population much more than alternative levels of immigration; (3) in the long run the Eastern Europeans will be quantitatively insignificant; (4) the Western European population is bound to significant population aging no matter what happens with immigration; and (5) in the short to medium run immigrants contribute to the alleviation of the pension burden.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20164632.pdf>

83. MAMA, Amina

Black Women, the Economic Crisis and the British State

Feminist Review, n° 17, autumn, 1984, p. 21-35

Introduction: The available literature on Black women is extremely diverse. It is broadly divisible into the following four categories which are briefly commented on. First there is the material produced by Euro-American women about Black women both here and in our countries of origin. This utilizes Western concepts and approaches which can be seen to have varied applicability across the different women they purport to study. This applicability depends on a number of factors, the most significant being the degree to which Euro-American imperialism has succeeded in dominating the cultural, socio-political and economic arenas, and the manner in which such domination has infiltrated the lives and experiences of Black women. This applies particularly to orthodox anthropological and sociological frameworks, as well as to Euro-marxist conceptions of class and Euro-feminist conceptions of gender, patriarchy and sexuality (see Parmar and Amos this issue). The resulting texts are often held together by unspecified assumptions such as the universality of female oppression, or the

transcendence of 'sisterhood' over existing differences (for example Cutrufelli 1983). Many of these problems are typified in the compilation format employed in *Third World, Second Sex* (Davies 1983). While this contains some rich texts by women from all over the 'Third World', and as such may provide reference material for some, it is deficient because one is left to wonder what assumptions operated to put such diversity within a single book cover (See also Jayawardena 1982) (...).

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1395007.pdf>

84. MARTIN, Susan

Women, Migration and Development

Washington: Institute for the Study of International Migration, 2007. – 10 p.

Introduction: Policymakers throughout the world are seeking to make migration a win-win-win situation – for host countries, source countries, and the migrants themselves. In thinking through strategies to increase the benefits of migration, it is important to keep the gender dimension in mind. Women have been an important component of international migration during the past four decades. As of 2005, about 49.6 percent of the world's migrants were women, up from 46.8 percent in 1960 (UN Population Division, 2005). See Table 1. Significantly, the proportion of migrants who are women has grown to 51 percent in more developed regions. The highest proportion of women are in Europe, Oceania, and North America.

Source : <http://isim.georgetown.edu/Publications/GMF%20Materials/Martin.pdf>

85. MENDOLA, Mariapia

Rural out-migration and economic development at Origin what do we know?

Sussex: Sussex Centre for Migration Research, 2006. – 18 p.

Abstract: Labour migration is a pervasive feature of economic development. People mobility for temporary or permanent labour purposes is a routine part of agricultural activity. There are very significant migration flows in some developing areas, with considerable impacts on individuals, households and regions at origin. Despite the growing debate about motivations and impacts of recent migration flows, costs and returns of this global phenomenon are still unclear and remain far outside the public policy realm. This is true especially with respect to migration of people from rural areas of developing countries. The purpose of this paper is to review key issues relating to rural labour migration and its links to economic development at origin. What is the impact of migration, both internal and international, on rural and agricultural development in sending regions? This paper examines the empirical research that, despite the paucity of data, offers a basis to glean some insights into the migration-development nexus.

Source : <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/migration/documents/mwp40.pdf>

86. MIMI KIM

The Political Economy of Immigration and the Emergence of Transnationalism

Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, vol. 19, issue 6, Sep. 2009, p. 675-689

Abstract: Recent literature on immigration and immigrants reveals a shift in language, concepts, and theories that reflect the growing influence of global capitalism on transnational migrants. Largely deriving from an imperialism or world systems theory framework, the literature varies widely in its scope of concern, assessment of the current and future impact of globalization, and policy implications. The prior notion of the immigrant as unidirectional sojourner is being replaced by a focus on the political and economic context that creates migration flows. Transnational theories also emphasize the importance of collective identities, activities, and social spaces formed by transnational migrants and explore their functions for these groups. The literature review concludes with a summary of the significance and contributions of transnational theories focusing on transmigration and the transnational migrant and a concept map describing analytical trajectories in the literature.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

87. NADIF, Mohammed

Migration et développement au Maroc : quelles perspectives ? – 10 p.

Introduction : L'émigration vers l'étranger est devenue un phénomène de société au Maroc. On peut affirmer, sans risque de se tromper, qu'il n'y a pas de famille au sens large où il n'y a pas au moins un migrant à l'étranger. C'est un phénomène très complexe qui nécessite des études pluridisciplinaires pour cerner les différents problèmes qu'elle pose et proposer, éventuellement, certaines solutions adéquates.

Au début, l'émigration était essentiellement masculine et concernait une main d'oeuvre utilisée pour la reconstruction de l'Europe d'après guerre et pour répondre à la demande croissante due aux « trentes glorieuses ».

A partir des années soixante-dix du siècle précédent, et suite aux mesures de regroupement familiale, nous avons assisté à une féminisation et à un rajeunissement de l'émigration.

Avec l'instauration des visas par les pays de l'union européenne, l'émigration clandestine s'est amplifiée et a pris plusieurs formes et a coûté la vie à des milliers de personnes.

Parallèlement à ce phénomène, de nouveaux profils de migrants réguliers commencent à s'imposer sur la scène, il s'agit des diplômés des universités. C'est ainsi qu'on a commencé à parler de la problématique de l'exode des compétences.

L'objet de notre communication est de montrer le rôle des migrants marocains en général et des diplômés en particulier dans le développement économique, social et culturel de leur pays d'origine.

Ceci peut être appréhendé à travers l'importance des différents transferts effectués par les migrants en direction de leurs pays.

Comment ces transferts sont utilisés ? Quel est leur impact ? Et quelles sont les mesures à prendre pour qu'ils soient utilisés de façon optimale ?

Quel peut être l'apport de la diaspora marocaine au développement du pays ?

Source : http://doc.abhatoo.net.ma/doc/IMG/pdf/communication_nadif_fr.pdf

88. NATIONS-UNIES, New York

Problèmes régionaux de la gestion des migrations pour le développement

New York: Nations-unies, 2006. – 17 p.

Résumé : Les mouvements transfrontières de personnes en quête de perspectives plus favorables, notamment économiques, caractérisent de longue date la région de l'Asie et du Pacifique. Aujourd'hui, on estime à 191 millions le nombre de migrants dans le monde et près d'un tiers d'entre eux – soit quelque 58 millions de personnes – vivent dans la région.

Les programmes de développement actuels donnent la priorité à l'élimination de la pauvreté extrême. Dans ce contexte, la contribution des migrations internationales à l'atténuation de la pauvreté et au développement socioéconomique global est dûment reconnue. Afin d'optimiser l'impact positif de ce phénomène sur le développement, il est essentiel de réduire les coûts et les risques qui y sont associés.

Les politiques migratoires de la région ont tendance à mettre l'accent sur l'importance du déroulement ordonné des migrations plutôt que sur la protection sociale, les droits de l'homme, et des conditions de travail et de vie décentes pour les migrants. Dépourvus de protection juridique et sociale, ceux qui se trouvent en situation irrégulière, en particulier les femmes, sont exposés aux mauvais traitements et à l'exploitation. Si l'on ne prend pas en compte ces préoccupations, les avantages résultant des migrations se trouveront compromis.

La communauté internationale redouble actuellement d'efforts face aux problèmes que posent les migrations. La dernière initiative entreprise en ce sens est le Dialogue de haut niveau sur les migrations internationales et le développement, tenu à New York les 14 et 15 septembre 2006. Lors de cette réunion historique, il a été largement admis que si elles s'accompagnaient d'un ensemble de politiques adéquates, les migrations internationales pourraient constituer une force positive pour le développement des pays d'origine et de destination. Le Dialogue de haut niveau devrait avoir pour effet d'accélérer le rythme des échanges multilatéraux régionaux ayant trait à la gestion des migrations internationales et à leur impact sur le développement. Le Comité est invité à proposer des mesures régionales pour donner une suite au Dialogue.

Source : http://www.unescap.org/esid/committee%202006/French/CESI3_1F.pdf

89. NYAMNJOH, Francis B.

CHAPTER 1: Mobility, Citizenship and Xenophobia in South Africa

In: *Insiders & Outsiders: Citizenship & Xenophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa*, 2006, p. 28-81

Abstract: Chapter 1 of the book "Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Xenophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa," by Francis B. Nyamnjoh is presented. It focuses on the migration of labor from other nations to South Africa and xenophobia in the country. The integration of the country into the world economy has resulted in increased migration of people from other countries.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=19&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

90. NYAMNJOH, Francis B.

CHAPTER 3: Gender, Domesticity, Mobility and Citizenship

In: *Insiders & Outsiders: Citizenship & Xenophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa*, 2006, p. 113-141

Abstract: Chapter 3 of the book "Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Xenophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa," by Francis B. Nyamnjoh is presented. It focuses on the situation of maids in South Africa. This information is used as a background to understand the condition of maids, mobility and citizenship in Botswana.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=19&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

91. OISHI, Nana

Gender and Migration: An Integrative Approach

San Diego: Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, March 2002. – 18 p.

Working Paper 49

Abstract. This paper is a synopsis of Oishi's forthcoming book *Women in Motion: Globalization, State Policies, and Labor Migration in Asia* (Stanford University Press), which analyzes the mechanisms involved in international female migration in Asia. Acknowledging the shortcomings of previous studies that focus too much on migrant receiving countries and/or a single country case, this work examines female migration from a comparative and integrative perspective. The analysis proceeds at multiple levels of analysis: (1) the state (macro); (2) individuals (micro); and (3) society (meso) in both migrant-sending and receiving countries. How have foreign direct investment and state policies affected women's labor force participation? How has society legitimized or illegitimized women's labor migration within and across national borders? How do individual women make their decisions to emigrate? Based on fieldwork in 10 countries, the study demonstrates the complex causation of international female migration in Asia.

Source : <http://www.ccis-ucsd.org/PUBLICATIONS/wrkg49.PDF>

92. OKOJIE, Christiana E. E.

Female Migrants in the Urban Labour Market: Benin City, Nigeria

Canadian Journal of African Studies/Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines, vol. 18, n° 3
1984, p. 547-562

Introduction: In many less developed countries (LDCs), the rate of urbanisation in recent years has been rapid, and migration has been a major source of urban growth. In Nigeria, the population has been growing at a rate of over three percent annually (Sada 1980, 5). Benin City, the capital of Bendel State, has been transformed from an agricultural town to an industrial, commercial, and educational centre with the creation of the Midwest Region (now Bendel State) in 1963. Census figures showed that the population of Benin City grew from 53 753 in 1952/53 to 100 674 in 1962/63 for an annual growth rate of 5.5 percent (Ministry of Economic Development 1972, 8-9). Since then, population growth in Benin City has increased at a faster rate. A recent study shows that 15 000 people move into Benin City annually, and its growth rate is estimated to be 8.5 percent per annum (Sada 1980, 6). In 1976 its population was estimated to be 314 219 (Sada 1976, 14). The same study showed that 81.1 percent of migrants to Benin City came from Bendel State and that females outnumber males in Benin City with an approximate sex ratio of 94.7 males per 100 females. The gap was largest in the 20-30 year age group with 174 females per 100 males, suggesting an influx of young female migrants (...).

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/484767.pdf>

93. OMELANIUK, Irena

Gender, Poverty Reduction and Migration. – 18 p.

Introduction: Why discuss gender and migration in the context of poverty reduction? Of the 190 million or so migrants in the world today, almost 50% are females; many, possibly the majority having moved from and within developing countries. Of the \$160 billion or so migrant remittances sent home to developing countries in 2004 (more than 166 billion in 2005), it is likely that the major proportion was received by women. We know that the integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programs can contribute to their efficacy and sustainability (Ramirez et al, 2005). We also know that migration, particularly through remittances, can be an important motor for poverty reduction and growth in many developing countries (Lucas, 2004; Adams, 2005). But we still know too little about the actual linkages between gender, migration and poverty reduction, and the policies to make these linkages work for poverty reduction.

Source : <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTABOUTUS/Resources/Gender.pdf>

94. PEBERDY, Sally

The Invisible Woman: Gender Blindness and South African Immigration Policies and Legislation. - *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture & Society*, vol. 33, n° 4, 2008, p. 800-807,

Abstract: The article focuses on women immigrants in South Africa. It discusses the influence of South Africa's history regarding race relations on immigration and suggests that gender roles have also been changing throughout the country's history. Information about the laws relating to white women and white women immigrants is provided and citizen legislation is discussed. The emigration laws and statistical information about immigrants are explored and human rights efforts, such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, are also examined.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=12&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

95. PEDRAZA, Silvia

Women and Migration: The Social Consequences of Gender
Annual Review of Sociology, vol. 17, 1991, p. 303-325

Abstract: This paper reviews the literature on the neglected role of women in migration. It argues that focusing on gender and the family can provide the necessary linkage of micro and macro levels of analyses. Striving to contribute to a gendered understanding of the social process of migration, the review organizes the literature along these major issues: How is gender related to the decision to migrate-i.e. what are the causes and consequences of female or male-dominated flows of migration? What are the patterns of labor market incorporation of women immigrants-i.e. what accounts for their participation in the labor force and their occupational concentration? What is the relationship of the public and the private-i.e. what is the impact of work roles on family roles and of the experience of migration on the immigrants themselves? Throughout, the necessity to understand how ethnicity, class, and gender interact in the process of migration and settlement is stressed.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2083345.pdf?acceptTC=true>

96. PESSAR, Patricia R.; MAHLER, Sarah J.

Transnational Migration: Bringing Gender in
International Migration Review, vol. 37, n° 3, fall, 2003, p. 812-846

Abstract: This article aims to bring gender into an even tighter transnational migration focus by broadening and deepening our original framework of "gendered geographies of power," linking it more directly to existing and emerging scholarship. We examine and highlight previously neglected areas such as the role of the state and the social imaginary in gendering transnational processes and experiences. We identify topics that remain under-appreciated, under-researched, and/or under-theorized. Finally, we initiate a discussion of how a gendered analysis of transnational migration can help bridge this particular research to other gendered transnational processes under study that do not privilege migration.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30037758.pdf?acceptTC=true>

97. PIPER, Nicola

Migration and Social Development Organizational and Political Dimensions

Geneva: UNRISD, 2009. – 29 p.

Abstract: Collective pressure exerted by migrants on governments in both origin and destination countries to address a variety of migration- and work-related issues and concern has been mounting in recent years, as evidenced by both recent studies on this topic as well as concrete “action” taken by a variety of civil society organizations (CSOs). Because public policies tend to give low priority to targeting migrant populations, migrant associations, trade unions and other relevant CSOs have an important role to play in providing crucial services and political advocacy for migrants to put their issues on the map—a role that has been recognized by academics and policy makers alike.

The different types of organizations involved in migrant issues have their historical and institutional strengths and weaknesses. Recent years have seen the emergence of new strategies in the form of intra-organizational policy shifts or reform processes, and inter-organizational alliances within and across borders. The question is to what extent these processes manage to integrate the changing landscape of economic migration into political activism aimed at social justice—and whether they relate to broader social development concerns in the attempt to address the causes and consequences of international migration.

As migration today is becoming less and less a one-off phenomenon (in the sense of emigrating and settling elsewhere) but is instead characterized by high levels of fluidity and insecurity, transnational—if not global—connections need to be made to address migrants’ concerns and grievances. The feminization of migration and women’s position in mainly informal sector jobs is another area that traditional organizations, such as trade unions, have long neglected.

By providing a broad assessment of the state of research on the political dimensions of migration with specific relevance to intra-regional migratory flows between non-Western countries, this paper’s main aims are to: (i) identify organizational and political linkages that could have a bearing on social development in a broad sense, and social policy and service provisioning in particular; (ii) suggest an analytical framework that combines a number of concepts and perspectives deemed relevant; and (iii) point to areas for future research.

This paper attempts to investigate the various formal and informal mechanisms through which migrants can and do attempt to influence political structures and decision-making processes in origin and destination countries at multiple levels, that is, local, national and regional. More specifically, the objective is to explore to what extent and how migrants attempt to influence social policy and service provisioning through organizations, in both host and origin countries that defend the interests of migrants and their families and communities. The analysis shows that these processes, and the choice of or obstacles to certain organizational channels, are shaped by varying opportunity structures.

The paper is divided into three parts. The first outlines the theoretical framework of analysis, which draws mostly on political science and sociological literature on political activism and social movements. It also refers to labour relations scholarship in its broad assessment of labour as a social force, of which migrant labour is a specific subcategory. This part of the paper discusses the types of social justice organizations—that is, trade unions and non-governmental or community-based organizations—which participate in the struggle for allocation of resources and in decision-making processes by trying to enter policy-making circles through state institutions.

The second part relates this framework to the specific situation of foreign migrant workers and offers a summary of the existing literature on the various organizations involved in migrant issues, in an attempt to assess these organizations’ capacity to influence policy-making processes. The third and final section links this discussion to gaps in existing scholarship by suggesting directions for future research.

Résumé : Ces dernières années, les migrants ont accentué leurs pressions collectives sur les gouvernements, des pays d’émigration et d’immigration, pour qu’ils traitent de diverses questions et préoccupations touchant à la migration et au travail. C’est ce qu’il ressort d’études récentes consacrées à ce sujet et de “l’action” concrète entreprise par diverses organisations de la société civile (OSC). Comme les politiques publiques tendent à attribuer un rang de priorité assez bas aux populations migrantes, les associations de migrants, les syndicats et d’autres OSC compétentes ont un rôle important à jouer pour fournir des services essentiels et plaider la cause politique des migrants, mettre leurs problèmes en lumière, rôle que leur reconnaissent tant les universitaires que les décideurs politiques.

Les différents types d’organisations qui s’engagent sur le terrain de la migration ont leurs forces et leurs faiblesses, qui sont liées à leur histoire et à la nature des institutions. On a vu apparaître ces dernières années de nouvelles stratégies, qui ont pris la forme de changements de politique au sein des organisations, de réformes et d’alliances entre organisations, tant au niveau national qu’au niveau international. La question est de savoir dans quelle mesure ces évolutions réussissent à intégrer le paysage mouvant de la migration économique dans un

militantisme politique soucieux de justice sociale—et si elles se rattachent aux préoccupations générales du développement social en tentant de traiter des causes et des conséquences de la migration internationale.

Comme la migration est de moins en moins réductible aujourd'hui à une démarche unique (le départ de son pays pour s'installer ailleurs) mais se caractérise au contraire par une grande fluidité et insécurité, il faut établir des relations transnationales, sinon mondiales, pour répondre aux préoccupations et aux doléances des migrants. La féminisation de la migration et le cantonnement d'une grande majorité de femmes dans des emplois du secteur informel sont d'autres phénomènes que les organisations traditionnelles telles que les syndicats ont longtemps négligés.

En procédant à une évaluation générale de l'état de la recherche sur les dimensions politiques de la migration, en particulier sur les flux migratoires intra régionaux entre pays non occidentaux, ce document poursuit essentiellement les objectifs suivants: a) mettre en évidence les liens organisationnels et politiques qui pourraient avoir une incidence sur le développement social entendu au sens général, et en particulier sur la politique sociale et les services offerts; b) suggérer une grille d'analyse qui rassemble un certain nombre de concepts et de perspectives jugés pertinents etc.) indiquer des sujets sur lesquels pourraient porter les recherches futures.

L'auteur de ce document enquête sur les divers mécanismes formels et informels par lesquels les migrants peuvent tenter et tentent effectivement d'influencer les structures politiques et la prise de décision aux niveaux local, national et régional dans les pays d'origine et de destination. Son objectif est plus précisément d'étudier dans quelle mesure et de quelle manière les migrants tentent d'influer sur la politique sociale et les services offerts, dans les pays d'émigration et d'immigration, par les organisations qui défendent les intérêts des migrants, de leurs familles et de leurs communautés. L'analyse montre que ces processus et le choix de certaines organisations ou les obstacles qui les rendent inaccessibles sont déterminés par diverses structures d'opportunités.

V Le document se divise en trois parties. La première expose la grille d'analyse théorique, qui s'inspire surtout de la science politique et de la littérature sociologique sur le militantisme politique et les mouvements sociaux. Elle se réfère aussi aux travaux universitaires sur les relations professionnelles dans son évaluation générale de la main-d'oeuvre comme force sociale, dont les travailleurs migrants sont une catégorie particulière. Cette partie du document traite des divers types d'organisations qui militent pour la justice sociale, c'est-à-dire les syndicats et les organisations non gouvernementales ou communautaires, et qui participent à la lutte pour l'affectation de ressources et à la prise de décision en essayant d'entrer dans les instances décisionnaires par le biais d'institutions publiques.

La deuxième partie rattache cette grille à la situation spécifique des travailleurs migrants étrangers et propose un résumé de la littérature existante sur les diverses organisations préoccupées des problèmes des migrants, afin d'essayer d'évaluer la capacité de ces organisations à influencer les processus décisionnaires. Dans la troisième et dernière section, l'auteur passe de ce résumé aux questions laissées en suspens par les travaux universitaires pour suggérer des orientations de recherche pour l'avenir.

Source : [http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/8b18431d756b708580256b6400399775/bf5f31527388a6d6c12575da002d8fb3/\\$FILE/Piper.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/8b18431d756b708580256b6400399775/bf5f31527388a6d6c12575da002d8fb3/$FILE/Piper.pdf)

98. PIPER, Nicola

Gender and migration

A paper prepared for the Policy Analysis and Research Programme of the Global Commission on International Migration, September 2005. – 54 p.

Introduction: International migration has become an established feature of contemporary social and economic life globally. It has both positive and negative features and opportunities for the countries and individuals involved. As a result, cross-border mobility has, in general, attracted a great deal of international policy attention in recent years. Two global reports were recently published (by the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization in 2004 and the Commission on Human Security in 2003) that both placed migration issues firmly among their recommendations for a global policy agenda. Although not completely ignored, gender issues were not the focus of either report. By contrast, the recently launched (March 2005) report "Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World" by the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) discusses a number of subject areas from a clear gender perspective, and one chapter is devoted to the issue of work migration. In addition, there are two UN reports focusing on women and migration: one by the Division for the Advancement of Women (2004); and the latest World Survey on the role of women in development by the UN devoted to the issue of 'women and international migration' (2004) (...).

Source : <http://www.gcim.org/attachements/TP10.pdf>

99. PITTIN, Renee

Migration of Women in Nigeria: The Hausa Case

International Migration Review, vol. 18, n° 4, winter 1984, p. 1293-1314

Introduction: Based on a study of women in one Nigerian city, it is the contention of this article that female migration cannot properly be understood or analyzed without reference to a variety of gender-specific factors. This article concentrates on one category of women, the autonomous migrants, and examines the patterns and the precipitating and contributory causes of their migration, and its effects. Female migration has, in the past few years, become an independent, even an urgent, subject for discussion and research. In the case of female migration in Africa, the present appeal of the topic is underscored by evidence of the increase in female migration in relation to that of males. Even in East Africa, the former bastion of high male migration and raging sex-ratio imbalance, this change is apparent (...).

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2546084.pdf>

100. QUIMINAL, Catherine.

Construction des identités en situation migratoire : territoire des hommes, territoire des femmes

Autrepart, n° 14, 2000, p. 107-120

Résumé : Les mouvements associatifs respectivement impulsés par des migrants et des migrantes africains en France font preuve d'un dynamisme exceptionnel et durable. Ce texte analyse comment joue, de manière différenciée selon les appartenances de sexes, la référence à un ou plusieurs territoires dans les processus identitaires à l'oeuvre en situation migratoire. Les hommes et les femmes, originaires de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal, créent des associations dont les objectifs sont à la fois contradictoires et complémentaires. Pour les hommes, il s'agit de redéfinir les cadres d'une citoyenneté qui s'actualise sur un espace recomposé : la France et le Mali, de participer aux transformations économiques et politiques en cours dans leur région d'origine, en valorisant au mieux leur mobilité. Les préoccupations des femmes manifestent, quant à elles, une volonté de conquérir le nouvel espace local urbain, espace de résidence. Ce faisant, elles construisent conjointement les bases nécessaires à un changement de statut auquel elles aspirent dans la nouvelle situation et celles qui permettent l'organisation d'une diaspora africaine en France. Cette diaspora autorise un "nomadisme contrarié" et en prescrit les formes. (Résumé d'auteur)

Source : [http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/autrepart/010021957.pdf#search="femmes+migration"](http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/autrepart/010021957.pdf#search=)

101. REED, Holly

Networks in the New Democracy: Internal Migration and Social Networks in South Africa
Conference Papers -- American Sociological Association, 2007 Annual Meeting, 26 p.

Abstract: This paper will use event history analysis to investigate the relationship between rural-to-urban migration and social networks in South Africa, particularly as it relates to the changing socio-political context. Using nationally representative survey data on migration among black South Africans (from the 1999-2000 South African Migration and Health Survey), I will examine how patterns of internal migration changed and/or persevered since democratization, and what the key social, political, and economic determinants of migration were during different time periods. I will also explore how migrants form and maintain social network ties in their origin and destination communities. Ultimately, this paper will contribute to a fuller understanding of historical changes in migration patterns in South Africa and will contribute to the empirical literature on internal migration and social networks in transitioning societies.

Source : <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=12&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

102. REITZES, Maxine; BAM, Sivuyile

Citizenship, Immigration, and Identity in Winterveld, South Africa

Canadian Journal of African Studies/Revue canadienne des études africaines, Special Issue, vol. 34, n° 1, 2000, p. 80-100

Introduction : L'avènement d'un gouvernement démocratique en Afrique du sud a déplacé les termes et les conditions de la participation dans la société civile et la vie nationale. Autrefois, les sud-africains noirs et les immigrants de pays voisins partageaient un statut et une identité communs en tant qu'étrangers. En 1994, les limites entre l'inclusion et l'exclusion ont été redéfinies. Cet article examine les implications de ce processus pour les relations entre Sud-africains et immigrants dans la région du Winterveld. Winterveld est intéressant à cause de son histoire. En effet, la région a pratiqué les évacuations forcées de l'apartheid, a simultanément crid des villages d'immigrants et IM les Africains du sud et les résidents venus d'ailleurs ont partagé l'identité d'étrangers". Cet article montre que les attitudes locales et officielles à l'égard des non Sud-africains ont changé négativement, rapidement et de manière dramatique. Ensuite, l'article examine l'impact de ce processus sur la fragmentation de la société civile et les stratégies de survie locales mises en place par les immigrants.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/486107.pdf>

103. ROBIN, Nelly

L'émigration internationale à Dakar : au cœur des nouveaux trafics mondiaux

In: *La mondialisation côté Sud : acteurs et territoires/* Ed. par Jérôme Lombard; Evelyne Mesclier; S. Velut

Paris : IRD, ENS, 2006, p. 143-162

Introduction : Au Nord comme au Sud, la mondialisation, synonyme de multiplication des flux internationaux, a entraîné un durcissement des politiques en matière de contrôle des migrations. L'aggravation des inégalités sociales et la persistance de la misère renforcent la diversité des types de migrants et entraînent l'augmentation des migrations internationales. La pression sur les personnes qui émigrent est devenue de plus en plus forte et la migration irrégulière s'impose souvent comme la seule alternative possible. Ces deux évolutions induisent le développement de réseaux clandestins et donnent naissance à un « commerce » lucratif pour ceux qui « aident » les candidats à l'émigration et une diversification des activités et des espaces du « crime organisé ». Les réseaux migratoires définissent des territoires qui oscillent entre le licite et l'illicite et deviennent ainsi des enjeux économiques et politiques considérables. Les routes traditionnelles de la migration internationale connaissant une crise profonde, les migrants ont recours aux réseaux de l'émigration illégale.

Source : [http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/ed-06-08/010038936.pdf#search="femmes migration"](http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/ed-06-08/010038936.pdf#search=)

104. SAM, Monibo A.

Arranged Marriage: Change or Persistence? Illustrative Cases of Nigerians in the USA

Journal of Comparative Family Studies, vol. 40, issue 5, autumn 2009, p. 739-757,

Abstract: It is common for parents/families in traditional settings, whether in Africa or China, to pair their children/members in marriage often without their consent. This specific mate selection practice, arrangement, is used to designate marriages in these settings: the so-called arranged marriages. Observations about this mate selection practice are then posited as conclusive evidence of change in these marriages. This paper attempts an exploratory clarification of marriages in traditional Africa in two ways. First, it uses the marriage system of the Okrikans to reveal that arranged and non-arranged marriages coexist, each administered by and organized around distinct institutions, with differing consequences for family membership, inheritance and other important issues. Second, it breaks down traditional marriage into its components, and using cases to illustrate each, shows that the purported change coexists with persistence. The resistance observed with our case also seems to point to a dynamic in the immigrant/homeland interchange that has not been adequately explored.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=22&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

105. SANDERSON, Matthew R.; KENTOR, Jeffrey D.

Globalization, Development and International Migration: A Cross-National Analysis of Less-Developed Countries, 1970-2000

Social Forces, vol. 88, Issue 1, Sep. 2009, p. 301-336

Abstract: It is widely argued that globalization and economic development are associated with international migration. However, these relationships have not been tested empirically. We use a cross-national empirical analysis to assess the impact of global and national factors on international migration from less-developed countries. An interdisciplinary analytical framework is developed. We then use several modeling techniques to

analyze panel data on a set of less-developed countries from 1970 to 2000. Three central findings emerge from these analyses. First, foreign direct investment has a significant, differential effect across sectors of the economy: FDI in the primary sector increases the level of net emigration, while FDI in the secondary sector has a deterrent effect. Second, economic development has a significant, nonlinear effect on net emigration levels, the so-called "migration hump." Finally, we find a strong cumulative causation effect of migration, meaning that migration has a strong internal momentum after it has been initiated. The implications of the findings are discussed in the context of contemporary migration theory.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

106. SCHMELZ, Andrea

La diaspora camerounaise en Allemagne: sa contribution au développement du Cameroun
Eschborn : GTZ, 2007. – 30 p.

Introduction : La présente étude examine la structure et les potentiels de la communauté des migrants camerounais en Allemagne et les activités qu'ils mènent en rapport avec leur pays d'origine. Elle se fonde premièrement sur les résultats d'interviews semi-dirigées, menées avec des représentants¹ d'associations et des informateurs clés des secteurs de la science, de l'économie et de la santé, sélectionnés par l'auteur sur la base de ses connaissances, de recherches sur Internet et par effet « boule de neige ». Deuxièmement, d'importantes informations et données statistiques ont pu être recueillies sur demande et au moyen d'entretiens avec des experts et représentants de différentes institutions publiques et organisations (Office fédéral de la statistique, BAMF, Ambassade du Cameroun, DAAD, CIM, STUBE, WUS et Agence fédérale de l'emploi). Troisièmement, l'étude a également exploité la littérature traitant de la diaspora camerounaise et du débat scientifique sur la migration et le développement. Quatrièmement, une sélection de documents et études d'organisations internationales (OIM, Centre Nord-Sud du Conseil de l'Europe, OCDE, Banque mondiale) ainsi que des sites Web, des rapports annuels, des procès-verbaux et des documents des associations concernées ont été intégrés dans l'analyse.

Dans le cadre de la présente étude, qui n'a nullement la prétention d'être représentative, 33 informateurs clés et représentants d'associations d'origine camerounaise ont été interviewés à travers toute l'Allemagne.² Leur coopération a été une aide précieuse pour la réalisation de cette étude et nous les en remercions vivement. La plupart des interviews, sauf celle de Berlin, ont été menées par téléphone, pour gagner du temps. La Rhénanie-du-Nord-Westphalie a occupé une place particulière à cause de la forte concentration des Camerounais dans cette région.

Source : <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/fr-diaspora-camerounaise-2008.pdf>

107. SHERIDAN, Vera; STORCH, Katharina

Linking the Intercultural and Grounded Theory: Methodological Issues in Migration Research
Forum: Qualitative Social Research, vol. 10, issue 1, Jan. 2009, p. 1-22

Abstract: Connecting intercultural research with Grounded Theory was advocated in the early history of intercultural theorising and includes the development of researchers' intercultural competencies. Such competency comes to the fore where intercultural theory places an equal emphasis on home and host cultures in migration research. In this context we have found a Grounded Theory approach particularly suitable for disentangling complex interlinkings within migration experiences and their individual outcomes. Grounded Theory allows for the exploration of various theories in different fields and the emergence of new or deeper interpretations of intercultural experiences, including where research has not engaged deeply with or avoided intercultural contexts. The use of software, based on Grounded Theory, provides the resource for systematically exploring the inter-related nature of data. In addition, engaging in intercultural research, in particular, raises questions around our practice as social science researchers: adherence to ethics guidelines, for instance, can be in some conflict with the relations we build with members of communities whose cultural values, for instance around friendship or trust, impact on the norms of both our own and institutional expectations. This leads to reflection on the relationship with research participants in terms of our own intercultural experiences and position.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=16&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

108. SIEVEKING, Nadine

Dynamiques migratoires, mobilité et développement au Mali

Bielefeld: Centre on Migration, Citizenship and Development (COMCAD), 2009. – 47 p.

Introduction : La présente étude intervient en plein débat sur les relations entre migration et développement. Ce sujet trouve une résonance toute particulière à l'heure où les approches et stratégies actuelles visent à des partenariats euro-africains pour la mobilité. Les discussions politiques et scientifiques menées à ce sujet, se concentrent de plus en plus sur les dynamiques transnationales qui vont de pair avec les migrations transfrontalières et les effets positifs qu'elles pourraient avoir sur le développement économique, social et politique des régions d'origine. Cette étude apporte sa pierre au débat, en examinant les relations concrètes entre les dynamiques migratoires et les processus de développement à différents niveaux (local, régional/national, transnational).

Elle traite les relations entre migration et développement sous l'angle de la mobilité, les termes « migration » et « mobilité » ne se recouvrant pas exactement: la migration est un mouvement suivi de l'établissement à un autre lieu pour une période significative, tandis que la mobilité englobe aussi d'autres formes de déplacements (par exemple dans le cadre du travail saisonnier) qui ont leur importance dans une étude des dynamiques de développement, notamment en matière d'emploi. Les processus migratoires internes, internationaux ou intercontinentaux sont appréhendés ici comme des stratégies de mobilité différentes. Le rapport entre mobilité spatiale et sociale renvoie aux conséquences pour le développement en termes de processus de transformation sociale et montre aussi les implications de la migration pour la structure changeante de l'inégalité sociale. L'étude fait ressortir que les processus locaux de développement sont influencés par des dynamiques migratoires tant internes qu'internationales et dont l'imbrication reste encore négligée dans le débat général.

L'importance croissante de la mobilité, notamment pour le développement rural, pose un défi à la planification nationale du développement et à la coopération internationale au développement.

Source : http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/tdrc/ag_comcad/downloads/workingpaper_66_sieveking.pdf

109. SINCLAIR, Marion Ryan

Community, Identity and Gender in Migrant Societies of Southern Africa: Emerging Epistemological Challenges

International Affairs, vol. 74, n° 2, April 1998, p. 339-353

Introduction: Immigration into South Africa has become an issue of growing concern to the South African government. It has affected the country's relationship with the region at large in fundamentally important ways. In its response to the numbers of new foreign migrants, the government has embarked on parallel actions of increasing the controls on population movement on the one hand, and appointing consultants and inviting public engagement with emerging policy on the other. Nowhere, however, has it indicated an acknowledgement of the relevance of what migrants themselves have to say, of how they perceive their own futures and roles. In a series of over 60 interviews with foreign migrants in 1996 and 1997 it became clear that the experiences, expectations, aspirations and needs of the incomers are critical to understanding current and future migration patterns. This article, while constructed largely around a theoretical approach to academic contributions to policy, brings migrant voices into the debate, taking as its starting point the narratives of migrants who have so long been ignored in the construction of migration policy in South Africa in particular and in southern Africa more broadly.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2623905.pdf>

110. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, New York

Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy

New York: SSRC, 2008. – 390 p.

Source : http://www.ssrc.org/workspace/images/crm/new_publication_3/%7B12bf3577-2461-de11-bd80-001cc477ec70%7D.pdf

111. SUDARKASA, Niara

Women and Migration in Contemporary West Africa

Signs, vol. 3, n° 1, 1977, p. 178-189

Abstract: For the past three-quarters of a century, intranational and international migration has been an especially prominent feature of sociocultural change on the African continent.¹ Given the overwhelming predominance of males in this process in the early part of the century, it is not surprising that most of the studies of migrants in Africa in general, and in West Africa in particular, have focused on men. One result has been the relative paucity of detailed information based on systematic research about women. Despite the virtual absence of full-fledged studies of female migration in West Africa, Caldwell's research on rural-urban migration in Ghana² and census data from various countries confirm the scattered observations of various scholars and other writers that there is a substantial female migrant population in most West African towns and cities. In the past twenty-five years, younger women have become a steadily increasing proportion of those migrating to the cities. In some areas it even appears that "the female propensity for rural-urban migration is rising faster than the male."³ This "propensity" is, of course, a predictable response to actual and perceived opportunities for employment, education, and/or marriage in the cities. West African women have been primarily involved in internal migration within their home countries. However, since early in this century, many of them, particularly traders, have been among the migrants who left their countries of origin to live and work in other West African nations. The present paper outlines the major patterns of female involvement in contemporary West African migration. It indicates some of the effects on the lives of women of their own migration and that of men. It notes the role of female migrants as innovators in the process of contemporary socioeconomic change and raises some questions as to the relationship this bears to the process of "development." Most of the illustrative data come from my studies of Yoruba migrants in Ghana.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3173090.pdf>

112. THANH-DAM Truong

Governance and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa: rethinking best practices in migration management

International Social Science Journal, vol. 58, issue 190, Dec. 2006, p. 697-714

Abstract: This article explores the interface between migration and human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa from the two angles of governance and poverty. A salient feature in the emerging frameworks of migration management is its implicit bifurcated vision of mobility. Trade-connected mobility is well protected by government rules whereas mobility to sustain livelihoods is subject to a punitive regime with a limited scope for resolving the discrepancy between the legal and social interpretations of human rights and well-being. The rise of migration by women, children and young people within and outside traditional practices under risky conditions may reflect deeper structural transformations than are commonly acknowledged by policy-makers. Reactions based on human rights concerns have contributed to new international, regional and national legislative frameworks for preventing abusive and exploitative practices in migration. The prevalence of glaring differences of interests in the variant policy approaches to all these issues – migration management, crime control, labour standards, poverty reduction and the particular needs of communities at risk – requires the concept of best practices to address the relationship between dominant forms of social knowledge and the policy field to situate and tackle issues of rights violation in different scales of governance and their interrelationships.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=12&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

113. TRAUNER, Helene

Dimensions of West-African immigration to France: Malian immigrant women in Paris

Stichproben. Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien Nr. 8/2005, 5. Jg.

Abstract: Although there is a long-standing history of African migration to France, compared to other immigrant groups like North Africans or Europeans, Malians still constitute a rather small immigrant community. The 1999 census counted some 36.000 Malians in France, of whom 9.000 had been naturalized (cf. Le Guay 2002, 33). However, according to French government's estimates for 2003 120.000 Malians live in the country, of which 60% are assumed to have entered France illegally (Findley 2004, 5). These figures correspond with the public image of Malian immigrants that has emerged since the 1990ies and which in turn was closely tied to the emergence of the Sans Papiers movement in 1996 and the high profile Malians achieved in this movement. Their vulnerable status also made them an object of racist and xenophobic discourse.

Although racism and discrimination against African/Malian women as well as their precarious legal status still challenge their equal participation on the French labour market, women have made various efforts to earn their living and send money to their relatives in Mali. In a sense, therefore, also women increasingly participate in migrations as a household strategy (Adepoju 2004, 1). Migrant women send remittances and indirectly

contribute to the development of their home country through their engagement in tontines and “associations du quartier” and other, formal (usually male dominated) migrant associations.

The strong involvement in associative structures and their capacity to build ties with the host society has often highlighted migrant women as “vectors for integration” (Raissiguier 2003, 2) of a marginalized immigrant community within France. However, this picture also relies on the imaginary construction of the “African mother or daughter”.

Women enter the spheres of their male counterparts in France and by doing so they also challenge the accepted gender roles of the origin society. With their emergence as visible actors in the French public sphere these women also challenge their public image. At least since the mobilisation of the Sans Papier movement African migrant women have to be recognized as important and independent political actors within a broader immigrant movement, which expanded all over Europe.

Source : http://www.univie.ac.at/ecco/stichproben/Nr8_Trauner.pdf

114. TZVETKOVA, Marina

NGO Responses to Trafficking in Women

Gender and Development, vol. 10, n° 1, March 2002, p. 60-68

Introduction: As trafficking worldwide has become increasingly more sophisticated and widespread, some governments are implementing new legislation, hosting international conferences, and signing new and existing conventions. The United Nations (UN) and other Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGOs) are dedicating substantial resources to developing more effective solutions. However, the relative absence of government initiatives and assistance for trafficking victims, means that it is NGOs who have taken up the challenge of organising locally, nationally, and internationally to advocate for and meet the needs of victims, despite their limited resources. This article provides an overview of NGO activity against trafficking in women for sexual exploitation. It is based on an exploratory study undertaken by the Change Anti-Trafficking Programme (ATP) in 2001. The article explores why NGOs are well-placed to work with women victims of trafficking, and their responses to the growing phenomenon in countries of origin and destination. It presents a regional overview of NGO initiatives, and concludes by discussing some of the main obstacles faced by NGOs in combating trafficking for sexual exploitation, and women's and children's vulnerability to slavery-like practices.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4030684.pdf>

115. ULICKI, Theresa; CRUSH, Jonathan

Gender, Farmwork, and Women's Migration from Lesotho to the New South Africa

Canadian Journal of African Studies/Revue Canadienne des études africaines, vol. 34, n° 1, 2000, p. 64-79

Abstract: The new movement of female migrants from Lesotho to South Africa is part of an important reconfiguration of patterns and processes of migration in southern Africa. Historical research has destroyed the myth of the stay-at-home wife. At the same time, it is clear that contemporary women's cross-border movement is unprecedented in its scope, scale, and complexity. The specificity and gender distinctiveness of this movement have yet to be adequately understood. The present article seeks to stimulate such work through analysis of a specific, localized 'migrant labour system' in which the place of women is central. It explores the new movement of Sotho women to work on the farms of South Africa, a perfectly legal movement which both mirrors and is closely related to the migration of male contract workers to the mines. It shows that migrant farm workers work seasonally, are recruited as 'single' workers, and return home immediately. Concepts of linkage such as 'transnationalism' appear too grand to capture the essence of this local labour system. The article also addresses broader questions about the relationships among labour markets, household restructuring, and cross-border migration in post apartheid South Africa. The article is based on research conducted in Lesotho and South Africa in 1997 and 1998.

Résumé: On a observé ces dix dernières années une importante augmentation du nombre des femmes venues d'États voisins émigrer en Afrique du sud. La spécificité et le caractère profondément féminin de ce mouvement n'ont pas encore été pleinement reconnus par les chercheurs ou les faiseurs de politiques. Il est important de signaler le commencement d'une reconfiguration basée sur le sexe du contrat de travail officiel des immigrants, jusque le représentatif d'une immigration uniquement masculine. Cet article examine le nouveau mouvement d'immigrantes sous contrat, venues du Lesotho travailler dans les fermes sud-africaines. L'article découvre les origines de ce mouvement dans les changements des impératifs de production et de marche de la main-d'œuvre en Afrique du sud, et dans les stratégies domestiques de survie à l'intérieur du Lesotho. Il explore

aussi les relations réciproques entre la migration des femmes et celle des hommes. Il souligne les conditions difficiles de vie et de travail dans les fermes et met l'accent sur les réactions des travailleurs.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/486106.pdf>

116. WILDE, Ralph

The Refugee Convention at 50: Forced Migration Policy at the Turn of the Century. Report of the Seventh International Research and Advisory Panel Conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration, January 2001

Journal of Refugee Studies, vol. 14, issue 2, June 2001, p. 135-150

Abstract: The article presents the highlights of the Seventh International Research and Advisory Panel (IRAP) Conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration held in South Africa in January 2001. Issues discussed at the event include general trends in forced migration policy and proposals for future policy strategies. Challenges to the provision of assistance to forced migrants were also identified by the delegates.

Source: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=17&hid=119&sid=48dd6049-de53-44b1-b7b8-b56398b8756a%40sessionmgr112>

117. ZLOTNIK, Hania

The South-to-North Migration of Women

International Migration Review, vol. 29, n° 1, spring 1995, p. 229-254

Abstract: This article challenges the conventional wisdom that, since the circa 1974 discontinuation of policies encouraging temporary labor migration, female migration has significantly outnumbered male migration. Drawing on data from Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, the article shows that the proportion of women in gross immigration is lower when the flows originate in developing rather than in developed countries. Women outnumber men only in terms of net migration. Each receiving country has its own variations on these generalizations, with the chief variables being the receiving countries' admission policies and the stage in migration history of the expatriate population.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2547003.pdf>

118. ZLOTNIK, Hania

International Migration Policies and the Status of Female Migrants

International Migration Review, Special Issue, vol. 24, n° 2, summer 1990, p. 372-381

Introduction: Nearly one out of every two international migrants in the world is a woman. That fact alone justifies devoting greater attention to the migration experience of women, especially in relation to the changing status of female migrants. Such was the task undertaken by the participants in a meeting on International Migration Policies and the Status of Female Migrants organized by the Population Division of the United Nations in collaboration with the Facolta di Economia e Commercio of the University of Pisa. About 45 international experts attended the meeting, including representatives from several international organizations, including FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Representatives from the Economic Commission for Europe and that for Africa were also present. This activity was carried out as part of a larger project on women and demographic processes being carried out by the Population Division with the financial assistance of UNFPA (...).

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2546556.pdf>

PART III / 3^{ème} PARTIE

ANNEXES

ANNOUNCEMENT – ANNONCE – ANUNCIO

III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce/ Anúncio

CODESRIA GENDER SYMPOSIUM 2010

Theme: **Corruption, Democratic Governance and Accountability**

Theme: **Gender, Migration and Socioeconomic Development in Africa**

Date: 24-26 November, 2010

Venue: Cairo, Egypt

In line with its mandate to promote high-level scientific and academic debates on various aspects of socioeconomic development in Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) hereby announces the 2010 edition of its **Gender Symposium** which will be held from **24 to 26 November, 2010** in Cairo, Egypt. The Gender Symposium is a forum organised annually by CODESRIA to discuss gender issues and their impacts on the development of the continent. The theme of this year's edition is ***Gender, Migration and Socioeconomic Development in Africa***.

For over a decade, the Council has been involved in promoting the gender dimension of all the studies conducted by its research groups. But in recent times, migration has become an important component of the continent's development process. Migrants contribute substantially to the Gross National Product through their monetary transfers, which exceed official development aid in some countries. They also influence the destinies of their countries in various forms. Moreover, in the context of globalisation, migration and development have become interdependent processes, despite the policies of many countries to control migration flows. Nevertheless, migration is still not integrated into the development plans of most countries; hence, the importance of studying migration in relations to development processes, and revealing its various dimensions.

Specifically, understanding the gender dimension in the process of migration and development is both an essential and urgent exercise. Although migration as a phenomenon is as old as the world and studies on it are not new, researchers only began to interrogate it, especially the gender dimension, in a more systemic way in the mid-80s. But now, female migration has increased substantially at the international level, drawing the attention of not only researchers but also international organisations. According to UN statistics, in 2005, 49.6% of international migrants (about 94.5 million) were women; and with few exceptions (Africa and Asia), female migrants are in the majority, compared to their male counterparts. Increased demand for female labour in Northern countries, the rapid and radical socioeconomic transformations in developing countries, and the persistence and/or resurgence of conflicts in some regions of the world, particularly Africa, are factors which have contributed to this expansion.

As a result, studies and debates on the relationship between gender and migration are also increasing. Yet, the numerous and complex relationships between these two terms continue to raise questions and concerns among researchers, scholars, civil society organisations, human rights groups, and even politicians. The dominant perception of the concept of gender and migration has long remained trapped in an approach that sees female migrants as 'invisible', 'passive', 'ignorant' and 'unproductive' victims who do not contribute to the development of the economies of their countries of origin or host countries, regardless of their level of education; and hence subjected to various forms of marginalisation, discrimination and maltreatment, the gravest of which is sexual violation

This perspective however began to change with increase in the number of scientific studies on the place and role of female Diasporas in origin and host economies. The 2010 CODESRIA Gender Symposium intends to advance these studies, as it will pay particular attention to the new dynamics caused by the change in the status and profile of female emigration. Participants will also have the opportunity to take a critical look at classical theories and approaches on migration, their objective limits, and the progressive incorporation of gender relations and feminism in understanding the complexity of migration as a global phenomenon.

While studies on the relationship between gender (or rather women) and migration have increased, those addressing the links between gender, migration and development are still scarce, and limited in scope, as they focus more on the 'feminisation of migration', understood as the increase in number (quantitative) of female migrants and more observable in the economically advanced countries which are usually the target destinations

of the migrants. Another premise for the focus of the symposium this year is that the concept of development should consider the contribution of female migrants to wealth creation for the socioeconomic development of their host and origin countries. It should also include the development of female migrants as social beings, through a dynamic process that results in growth, advancement, empowerment and progress. Some studies in the last few years have demonstrated that, in terms of employment, the situations are still very unequal between male migrants and female migrants of working age. The unemployment rate for female migrants, though declining, is allegedly generally higher than that of their male counterparts, and we seem to be moving towards a situation where migration increases women's autonomy, economic power and social status.

The relationship between gender, migration and development can also be viewed in terms of the empowerment of women. Some works in the field wonder whether female migration is a ticket to women's empowerment, or another avenue for the violation of the basic rights of women. The complexity of contemporary international migrations is such that the answer is not simple. The predominant perception so far, which the symposium aims to transcend, still remains that which fails to recognise that the profile of female migrants has changed, and that female migration has embraced a number of characteristics that vary according to generations, countries of origin and length of stay in host countries. Understanding the gender dimensions of migration also means focusing on power relations established in the different categories of migrants, between migrants from wealthier social strata and those from poorer social strata.

Issues of social promotion between generations of migrants, autonomy, parity and emancipation will therefore be at the centre of discussions during the 2010 CODESRIA Gender Symposium. Participants are therefore enjoined to consider the different aspects of the issue of gender, migration and development by trying to answer the following questions: How is the gender-based division in the labour market altered by the arrival of female workers of other nationalities?; How do emigrants affect service structures?; What is the relationship between native women and these newcomers as regards the issue of changing 'female roles?; and many other issues outlined above.

Below are the various sub-themes that would be covered by papers presented during the symposium:

- Migration, gender and development: theories and approaches;
- The feminisation of African migrations;
- Female migrations, sexospecific roles and gender equality;
- Women and forced migrations;
- African female migrants and cash transfers;
- Female migration and human trafficking;
- Migration and the reconfiguration of the labour market;
- Migration and the empowerment of African women;
- Migration, gender, culture and religion;
- Female migration and human rights;
- Women, migration and social protection;
- Gender, migration and social integration;
- Migration, gender and citizenship;
- Female Diasporas and relationship with origin and host countries;
- The impact of male emigration on women;
- Female migrants and the public spaces of origin and host countries;
- Organisational networks of female migrants.

The symposium will be held from **24 to 26 November, 2010** in Cairo, Egypt. Interested prospective participants are hereby invited to send abstracts of the papers they intend to present not later than **15 September, 2010**. If selected, the full papers developed out of the abstracts must reach CODESRIA not later than **18 October, 2010** for further review prior to final confirmation of selection.

For more information, please contact:

The 2010 Gender Symposium

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CODESRIA

Symposium sur le genre 2010

Thème: Genre, migration et développement socio-économique en Afrique

Date: 24-26 novembre 2010

Lieu: Le Caire, Égypte

En conformité avec son mandat de promouvoir un débat scientifique et académique de haut niveau sur les différents aspects du développement socioéconomique de l'Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un symposium sur le genre du **24 au 26 novembre 2010** au Caire (Égypte). Le symposium sur le genre est un forum annuel qui traite des questions de genre, et l'édition 2010 se focalisera sur le thème *Genre, migration et développement socio-économique en Afrique*.

Depuis maintenant plus d'une décennie, le Conseil s'investit pour promouvoir la prise en compte de la dimension genre dans toutes les études menées par ses groupes de recherche sur différents aspects du développement socio-économique du continent. Or, la migration est devenue une composante importante du processus de développement de l'Afrique. Les migrants contribuent de manière substantielle au produit national brut à travers leurs transferts monétaires qui dépassent pour certains pays l'aide publique au développement; ils influencent aussi les destinées de leurs pays sous plusieurs formes. Par ailleurs, dans le contexte de mondialisation, la migration et le développement sont devenus des processus interdépendants. L'un ne va pas sans l'autre en dépit des politiques mises en œuvre dans les pays d'accueil pour contrôler les flux migratoires. Cependant, l'intégration de la migration dans la planification du développement de beaucoup de pays continue à faire défaut. D'où l'importance d'étudier la migration en étroite relation avec le processus de développement, et d'en dévoiler les différentes dimensions.

Comprendre la dimension genre dans les processus de migration et de développement est un exercice à la fois indispensable et urgent. En effet, bien que le phénomène de la migration soit aussi ancien que le monde, et que les études académiques sur ce phénomène ne datent pas d'aujourd'hui, ce n'est qu'à partir du milieu des années quatre-vingt que les chercheurs se sont engagés dans une approche plus systémique qui prend en considération la dimension genre. Au cours de cette décennie, les migrations féminines ont connu une augmentation considérable au niveau international, attirant ainsi l'attention non seulement des chercheurs mais aussi des organisations internationales. Selon les statistiques des Nations Unies, en 2005, 49,6% des migrants internationaux, soit 94,5 millions de migrants, étaient des femmes. A quelques exceptions près (Afrique et Asie), les femmes migrantes seraient majoritaires par rapport aux migrants. Une demande accrue de main d'œuvre féminine dans les pays du Nord, des transformations socio-économiques rapides et radicales dans les pays en développement, la persistance et/ou la recrudescence des conflits dans certaines régions du globe, particulièrement en Afrique, sont autant de facteurs qui ont contribué à cet essor.

De ce fait, les études et les débats sur la relation entre genre et migration se multiplient également. Mais les nombreuses et complexes relations entre ces deux termes continuent de susciter des interrogations et des inquiétudes chez les chercheurs, les universitaires, les organisations de la société civile, notamment celles de défense des droits humains, et chez les politiques. La représentation que ces organisations se font de la notion genre et migration est longtemps restée prisonnière d'une approche qui voit la femme migrante comme une « invisible », « passive », « ignorante » et/victime « improductive » qui ne contribue pas au développement des économies ni du pays d'accueil, ni du pays d'origine, indépendamment de son niveau d'instruction. La perspective a commencé à changer avec l'augmentation du nombre d'études scientifiques sur la place et le rôle des diasporas féminines dans les économies d'origines et d'accueil. Le symposium doit pour cela dépasser cette approche qui ne voit la femme migrante que sous ce prisme de victime, d'une personne mal ou non intégrée au marché du travail ou qui subit différentes formes de discrimination, dont la violation sexuelle est la plus grave. Le symposium doit s'intéresser à des nouvelles dynamiques causées par le fait que le statut et le profil de l'émigration féminine a changé. L'opportunité doit aussi être saisie de porter un regard critique sur les théories et approches classiques qui ont permis de rendre compte de la migration, sur leurs limites objectives, sur l'incorporation progressive des rapports de genre et du féminisme dans la saisie de la complexité du phénomène de la migration.

Si les études sur le rapport entre genre ou plutôt femmes et migration se sont multipliées, celles démontrant les liens entre genre, migration et développement sont plus rares et accusent des limites. Elles se concentrent davantage sur la « féminisation des migrations », entendue comme l'augmentation numérique (quantitative) des femmes migrantes, mais aussi comme changement d'approches analytiques du phénomène migratoire par le

biais de l'inclusion de la dimension genre, et/ou encore comme transformation du profil de la femme migrante. Or ce symposium veut s'intéresser à ce rapport combien complexe unissant les trois aspects, le concept de développement devant être appréhendé dans toute sa complexité et dans ses multiples dimensions. Dans le cas de la migration, le concept de développement devrait prendre en compte la contribution des femmes migrantes à la création de richesses, pour le développement socioéconomique du pays d'accueil et/d'origine. Mais il devrait aussi signifier l'épanouissement de la femme migrante en tant qu'être social, un processus dynamique qui se traduit par la croissance, l'avancement, la responsabilisation et le progrès, et qui vise à multiplier les capacités et les possibilités de choix s'offrant à l'individu et à créer un environnement où les citoyens peuvent vivre dans la dignité et l'égalité. Selon les experts, la question des conséquences macro économiques de l'immigration reste ouverte tant il est difficile de trouver les données statistiques pertinentes qui permettraient de développer des modèles démo économiques performants. Néanmoins, des certitudes peuvent être établies sur le fait que le développement transcende les frontières territoriales des Etats, et que le processus qu'il entraîne doit faire progresser la productivité et la créativité, et faire multiplier les choix et les possibilités qui s'offrent aux générations présentes et futures. Ce à quoi la migration contribue.

Certaines études réalisées il y a quelques années ont démontré qu'en ce qui concerne l'emploi, les situations sont encore très inégalitaires entre les hommes migrants et les femmes migrantes d'âge actif. Le taux de chômage des femmes migrantes, quoiqu'en régression, serait généralement plus élevé que celui des hommes migrants. Et l'on semble évoluer vers une situation où la migration augmente l'autonomie et le pouvoir économique et social des femmes.

Le rapport entre genre, migration et développement peut aussi être regardé sous l'angle de l'*empowerment* des femmes. Quelques travaux dans le domaine s'interrogent si la migration féminine est un espace de renforcement du pouvoir de la femme ou plutôt un espace de domination. La complexité des migrations internationales contemporaines est telle que la réponse n'est pas simple. Ces migrations ont en effet un caractère ambivalent, et peuvent être un espace de renforcement du pouvoir des femmes, tout comme elles peuvent aussi être un espace de violation des droits fondamentaux des femmes impliquées. Quoi qu'il en soit, des recherches menées ces derniers temps doivent nous inciter à changer la perception que nous nous faisons des femmes émigrées de la première génération, à savoir des êtres dépendants, des porteuses de voiles, des victimes de la polygamie et d'abus sexuel, du mariage forcé, etc. La perception jusqu'ici prédominante, et qu'il faut dépasser, ignore que le profil de femmes migrées a évolué et que la migration féminine a embrassé un certain nombre de caractéristiques, qui varient en fonction des générations, de pays d'origine et de durée de séjour dans les pays d'accueil.

Comprendre la dimension genre de la migration implique aussi de s'intéresser aux rapports de pouvoir établis au sein des différentes catégories de migrants, entre migrants de couches sociales plus riches et ceux originaires des couches sociales plus défavorisées. Le rapport entre genre, migration et développement est exprimé aussi par le fait que la « féminisation de la migration » est observable surtout dans les pays plus avancés économiquement et que, pour ce qui concerne la destination, cette migration est plutôt dirigée vers les pays plus nantis. Autant dire que des questions de promotion sociale entre générations de migrants, d'autonomie, de parité, d'émancipation seront au cœur du débat.

Les participants au symposium sur le genre 2010 du CODESRIA sont invités à prendre en compte les différentes dimensions de la problématique du genre, migration et développement en essayant de répondre aux questions suivantes : Comment la division sexuée du marché du travail est-elle modifiée par l'arrivée des femmes, mais aussi des travailleurs d'autres nationalités ? Comment les émigrés affectent-ils les structures des services ? Quelle est la relation entre les femmes autochtones et ces nouvelles arrivées par rapport à la problématique du changement des « rôles féminins » ? Et bien d'autres questions esquissées ci-dessus.

D'autres contributions sont attendues abordant des sous-thèmes mentionnés ci-dessous ou d'autres identifiés par les chercheurs :

- Migration, genre et développement : théories et approches
- La féminisation des migrations africaines
- Migrations féminines, rôles sexospécifiques et égalité des sexes
- Femmes et migrations forcées
- Les migrantes africaines et les transferts monétaires
- Migration féminine et trafic d'êtres humains
- Migration et reconfiguration du marché de travail
- Migration et *empowerment* des femmes africaines
- Migration, genre, culture et religion

- Migration féminine et droits humains
- Femme, migration et protection sociale
- Genre, migration et intégration sociale
- Migration, genre et citoyenneté
- Les diasporas féminines et rapport aux pays d'origine et aux pays d'accueil
- L'impact de l'émigration des hommes sur les femmes
- Les femmes migrantes et l'espace public des pays d'origine et d'accueil
- Les réseaux d'organisations des femmes migrantes

Le symposium se tiendra du 24 au 26 novembre 2010 au Caire (Egypte). Tous ceux qui sont intéressés sont invités à envoyer un résumé de leur contribution au plus tard le **15 septembre 2010**. Si ce dernier est accepté pour présentation, la contribution qui en découlera devra parvenir au CODESRIA au plus tard le **18 octobre 2010** pour évaluation avant une confirmation de la sélection définitive par le CODESRIA.

Pour plus d'informations sur le symposium sur le genre 2010 ou pour participer, contactez le programme à l'adresse suivante:

Symposium sur le genre 2010,
CODESRIA, BP 3304, CP 18524 Dakar, Sénégal.
Tel: +221 33 825 98 22/23
Fax:+221 33 824 12 89
E-mail: gender.symposium@codesria.sn
Site Web: <http://www.codesria.org>

CODESRIA

Simpósio sobre o género 2010

Tema: Género, Migração e desenvolvimento socioeconómico em África

Data: 24-26 de Novembro de 2010

Lugar: Cairo, Egipto

De acordo com o seu mandato de promover um debate científico e académico de alto nível sobre os diferentes aspectos do desenvolvimento socioeconómico da África, o Conselho para o desenvolvimento da pesquisa em ciências sociais em África (CODESRIA) organiza um simpósio sobre o género de **24 a 26 de Novembro de 2010** no Cairo (Egipto). O simpósio sobre o género é um fórum anual que estuda questões de género, e a edição de 2010 concentrar-se-á no tema **Género, Migração e desenvolvimento socioeconómico em África**.

Há mais de uma década, o Conselho dedica-se a promover a tomada em conta da dimensão género em todos os estudos realizados pelos seus grupos de pesquisa sobre vários aspectos do desenvolvimento socio-económico do continente. Ora, a migração tornou-se uma componente importante do processo de desenvolvimento da África. Os migrantes contribuem de maneira notável para o Produto Nacional Bruto pelas suas transferências monetárias que ultrapassam, para um certo número de países, a Ajuda Pública ao Desenvolvimento; têm também influência, sob várias formas, nos destinos dos seus países. Além disso, no contexto da globalização, a migração e o desenvolvimento tornaram-se processos interdependentes. São processos interligados apesar das políticas implementadas nos países de acolhimento para controlar os fluxos migratórios. Porém, a integração da migração na planificação do desenvolvimento de muitos países continua a fazer falta. Daí a importância de estudar a migração em estreita relação com o processo de desenvolvimento, e revelar as diferentes vertentes.

Compreender a dimensão género nos processos de migração e de desenvolvimento é um exercício ao mesmo tempo indispensável e urgente. Com efeito, embora o fenómeno da migração seja tão antigo como o mundo, e os estudos académicos sobre esse fenómeno não datem de hoje, só a partir dos meados dos anos oitenta é que os estudiosos envolveram-se numa abordagem sistémica que toma em conta a dimensão género. Durante esta década, as migrações femininas tiveram um aumento notável ao nível internacional, chamando a atenção dos estudiosos, mas também das organizações internacionais. Segundo as estatísticas das Nações Unidas, em 2005, 49,6% dos migrantes internacionais, ou seja, 94,5 milhões de migrantes, eram mulheres. Com algumas excepções, (África e Ásia), as mulheres migrantes seriam maioritárias em relação aos migrantes. Uma procura crescente de mão de obra feminina nos países do Norte, transformações socioeconómicas rápidas e radicais nos países em desenvolvimento, a persistência e/ou a recrudescência dos conflitos em algumas regiões do globo, particularmente em África, constituem factores que contribuíram para essa expansão.

Por isso, os estudos e os debates sobre a relação entre género e migração multiplicam-se também. Mas as relações numerosas e complexas entre estes dois termos continuam a suscitar interrogações e preocupações nos estudiosos, nos universitários, nas organizações da sociedade civil, nomeadamente as de defesa dos direitos humanos, e nos políticos. A representação que essas organizações têm da noção de género e migração permaneceu durante muito tempo limitada por uma abordagem que vê a mulher migrante como uma « invisível », « passiva », « ignorante », e vítima « improdutivo » que não contribui para o desenvolvimento das economias nem do país de acolhimento, nem do país de origem, independentemente do seu nível de formação. A perspectiva começou a mudar com o aumento do número de estudos científicos sobre o lugar e o papel das diásporas femininas nas economias de origem e de acolhimento. Por isso, o simpósio deve ultrapassar essa abordagem que só vê a mulher migrante sob esse prisma de vítima, de uma pessoa mal ou não integrada no mercado do trabalho ou que sofre várias formas de discriminação, das quais a violação sexual é a mais grave. O simpósio deve interessar-se por novas dinâmicas causadas pelo facto de o estatuto e o perfil da emigração feminina terem mudado. Deve-se aproveitar a oportunidade para deitar um olhar crítico sobre as teorias e abordagens clássicas que permitiram compreender a migração, sobre os seus limites objectivos, sobre a incorporação progressiva das relações de género e do feminismo na percepção da complexidade do fenómeno da migração.

Se os estudos sobre a relação entre género, ou antes mulheres, e migração multiplicaram-se, os que mostram os vínculos entre género, migração e desenvolvimento são mais raras e sofrem alguns limites. Insistem mais na « feminização das migrações », compreendida como aumento numérico (quantitativo) das mulheres migrantes, mas também como mudança de abordagens analíticas do fenómeno migratório pela inclusão da dimensão género, e/ou ainda como transformação do perfil da mulher migrante. Ora, este simpósio tenciona interessar-se por essa relação muito complexa, articulando os três aspectos, o conceito de desenvolvimento devendo ser compreendido em toda a sua complexidade e nas suas múltiplas dimensões. No caso da migração, o conceito de

desenvolvimento deveria tomar em conta a contribuição das mulheres migrantes para a criação de riquezas, para o desenvolvimento socio-económico do país de acolhimento e/ou de origem. Mas, deveria também significar o desabrochamento da mulher migrante como ser social, um processo dinâmico que se traduz pelo crescimento, pelo progresso, pela responsabilização e pela promoção, e que visa multiplicar as capacidades e as possibilidades de opção que se apresentam ao indivíduo e criar um ambiente em que os cidadãos podem viver na dignidade e na igualdade. Segundo os peritos, a questão das consequências macroeconómicas da imigração permanece aberta porque é muito difícil encontrar dados estatísticos relevantes que permitiriam desenvolver modelos demoeconómicos eficazes. No entanto, podem ser estabelecidas certezas sobre o facto de que o desenvolvimento transcende as fronteiras territoriais dos Estados, e que o processo assim provocado deve fazer progredir a produtividade e a criatividade, e fazer multiplicar as escolhas e as possibilidades oferecidas às gerações presentes e vindouras. A migração contribui para isso.

Estudos realizados há alguns anos mostraram que, no que diz respeito ao emprego, as situações revelam grandes desigualdades entre os homens migrantes e as mulheres migrantes em idade activa. A taxa de desemprego das mulheres migrantes, embora em regressão, seria geralmente mais alta do que a dos homens migrantes. E parece que se está a evoluir-se para uma situação em que a migração aumenta a autonomia e o poder económico e social das mulheres.

A relação entre género, migração e desenvolvimento pode também ser analisada sob o ângulo do *empowerment* das mulheres. Alguns trabalhos na área perguntam-se se a migração feminina é um espaço de reforço do poder da mulher ou, antes, um espaço de dominação. A resposta não é simples, tendo em conta a complexidade das migrações internacionais contemporâneas. Com efeito, estas migrações têm um carácter ambivalente, e podem ser um espaço de reforço do poder das mulheres, como podem também ser um espaço de violação e de abusos sexuais dos direitos fundamentais das mulheres envolvidas. Seja qual for o caso, pesquisas realizadas ultimamente devem incitar-nos a mudar a percepção que temos das mulheres emigradas da primeira geração, isto é, seres dependentes, portadoras de véus, vítimas da poligamia e de abusos sexuais, de casamentos obrigatórios, etc. A percepção ainda predominante, e que é preciso ultrapassar, ignora que o perfil de mulheres migradas tem evoluído e que a migração feminina revestiu-se de um certo número de características que variam em função das gerações, dos países de origem e da duração de estadia nos países de acolhimento.

Compreender a dimensão género da migração implica interessar-se também pelas relações de poder estabelecidas no seio das diferentes categorias de migrantes, entre migrantes de camadas sociais mais ricas e os oriundos das camadas sociais mais desfavorecidas. A relação género, migração e desenvolvimento revela-se também pelo facto de a « feminização da migração » ser observável sobretudo nos países economicamente mais avançados e, no que diz respeito ao destino, essa migração dirigir-se de preferência para os países mais ricos. Por assim dizer, questões de promoção social entre gerações de migrantes, de autonomia, de paridade, de emancipação estarão no centro do debate.

Os participantes no simpósio sobre o género 2010 do CODESRIA devem ter em conta as diferentes dimensões da problemática do género, migração e desenvolvimento, tentando responder às seguintes perguntas : como é que a divisão sexuada do mercado do trabalho é modificada com a chegada das mulheres, mas também de trabalhadores de outras nacionalidades ? Como é que os emigrantes afectam as estruturas dos serviços ? Qual é a relação entre as mulheres autóctones e as recém-chegadas em relação à problemática da mudança dos « papéis femininos » ? E muitas outras perguntas acima esboçadas.

Espera-se outras contribuições sobre subtemas acima mencionados ou outros identificados pelos estudiosos :

- Migração, género e desenvolvimento: teorias e abordagens
- A feminização das migrações africanas
- Migrações femininas, papel específico ao sexo e igualdade dos sexos
- Mulheres e migrações forçadas
- As migrantes africanas e as transferências monetárias
- Migração feminina e o tráfico de seres humanos
- Migração e a reconfiguração do mercado do trabalho
- Migração e *empowerment* das mulheres africanas
- Migração, género, cultura e religião
- Migração feminina e direitos humanos
- Mulher, migração e protecção social
- Género, migração e integração social
- Migração, género e cidadania
- As diásporas femininas, e a relação com os países de origem e de acolhimento

- O impacto nas mulheres da emigração dos homens
- As mulheres migrantes e o espaço público dos países de origem e de acolhimento
- As redes de organizações das mulheres migrantes

O simpósio terá lugar no Cairo (Egipto) de 24 a 26 de Novembro de 2010. Convida-se os interessados a enviarem um resumo da sua contribuição até **15 de Setembro de 2010**. No caso de aceitação do resumo, para apresentação, a contribuição completa deverá ser entregue ao CODESRIA até **18 de Outubro de 2010** para avaliação antes da confirmação da selecção definitiva pelo CODESRIA.

Para mais informações sobre o simpósio sobre o género 2010 ou para participar, contactar com o programa pelo seguinte endereço:

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