

MIGRATION CONFERENCE

CARIBBEAN MIGRATION : FORCED AND FREE
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COMMUNICATION:

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MIGRATION, DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE

MIGRATION AND GENDER: MIGRANT WOMEN IN HAITI

WHY THIS RESEARCH ON MIGRATION AND GENDER

- Gender influences the whole facet of development.
- In Haiti, the institutional handling of gender focuses on the woman's issues or problems.
- The place of gender in the socioeconomic characteristics and interventions describes the economic and social insertion of migrant women.

PROBLEMATIC

- Haiti is a country of intense mobility where the tendency to the feminization of migration becomes important.
- Women represent 56% of the total of internal migrants in 2003 and more than half of four dimension of internal migrations.
- The situation is known: question related to gender preoccupies the State and the NGOs in the country.
- The economic and social insertion reveals the evolution of gender relationship in time and in space.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

- 1.- To analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of the migrants and the non-migrants and to make a presentation of the place of gender in Haiti.
- 2.- To show the transformation of the roles associated with gender and to determine the challenges of the programs and activities organized by the State and some national NGOs.

THEORETICAL APPROACH

- **SOME THEORIES THAT GUIDE THE RESEARCH :**
 - Gender theory and sociological theories.
 - Human capital theory.
 - Push and Pull theory.
 - Networking and twinning theory.

HYPOTHESIS

The Man / Woman ratio in Haitian society reveals the multiple facets of the sexual inequalities and the efforts undertaken by the State and the NGOs in favor of the women cause a redefinition of the roles.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

- DATA SOURCE

- Data from the General Census of the Population and house hold in 2003 on migration.
- Data from interview carried out by some persons responsible of institutions having activities and programs relating to gender issue.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

- **VARIABLE AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS**

- **Variable:** Economic and social insertion of migrant women in Haiti.
- **Independent variables:** Sex and Migratory Status .
 - **Sex** measures the gender relation.
 - **Migratory status** examines the insertion of the migrants and the non – migrants.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY



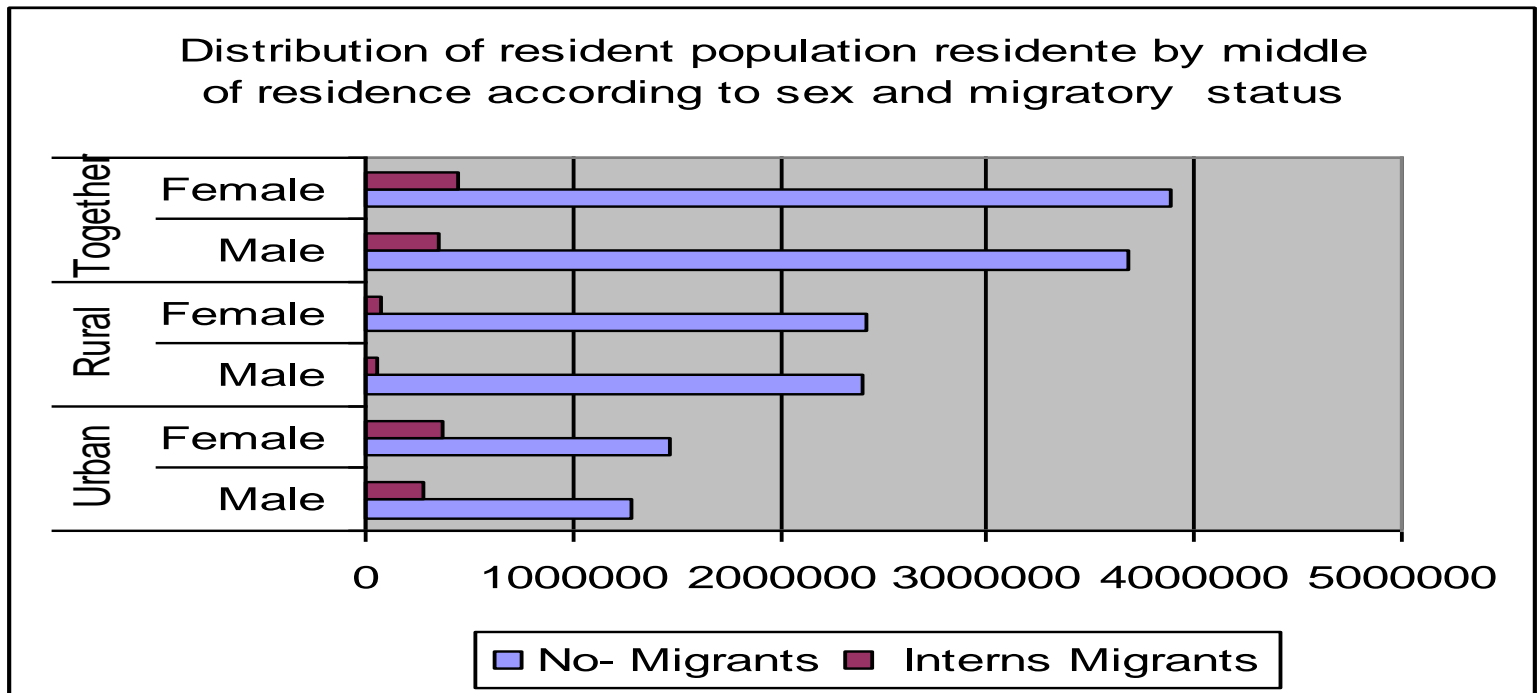
Operational variables:

- Structure by age and sex
- Matrimonial status
- Educational level
- Type of activity
- Main occupation
- Institutional sector (Public / Private)
- Achievement of the institutions including gender issue in their actions and programs.

RESULTS

I. - THE PLACE OF GENDER AND THE SOCIO - ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC

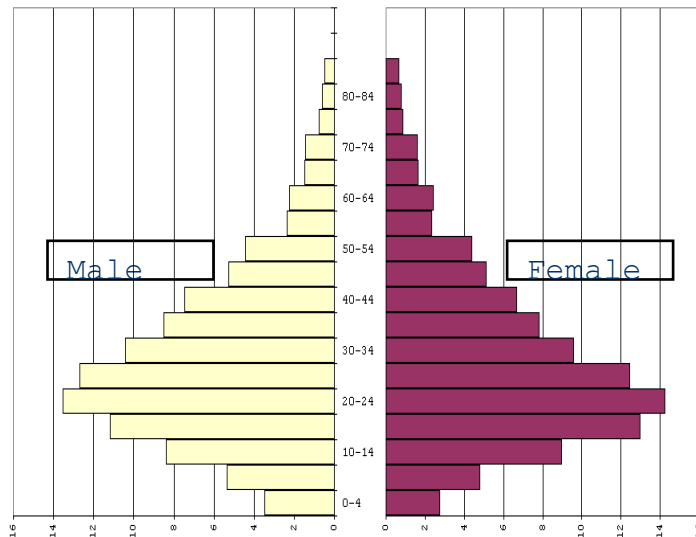
Volume of the migrants and the no-migrants



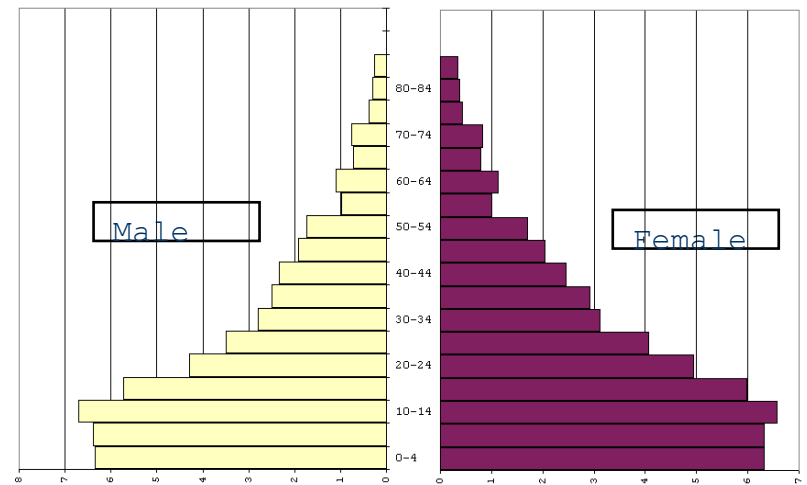
RESULTS

2) Structure by age of the migrants and the non-migrants

Pyramid of ages of Migrants population in Haïti (2003)

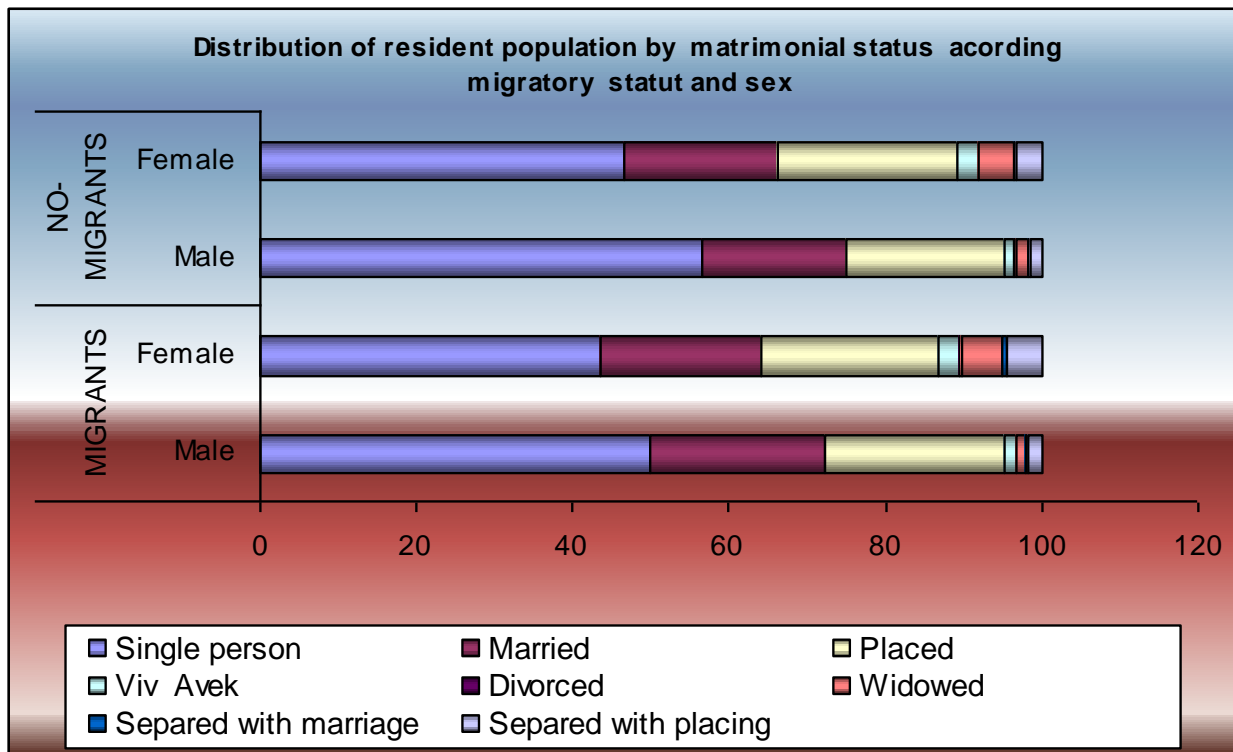


Pyramid of age of Non- Migrants population in Haïti (2003)



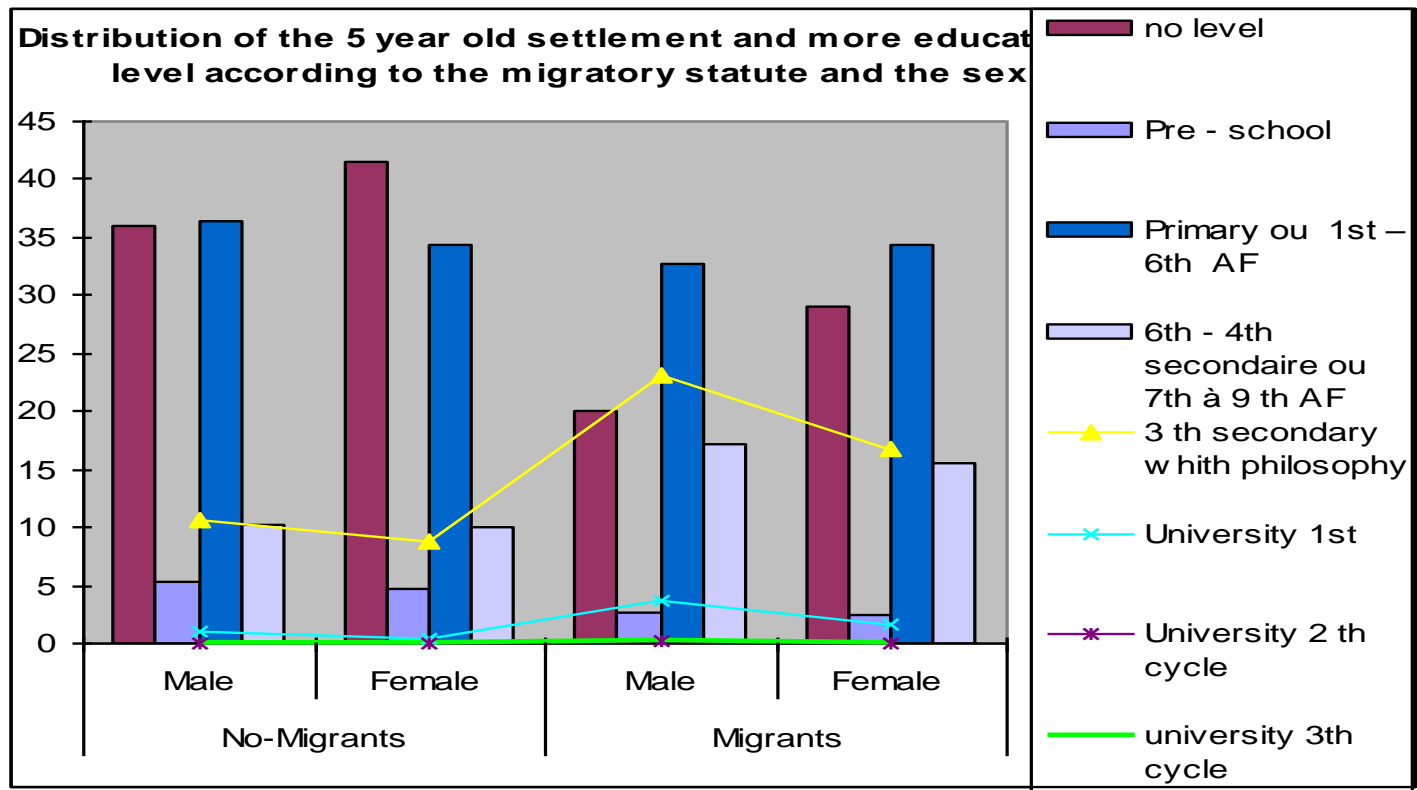
RESULTS

3) Gender and matrimonial status



RESULTS

4) Gender and educational level



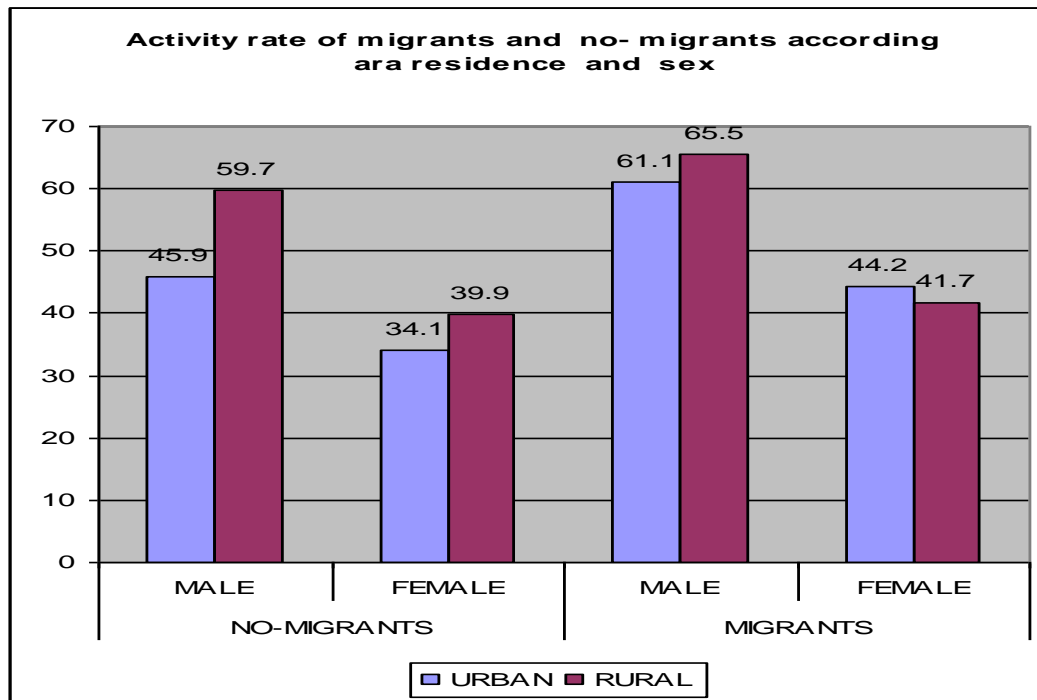
RESULTS

5) Gender and type of activities

- ✓ Higher proportion of men in the economically active population and the proportions of male migrants is superior to that of the non-migrants.
- ✓ Higher proportion of women in the economically non-active population and the proportion of male migrant is superior to that of the non-migrants.

RESULTS

Activity rate in urban and rural areas



RESULTS

6) Gender and the main occupation

- ✓ Non – migrants women are concentrated in the services (94.5%) and agriculture and skilled worker of agriculture and fishing (35.9%) compared to 6.3% and 66.4% for men.
- ✓ Migrant women are concentrated in "the **Service sector employee and store market, sale's persons (54.6%) and worker and unskilled employee (21.1%)**" compared to 19.6% for men and 8.9% respectively.

RESULTS

7) Gender and institutional sector

- ✓ The migrants are more represented in the public sector, 19.6% of men against 10.2% of women compared to the non- migrants 7.3% of men against 5% of women.
- ✓ In the private sector, the proportion of non - migrant is slightly higher than migrants proportion: 92.7% of men against 95% of woman on the non-migrants and 80.4% of man against 89.8% for the migrants.

RESULTS

II. - APPROACH STATE AND A SOME NATIONAL NGOs

1) STATE APPROACH

A. - The Ministry of Women Condition and Rights of Women (MCFDF)

- ✓ Its approach is based on dialogue concertation and continued exchange with other State institutions as well as NGOs working on the gender issue.
- ✓ The MCFDF presents itself as a defender of Haitian women.

RESULTS

B. - The National Office of Migration (ONM)

- ✓ Its approach is based on the problems confronted by the repatriates in their home zones.
- ✓ ONM welcomes the repatriates and its projects are mainly oriented forward their reinsertion.

RESULTS

2) **APPROACH THE NATIONALES NGOs**

A. - Women Organizations

- ✓ Their approach is oriented toward the prejudice made to women and in order to correct their situation.
- ✓ Woman's organizations are the spokeswoman of the female population.

RESULTS

B. - The Group of support to the Refugees and Repatriate (GARR)

- ✓ Its approach is based on the problems faced by repatriate in their returning zones.
- ✓ Women constitute the transversal group of all their activities.

RESULTS

III. - ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

1) THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

A. - The Ministry of Women Condition and Women Rights (MCFDF)

- ✓ Actions with structural character: organic law of the MCFDF, operational structure, finalization of the Government bills (responsible fatherhood, consensual unions, decriminalization of adultery and sexual assaults)

RESULTS

- ✓ **Actions with punctual character:** Violence made to women, struggle against poverty, justice and repair and finally political involvement of women.

2) SOME NATIONAL NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGO)

A. - Woman's Organizations

- ✓ **Promotions women rights, training, advocacy:** Broadcasting programs, advertisements, legal aid to women victims of violence and abuse, publication of the newspaper "Ayiti fanm", the "Douvanjou centers", training and information for women.

RESULTS

B - GARR

- ✓ Psychosocial programs of sensitization and financial aids to the repatriates: Support to the single parent families and to the repatriated children.

RESULTS

IV. - THE ACHIEVEMENT: IMPACT ON MAN / WOMAN RATIO

- The actions, programs are response to women demands and pay little attention to men problems, so the achievements are in general in favor of women.
- The achievements are:
 - ✓ A sign of an evolution of the roles that men conceded to the women in very special sectors.
 - ✓ A asset of new social spaces and configuration of new solidarity and affiliation networks.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

Concerning the discussion about the insertion of migrant women, we can keep that:

- ✓ **The matrimonial status:** Apart from the celibacy, women are in higher proportion compared to men and the situation is worse for the migrant women.
- ✓ **The educational level:** we can note relatively weak gaps between sexes and a rise of the proportions of female migrants in the urban area.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

- ✓ **The institutional sector:** men are extensively more represented in the private sector and it is noted a rise of the proportions in the migrating population compared to the non-migrant population.
- ✓ **The type of activity:** there are still some gaps between man and women with a small increase in the proportions of migrant women compared to the non-migrant female.
- ✓ **The main occupation :** we can observe a massive presence of women in public market of little importance or casual activities. Migrants of both sexes have distinctly greater proportions than their non-migrants counterparts.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

- **The hypothesis is confirmed:**
 - Man / Woman ratio underline the sexual inequalities in some domains.
 - Efforts undertaken by the State and the NGOs occupy an important place in the problems that affect Man / Woman relationship as well as the support for the female population.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

- **The hypothesis is also relativized:**
 - Haitian men are shaped by the tradition that confers on them very important decision- making roles.
 - The question of masculinity didn't integrate the analysis of gender in Haiti.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Technical works on the topic
- Publication and studies realized in Haiti.

END

- **THANK YOU**