

# **THE PERUVIAN MIGRATION PHENOMENON**

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September 2007**

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# THE PERUVIAN MIGRATION PHENOMENON<sup>[1]</sup>

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## Peru



## Relative Location

<sup>[1]</sup> Introduction taken from the report on the situation of life and work conditions of Peruvian migrants in Chile (Lima 2004), by the International Labour Organization (ILO) by Javier Mujica, member of the Program for Human Rights of CEDAL and the Observatory of Migration Control (OMC) of the Inter-American Platform of Human Rights Democracy and Development (IPHRDD)

<b>General Information</b>	
Official name	Republic of Peru
Capital	Lima
Other main cities	Lima, Callao, Arequipa, Trujillo, Cusco
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1,285,220
Population	27'946,774
<b>Population per sex</b>	
Men	13'945,440 /49.9 %
Women	14'001.334 /51.1 %
<b>Population Density (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
Demographic Growth rate (%)	1.53
<b>Structure of ages (%)</b>	
0-14 years	33.7%
15-64 years	61.4%
Over 65 years	4.9%
Migrant Population	3'000,000 10.71%

Peru has according to the INEI (National Institute of Statistics and Information Technology) to the year 2007, an esteemed population of 27.946.774 inhabitants, with an average population density of 21 Hab/km<sup>2</sup>. The distribution of the Peruvian population is 72.2% urban and the rest 27.8% rural. The massive migration to the cities translates into a population density in Metropolitan Lima that reaches 2,614 Hab/km<sup>2</sup>. Life expectancy in Peru is currently at 69.8 years of age. The population, with 33.7% under fourteen years and 61.4% between 15 and 64 years, has an annual growth rate of 1.53%.<sup>2</sup>

*“Peru’s current face is very different from the one it had in the middle of the XX century. It is a country marked first by internal migration, later international. In the past 50 years Peru is no longer a rural country and gradually has turned into an urban country. Millions of Peruvians have abandoned the fields and have settled in cities”.*

The National Homes Survey<sup>3</sup> carried out from December 2005 to February 2006 offering data at departmental level of emigrants, immigrants and the migration balance in those dates, presented in the chart. The departments with positive high migration rates are still on the coast. (Tacna with 24.6/100 inhabitants; Lima with 24.2/100 inhabitants and Moquegua with 10.6/100 inhabitants), or in the amazon (Madre de Dios with a positive migration rate of almost 21/100 inhabitants and Ucayali with 20.9/100 inhabitants). On the contrary, the departments (and regions) with higher expulsion is still the southern sierra: Huancavelica with a migration rate of -32/100 inhabitants, Ayacucho with -31/100 inhabitants and Apurimac with -26.3/100 inhabitants.

<sup>2</sup>La mujer inmigrada igualdad participación y Liderazgo en ámbito local. Programa Diagnostico URBAL Cap.V : “PERÚ, Un país marcado por la migración interna e internacional”

<sup>3</sup>Carlos E. Aramburu “Las Migraciones Internas E pur si mueve..ma non troppo”, Perú Económico Desafíos del Siglo XXI. December 2006

The most surprising thing is that in 1972, 34 years ago, the migration panorama was almost identical. The departments with higher levels of immigration were Lima, Madre de Dios, Tacna and Ucayali, and the ones with higher expulsion were Apurimac, Ayacucho and Huancavelica in relation to their native population.

Nothing has changed? Why the persistence (stubbornness?) of migration trends in the last three or four decades? Does the old and unjust duality between the stuck Andean south and an amazon and coastal regions with more dynamics persist?

In the first place these numbers refer to the immigration stock in each department, namely, measuring the migration of "all the life". Considering that most of the internal migration occurred in the sixties and seventies, and most of the migration occurs in young ages (between 20 and 35 years of age), these numbers still include emigrants from three or four decades ago who today have between 50 and 70 years of age.

However, it is very clear that the internal patterns have changed very little in the last three or four decades. Work opportunities and high quality technical and superior education are still concentrated on the coast, Lima specially as well as the access to the land and natural resources in amazon zones (Ucayali and Madre de Dios). The southern sierra and Ancash have not been able to revert their expulsion force in spite of mining (which creates very few direct jobs) or the agricultural innovations in crops such as the artichoke, paprika, etc.

<b>PERU INTERNAL MIGRATION 2005-2006</b>			
<i>Department</i>	<i>Emigration</i>	<i>Immigration</i>	<i>Net Rate of Migration</i>
Amazonas	10.8	21.98	11.18
Ancash	20.17	12.39	-7.78
Apurimac	19.55	4.52	-15.03
Arequipa	18.04	22.33	4.29
Ayacucho	19.91	4.46	-15.45
Cajamarca	30.43	7.53	-22.9
Callao	41.35	62.69	21.34
Cusco	29.63	11.21	-18.42
Huancavelica	23.27	5.75	-17.52
Huanuco	22.21	11.19	-11.02
Ica	9.99	20.69	10.7
Junin	22.44	18.84	-3.6
La Libertad	17.33	12.78	-4.55
Lambayeque	22.25	18.98	-3.27
Lima	19.06	33.87	14.81
Loreto	10.6	8.04	-2.56
Madre de Dios	2.41	38.82	36.41
Moquegua	8.48	36.72	28.24
Pasco	9.4	17.47	8.07
Piura	23.0	5.5	-17.5
Puno	33.46	2.71	-30.75
San Martin	13.35	30.46	17.11
Tacna	7.71	39.02	31.31
Tumbes	3.72	24.4	20.68
Ucayali	4.5	27.15	22.65

Internal migration, can be considered the most important social problem in twentieth century Peruvian society, it has deeply reorganized the economy, social structure, political system and the culture.

Current Peruvian society is characterized by a deep social and economical instability, and for the unstable structuration forms and institutionalization. This allows to understand better how thousands of persons, among which are professionals and technicians, where to find better life conditions and more stable working conditions also the possibility of offering a permanent job and adequate income (Germaná, 2005).

Internal migration is an old phenomenon in Peru. Due to the economic imbalance and different opportunities in different regions in the country, internal migration has been directed from the rural areas to the cities and from most of the places to Lima the Capital city. So, 27.8% of the population lives in rural territory.

The migration trajectories start in the forties towards Lima, gaining its peak in the sixties and continuing until today. Lima accommodates approximately one third of the population, which is 28 million inhabitants. In spite of constituting a tenth of the national territory, Lima is the center of politics and economics. In different cities in the regions, many people have migrated from towns in the outskirts.

This happens with people who come from the Amazon region who migrate to cities in the north part of the country, such as, Trujillo, Chiclayo and Piura. Internal migration conditions are very bad. In Lima, great numbers of invasions occur, where a great number of people arrive to an inhabited extension of land (generally on hills) and build huts with cardboard, hay or wood. Then in some years, they formalize their situation and acquire the property. This modality has more possibilities of making real "the dream of owning a house", in a formal and legal manner.

There are entire districts with thousands of inhabitants with this kind of origin. There are very close family ties among Andean migrants in the coast, which have increased the urban population, from the configuration and dynamics of the migration networks.

Another experience in Peru, closely related to internal migration has been the displacement caused by political violence. Since the eighties, we lived a very violent situation, mainly in the center of the country, resulting 96,280 people (among dead and missing). This violent situation has its worst peak between the eighties and nineties, in Ayacucho, Junin, Huancavelica, Apurimac and Cusco, which gave way to internal migration to cities, fleeing from the crossed fire of the terror of those in arms and the State.

When Sendero Luminoso's actions reached Lima, they already had gained terrain during several years in the central part of the country. Most of the displaced population has been widows or single mothers, left in charge of their children. Very few have returned to their place of origin with help of NGOs and the State.

## **Border and International Migration**

Peruvian emigration started in the eighties, due to a severe economic and political crisis, made evident with the armed conflict and hyper inflation. Most of the young population, with very few opportunities of working, immigrated to other countries such as Chile, USA, Spain, Italy, Germany and Argentina.

Over 10% of Peruvians live abroad, namely, close to 3 million persons. The average of remittances they send is USD 200.00. This adds to an important amount of Money, from which banks charge 10%.

One of the massive displacements of Peruvian population has been to Spain. In 1995, the consular count reveals 35.000 Peruvians in Spain, while the General Migration Direction only registers 15.092. Until 1990, Spain was not the favorite destination for Peruvian emigration. Between 1985 and 1990, migration flow was oriented mainly to USA (Altamirano 1992: 72). Between 1993 and 1996, the arrival average is over 1.400 Peruvians, an average approximately, slightly passed in 1993 and 1995 and a little less in 1996 when 1000 immigrants of this nationality arrive. The same happens with those arrived in 1992, the closing of borders (demand for visas) affect the decrease in the amount of entries, although the improvement of the situation of the country of origin has a considerable importance: the end of the war against Sendero Luminoso, the recovery of the economy, creation of jobs on behalf of the private sector and labor reforms imposed by Fujimori's government to control inflation and foster employment (Verdera, 1997). In spite of the increasing migration control, of Peru's possible economic improvement and the end of the armed conflict, Peruvians keep migrating, supported, more than in 1991, by those already abroad, through the creation and consolidation of migration networks (Merino, 2000).

## **PART I**

### **PERU: RECEPTOR COUNTRY FOR MIGRANTS**

Like many other countries in Latin America, **Peru was for a very long time a receptor country for migrants.**

This phenomenon started five centuries ago, after the conquest and colonization of the Inca Empire by the Spaniards. During the colonial period, besides the arrival of the Spaniards, an enormous number of black population mainly from northwest Africa was brought as slaves.

After Peru's independence from Spain, in the middle of the nineteenth century, another European migration summed, besides the Spaniards, by French and Italians. Like in other parts of South America, most of them attracted by the populating policies ruling then, which included multiple legal and economic advantages, such as land cession for agriculture, livestock and mining.

Due to these consecutive waves of European migrants were produced during the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century; as well as after each of the world wars. Also we must add to this, from the middle of the nineteenth century, an important migration process of Chinese population; and towards the end of the nineteenth century of Japanese<sup>4[2]</sup>. In both cases, to work in the fields in the coast.

Towards the end of the fifties, Peru was considered a receptor country for immigrants, although in any case, the foreign population would have exceeded over three percent of the total population.

<sup>5</sup> *“Considering that from the international migration viewpoint, Republican Peru is divided into two very distinct stages. The first, until 1970, where immigrations predominated. The second, from 1970 approximately until today, where emigrations take priority. Since 1970 Peru has shifted from a country which attracted immigrants to a country who expulses emigrants. This fact is related to the fast demographic growth occurred in the country since the forties.*

#### ***How many and who arrived?***

*There are not any precise statistics which can bear light exactly on how many immigrants entered our country between 1821 and 1970. However, it is possible to make estimation at a guess, and we are going to try: considering those from Asia, in the 19th century we have the entry of 100,000 Chinese (most of them Culies, this is semi free labor). In the 20 century another entry of 100,000 (between Chinese and Japanese). So to 1970 we have the entry of 2000,000 Asians. The Europeans (second most important migration component), we can say that between the 19th and 20th centuries approximately 150,000 persons have immigrated. If we add those coming from other countries in the American continent (we estimate 100,000), we have in the republican period from 1821 to 1970 the immigration of approximately 450,000 persons.*

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<sup>4[2]</sup> Peru concentrates the second Japanese colony in South America after Brazil.

<sup>5</sup> BONFIGLIO Giovanni “MIGRACIONES INTERNACIONALES DURANTE EL PERIODO REPUBLICANO “ Apoyo , December 2006

## **Predominance of emigration**

*Thanks to globalization, since the seventies Peruvian society has been able to channel an important percentage of its population outwards.*

*The fast demographic growth since the sixties has generated a “demographic surplus”; it would have been very difficult to be absorbed by the national economy. So a considerable migration flow has been produced of Peruvians overseas, and in a few years the trend has been reverted. Today it is esteemed that 3 million Peruvians are in foreign countries. So in 30 years more population has left Peru than that that entered in 185 years of republican life. This fact is enough to have a positive vision of the globalizing phenomenon in which international migration is framed.*

*In conclusion we can affirm that the immigration flow has been positive for the country as the entrance of people willing to improve personally and has introduced considerable mechanisms for wealth generation (enterprises). But the most important contribution of these immigrants is not the tangible but the intangible, constituted by mental and cultural attitudes highly positive. This is the main “motor of development” that the immigrants have contributed to the country.”<sup>6</sup>*

## **PERU: CLEARLY AN EMITTER COUNTRY**

**Although the first massive movement of Peruvian emigrants was produced between 1910 and 1950, with destination to USA and Europe,** the amount of foreigners which arrived to live in Peru was always greater than the Peruvians that immigrate overseas. From those years, however, Peru passed to the condition of being **clearly an emitter country.**

The later migration would continue having as privileged destination USA (mainly for labor reasons), although Europe and France in particular, will be the preferred destinations of economic elites, like intellectuals and artists.

Likewise, during those years Peruvian emigrants came back in significant proportions. Situation that will gradually start to change.

## **MIGRATIONS IN THE XXI CENTURY**

*“In humanity’s history, migration, understood as the geographical displacement of individuals or human groups, has represented an effective resource facing geographic and economic limitations of the immediate environment.*

***The conquest of new territories was produced always in the search of natural resources, which turns migration into a phenomenon closely linked to the survival and development of man. Currently the free mobility of capitals and the growth in telecommunications are motors of globalization; nevertheless, international migrations represent a step towards a much more globalized world with free mobility of the work factor, in spite of which generate great political resistance. In that sense, the main world organizations, like the Peruvian State, have been obliged to center their efforts in redefining their vision and public policies facing this phenomenon at boiling point.***

There are approximately 191 million migrants in the world, 96 million are women and 95 million are men, so 51% of the migrants are women and 49% are men, a great part of this population are young women that fluctuate between the 15 and 30 years of age.

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<sup>6</sup> BONFIGLIO Giovanni “MIGRACIONES INTERNACIONALES DURANTE EL PERIODO REPUBLICANO “ Apoyo , December 2006

## CONTEMPORARY EMIGRATION IN PERU: CAUSES

In the mid seventies in Latin America, and after a long period of economic growth, started to show exhaustion signs.

**The model of substitutive industrialization of imports began to be questioned and at the same time, the economic policies oriented to protect industrial development started to abandon progressively, initiating a drastic liberalization cycle of exchange and opening to international trade.**

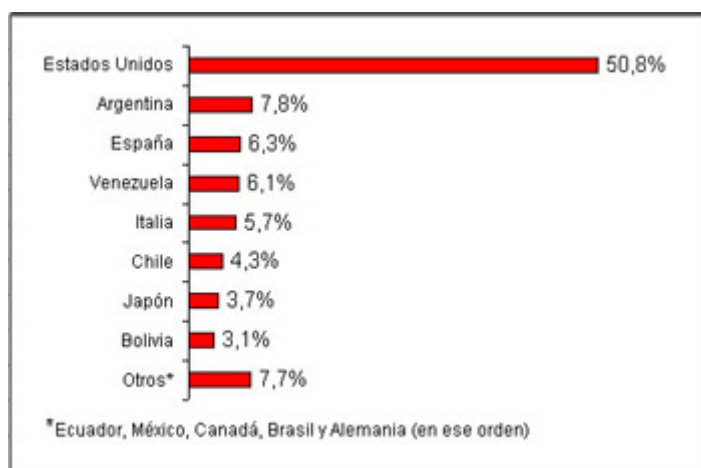
**The imposition of Adjustment Programs and Structural Reform translated in clear drops of the Gross National Product (GNP) per capita in several countries, including Peru, in severe set backs in life levels of medium sectors, at the same time the poverty and indigent levels increased.**

The income distribution, regionally very uneven, was emphasized.

Demographic growth slowed down. However, the work force continued growing to annual rates of 3.3%, due to the access of young people born during the previous strong demographic growth, along with the participation of feminine labor force, which passed to constitute a significant component in terms of percentage of growth of the working population between 1980 and 1990. The unemployment in the urban centers turned into a structural phenomenon and informality passed to occupy more each time the working population <sup>7[3]</sup>.

### **MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR PERUVIANS<sup>8</sup>**

*According to the Ministry of Foreign Affaires, there are currently approximately 1.8 million Peruvians living abroad. From this number, 55% are in irregular situation. A clear example of the importance of these later is that 65% of the Peruvian immigrants in USA are in this situation. On the other hand, Spain and Italy have turned into important centers of Peruvian population, mainly due to their policy of admitting workers to the health sector.*



<sup>7[3]</sup> PELLEGRINO, Adela. "La migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe: tendencias y perfiles de los migrantes". En POBLACIÓN Y DESARROLLO N° 35, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID). Santiago de Chile, march 2003.

<sup>8</sup> LAS MIGRACIONES EN EL SIGLO XXI , Perú Económico, Apoyo December 2006

## IMMIGRATION AS A SOLUTION TO SUBSISTENCE

When crisis situations like this occur, motivated by political and economic factors as described above, the potential immigrants over value the supposed or real positive aspects of the possible destination countries and they undervalue – on the contrary – their own country.

This way, immigration turns gradually into the only apparent solution to their subsistence problems, both personal and for their families. And with this, frequently starts the phenomenon of departure to an uncertain destination, sheltered by encouraging dreams for a promising destiny, which sometimes turns into a terrible nightmare.

It's important to emphasize when analyzing this phenomenon that, as relevant as the external migrations generated in the last years, the internal displacements from the countryside to the city, have constituted as one of the main factors in our populations social structure. Without considering this transcendental change, the comprehension of the Peruvian Diaspora towards foreign countries, the second half of this century, would be unintelligible.

- a) **In the year 2000 Peru experiences the greatest emigration rate in history;** from 70,909 emigrants in 1999 it increases more than two times to reach 183,811 persons in 2000, a number that expresses the state of great political instability, followed by a deep economic recession.
- b) **Between July 2000 and July 2002, during former President Valentin Panigaua's presidential period, emigrant population decreases to 121,183 persons,** partly due to the political transition that showed relative stability and what several political analysts referred to as the "inaction" stage. The elections in June 2001, in spite of the transparency, were not enough to reduce the increasing trend of emigration.
  - Unemployment and recession continue.
  - Simultaneously, the visa demand has four folded.
  - The United States of America's consulate supports such visa demands that the applicant is summoned for an interview, two weeks after presenting the application.
- c) **From January 2002 to September 2002, the migration balance has experienced** the greatest increase in history reaching 220,406 persons with an average of 24,000 monthly. It is estimated that for December 2002 the migration balance will be 300,000 persons.

For 2007, according to calculations 3'000,000 Peruvians have left the country mostly young women.

In the first place, USA is clearly the main destination for this immigration, although as we mentioned before, also an increase of migration to countries like Spain, Italy or Japan.

## INTERNAL MIGRATION<sup>9</sup>

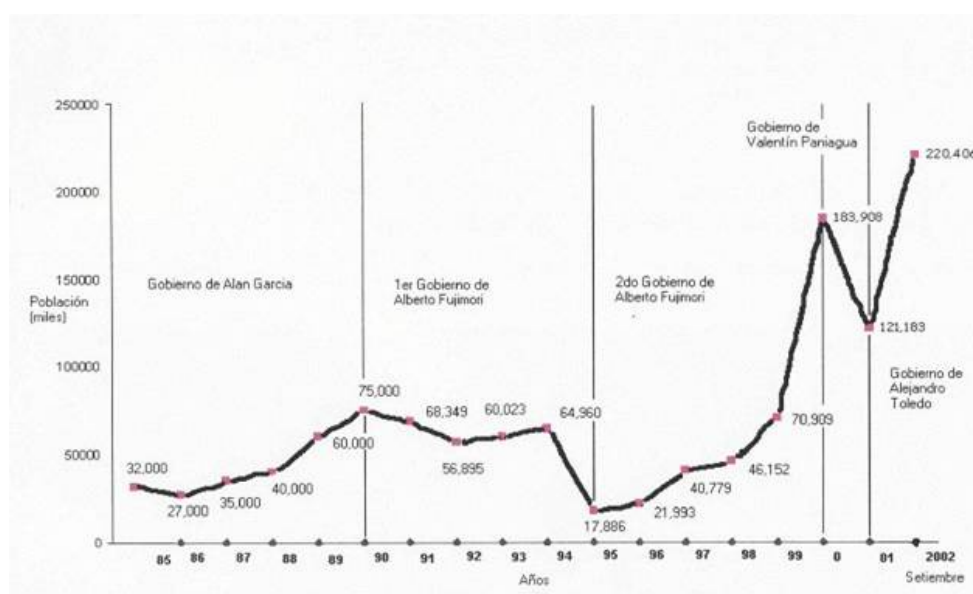
The following table shows the percentage of immigrants that compose the population in each region. The coast and jungle regions show high rates of migrant population, way over the sierra regions. This phenomenon explains, for the coast, due to the massive population shift from rural to urban that affected Peru in the fifties. For the jungle, it is explained due to the development of production sectors, mainly extractive industry.

Departamento	%	Departamento	%
Madre de Dios	41	Junín	14
Tacna	37	La Libertad	13
Moquegua	33	Áncash	12
San Martín	32	Huánuco	10
Ucayali	32	Loreto	7
Lima y Callao	31	Cusco	6
Arequipa	23	Ayacucho	5
Amazonas	21	Cajamarca	5
Ica	20	Huancavelica	5
Lambayeque	18	Apurímac	4
Tumbes	17	Piura	4
Pasco	16	Puno	2

### • IF A MAYOR ECONOMIC CRISIS, MAYOR THE MIGRATION BALANCE

In the following graph, the analyst of the Universidad Católica, Mr. Teófilo Altamirano<sup>10[5]</sup> explains the dynamics of the process:

**Graph No.1: The ones who departed and never returned: Migration balance 1985-2002 (September) \***



(\*) Graph elaborated by the referred author based on statistical information from the Migration and Naturalization Direction, Ministry of the Interior (Home Office)

<sup>9</sup> LAS MIGRACIONES EN EL SIGLO XXI , Peru Economico, Apoyo December 2006

<sup>10[5]</sup> ALTAMIRANO, Teófilo. "Perú y Ecuador: Nuevos países de emigración", en "Globalización, migración y derechos humanos". Programa Andino de Derechos Humanos, editor. Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar/Ediciones Abya-Yala, Quito, August 2004, PG. 243.

- **MAIN OBSTACLES OF PERUVIAN EMIGRATES: ILEGITIMACY OR UNDOCUMENTATION**

They are referred to the **difficulties to settle in the destination country**, especially due to their condition of **illegality or undocumented**. Unreachable requirements to obtain a work or residency permit, this does not impede that great number of Peruvians continue leaving the country every year in the search of new opportunities, basically running from the extreme poverty, overwhelming unemployment, as well as the violence product of common delinquency , drugs trafficking and what is left of the subversion movements.

## **PART II**

- **THE SPECIFICS OF THE WOMEN SITUATION**

Migrant women have been recognized by the Beijing Action Platform in paragraph 46 in the following terms:

“In the Action Platform it is recognized that women confront barriers that hinder their full equality and progress due to factors such as their race, age, language, ethnical origin, culture, religion, disability, for being women who belong to indigenous communities or other factors. Many women face specific obstacles related with their family situation particularly in mono parental families and with their socioeconomic situation, including the condition of being a widow in rural, isolated or impoverished rural zones. There are also other barriers in the case of women refugees and migrant women and migrant women including migrant working women. Also many women are particularly affected by environmental disasters, serious or infectious illnesses diverse forms of violence against women.”

### **WHY WOMEN MIGRATE**

1. **Patrilocidad:** Rules the matrimony systems for which women after marrying must pass to live with the family or in the husband's town.
2. **Labor and economic motives:** the work division by gender appoints women for housework and to raise the children of “middle class” families. This role is filled by women coming from rural and indigenous areas and at globalized scale, by migrants from the third world.
3. **Family or Community Stigma:** when there are cases of single mothers, victims of intrafamily abuse, rebellion against family or local norms, repudiated women, cheated women, etc. that are “solved” with the emigration or “flee” of women.
4. **A less marked trend of the patriarch relationships** is the growing number of women that, when exercising their autonomy, decide to migrate alone turning to family and social networks many times constituted by themselves or other women close by<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Alonso G , basado en Dolores Juliano (2005) Poggio ,. Sara y Woo Ofelia (2000)

## FEATURES OF FEMENINE MIGRATION

This region also characterized by high human mobility shaped as a survival strategy for great part of the population, mostly urban with an **important participation of women**.

**Feminine migration has been less attended than men migration, and it** has existed historically. Since colonial times their services was required in country houses and ranches. This demand increased as the urban centers were developing, so migration flows of young girls from rural areas especially indigenous.

The patterns of internal and aimed migration juxtaposed with other currents of human mobility which result in different migration situations that manifest in the entire region: borderline migration and extra regional or international migration. As a result of this: displaced or refugee population, returning population, seasonal population, emigrant population, immigrant population, deported population and demobilized population.

**“Most of the household workers** emigrate from rural villages to work in urban houses. Their situation adds another dimension to their dependence on the employer and vulnerability of abuses. The household workers, separated from their communities and frequently young women without a support network, know very little about urban life and to negotiate their employment conditions”.

## INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Who are they?

- Girls and young women from rural areas
- A high percentage are indigenous
- Illiterate, many speak just one language, low schooling
- Lack of knowledge about urban cities
- Come from poor rural homes
- Mainly work in households or agricultural work

## FEMINIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

This term has two meanings, one quantitative: **women are migrating now more than ever**, and other qualitative: the whys have changed, like what character and why women migrate in our times.

## HOW MANY LEAVE?

The region of place that “expulses” more migrants is USA. **There is no data by sex** and it is hard to establish how many women emigrate because many follow routes to **feminize international migration** related to previous years. A quantitative indicator – although approximate – is the number of Latin-American women that live in USA. Although this data leave out women staying in the borders, waiting for an opportunity to gather the money to continue the journey and some have died on the way as a result of violence and severity of the trip, especially in the Mexican-USA border.

## REMITTANCES FROM WOMEN? FOR WOMEN?

One of the most visible impacts of all types of migration, but above all its international character is the growing flow of remittances that, with diverse periodicity, migrants send to sustain million homes in their countries of origin. The attention over this aspect has a clear economic bias which has led to carry out studies that count the amount,

periodicity, form of remittance, kinship of the beneficiaries, type of investment and form of distribution of the millions of dollars. (IOM 2004; UNDP 2005; World Bank 2006).

Nyberg (2005) closely analyzes the remittances and establishes in the first place, two trends; one that emphasizes the reduction of the costs of remittances in development; and another that states the need of recognizing the private and family character of most of the remittances (over which no intervention can be made) “and also criticizes those which pressure migrants to make them responsible for functions the State must carry out. This author proposes, likewise, a typology which besides assuming “that the remittances are influenced by gender” contributes to redesign the character and impact of remittances in gender relationships at family, communitarian, national and transnational level.

At least four types of remittances are outlined:

- **MONEY.** Referred to part of the income an emigrant sends from the migration destination, to the place of origin. Although the remittances can be sent in-kind, normally the term remittance is only referred to money transfers.
- **SOCIAL.** Defined as ideas, practices, identities and social capital that flow from destination countries of migrants and their parents. The social remittances are transferred by migrants of both sexes, and are exchanged by letters, over the telephone, fax, Internet or video. They can affect family relationships, gender roles or class and ethnic identities, like having an impact in political, economic and religious participation.
- **INTRA AND INTERNATIONAL.** The intranational remittances are transfers of persons which migrate within their countries of origin while the international are transfers of migrants that have crossed international borders.
- **INDIVIDUAL AND COLECTIVE.** Most of the remittances are sent by individual migrants: a smaller fraction is sent collectively of like donations through community associations or churches. The destination of these collective remittances is more and more diverse: religious festivities, construction of schools, roads, health centers. This investment has social, cultural and political interests scarcely studied in Latin American countries.

Each of these remittances is **expressed differently depending if it's from a man or a woman.**

A hypothesis can be that surly in absolute numbers, **the amount of money remittances, intra and international, sent by women tend to be less** that those sent by men, given that they **are incorporated to precarious labor spaces and unemployment affects more.** However, as Fernandez (2004) states “**women tend to send a higher percentage of their remittances constantly in spite of the pass of time and with changes in their marital status,** while men send a smaller percentage, as times goes by away from the family and if they establish new families”.

Although there are no conclusive studies regarding this, **due to the prevailing gender roles, women participate less in collective remittances** and the political fruit they bear because they are sub represented in public spaces both in their place of origin as their destination place. Possibly women's contribution is more significant in the social remittances as these have been specialized in the care and maintainment of family

ties, so they contribute to “preserve the affective circuit with their children and other members in their homes” (Ramirez, 2005).

This affirmation does not pretend to overlook that the analysis of the remittance and migration profiles (remittance, reception and control) must be based in the “understanding of home as a place where social relationships are hierarchical, contradictory and conflictive and are organized by age, gender and kinship (Nyberg 2005).

The remittances have been studied regarding the use the reception homes give to them, although there is little information that accounts to the number of women sending remittances, of the amount they send and how they are invested.

Sending and receiving remittances have both effects negative and positive in women and gender roles. In a sense it can increase power of women to turn into suppliers and contributing to strengthen family solidarity networks; likewise increasing independence of women before the absence of a spouse, working in agriculture, discipline and management of family economy. In another sense however, it can overload women with extra tasks and generate anxiety and dependence before the arrival of the remittances. It has also been reported that, “the remittances...can be used to control behavior, based on the masculine authority over women, it tends to be strengthened by the control relatives exercise on the spouses or themselves on their partners in the communities of origin.

## **WOMEN MIGRANTS AND REMITTANCES**

Women’s relationship with remittances depends on the motivations to migrate and their role in gender relationships:

- **Migration in function of the home:** Many migrate to supply for their homes. Their personal objectives are strongly conditioned by the pressure of sustaining the family group economically and affectively.
- **Autonomous migration:** Nothing to do with the family support. They send less remittances and for emergency cases.
- **Migration depending on the husband:** This group is not very relevant when sending remittances, but nonetheless their economic and social contribution of the work they carry out cannot be put aside. But is invisible in the private spaces, both in place of origin as place of destination.

## **MIGRANT WOMEN AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

The diagnosis of the features that shape women’s situation in the migration context both internal like transborder and international, it is necessary to refer to the approach of migrants human rights.

This way we must point out two dimensions of the problem, which of course do not exhaust it:

- a) **The identification of the main violations to migrant women’s rights,** specially when forced migration cases occur through **human trafficking and,**

- b) **the need to identify the main instruments lobbying and political actions** on behalf of organizations interested in protecting women's rights

### **MIGRANT WORKERS: GIVE THEM WHAT WE SHOULD ACCORDING TO ILO**

The information and ideas expressed try to set a panorama – not comprehensive of the migration phenomena, **locating women as actors.**

- The first difficulty that arises is **the lack of disaggregated data per sex** that maintains with gender difference, migration in all its forms: internal, transborder, intraregional and international, temporary or permanent, voluntary or forced. **The ancient gender blindness** that has made women invisible **is also evident in migration studies**, so it is necessary to read between lines to draw features of their situation and specific condition.
- When including another viewpoint to the migration history in the area, we can highlight that **human mobility has been inherent to societies development**, it has configured its demography, territory, social, cultural, economic and political relationships. And also gender relationships interwoven with ethnic belonging, place of origin and vital cycle.
- **Women have migrated alone or accompanying their partners** and families, they have encountered difficulties, abuse and exploitation like labor hidden behind legal euphemisms or cultural practices that do not assign any value to their work. Fulfilling historic roles, with exclusivity, tending others; tasks they continue performing at global scale, and for which they relieve scarce recognition and remuneration.
- **If some decades ago the feminine migration routes were drawn from the rural to the urban area**, within a country, **it is much more frequent that now they pass borders** and travel thousands of kilometers following the “American dream” many times unreachable because so many stay behind, victims of violence which they are more exposed to just for being women. **Deportation and the possibility of death are also present for these travelers**, generally **ignored by the official statistics**, neutral investigations and mass media.
- Both the place of origin, the migration route like the destination place is marked by the **gender social construction**, so the experiences mentioned in feminine are for those who stay. Specific issues like **sexual violence, sexuality control and limitations to their human rights** are shared by migrants, although without forgetting the different origins, accumulated social capitals and personal expectations.
- In Peru's illegal migration, it is not registered and it is not possible to have an exact number and classified by gender, age, profession, education level and other characteristics that allow to have an exact profile of this population.
- From the collection of available data it is possible to deduce that Peruvian emigrants to Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, are mostly young persons, without mayor professional training and mostly women.
- **This “bursting in “of women in labor activities, responds not only to poverty**, pushing them to contribute to the family support, but to the gradual

change in traditional roles assigned to men the role of provider of economic resources for the family and home sustainment.

- As mentioned previously, **Peruvian migration is not mostly feminine but young**. Facts closely related with the significant levels of unemployment and underemployment that affect in great measure this segment of the population.

During the nineties – moment when the migration process increases – the instability of employment occurred in the non agricultural sector in Peru. Indeed, while in 1990, in Metropolitan Lima, the formal sector of the economy barely absorbed 48.2% of the urban employees, against 51.8% located in the informal sector; in 1995 the formal sector dropped to 45% and the informal gained weight reaching 55%. The trend increased for 1997 when the formal sector employed 40.7% of the labor force, while the informal sector is set at 59.3%<sup>12[10]</sup>.

If we analyze the level of minimum wages in the region, and take as base year 1980, for the year 2001, Peru was one of the three Latin-American countries that drastically reduced their minimum wage of a list of 18 countries, it registered a loss of 67.5%, and so Peruvian labor force was the cheapest in the region. While other nation's manage to maintain their salary levels. For example, Costa Rica with 43%; Panama with 30.3%; Chile with 26.9%; Colombia with 12.8%; Paraguay with 3.9% and Dominican Republic with barely 2.5% (See chart 2).

According to the Report of the Labor Panorama 2002 of ILO, to 2001, the country with the industrial salary most depressed in Latin America was Peru with 56.6%, followed by Venezuela with 56.6% and at a mayor distance Argentina with 22.3% and Ecuador with 0.2%. In the same period, other nations registered increases in real terms: Chile with 58%; Costa Rica with 50.5%; Panama with 36.4%; Colombia with 36.7%; Uruguay with 16.3% and Paraguay with 1.7 percent.

## **PART III**

### **ACCELERATION OF THE MIGRATION PROCESS**

Group of variables that explain an acceleration of the emigration process which has taken **the flow of Peruvian migrants to foreign countries has passed:**

- **From 500 thousand Peruvians outside the country in 1980,**
- to a million in 1990
- over two million in year 2000
- approximately 2.7 million towards June 2004 and
- To the year 2007 it is calculated that almost 3 million Peruvians have left the country.

The previous last number has been given by the former Minister of Foreign Affairs and the former Secretary General of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), and today's Minister of Defense Ambassador Allan Warner Tizon in a report presented before the Congress Commission of Foreign Affairs<sup>13[11]</sup> where they affirmed that "(...) the number of Peruvian residents in foreign countries reaches 7% of the total population in our country". The last number has been given by Apoyo, Peru Económico, December 2006.

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<sup>12[10]</sup> Somavía, Juan. "Trabajo Decente y Protección para Todos, Prioridad de las Américas", Memoria de 1999, pág. 137.

<sup>13[11]</sup> Presentation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (MRREE), Ambassador Allan Wagner, before the Budget Commission in Congress – Budget defend for the year 2003 Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Considering that to January 2007 the estimated population was 28 million inhabitants, the 10% estimated shows close to 3 million Peruvian citizens in foreign countries this would exceed the 10% of Peruvians in foreign countries.

#### **Recent situation:**

In the past years we have confirmed that in Los Angeles and Washington the establishment of harsh states of emergency due to Latin population protests.

Respecting our country mainly in the nineties **the economic and social policies of international and national groups implemented by the Peruvian State and Government aggravated the situation of misery, pauperization and persecution of Peruvian society that generated an increase of the migration flows to foreign countries** and presented the problem of the increase of unprotected Peruvians accentuating their difficult situation.

As the Peruvian civil society expressed in Europe at the beginning of 2001 through demands sent to the State and the Peruvian government, **the consulates far from helping our country man/woman, collaborated with an unworthy persecution of our undocumented fellow citizens. And pointed out that far from being representatives of the Peruvian people in defense of the Peruvians as stated in the Constitution and Laws**, these were police type of representations in collaboration with different States where our fellow citizens lived.

**The consulates in many cases collaborated directly in the persecution and expulsion of many of our undocumented fellow citizens.** Established rights in our constitution and laws like getting married and other celebrations were forbidden. Accentuating the difficulties for our undocumented country men/women to regularize their residencies.

**Criminal records were established in the consular inscriptions** were they also specified the political belonging or sympathy of our fellow citizens with the different political parties in Peru. There was not any expression of protection for our fellow citizens. Developing a hateful policy against them.

**As a consequence of these State's policies and the policy that borders with the Peruvian States complicity great numbers of our fellow citizens are continuously unjustly harassed** by these countries police forces, accentuating their difficulties to manage a job and improve their living conditions.

These authorities practice awful measures including against their children, for example, we insist, that against their own laws in the countries they live, the State of these countries regarding the children of our fellow citizens, impeded to regularize their documentation that they are legally entitled to, they proceed to expulse them from their schools, after years and to which they have rights. Let's remember that our fellow citizens already have over 5 years living in those countries. Working very hard and honestly in long and hard working days as we mentioned before, fulfilling all their tributary and social obligations. And in spite of that most of them are impeded the right to usufruct their social and citizen rights they are legally entitled to.

All these aggressions grow, without us seeing, in practice the slightest concern from Peruvian State and governmental authorities.

We recognize that from the campaign carried out by our fellow citizens in foreign countries in the beginning of 2001, our fellow citizens obtained some modifications to the consular policies regarding the situation in the nineties, essentially with the resolutions of the Ministry of Foreign Affaire 2003. But we consider these insufficient regarding the situation they are living.

**From 2001 to 2006 we must point out, sadly, that the governmental authorities have not been concerned absolutely for attending emergencies, requests and demands, the** demands have been formulated from the civil society and the interested parties, namely the migrants and their families regarding the urgency of attending our fellow citizens in foreign countries. On the contrary, with just indignation we have suffered scandals, inadequate economic management, irresponsible behavior of high officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which we hope will be reorganized in an exemplary manner, to effectively, place it to serve the country's interests, among which are undoubtedly the legitimate rights of the Peruvian migrants.

Currently, we have close to 3 million Peruvians in foreign countries, like we mentioned before sadly expelled from our society due to the effect of the socio-economic conditions imposed by the model for economic development.

**In 2005 the Plan for Human Rights in Peru was approved, its Objective N° 7 says:**

**R1** The mechanisms of protection and integral promotion of migrants' rights are strengthened.

Activities to assure the fulfillment of R1.

**A1.** Ratify international norms regarding the safeguard of migrant's rights and proceed to the subsequent adequation of the internal right to the obligations inherent to themselves.

**A2.** Include the migration issue in trade and interaction agreements, in particular negotiations of the TLC with USA and the European Union.

**A3.** Execute massive campaigns of public information, in general and the geographic field where the communities of origin of Peruvian migration are concentrated, about the procedures related with the documented migration, the modus operandi in persons and organizations dedicated to migrant trafficking and the risks irregular migration poses, like the living conditions, characteristics of the labor market and employment opportunities, the educational system and requirements to access basic services in the destination countries.

**A4.** Generate early alert systems to sustain effective and timely responses on behalf of the authorities, before emergency situations that affect Peruvians that migrate to destination countries.

**A5.** Institute the participation of civil society in Borderline Committees that operate in Peru's north and southern borders.

**A6.** Simplify paper work and lower consular rates of Peruvian representation in foreign countries.

**A7.** Develop coordination mechanisms between private and public sectors to facilitate the remittance transfer of Peruvians in foreign countries at lower costs, and for their productive use.

**A8.** Simplify paper work, grant custom advantages and generate mechanisms for co financing the impulse of productive and development projects, like technical assistance directed to promote the return and productive reinsertion of Peruvian migrants in foreign countries.

**A9.** Promote campaigns against prejudices and stereotypes that affect and stigmatize in the wrong way Peruvian migrants in destination countries.

## **Conclusions**

The main problems that Peruvian migrants face in the countries consulted derive from the condition of being an irregular migrant, which can entail the no respect of migrant's human rights in the reception society.

The main critic to the consular reform lies in the maintainment of a vertical relationship between Peruvian diplomats and the Peruvian community, that impedes their effective participation in the decision making as it was foreseen.

One of the main proposals consists in speeding and the computerization of the system that grants the documents, like lowering the prices, exoneration of voting fines, the creation of honorary consulates, etc.

Another interesting proposal consists that the diplomatic academy gives social work courses, this way its closer to the current Peruvian migration reality.

Another proposal consists in the dissemination and promotion, on behalf of the consulate and the Peruvian associations working together, of the undocumented and documented migrants rights in the reception country, because from not knowing this comes the problem. Also to propose the Peruvian State to ratify all the treaties on the issue and disseminate it to all the e.e and associations.

Likewise, the consulate has been proposed to give help to the extreme poor in reception countries, repatriate if necessary, and allow them to obtain their documentation they need free of charge. A consulate which provides assistance to migrants in all aspects is required.

Finally, it is proposed that the validity time of the consulting advice could be extended from one to two years, that their member's receive a minimum of money for per diem and transportation, and that these can dispose of funds to exercise their functions.

## **Recommendations**

Regarding the problem of Peruvian migration, CEDAL as a member of the CNDDHH considers pertinent to call the attention of the United Nations Rapporteur for Migrant Human Rights and different international organizations about the following recommendations approved and other suggested to the Regional de Desarrollo / CONADES.

1. To orientate public policies in the migration matter.
2. To strengthen networks of social protection already in existence.
3. To ratify international norms related with the safeguard of migrant's rights.
4. To include the migration issue in the trade integration/liberalization agreements, in particular the TLC with USA and the European Union negotiations.
5. To execute massive campaigns of public information, in general, and in the geographic field where the origin communities of the Peruvian migration in foreign countries is concentrated, around the procedures related with documented migration.
6. To generate early alert systems that can sustain effective and timely responses, on behalf of the authorities, when facing emergency situations that

affect Peruvians that migrate, both in their communities of origin, like in a transit situation, arrival and/or residence in the destination countries.

7. To secure the application of the free residence agreement MERCOSUR to the Peruvian residents in the member countries and associates of the mentioned agreement of regional integration.
8. To regularize the migration statute of Peruvian migrants in the mentioned countries while the MERCOSUR agreement is not yet in force.
9. To institute the participation of the civil society in the Border Committee meetings that work in the northern and southern Peruvian borders.
10. To secure the simplification of paper work and to reduce the consular prices in the Peruvian representations abroad.
11. To develop mechanisms which will facilitate the remittance transfer from Peruvians in foreign countries at lower costs.
12. To support formation and employment/income generation programs for migrants in destination countries and for their families in their origin communities, considering for this the potential use of the remittance with productive and social development purposes.
13. To simplify paper work and to grant custom facilities.
14. To fight against prejudices and stereotypes that wrongly affects and stigmatizes migrants in the destination countries.
15. To implement social and labor policies that dignify the employment conditions of sectors typically filled with Peruvian work force in the destination countries, integrating the entrepreneurial sector in the initiatives destined to secure economic development regarding the migrant's labor rights, in spite of their migration condition.

## THE MIGRATION PHENOMENON: MATRIX OF THREATS

1. **There has been a migratory explosion and its continuity is not possible to foresee.** This unforeseeable situation is one of the most serious threats. The consequences of the implementation of the neoliberal model in the Latin American region since 1990. The modernization processes have accelerated and consolidated migration flows among some countries in the region. The globalization of the economy and the stratification of the labor market at world level, has influenced significantly, in the acceleration and feminization of migration flows, both from Latin America to Europe like in the American continent and in our country.
2. Peru is not beyond these migration trends. Mobility and massive migration is eroding the worlds economic, political, cultural and ethnic structures. Those who do not see a future for the country turn into migrants who seek different possibilities for them and their families abroad. This exodus has shown the acute structural, social, economic, culture and ethic disruption, that the country has experienced in the last 30 years. The country is each piece of territory, so poverty in the amazon and sierra region facing the coast, lack of many things and exclusion in our country put back the so longed for development.
3. **The migration process is very sensitive to the evolution, both structural as situational,** of Peru's economy. In spite of some efforts the Peruvian State has made to include the emigrant population, **there still is no integral policy in our country,** of all the sectors involved, which include migrations in the national development plans. **There can be a Diaspora effect. The factors in the long run are the increasing gap between the income per capita of the wealthy countries and Peru.** Manuel Castells, points out accurately that "while the capital circles freely in the electronic circuits of local finance networks, the labor force is still very constrained and it will be in the foreseeable future by institutions, culture, the police and xenophobia".
4. Brain drain is considered a powerful obstacle for the poor countries development, as emigrants do not return to their countries of origin.
  - Incidence of economic factors, is only one aspect but it is also affected not directly by economic factors like others such as political instability, labor instability, citizen security, terrorism, drug trafficking and other similarly reasonable.
  - In a world each time more globalized in terms of the financial market, and the market of goods and services, there are restrictions to form a global work market. Migration not only affects the work world in the sense of the existence of an increasing mass of paid workers that have lost their traditional jobs and have to adapt to the insecurity of unstable and poorly paid jobs abroad.
  - International inequality of income and the investment in science and technology increases inexorably international inequality in the scientific and technological knowledge. Qualified migration tends to increase due to the existence of aggressive professional training policies and scientists highly qualified on behalf of central countries that offer labor and salaries hard to obtain in poor countries.
  - Developed countries require increasingly specialized workers to satisfy the progressive demand of an economy that is based on science and technology and, also – this is a fundamental fact – due to the gradual ageing of the labor force. Imports subsidy highly qualified persons from Third World countries.

- The impact of international migration qualified labor force for the Peruvian society will be sensed when the country turns to launch a competitive economy, supported in knowledge generation and technological innovation; in this sense, it represents a strategic decapitalization.
  - Professionals leaving. In the emigrant population, the professionals, technicians and scientists highly qualified in universities constitute a significant group. According to the study on International Mobility of Talents in Latin America, by Andres Solimano (CEPAL 2005), approximately 17% of professionals, technicians and scientists highly qualified in universities in Latin America have migrated.
  - Peru is in an intermediate situation (100 professionals and scientists per 1000 emigrants, 10%). Peruvians that do not return. The professionals and technicians constitutes the greatest proportionally group of Peruvians that have left the country. If we take into account the migratory balance (entrances minus departures) in that time – 2000-2004 – 1'173,091 persons, a hypothesis can be proposed that around 267,679 professionals and technicians will probably not return.
  - Not all the professionals and technicians that migrate work in activities they have been trained for. A small group has managed to develop in their respective specialties. Socioeconomic conditions of Latin American societies and Peru's in particular, have turned more unstable. Low salaries and the uncertain context for scientific and technological development have discouraged work of scientists and technicians. But society as a whole invests scarce resources in the formation of professionals and technicians so the expectation that scientific and technical knowledge turns into the base of sustainable development is frustrated.
  - The main negative consequence of the brain drain is the decrease of labor force highly qualified in the countries of origin, which is a necessary factor for growth and development. Definitely, there is a consensus that the brain drain has a negative impact in the countries of origin growth, so many measures must be taken to lessen their effects.
5. If many policies in the world have supported the “remigration”, namely, the return of emigrants to their countries of origin, it is probable that most of those who return after migrating will be those who did not succeed, which does not necessarily benefit the country.

### **FEMINIZATION OF MIGRATION: MATRIX OF THREATS**

1. The new world hegemonic order and the economic globalization processes have had repercussion, among other things, “in” the feminization of poverty that has accelerated and made massive population displacements led by women. Structural adjustment policies influence the high rates of unemployment and accelerated and feminized migration flows both internal as international in the region.
2. It is necessary to understand the migration processes from a gender perspective, and also, place feminine migration only in a domestic context, is damaging for women, it frustrates their production role, their leadership role and their empowerment, like their “global citizen” with equal integral rights, indivisible, independent and progressive.
3. Poverty and lack of equal opportunities among genders in the countries of origin, is the triggering factor the lack of protection in the long path of the migration route, lack of legal manners of immigration, hope for better living conditions and equal

opportunities abroad are the motor to other countries and turn them into easy targets for traffickers that exploit utopias, dreams and wishes of women. This is even worse for women and young girls. The dangerous side, exists, is the migration trip in terms of danger for women. Migrant women can often be found marginated and in irregular situations in destination countries.

4. Women are affected during and after their migration trip, to finish after in an irregular job, unprotected and with high levels of exploitation. Without any kind of urban and regional planning policies, Peruvian migrants from rural areas and periphery districts have migrated into great cities in very unstable and degraded living conditions, where access to services and communitarian equipment is deficient.
5. The women trafficking not only occurs with sex exploitation ends but also for household work, drugs trafficking, the most common: mules, and other forms of non regular economy. Working for a household is the greatest threat for feminine migration, it only reinforces their “domestic role” and “their position of subordinate in the reproductive sphere, in a patriarchal and male chauvinist society”, are exposed to sexual harassment, rape and femicide. The risk of violence and exploitation of women appears in their migration trip like in the countries of transit. There are no policies, instruments or strategies to protect migrant women.
6. Some processes called of transnational transfer of reproductive work have strengthened. Feminine migrant work force is required in specific labor niches, of low standards, like domestic work. Migrant women must assure a network of care that will assure the raise and survival of their own children when they migrate and work in domestic service in destination places, to fulfill, at the same time with the social reproduction of migrant women who enter the work market. This phenomenon occurs in different territorial, social and economic scales in almost all the countries. The transnational transfer of reproductive work is evident. A main strategy to complement income or enter the labor market of immigrant women.
7. The transnational transfer of reproductive work and excluding globalization, that transfers the social costs to a cheap feminine labor force, in conditions of juridical, social, economic, labor, instability, seasonality irregularity and with weak hiring norms, are key processes that come in and hinder family migration projects. Migration processes are part of family projects not always leaded by women. Domestic work is considered in the whole world as the sector that does not regularize, it's out of international standards of the ILO, in relation with the protected and dignifying work.
8. The main consequence of this migration is to fulfill the goal of the whole family migrating, where women and children fulfill a main role regarding income generation, affecting the children lives, in a world whose strategy is to eliminate child labor. This incorporation of family labor force in different labor market segments, entails the precariousness of labor relationships and the incorporation of child and women's labor force, without labor over costs and hence unprotected, it is done under sub registers or weak hiring norms, under agreed rights, by protocols or international treaties and under international standards.
9. In contrast with the fact that half the populations of refugees are women there are very few women that manage to obtain a refugee status: the related causes gender or persecutions are frequently not accepted as valid arguments to obtain the refugee status. In short, the displacements both internal as international respond to the uneven distribution of wealth, that mainly falls on women and their children.
10. **In Peru the migration movements also respond to internal displacement produced by the armed conflict between the State and Sendero Luminoso and which left 70,000 dead persons and 600,000/1'000,000 displaced persons in**

the period between 1980 and 2000. The previous migration processes to the last decades that have spent over half a century in our continent, have accelerated in the last decade before the lack of integral policies that consider the situation of most migrating population (3'000,000 Peruvians).

11. Both internal and international migrations, are a social phenomena that involves millions of families, which with difficulty could question and act with equality policies, in this new world order, hegemonic, that is driving a globalization situation with social exclusion, at planet level; this implies the search of a multipolar world and an inclusive development strategy and although all migrants can be agents of change, women migrants are mostly affected of having their personal development frustrated.

## MIGRATION PHENOMENON: MATRIX OF OPPORTUNITY

1. **Migration must not be seen only as a problem but as a possibility.** It is necessary, that policies and projects directed to these populations have two characteristics. Respond before a strategic view of development of the country and decentralize to integrate.

To overcome poverty is clearly a challenge and an opportunity for women in their origin and destination countries. Not only material poverty, but also lack of opportunities and participation.

It is not about models, our intervention needs to be marked “without copies” of an intercultural approach, which promotes uniform development and respects diversity.

Migration modifies relationships among different cultural worlds. Most leave their countries definitely; other expects to return if social and economic conditions improve.

Programs like “Exporting Sierra” or the “Enterprising Jungle” could be evaluated in a few years as the capability of these expulping regions of retaining and attracting their young more educated population, as the key to local and regional development is crucial.

Connected with migration there is hope to escape poverty and have more opportunities like in their societies frequently traditional/patriarchal.

Encourages their good will to make efforts towards integration in the destination countries. But also for the families that remain behind the advantage of migration.

In 2003, 175 million persons migrated (2.9% of the worlds total population), 48% of these were women. In 2005, it was calculated that the migrating population would reach 191 million persons. In 2007, there are 195 million migrants, of whom 96 million are men and 99 million women, 3% of the world’s population, Peru four folds this average (10.7%).

Societies like Latin America that in the past 500 years was receptor for emigrants, in the second half of the XX Century turned into migrant emitter. This trend will continue more and more important. Another very different power structure, is arising in front of us.

3. There is more awareness about work opportunities and personal development in industrialized countries. Economic integration and the demonstration effect of mass media. The increase and modernization of transport networks and communications, feed that image.

It is urgent to tend the structural problem that origins the migration process, the factors in the long run no longer cyclic or situational to **affirm the need of global public policies with an approach in universal rights and citizenship.**

4. **Significant expansion of international migration movements from periphery to central countries.** The resources to migrate are practically available or are quickly collected or there are pre existing bonds abroad that stimulate the departure alerting on the opportunities and reducing risks and facilitating the arrival and, maybe even providing resources for the adventure.

Women that leave their country escaping poverty seeking working conditions and a better life and those forced in the sense due to a war, terrorism, drug trafficking, civil risks of war, State political violence or natural disasters.

5. **The other kinds of migration like brain drain are judged as possible resources for the increase of scientific and technological knowledge** and could turn into promoters for academic exchange with their origin countries. There are four kinds of brain drain: brain drain, brain circulation, brain recovery and brain exchange.

There are some positive effects of brain drain. For example, the fact that emigrants can return to their country after acquiring knowledge and abilities and can have a positive impact in their countries development.

There is evidence that the brain drain stimulates trade between origin and destination countries. Finally, the fact that a person can be employed in another country increases the possibility of, in case the person returns, can set up their own company. This depends basically in the increase of the person's savings, which allows them to overcome restrictions of liquidity and time in the foreign country, reflected in the knowledge acquired.

On the other hand this brain drain is promoted by the fact that the "industrialized nations" have great need for educated labor force in the health sector due to the demographic decline and ageing.

6. For many, a foreign country is a reality full of opportunities, with clear and stable rules, while Peru is an unpredictable high risk project, where the labor demand does not guarantee the professional development or the economic well being which in turn is possible in developed countries.

Migration means clearly an improvement of life conditions for migrant women in financial terms for their personal development.

7. Peru needs direct and indirect support of all the Peruvians, in and out of the country. They constitute an economic gain, their family remittances. For 2007 the remittances to Peru would reach \$ 3,000 million, the remittances have overcome foreign investment and official aid for development, the remittances are important to relieve poverty.

Available data shows that women sent a higher part of their income (remittances) regularly and constantly.

Women invest in daily needs for food, education and health for their families that stayed, unfortunately this approach of expense efficiency, is contrary and insufficient facing an approach of empowerment and citizen rights.

8. **Beyond financial remittances, in migrant women's social remittances** there are: values, creativity, abilities, attitudes, daily struggle, knowledge, etc., they also can increase socioeconomic development and promote human rights and gender equality.

Migrant women that send money transmit a new definition of what it means to be a woman with "economic autonomy". This can be favorable for families and communities that see their women empowered, autonomous and efficient.

Women abroad also carry out a role when they promote their fellow citizens rights.

9. **Design and implement policies both in places of origin and destination** that not only take into account the women's situations, but consider them in their whole dimension, the variable gender and the generational, to be able to cover needs and interests of migrant families.

Those projects aim to improve migrant women's conditions they should take into account three roles, production organization, reproduction of the family group and citizenship in equal conditions.

**In this framework women have turned into important economic actors** and their incorporation to the labor market is closely related with family needs. Their social space trajectories can not be analyzed without considering the negotiations realized in their domestic groups and the roles they carry out in them.

Working in awareness policies towards racist and xenophobic attitudes have been detected both in internal and international displacements.

It is very important to bear in mind that the reach of citizen rights responds to the different realities which are not the same for the partners.

Equal opportunity policies for migrants on behalf of spaces must bear in mind regional spaces where the migratory displacements occur.

10. **These changes require explicit policies whose maturity could take decades.**

Meanwhile, many families will continue depending on part of their income of the remittances sent by relatives, especially those migrating inside the country, the external remittances benefit more the less poor.

A matter of time? No. The challenge of developing the Andean regions and part of the Amazon region depend on technological, economic appropriate measures made to small properties and above all investment of human capital among the adults who manage these exploitations.

Two strategic objectives can be identified:

1. Eradication of women's poverty
2. Implementation of an approach on Global rights and citizenship

12. The lineaments are the following:

- (i) Permanent qualitative improvement of consular services, it implies the strengthening in the application of the principle of public service, adjustment of the consular performance to the principles of legality, administrative simplification, efficiency and celerity, technological modernization, decentralization of consular services;
- (ii) Humanitarian Assistance Program;
- (iii) Legal Protection Program;
- (iv) Support for productive insertion, legal and respecting Peruvian human rights in reception societies.
- (v) Promotion of the cultural and national link, taking into account the multicultural and pluriethnic character of Peru, which implies, fostering and developing a strong link with Peru, and the continuation of the development of the Peruvian educational program;
- (vi) Program to link Peruvians with the country in a productive perspective, which implies security of remittances, fostering investment of remittances and support for voluntary return and productive reinsertion; and
- (vii) Program to promote the exercise of citizenship and democratic participation or Peruvians overseas.

Finally, the best defense of Peruvian human rights abroad, constitutes one of the central aspects of Peruvian foreign policy. It, not only in virtue of the legal mandate of our codes and international commitments with relating character, but also, because they emanate from a moral imperative that can not be set aside: the Diaspora Peruvians also are an consubstantial element of our country, and as such, have the rights and obligation to feel linked to it, permanently and fullness.

As a great opportunity to deepen globalization, adding to the free circulation of goods and services and capitals a complement without which there can not be authentic freedom and international integration: peoples free mobility.

But immigration shows everywhere that the system leads to the creation of wealth, we can start to succeed even before reaching a great educational level.

Policies and measures in the migration and development fields must consider women's needs and concerns. Policies and measures must have as an objective the empowerment and citizenship, and women's development.

Hope in equality is another force for women who emigrate, with the risk that this hope is exploited by traffickers or in the case of couples, many tensions occur.