

October, 18th 2024

9.00 – 17.00 h

TU Berlin, Room  
H1035



Conference: The Impact of Gendered Migration Cycles on the Labour Market Integration of Female Migrants in European Welfare States – Developing Pathways towards Gender-responsive Policies

Presentation: Transnational Women Laborers: Migrant Filipinas in the Care Chain Industry

Presenter: Prof./Dr. Phoebe Zoe Maria U. Sanchez  
DeZIM Institut e.V.



**Paradigm shift\_new Outlooks**

# **Transnational Women**

## **Laborers :**

### ***Migrant Filipinas in the Care Chain Industry***

By: Prof./Dr. Phoebe Zoe Maria U. Sanchez  
DeZIM Institut e.V.

# The OFW Phenomenon

- Overseas Filipino Worker

- Data: OWWA 2020

1.77 Million Estimated population of OFWs in the EU as of 2020

59.6% are women (1.06 million)

2,700 Filipinos leave the country daily to work abroad

The prominent Filipinas serve as global nurses, care givers, and global cleaners

A person with Filipino citizenship but is a Migrant worker who resides in another country for a limited period of time.

Filipina – docile, English-speaking submissive labor force with mastery on the art of management in the domestic sphere

- About 500,000 Filipino women in the care chain industry (in Europe) (Pareñas 2000)

# Care Work

- Care in the service of others = children, elderly, sick, animals, things
- Fundamental in every society  
(the attention to the viscous part)
- Often not seen as an economic act therefore invisible in mainstream economics leading to poor public policy and social systems

**Convention 189 of the ILO is a convention setting labour standards for domestic workers. Only 35 countries have ratified the convention.**

# 1 – Marketized Healthcare Work Bundes-Phil Triple Win Program

- Recruitment of labor for the althenheim, and the krankenhaus
- Landesamt Certificate: Landesamt für Gesundheit und Sociales (LAGESO) – classified as vocational work not skilled work
- Step 5: 22.90 Euros/hour
- 6 hours 30 minutes work
- Source of Philippine placement at P70,000 payable in two months via blank check issuance

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the website of the Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Employment Agency). The URL in the address bar is [arbeitsagentur.de/vor-ort/zav/projects-programs/health-and-care/triple-win](https://arbeitsagentur.de/vor-ort/zav/projects-programs/health-and-care/triple-win). The page features a header with navigation links for 'Gebärdensprache', 'Leichte Sprache', and 'Deutsch'. Below the header, the main content area is titled 'Programm Triple Win' and includes a description: 'Ein Programm in Kooperation der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) und der Zentralen Auslands- und Fachvermittlung (ZAV) der Bundesagentur für Arbeit zur nachhaltigen Gewinnung von Pflegekräften aus dem Ausland'. The page also displays logos for GIZ and the Bundesagentur für Arbeit. At the bottom, there are four columns of information: 'Über uns', 'Leistungsangebot für Arbeitgeber', 'Sind Sie kurzfristig auf der Suche nach Azubis?', and 'India (Kerala)'. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various open applications and the system clock indicating Friday, 20:01.



## 2. Au Pair Program

- They are not protected by any labour contracts and therefore, not covered by national labour laws. In Germany they are given an allowance of 280 euros a month
- Their work is undervalued, uncounted, unremunerated. Invisible labour yet producing services which raises the quality of life and incomes of sections of the local population and contributes to the overall progress and development of their 'host societies'.



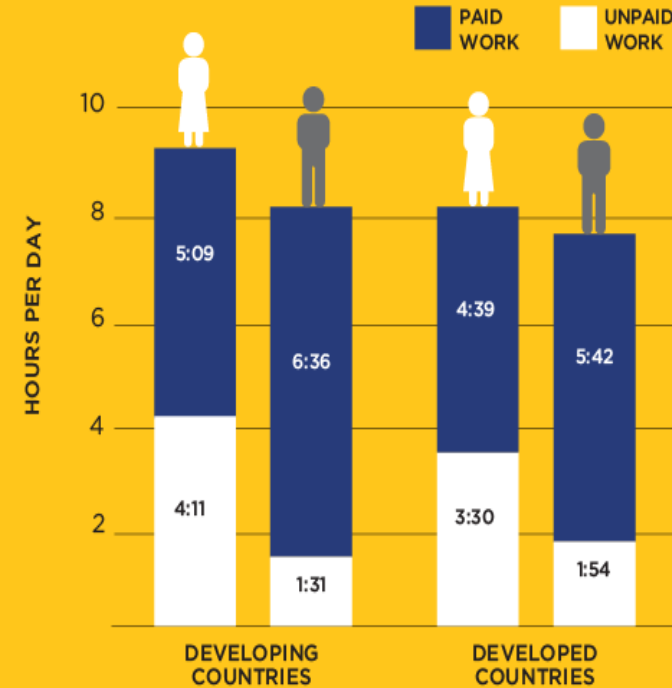
- The au pair system is a social and cultural construct. The title comes from the French term *au pair*, meaning 'at par' or 'equal to', indicating that the relationship is intended to be one of equals: the au pair is intended to become a member of the family, albeit a temporary one.
- The European Agreement on Au Pair Placement is an international agreement within the Council of Europe that came into force in May 1971 and regulates au pair placements. It states that the placed person shall neither be seen as a traditional employed domestic worker nor as a traditional student.
- Au pair arrangements are often subject to government restrictions which specify an age range (18–25 such as the Netherlands, Belgium, and France) and may explicitly limit the arrangement to females.

# Institutionalization of Mail-Order Wives as Opportunity Costs to Husbands

## B. Partners and Mothers

- The Filipina migrant or any woman of color, dependent on a foreign spouse, expected to do unpaid labor, unable to enter the labor market, or are segregated into jobs without security.
- The more unpaid work women do, the less time they can do paid work, or tend to earn lower wages which leads to less access to credit, assets, social protection instruments, and easily slip into poverty.

## WOMEN CARRY OUT AT LEAST TWO AND A HALF TIMES MORE UNPAID HOUSEHOLD AND CARE WORK THAN MEN



TIME SPENT ON PAID AND UNPAID WORK FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, 23 DEVELOPING AND 23 DEVELOPED ECONOMIES (LATEST YEAR AVAILABLE)



# 4 – Global Putzen: Kurtzarbeit Marketized Cleaning Work

## D. Wohnung Cleaning

- Usually falls under kurtzarbeite
- Precarious work arrangements
- 4 hours work @ 10,00 to 13,00/hour
- Not comensurate to survive the cost-of-living allowance
- May have or may not have government assistance
- Vulnerable to none renewal of residence permit (care work is removed from the jobs list for hiring migrant labor)

The screenshot shows a Google search for "Gebäudereinigung h. hinderlich". The search results page displays "About 125.000 results" and includes a snippet for "Gebäudereinigungsfirmen | Zuverlässig & Termintreu" with the URL <https://gartenbau-sonnengarten.de/gebäude/reinigung>. Below the text results is a Google Maps view showing the location of "Gebäudereinigung Hinderlich" in Oranienburg, near "METRO GASTRO Oranienburg" and "EDEKA Turban". The map also shows "Baumaschinenvermietung Oranienburg" and "Waldstraße". Below the map, the business listing for "Gebäudereinigung Hinderlich" is shown, including the website [gebaeudereinigung-hinderlich.de](https://gebaeudereinigung-hinderlich.de), the address "Sachsenhausener Str. 29 · 16515 Oranienburg · ~29 km", the phone number "03301 6818492", and the status "Closed · Opens tomorrow 08:00". To the right of the search results is a sidebar with a collage of images showing cleaning work, a section titled "Gebäudereinigung Hinderlich" with the subtitle "Home cleaning", and social media profiles for Facebook and Instagram. Below these are suggestions for "People also search for" including "Home cleaning", "Gebäudereinigung", "Gebäudemanag...", and "ROWI Kommunale Dienstleistungs".

- ***Part I: Voruntersuchung on Filipino Migrant's Satisfaction Indices (In the German Setting)***

***Migrant residence settlement patterns:***

- Some 76.4% or 380 respondents express that they have difficulty finding a *wohnung* (apartment residence) to stay in Germany.

***Job possibilities:***

- Some 31.4% of respondents find it difficult to land a job in Germany, while 25.6% express that they find it sometimes easy. However, a substantial number 215 respondents or 43 % say it is easy to find a job in Germany whenever you have the skills.

# The Threshold of the Door (the Host vs. the Guest)

## ***HOSPITALITY, SANCTUARY AND SOLIDARITY/HOST-MIGRANT RELATIONSHIP:***

1. Accessibility to migrant housing opportunities
2. Accessibility to migrant job opportunities
3. Accessibility to migrant food support
4. Accessibility to migrant healthcare support
5. Accessibility to migrant-friendly communities and networks
6. Accessibility to professional, academic, and civic circles
7. Accessibility to migrant educational, skills training institutions and facilities
8. Strong migrant labor protection policies and norms
9. Strong migrant reproductive healthcare support
10. Strong migrant childcare support
11. Strong migrant women's protection
12. Strong migrant children's protection
13. Strong migrant family protection norm
14. Accessibility to citizenship opportunities

***Part II: “Frauenstimmen, Frauengeschichten und Weiblichkeit: Frauen auf der Flucht und Migrantinnen” (Women’s Voices, Stories of Women, Womanhood: Women Migrants and Refugees)***

- Thematic analysis:

Among major themes raised in the street interviews with Filipino Women migrant workers in Germany are the following:

1. Some 92% of responses repeat themes related to the women’s plight as transnational laborer implicating their care work and association to getting support from welfare regimes of the host state.



B	C
g nauna dito ay ang sister ko	my sister came here first when she married an Austrian
oangasawa niya ang half brother ng asawa ko	she was married to the half-brother of my husband
ang unang nagkakilala	they met first and married before I was introduced to my h
nga meet sila doon sa Turkey	they met in Turkey
apatid ko member sa dancetroup	my sister was a member of the Philippine Dance Troup
g kapatid ko doon naassign sa Turkey	my sister was assigned in Turkey
g halb-brother ko doon din naassign sa construction na trabaho niya sa Turkey	the half-brother of my husband also worked their in a cons
gkakilala, nagsusulatan, hanggang nag-asawa sila	they met, the communicated regularly through writing unt
abot ko diri Dec. 1981 kay ang bana nako nangutana sa akong sister	I came here on December 1981 because my sister introduc
nda naa pa ba kay igsoon nga wala pa maminyo?	he asked my sister if she had a sister who has not been mar
nda: o duha na sila si Lydia ug si Linda pili lang asay kuhaon nimo	Minda my sister introduced me and my sister Lydia
nda: si Linda lang kay si Lydia estrikta to	but she emphasized to endorse me since my sister Lydia wa
o tong ako unya nagsinulatay mi ni Eric	so Eric and I started writing each other until we married
nagsinulatay kami siguro mga 1 year	we were communicating through writing for over a year
apadalhan niya ako ng pera na naka insert sa sulat	Eric constantly inserts a Deutschmarc in his letters
ounta ako dito christmas 1981	I was invited here in Christmas of 1981
y nagprepare pa ko para motake sa CPA board exams	because I had to prepare for the CPA board examinations
miretso kami si Austria kasi ang husband ko ay nagtrabaho hilang maurer	we came straight to Austria as he was a maurer in a district
en napunta kami dito sa Berlin dahil nagtrabaho siya dito bilang hausmeister	then we came to Berlin when he was hired as a hausmeister

B	C
au pair, katabang gipaagi sa institusyong cultural	work and care arrangement dependent on institutional cultural logics
mamahimo da masugo ang mga au pair	social inequalities gain legitimacy by commodity fiction
pinaagi diha sa sistema nga langyaw mopuyo sa balay	by way of conditions of live-in arrangement (au pair)
dako og papel ang mga ahensya sa migrasyon	role of agencies in shaping the migration industry
dako og papel ang mga ahensya sa kabus ng nasud	Third World domestic work brokerage
pamaagi sa negosyo sa migrasyon	marketized migration schemes
mga gustong maabot pinaagi sa pagbiyahe	expectations rooting from the normative
nagasubay sa naandan nga pamaagi sa katilingan	rooted from the institutional order of the society
motumaw ang mga katilingbanong disbalanse	social inequalities along overlapping axes: gender, class, race, nationality
dala ang kinaiya sa merkado ug pagkadaiya sa tawo	neo-liberal, neo-institutionalist and inersectionalist perspectives
ang makanunyayon nga mamahimo sa mga migrante	ideal migrant subject: domestic service or care work
au pair, mapaniguro ang maayo ug garantisado	decent care work: transnational care arrangements
trabaho sa pagbiyahe pagtabang sa gakinahanglan	care mobility; transnational labor supply
makatabang ang merkado sa pagsuporta sa seniors	the market solves the need for senior care
ang mga walay panginabuhian mahimo da mosulod	unemployed women take on care work in other countries
makalarga sa layo aron magkatabang sa gawas	unemployed women take on transnational live-in care arrangement
ang Pilipinas tigpadala og mga katabang	Philippines as transit and sending country of care workers
una walay dokumento, di organisado, naay presyo	transformation process: undocumentedL to informall to marketized labor
ang pagkakonektado sa pagkababaye, walay trabaho, et.	labor, migration, gender and care regimes
pagkakonektado sa pagbiyahe, trabaho sa gawas	transnational labor market to care chain to welfare regimes
mga politika, balaod ug mga dinamismo sa serbisyo	mobile care, commodification, formalization, professionalization, marketization



- While 79% express that migration has long been ingrained as an institutional order of society and the manner of social relations in the inter-state arena.
- Some 76% share that there are many unskilled and unemployed from the home front who can be easily taken in for transnational care work or for cleaning whenever these kinds of labor serve vital industries in the world.

- Eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents recognize that the Philippines has long been among number one provider of care workers as foremost employment scheme in the country.
- Eighty Seven percent (87%) of respondents express that on the process of labor placements there are unavoidable circumstances of experiences of social inequalities along overlapping axes as issues on gender, class, race and nationality.

- Eighty two percent (82%) say that the labor market abroad is conducive for the international households to get solutions for problems in terms of senior care which in a way provide family opportunity costs for both households in international setting as supplier and as consumer of care work.
- Eighty-One percent (81%) also shared that the growing trend is on the regularity of the migrant subject as domestic care worker or domestic service laborer.

- Likewise, 76% of recurring themes account on the intersectionality of gender, labor, migration and care regimes as often intertwined.
- Last but not the least, 76% agree that capitalism had crept into the mechanisms of care work transforming mobile care work into a commodified domestic industry or care chain work going through a system of rationalization, formalization, professionalization and systematic marketization.

## Formal Legislation: prevented official admission of domestics

- Misuse of the au pair system: Hess, S. (2000) 'Au Pairs. Die modernen Dienstmädchen' Diskus Vol. 2, pp 18–23; Au Pairs... to perform as maidservants;
- Au Pairs – salary is the pocket money (280 Euros as of 2023) which the international au pair organization guarantees; supposedly an international exchange but gradually transformed as a domestic labor augmentation scheme

Anderson, B. and Phizacklea A. (1997) Migrant Domestic Workers. A European Perspective. Report for the Equal Opportunities Unit, DGV Commission of the European Communities.

Odierna, S. (2000) Die Heimliche Rückkehr der Dienstmädchen, Opladen: Leske und Budrich:

Calculated that there are 2.4 million sub-minimum types of jobs in the private households without any social security.

>Frieze M. (1995) 'Modernisierungsfallen im historischen Prozess. Entwicklung von Frauenwerbsarbeit in einem gewandelten Europa' Berliner Journal für Soziologie, Vol. 4, No. 5 pp. 149–162: 1 out of every 8 households uses hired help. And that over 90% of them are women from working class German women, through Turkish migrant women, ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe, Poles, Czechs, and Russian, as well as Asians, Africans and Latin Americans. With entries either semi-legally or illegally.

## Through the LEP, the Overseas Foreign Remittances (OFR) are important for the economy of Third World States because

- They fund spending on essentials, lower extreme poverty and support healthcare and education.
- They are a large part of a country's GDP due to billions being sent back to home countries by migrant workers.
- Policymakers always prioritize systems of cross-border migration, which will lift the economies of developing nations.
- It boosts inflation causing a rise in prices of goods and services that can enforce amounts of remittances being sent home.



## **Migration is a developmental issue**

When people leave their country of birth to search for security elsewhere, it is consequently a developmental issue. But institutions fail to see migration as a symptom of a deeper crisis. Development policies fail to see how conditions of displacement and dispossession are root causes of migration crises. Worse predominant developmental policies view migration more as a demographic opportunity to maximize rather than an interstate-socio-structural inequality problem (**Phoebe Sanchez 2021 – Decolonial Perspectives**).

## **Displacement and dispossession segue to migration**

Political-economic displacement segues to migration. Logically, leaving home is the oldest response to oppressive and/or challenging conditions. And history teaches us that migration has been the oldest response to all forms of displacement and dispossession as result to poverty and inequality (David Harvey 2003 - The New Imperialism, or the Economic Logic of Late Postmodernism)

## IV CONCLUSION:

- 1- **Women's** loss of autonomy over their body and transformation into domestic augmentation labor as a consequence to colonial education
- 2- Third world women as **marketized export labor** via variegated state labor export policies.
- 3- The emergence of a two-woman household: **[the professional woman's household in the 1<sup>st</sup> World and the care-worker-woman's household from the 3<sup>rd</sup> World ]**.

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## CONCLUSION...

4 – The *“marketization of care work” as the heart of the transnationalization of labor – it serves as the enabler of the opportunity costs for first world households.*

*(Care work is a vital industry. It is the opportunity cost that makes the basic organization of household sustain globally.)*

Ex: “Deutsch-Filipino Triple Win Program,” “the Au pair scheme,” “the mail-order-brides”, and the “Kurtzarbeite/mini-job” system

5 – In the Global Care-Chain Industries Filipina women do 4 Ds: Dirty, Difficult, Dangerous, and Demeaning jobs.

## CONCLUSION...

6 – Filipina migrant women in Germany struggled to reclaim their autonomy via social movements: civic work organizations, church community, and the Filipino provincial associations.

At the macro level:

7 – Women from *Third World labor brokerage system* figure out as currency for *foreign exchange standing* on an *export-oriented-import-dependent Global economy* -- an unanticipated consequence from colonial times carried onwards to the present neoliberal world order with the consequential internationalization of the division of labor...



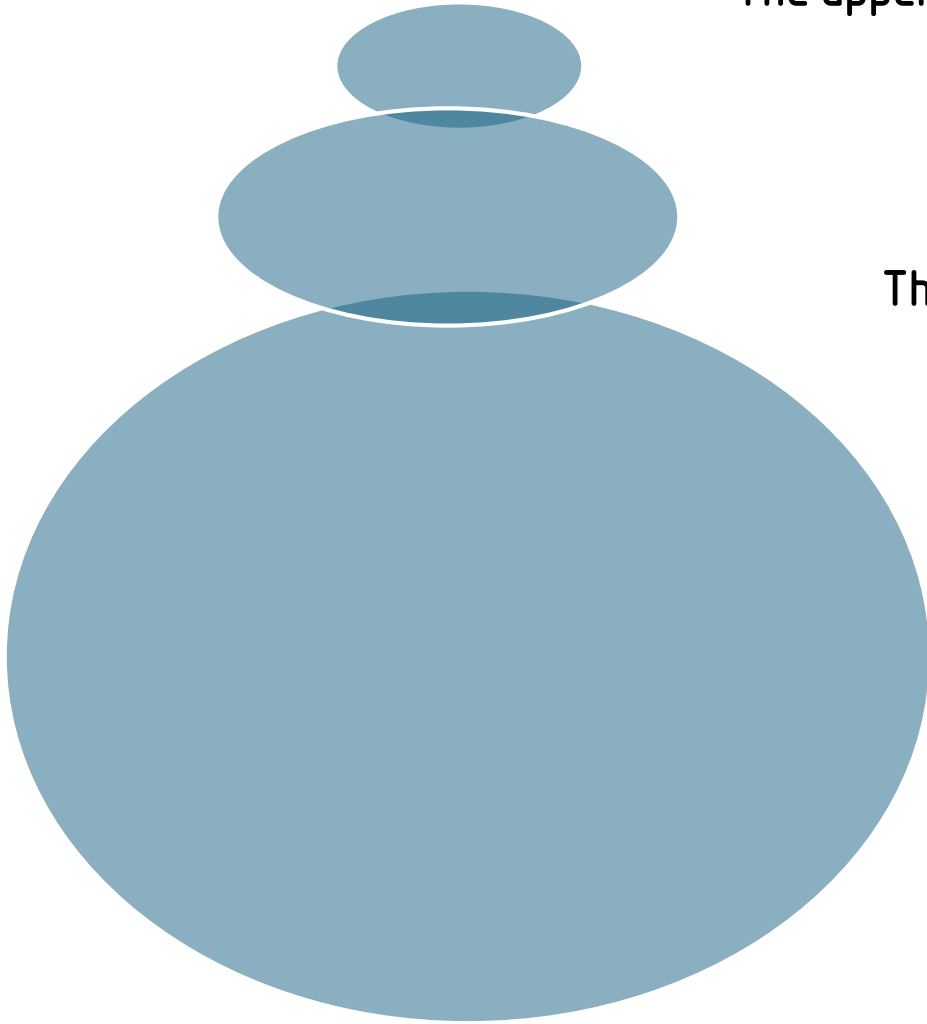
# THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR (IDoL)

(The logic of the international labor chain)

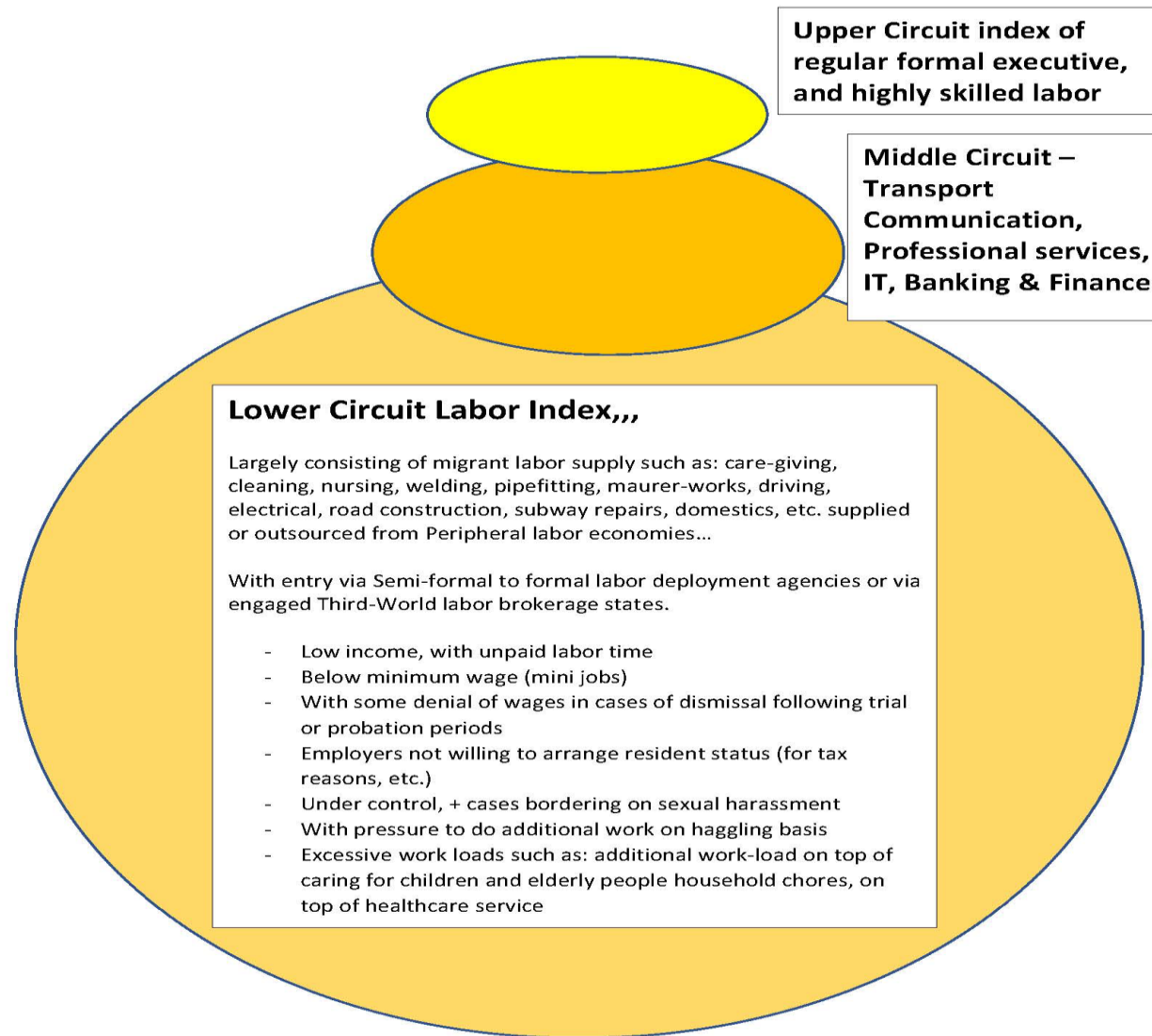
The upper circuit

The middle circuit

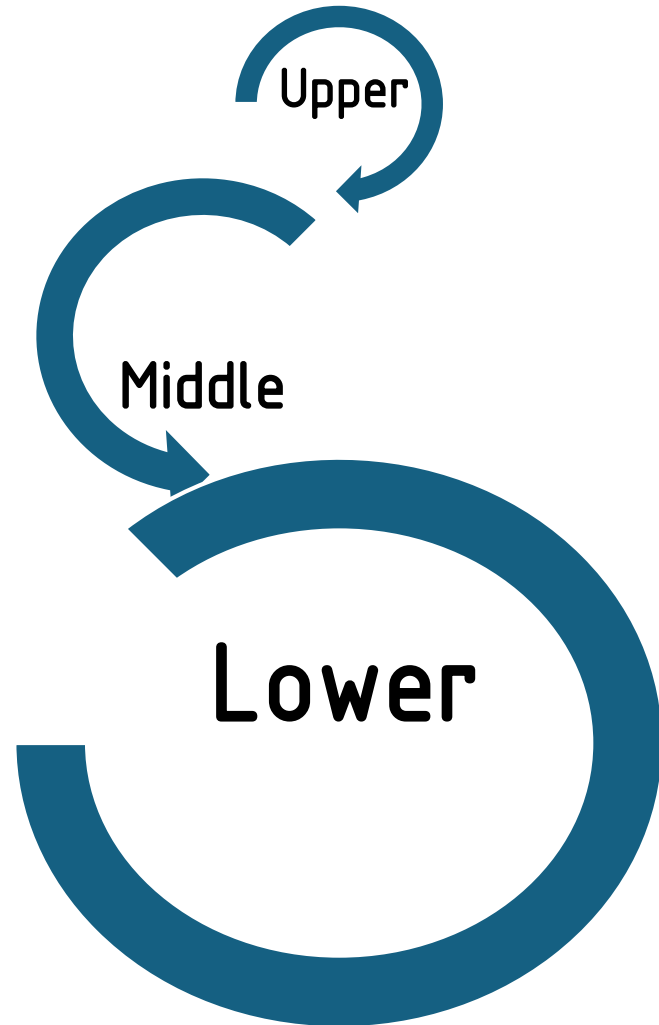
The Lower Circuit



## MIGRANT LABOR SUPPLY FLOW AND THE TIERED INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR



# The tiered global division of labor



## The bloated lower circuit economy puts into context:

- Goes beyond women's fertility and family-income expenditure patterns;
- It's about labor economics, demographic economics, health economics, transportation economics and public economics.
- Hence, the need for women's labor supply with corresponding "Market prices, Opportunity Costs and Income Effects".

*The women as life-source (reproduction): they took care of the rearing, the nurturing, the caring and the bearing. No society will ever be without it. It's a women's world. "Kein Wasserstrom ist größer als seine Quelle." – Phoebe Sanchez (2023)*

Women's contribution to all types of care has risen to 11 Trillion USD

44.3% migrant workers are women.

Only 49.6% are in the regular workforce

4.1 hours on care and domestic work

Globally, women only make 77 cents for every dollar men earn.

80.1% of domestic workers are women.

Women make up a huge percent of people in informal work (95% Asians, 89% Sub Saharan Africa, 59% LatAm and Caribbean)

73.4% migrant domestic workers are women.

\$1.5 Trillion are estimated Women's unpaid contributions to health care

# The tiered global division of labor

**It relates to the  
“globalization  
and the  
transnationali-  
zation of life  
courses“ of  
households in  
host states  
and labor  
supplier  
states.  
(Opportunity  
Cost)**

**During the 20th  
century it was  
expected that  
global progress  
would eliminate  
the need for  
assistance from  
humans in the  
household and  
odd jobs.**

But in the 21st  
century, the number  
of domestic workers  
in European  
households in the  
era of technological  
development are  
still similar to that a  
century ago.

**However,  
domestic work  
was already  
deleted in the  
registry of  
occupations by  
the end of WWII  
despite the  
emergent care-  
chain industry.**









## Five waves of migration by the Filipino people

- *1st Wave (14th Century onwards)* – Filipinos to China with Philippines at the crossroads of commerce between China and India, until the British Opium Trade and the Opium Wars.
- *2nd Wave (1565 to 1815)* – The Manila–Acapulco Galleon Trade (Manila, Philippines to Acapulco, Mexico)
- *3rd Wave (1906–1940s)* – Large-scale and systematic migration of some 100,000 Filipinos to work in American sugar plantations and fish canneries

- ***4th Wave (WWII to 1970's)*** – Despite the Quota Act, Filipinos served the US Navy during WWII; 1950s at the 38 parallel North and South Korea assisting forces of Singman Ree and MaCarthyist containment policy; 1960s– 1970s Filipino soldiers fought the front with American Soldiers at the American–Vietnamese War, also in Thailand and in Guam.
- ***5th Wave (1970s–1980s) – Dictator Ferdinand Marcos' "Labor Export Policy"*** – Commenced Filipino women's migration [exportation/state–labor trafficking] as supply of nurses to American and European Hospitals. Also, nurses and domestic helpers to Malaysia, Honk Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Japan, and the Middle–East.

# Why is the Filipina in the care chain industry?

**Why is the Filipina the favorite supply in the global care-chain industry.**

The Filipina as docile, English-speaking submissive labor force with mastery on personal care and the art of managing households.

# The historical nature of the Filipina

**Autonomy  
over the  
body**

**Autonomy  
in terms  
of  
conscious  
-ness**

**Autonomy  
in the  
material  
world**



# \* 1 – Sexual Autonomy

## PHENOMENON OF SEXUAL AUTONOMY AMONG WOMEN IN THE ISLANDS

- The **betel nut (chewable)** that women prepare for socialization and when they seek for sexual favor from men
- **Sippan edible brush** to clean the orifices prior to sexual engagements...
- Evidence of the male penis with the **tin bolt and rosette wheel** (local name: **tugbok-sacra**) as necessary tools to satisfy women sexual partners; “Those people go naked, wearing but one piece of palm-tree cloth about their privies. The males, large and small, have their penis pierced from one side to the other near the head, with a gold or tin bolt as large as a goose quill...” Pigafetta, Antonio (1524:166-167). Primo viaggio intorno al Mondo, Magellan’s voyage around the world: Three contemporary accounts in Nowell, Charles E. ed, Northwestern University Press, 1962. There were

- **Antonio Pigafetta (1524)** *Primo Viaggio al Mondo del Magalhaes*
- **Juan de la Isla's (1565)** *Relacion de las Islas del Poniente, Coleccion de documentos ineditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista de organizacion de las antiguas posesiones Espanioles de ultramar*
- **Pedro Chirino (1604)** *Relacion de las Islas Filipinas I de lo Que en ellas an trabajado los padres de la Campania de Jesus*
- **Francisco Ignacio Alcina (1610)** *Historias de las Islas y indios de Bisayas;*  
*Antonio de Morga's (1609) Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas*
- **Juan Delgado (1751)** *Historia general sacro profana politica y natural de las islas del poniente llamadas Filipinas en biblioteca historia Filipina*
- **Diego Aduarte (1640)** *Historia de la Provincia del Santo Rosario de la Orden Pecadores en Filipinas, Hapon y China*



## \*2 –The Filipina as community Knowledge

**bearers**  
The alibata tattoo symbolizes the magnitude and power of words and letters that women carry on their arms (Alcina, 1668: 3: 20, Pernia, 1985: 104-105) being ritual leaders. Their tales, lullabies, songs, prayers myths, epics and sacred hymns were their means of molding young minds and nurturing the early community memories and value systems (Alcina, 1668: 3:20; Casper, 1987: 41-42) .

## **\*The Filipina as priestess poets**

The Filipina Babailanes were known as the priestess poets – known as women of great “kinaadman” or wisdom and the figure of education in early Philippine society in between their tasks as spirit mediums or shahmans.







## Filipina women transmit community learning

- Here women transmitted learning integral to the natural environment, the community interactions and interrelations (Alcina, 1668:1:178, 3:20, 28–29). Likewise, the women were known to be proficient in writing the alphabets. They were quite skillful in supplying the consonants and vowels while reading the letters... (Mentrida, 1637:248; Delgado 1751:331; Encina, 1760; Alcina, 1668:1:178).

## \*3 – The Filipina Women's Material Craft

- Weaving textiles, pottery for food storage production and safekeeping of perishable goods also for domestic trade were considered as women's major activities in the households in line with aesthetic craftsmanship and material production.
- Their prominent role in farming, food production and home making along with planting and harvesting activities were initiated with the pag-anito ritual known as the "timbaya and the pagpugas" performed by the babailanes, as most women are relegated to oversee the field, and strictly only women are allowed to harvest the fields;



Grounded on everyday experiences and activities associated with the daily tasks relative to the indigenous resources and technologies in the community.

In marriage they enjoyed the freedom to control and own properties and engage in trade. The women were believed to be the first technologists of production.

During this early period, Society was equipped with its own set of written characters or alphabets, and women enjoyed autonomy over their body and occupied a decisive status in society.

They manage the home and community affairs, perform rituals from planting to harvest seasons, from sending off slave raiders to their victories, from birth to marriage, and from sickness to healing or to death.

**The Filipina  
Indigena is  
powerful  
woman**

These were reflected in their active participation in all aspects of the social, cultural and economic domains.



# The Filipina Women's Power

The Filipina used to serve as the institution for the preaching and the teaching domain via epic singing, lullabies, community prayers and ritual performances. Education during this period was deeply associated with the cosmic orientation of the domestic and collective activities.

From the Filipina is derived the ***bearing, the rearing, the caring, and the nurturing of life.***

## WHEN COLONIZATION CAME:

Under Spanish colonialism and the ensuing American imperialism (Spain sold the Phils. for \$20 Million to the U.S.)

- } – Corvee labor – *polo y servicios*
- } – Imposition of the *tributos reales* (colonial tax burden)
- } – Imposition of the *bandala* (confiscation of native goods)/Imposition of a money economy

Impact:

- Social disequilibrium (reallocation of resources and labor time)
- Social demoralization (cultural decadence and decay, i.e. crimes)

## II - The transformation of the political economy of gender relations as an impact of colonialism:

- > The education of the Filipina became limited to domestic science;
- > There came a loss of autonomy over their bodies, their sexuality, their consciousness, and their material world;
- > The Filipina was transformed into domestic augmentation labor force, and later as corporeal objects commodified for global utilities (Sanchez 2022)

# **\*\*The colonial education**

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1-) Spanish education and women's Catholic formation: Doctrina Christiana, "Urbana at Felisa"; via rote memorization and corporal punishments

2-) American popular and political education system (created a commercialized and repressive system of education that shaped docile, English-speaking natives)

Natives have to accept an orientation of hierarchy of chiefdoms originally foreign to the supra-baranganic structure. The new order triggered conflict among native chiefs.

Consequently, the friars took over the place previously occupied by the babailanes.

It was the time when the male ethos considered women as subordinate and weak. In times of burden the woman is a slave to the man, she has no voice/no opinion at home, she can be asked to do anything.

She can be taken anywhere and could even be sold if her husband wishes it.

It became a patriarchal society.

The Spanish parish school system molded a submissive populace via corporal punishments. Rote memorization. Friar/soldier teacher obedience were the rudiments of schooling at the time.

The Filipina became purely a domestic slave adapting the concept of "temperance" and sacrifice of physical, sexual fulfillment within a male dominated order.

In Germany were an estimated 60,000 Filipinos who started to come in the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> wave of migration First Marcos era (1970s)

Of the 60,000 about 30,000 are permanent residents in Germany since the 1970s.

Nursing job (43%) was the oldest basis of entry to the Deutsch arbeitsmarkt

Currently some 8,000 Filipino nurses are hired (annually) for Krankenpflegen's care supply workers (Phil. Embassy report 2022/ "Deutsch-Phil. Triple Win Project)- Altenheim, Krankenhause

**The prominent Filipinas serve as global nurses, care givers, and global cleaners**

OFW is a person with Filipino citizenship but is a Migrant worker who resides in another country for a limited period of time.

Filipina – docile, English-speaking submissive labor force with mastery on the art of management in the domestic sphere

**- About 26% were introduced through the Philippine Tourism Industry as a dollar earning scheme**

## Filipina Migrant Women life-story interviews:

Why did you travel outside of the country?

What problems did you encounter as a migrant and how did you overcome these? Are you happy where you are now?

## Research partners:

- 44% Filipino nurses
- 11% Women wives of German men
- 27% Au pairs, mixed with Kinder and Alter care givers
- 17% beauty, cosmetic servers & wohnung cleaners



**"Care-chain Industry" - modern-day  
women's bondage**



# Care Work and Migration

**ONE OF THE MOST VULNERABLE MIGRANT WORKER GROUPS ARE DOMESTIC WORKERS, WHO ARE OVERWHELMINGLY WOMEN**



MIGRANT WORKERS  
**44.3% WOMEN**



DOMESTIC WORKERS  
**80.1% WOMEN**



MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKERS  
**73.4% WOMEN**



**57 PER CENT**  
OF DOMESTIC  
WORKERS HAVE  
NO LIMITATIONS ON  
THEIR WORKING  
HOURS.

# 73%

**Women are over-represented among the 73 per cent of the world's population that has partial or no access to social protection, rendering them more vulnerable to poverty and other inequalities.**

**- UNDP - WOMEN**

childcare and care for the elderly is increasing in all regions. It will thus create a great number of jobs in the coming years. However, care work across the world remains characterised by a void of benefits and protections, low wages or non-compensation, and exposure to physical, mental and, in some cases, sexual harm. It is clear that new solutions to care are needed on two fronts: in regards to the nature and provision of care policies and ~~services~~, and the terms

International Labor Organization (ILO)

