

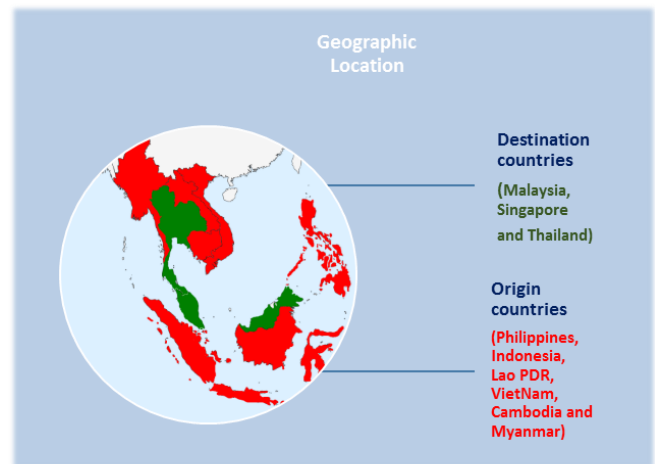
PREVENTING THE EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS IN ASEAN



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As part of its universal mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, UN Women responds to the continuing need to promote and protect the rights of women migrant workers through its new Programme: Preventing the Exploitation of Women Migrant Workers in the ASEAN region.

Under the support of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, UN Women is working in partnership with key stakeholders including ILO at both the regional and national levels, towards strengthening protections to counter and prevent the abuse, violence, trafficking and exploitation of women migrant workers in ASEAN.



SOME FACTS

- In 2013, women made up 42% of migrants in Asia. Women have been increasingly involved in migration and often more vulnerable to exploitation than their male counterparts.
- Women are disproportionately represented in vulnerable employment (domestic and care work, entertainment and sex industry). Largely economically active in the informal sectors, women are less protected and more vulnerable to exploitation.

In response to inadequate protection of the rights of migrant workers, including domestic workers in ASEAN, this programme addresses the multiple and intersecting discriminations faced by women migrant workers which undermine both their human rights as well as their economic and social contributions to development, both in countries of origin and destination. Project activities revolve around women's specific gendered vulnerabilities and advocate for gender-sensitive national and regional policy responses.



THE STRATEGIES ADOPTED IN THE PROGRAMME INCLUDE:

- A. Enhancing access to evidence and knowledge about the gender dimensions of labour exploitation and unsafe migration as inputs into national and regional policy development;
- B. Evidence-based policy advocacy to enhance the capacities and accountability of state actors in ASEAN to prevent exploitation of women migrant workers; and
- C. Social mobilization and campaigning, using a two-pronged approach that both strengthens the leadership and peer support of young women in sending areas; as well as using public awareness campaigns and messaging to reduce acceptance of abuse and exploitation of women migrant workers.

