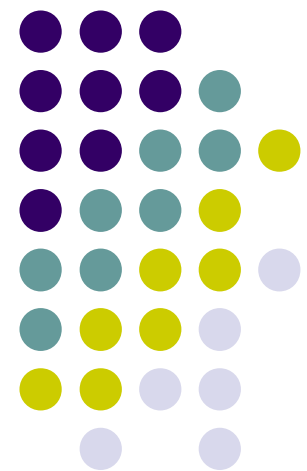
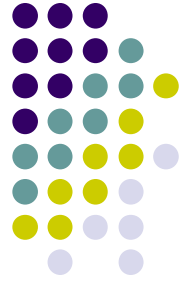


The Nexus Between Gender-Based Violence, Trade, Migration & Trafficking

UNDP Meeting on Action to
Address Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Caracas, Venezuela, 21-22 April 2009

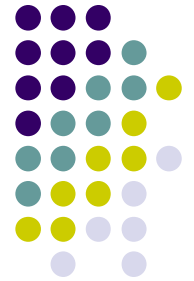




Export-led Growth Model

- | **Feminisation of labor and migration are strategies which have been central to the industrialization of Asian NICs.**

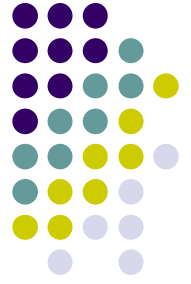
- | **Feminization of labor:**
 - | **Women a flexible reserve labor force,**
 - | **Concentrated in lower segments of global supply chains,**
 - | **Where jobs are insecure, wages are low, long hours,**
 - | **Little or no social protection,**
 - | **To be drawn into the labour market in upturns and expelled in downturns.**



| **Feminisation of Migration**

- | **Large numbers of migrant women from rural areas working in labour-intensive industries.**
- | **Labor, and increasingly female labor, was also exported and this became government strategy.**
- | **Women workers, both migrants and non-migrants, in insecure and unregulated jobs, in exploitative conditions, are vulnerable to ‘on the job’ Gender-Based Violence.**
- | **Increased vulnerability to existing gender-based inequalities, i.e. GBV.**

Economic Costs of GBV in Southern countries



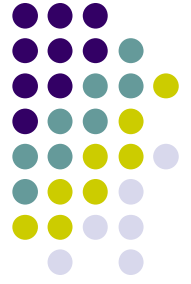
- | **India: Women lose an average of 7 working days for each incidence of violence.**
- | **Managua, Nicaragua: All types of violence reduces women's earnings by US\$29.5 million or 1.6% of 1996 GDP.**
- | **Santiago, Chile: All types of violence reduces women's earnings by US\$1.56 billion more than 2% of 1996 GDP.**
- | **Relationship between sphere of 'production' & 'reproduction'.**



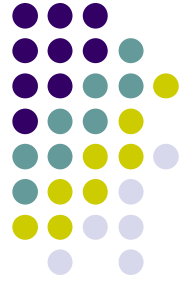
Trade, Gender and GBV

- | **Gender discriminatory employment conditions, including GBV are common place in labor-intensive export industries.**
- | **GBV & threat of, as an intimidation tactic.**
- | **National trade policies based on cheap, ‘docile’ labor, perpetuate gender stereotypes and can increase women’s vulnerability.**
- | **Multi-lateral trade policies: Some winners and women losers in trade liberalisation.**
 - | **Removal of quotas in garment and textiles**
 - | **Agriculture**

Migration and GBV Philippines as a Case Study



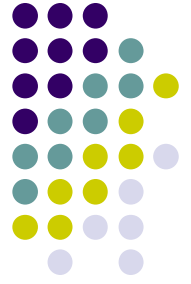
- | Women domestic workers who come back home in body bags.**
- | In the UAE alone, since Feb to August 2008, seven cases of ‘suicide’ were reported.**
- | Trafficking grafted onto migration: lack of labor regulations; corruption.**
- | Tightening immigration laws to “crackdown on undocumented migrants” increases women’s vulnerability, including threat of GBV.**



Economic Crisis

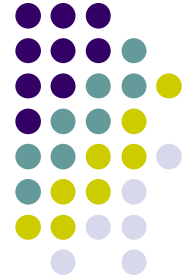
- | **1998-1999 Asian crisis:**
 - | **Women's employment hit hard/est.**
 - | **Intensified exploitation of migrant workers.**
 - | **Increase in GBV/domestic violence,**
 - | **Increase in prostitution and child labour,**
- | **GBV a 'transmission channel' and an impact.**
 - | **Social violence against migrants/ethnic minority groups and crime target women.**
 - | **Pressure on families, male-breadwinner ideology undermined and men attempt to regain a sense of power in their personal lives.**
- | **Cutbacks on social sector spending increases gender inequality: GBV?**

Mitigation & Eradication



- | **Right to organise is key.**
 - | Implementation of core labor standards.
 - | Philippines experience: organising migrant workers & organising in the factories increases women's bargaining power.

- | **Unions must be made more gender and GBV sensitive (GBV in the workplace and the home).**
 - | Policies and programs (IEC, Legal Empowerment),
 - | Incorporate into health and safety (better lighting at work sites at night, etc),
 - | Train organisers to detect it and how to deal with it. (referral services)



- | **Social protection via state services to reduce women's vulnerability.**
 - | **Address male-breadwinner bias to strengthen social protection in formal labor sector**
 - | **Extend to informal and households. (Venezuelan constitution)**

- | **Data collection and monitoring.**
 - | **Governments must have the political will.**
 - | **Problems of data collection in migration and trafficking.**
 - | **The use of women's stories here.**



- | **Preparing for the crisis**
 - | **Data collection and monitoring on GBV.**
 - | **Opportunities for alternative trade, finance & economic policies**
 - | **Short-term maintain and increase social budgets/GBV.**
 - | **Longer-term gender-based social protection strategies and systems.**
 - | **Re-skilling female labor force towards high-tech sectors.**
 - | **New financial and economic architecture based on transforming gender divisions of labor.**