



EVALUATION SNAPSHOT



EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT “PREVENTING THE EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS IN ASEAN”

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The Project at a Glance

Overall Goal: To prevent the exploitation of women migrant workers in ASEAN through better access to evidence and knowledge, policy advocacy and capacity-development of migrant workers' institutions.

Timeframe: June 2014 – December 2017

Funding: 2,000,000 AUD from DFAT, Government of Australia

Geographic Coverage: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam.

Stakeholders: UN Women (lead agency); ILO, IOM, FI (responsible parties); ASEAN governments and bodies; and civil society organisations.

Key Successes

- Contributed to the process of lifting bans on migrant domestic workers (particularly in Cambodia and Myanmar).
- Facilitated communication and cooperation between civil society and ASEAN bodies, i.e. supported CSOs to participate in and provide recommendations to the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour.
- Developed and strengthened partnerships between UN agencies and stakeholders at the community, national, and regional levels that will continue to build on project results through the UN Women – ILO joint partnership *Safe and Fair* under the *Spotlight Initiative*.
- Generated and published 3 knowledge products and 5 policy briefs on the rights of women migrant workers to influence ASEAN policies and regulatory frameworks.

Knowledge products include:

- ❖ *Migrant Domestic Workers – Driving development at home and abroad*
- ❖ *Worker, helper, auntie, maid? Working conditions and attitudes experienced by migrant domestic workers in Thailand and Malaysia.*
- ❖ *Protected or put in harm's way? Ban and restrictions on women's labour migration in ASEAN countries*

Challenges

- Limited stakeholder engagement in the project design and implementation.
- Project management challenges around communication and procurement.

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED ABOUT GENDER-SENSITIVE MIGRATION PROGRAMMING?

1. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

There is strong interest among stakeholders at the community, national, and regional levels in contributing to the design and implementation of UN-led gender migration programming.

3. SCALE-UP

There are opportunities to scale-up the project successes, such as: a) widely disseminating the knowledge products; and b) providing support to implement policy and legislative reforms to better protect women migrant workers.

5. DIRECT SUPPORT

Women migrant workers require direct support interventions that can empower and protect them.

7. STRATEGIC ENTRY POINT

Relevant thematic issues, such as migration, can be used as strategic entry points to further work on gender equality with governments and CSOs.

2. JOINT PROGRAMMING

Joint programming is an effective mechanism for UN agencies to work together.

4. MULTI-PHASE FUNDING

Sustainable programming that leads to long-term change requires multi-phase funding. Funding should feed into a longer-term vision and strategy for change.

6. ENGAGING WOMEN'S CSOs

Women's organisations could be further engaged around migration issues.

8. NETWORK SENSITIZING

UN Women is well positioned to play a role in further gender sensitizing the stakeholder networks of its partners.