

For a World Without SLAVERY!



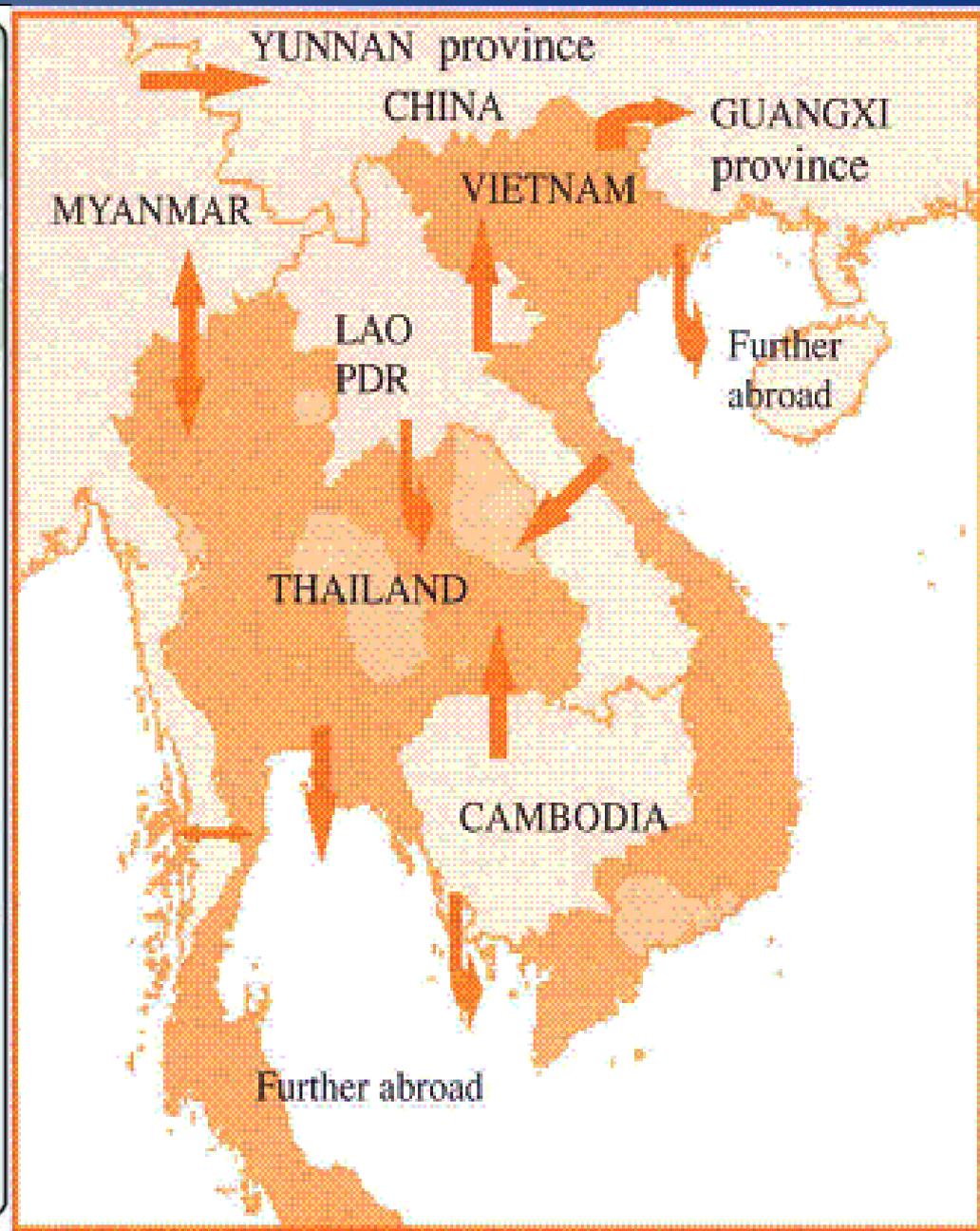
Engendering the Evaluation of Anti-Human Trafficking Policy: A Gender Sensitive Approach

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Introduction



Vietnam



Human Trafficking Route

A Gender Sensitive Approach (GSA)

- Why GSA?
- Gender as a main analytical category:
'Gender denotes hierarchical division between women & men embedded in both social institutions and social practices. Gender is thus a social structural phenomenon but it is also produced, negotiated and sustained at the level of everyday interaction' (Jackson & Scott, 2002, p.1)
- In this research:
 - + Gender as socially and politically constructed
 - + Gender relations are relations of power
 - + Power relations shape the way different actors perceive their interests and how those interests will be taken into account as priorities (Lukes, 1974)
- Five main gender-sensitive indicators ³

Participation

- The role of women's participation in different policy processes
- Participation and inclusion of women's voices
- A lack of women's participation in the formal policy making and political processes may result in the neglect of women's interests and in gender stereotypical results (Little, 1994)

Needs fulfillment

- A policy is designed to meet the needs of its beneficiaries
- Gender strategic needs: relate to women's subordination to men in the society
- The politics of needs identification and needs interpretation

Accountability

- Gender and rights: two causal and linking concepts
- Accountability: a proactive means to hold the state accountable in terms of respecting, protecting, and fulfilling women's HRs.
- State's accountability:
 - + Role of monitoring & evaluating anti-TIP responses of actors involved
 - + State's ability to successfully improve women's empowerment
- Women's accountability to their own well-being

Empowerment

- Empowerment is a key evaluation indicator
- Empowerment: as a process and as an outcome of policy intervention
- Economic empowerment, health improvement, and educational empowerment
- **Women's Identity**
- Human trafficking: women's low identity as a cause and consequence
- In this evaluation:
 - + Identity as a public self rather than as a lived self
 - + How is the term TIP constructed? How are trafficking victims perceived by policy actors? What are the impacts of those perceptions on re-framing gender-sensitive interventions?

Key findings: Gender concerns in the VNAP*

Women's participation:

- + Limited participation of women at different levels of government, and in different policy processes
- + Limited collective participation of women and men, women and non-State actors

Needs fulfillment:

- + Gaps in women's expectations and the State's intervention approach
- + Needs interpretation and conflicts

Accountability:

- + State accountability was under-represented
- + It was a common practice for women to hold the State accountable and to make demands

* The VNAP: The Vietnamese National Action Programme Against Trafficking in Women & Children (2004-2010).

Key findings & Conclusion

- **Empowerment:**

- + Similar support to all official trafficking returnees
- + No special provisions applied for victims' children

- **Women's identity:**

- + Negative influences of the widely perceived concept 'trafficking in women and children'
- + Gender stereotypical intervention (moral education for sex sellers, low penalty for sex buyers)

*** The VNAP is not yet a gender-sensitive policy**



Join Hands to Stop Human Trafficking Crime!

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