



Cleaning, cooking, caring: Linkages between deregulation, exploitation and the risk of human trafficking (in English)

Moderator: Evelyn Probst, Head, Intervention Centre for Trafficked Women (LEFÖ-IBF)

Wednesday, 14th October 2015, 15:30 – 17:30, Festsaal, Diplomatische Akademie

Working group 1 and 2 are held in English, working group 3 is held in German.

When we think about “cleaning, cooking, caring”¹, what are the pictures we might have in mind: women, migrants, invisible, unpaid, low-paid, unskilled etc.

The debate on the division of labor, in which production identified as male domain and reproduction as female domain was questioned, arose in the second feminist movement in the 70ies. Since then middle and upper class women were struggling to be integrated in the formal labor market.

Today in 2015 we face again a division in the labor market. Migrant women represent “the cheap labor force” which replaces the “female” work inside the private spheres such as households and families without changing the gender hierarchy.

The gendered division of labor, stereotypes and different forms of discrimination increase the risk of labor exploitation and human trafficking. Therefore it’s crucial to take a closer look at these linkages in specific country contexts.

Working group 1: Regular army of labor called migrant women in the UK

Short input by Sara R. Farris (5 minutes)

Which discourse prevails in the UK? Forced migration or illegal or irregular migration? Which political doctrine lies behind these terms? How does this doctrine shape the reality of migrant and domestic workers?

¹ Anderson, Bridget (2000) *Doing the Dirty Work?: The Global Politics of Domestic Labour*, London.

Questions to be discussed in the working group 1:

How could a labor migration policy taking migrants' social and workers' rights into consideration look like?

Which measures have proven effective to minimize the vulnerability of care and domestic workers? Which measures were effective to combat human trafficking for labor exploitation?

Working group 2: Women at high risk to be exploited and trafficked in the Czech Republic and Germany

Short inputs by Markéta Honková (5 minutes)

What are the lessons learned of the first year of the Prace project (Empowerment of migrant women at risk of exploitation, trafficking or enslavement)? Who are women at high risk? What are (other) possible vulnerable groups?

What are the practical experiences in the Czech Republic and Germany and how do they differ?

Questions to be discussed in the working group 2:

How do we avoid stereotyping and stigmatization?

Which political, policy and practical measures can be identified to prevent labor exploitation of migrant workers in isolated work places?

Arbeitsgruppe 3: Das Risiko der Ausbeutung von Pfleger_innen in Österreich

Kurze Inputs von Monika Weißensteiner and Žaklina Radosavljević (jeweils 5 Minuten)

Was sind die Ansprüche und Erwartungen an Pflegerinnen? Welche arbeits- und sozialrechtlichen Veränderungen für den Pflegesektor sollten vorgenommen werden?

Gibt es praktische Beispiele aus anderen Ländern oder Vorstellungen wie Pflege besser organisiert werden kann?

Was ist die Erfahrung aus der aufsuchenden Arbeit von migrantischen Pfleger_innen?

Diskussionsfragen für die Arbeitsgruppe 3:

Wie beeinflusst die österreichische Migrations- und Arbeitsmarktpolitik die Organisation von Pflege und die sozial- und arbeitsrechtliche Situation von Pfleger_innen?

Welche präventiven Maßnahmen zur Vermeidung von Arbeitsausbeutung und Menschenhandel sollten gesetzt werden?