

呈交處理家庭暴力及性暴力的策略和措施小組委員會之意見書
SUBMISSION TO THE PANEL ON WELFARE SERVICES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGY AND MEASURES TO TACKLE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE



10 July 2015

The Rights Exposure Project 呈交至立法會福利事務委員會
處理家庭暴力及性暴力的策略和措施小組委員會
意見書

過去數年¹，不同類型研究都反映出，來港工作的外傭很容易遭到身體及性的暴力對待。這情況與留宿政策必需與僱主同住有關，使得她們與外間隔絕，限制了她們得到外界其他資源和支持的機會，問題因而加劇惡化。

外傭大多都比較難接觸本港已有的資訊及援助，其中一些原因是她們不熟悉自身的權利、法例、服務提供者、語言障礙、對她們自由活動的限制等。在這個脈絡之下，外傭成為身體或性暴力的受害者時，會比起本地居民接觸庇護所或臨時居所面對更多困難；尤其是這些庇護所可以提供的數量本身已經極有限。

針對上述情況，The Rights Exposure Project 對香港政府有以下建議：

- 增加政府資助的庇護所數量，讓受肢體及性暴力對待的受害者使用；
- 確保受到肢體及性暴力對待的外傭受害者，可以得到同等有效和重視程度的支援；包括庇護所、翻譯服務、醫療、心理支援及法律援助；
- 與各外傭母國的領事館合作，確保外傭抵港時參與在簡介會，讓他們知道在港的權利和資訊，包括在現行法例下如何界定性騷擾、性暴力、求助途徑等等。

¹ Amnesty International, *Exploited for Profit, Failed by Governments: Indonesian migrant domestic workers trafficked to Hong Kong*, November 2013 (AI Index: ASA 17/029/2013); ITUC, IMWU and HKCTU, *Final Report on Malpractices of Recruitment Agencies toward Indonesian Domestic Workers in Hong Kong* (unpublished), in collaboration with the Institute for National and Democratic Studies (INDIES), June 2012; and Mission for Migrant Workers, *Live-in Policy Increases Female FDW's Vulnerability to Various Types of Abuse*, April 2013.

**Submission by Rights Exposure to the Panel on Welfare Services,
Subcommittee on Strategy and Measures to Tackle Domestic
Violence and Sexual Violence**

Multiple research conducted in the past few years² indicate that migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong are vulnerable to physical and sexual violence. Their situation is exacerbated by the live-in requirement, which increases the workers' isolation and restricts their recourse to assistance and support.

Migrant domestic workers have difficulty in accessing information and services in general while in Hong Kong. This is due in part to the unfamiliarity with their rights or local laws/provisions, language barrier, and restrictions placed on their freedom of movement. Given this context, those who are victims of physical or sexual violence would face greater obstacles than local residents in accessing sheltered accommodation, which is already difficult due to its limited capacity.

In view of the above, Rights Exposure recommends that the Government of Hong Kong SAR:

- increase the number of government-assisted sheltered accommodation for victims of physical and sexual violence;
- ensure that migrant domestic workers who are victims of physical and sexual violence have equal effective access to appropriate support measures, including shelters, interpretation, medical care, counselling and legal assistance;
- in cooperation with consulates from countries of origin, ensure that migrant domestic workers attend an induction upon arrival in Hong Kong during which they are properly informed about their rights, including what constitutes sexual harassment/violence and where they can go for assistance.

² Amnesty International, *Exploited for Profit, Failed by Governments: Indonesian migrant domestic workers trafficked to Hong Kong*, November 2013 (AI Index: ASA 17/029/2013); ITUC, IMWU and HKCTU, *Final Report on Malpractices of Recruitment Agencies toward Indonesian Domestic Workers in Hong Kong* (unpublished), in collaboration with the Institute for National and Democratic Studies (INDIES), June 2012; and Mission for Migrant Workers, *Live-in Policy Increases Female FDW's Vulnerability to Various Types of Abuse*, April 2013.