



ECOSOC - International Labour Organization

The question of protecting migrant workers in conflict zones

Improving the international working standards of migrant domestic workers



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Introductory Letters:

Vaanya Kapur

Hello, Delegates of ECOSOC,

My name is Vaanya, and I go to International School Bangkok. It is an honour to be chairing this committee. Firstly, I would like to welcome all delegates to ECOSOC. I aim to facilitate every delegate to engage in fruitful debate and thoughtful deliberations. I am currently a freshman in High School, but it is my second year in Model UN. Outside of MUN, I enjoy reading and playing with my dog. My only big weakness is math (which I hope will not be used in this conference). If you have any queries about the chair report, this committee, anything else or just want to socialise, you can contact me at 20910@students.isb.ac.th (email) or my Instagram @vaanyakapur. We are excited to meet all of you!

Best Wishes!



Achiraya (Manta) Rawiwanna

Hello to all the delegates of ILO-ECOSOC! My name is Achiraya, also known as Manta, and I will be one of the Chairs for the XI THAIMUN! I am currently a year 12 (or a grade 11) student at Harrow International School Bangkok. I have enjoyed MUN thoroughly as it has given me a wider range of different perspectives and skills, as well as making lasting friendships.

You may have known me from being 'the most dead chair' of HSOC earlier, and yes, that is very true ; though, I promise to survive and hope to bring an experience that will be thoroughly enjoyable and rewarding to you all. Other times of being not-dead, I would mostly be reading books, exploring underwater worlds or playing with my cat. Feel free to contact me through



manta_ra@harrowschool.ac.th or my instagram : [manta_manta23](#) ! I look forward to seeing all of you soon...good luck delegates!

Committee Overview

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) serves as a vital organ of the United Nations, dedicated to addressing global economic, social, and development challenges. The ECOSOC committee was founded in 1945 by Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar, who was also the first President of the committee. The committee currently consists of 54 members. ECOSOC serves as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues, and formulating policy recommendations addressed to member states and the United Nations System.

ECOSOC follows established parliamentary procedures, offering a structured and respectful environment for diplomatic discourse. Delegates will engage in various forms of dialogue, including speeches, moderated and unmoderated caucuses, and collaborative resolution drafting sessions. The procedure being used will be the standard THAIMUN XI rules of procedure.

Our first topic of discussion centers around "Protecting Migrant Workers in Conflict Zones." This complex issue requires analysis of historical contexts, regional disparities, and innovative solutions. This topic explores the challenges and vulnerabilities faced by migrant workers in regions affected by conflict. It aims to address the specific issues surrounding the protection, rights, and well-being of migrant workers in areas marked by ongoing or recent conflicts. Delegates are challenged to navigate the multifaceted dimensions of this pressing concern, considering the far-reaching implications on global economic and social dynamics.

Shifting focus to our second topic, we will explore "Improving the International Working Standards of Migrant Domestic Workers." This topic focuses on enhancing the working conditions, rights, and overall well-being of migrant domestic workers globally. It encompasses discussions on labor standards, employment conditions, and measures to ensure the fair treatment and protection of individuals engaged in domestic work across international borders. Delegates are encouraged to bring forth innovative proposals and collaborate on effective strategies to address the unique challenges faced by migrant domestic workers globally. The committee will navigate historical, political, and social factors influencing the working standards of this vulnerable workforce.

NOTE :

We understand this chair report is quite long, but we wanted to give you an in-depth view of each topic. We hope you understand all the information and that this gives you a good understanding of the topic. If you are running short on time, we emphasize focusing on parts written on your

country and the topic introductions. Although we do expect all delegates to have read the chair report as well as doing external research prior to the conference. In case you have any questions, contact information for both chairs is above in the chair introductions.

Topic 1: The question of protecting migrant workers in conflict zones

TOPIC INTRODUCTION:

The topic of migrant workers in conflict zones include the risks of workers being in hostile and unsafe environments, such as violence or poor living conditions due to the conflict in the area. Potentially, this matter can be fatal to the workers in the area. In order to address the issue, international legal frameworks are required for cooperation globally. For example, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has formed the basis for workers' rights, safety as well as well-being. To address these conflicts, international cooperation between governments results in providing aids for safety, legal framework, healthcare service and education.

This topic is extremely crucial in today's world, regarding the workers' safety and well-being. Regarding humanitarian rights, protection is essential for migrant workers as conflict zones are often in hostile condition. Migrant workers have higher risks due to social causes such as language barriers, in which the risks escalate in conflict areas with extreme and unsafe working conditions. It is important to address international labour standards to ensure equal treatment and social protection for migrant workers. Importantly, the well-being of migrant workers would benefit the global economy on a larger scale.

In terms of safety protection for migrant workers, this also prevents the displacement of migrant workers and ensures their access to healthcare. By protecting migrant workers from exploitation, this also contributes to the overall community health. By far, protecting migrant workers in

conflict zones is a matter of upholding human rights, promoting social justice, and contributing to the stability and well-being of individuals and societies on a global scale.

KEY TERMS:

Term	Definition
Migrant worker	A person who migrates or who has migrated from one country to another with a view to being employed other than on his own account.
Conflict zone	A combat zone where military operations are coordinated. It may comprise a territory that lies astride several international borders within a particular sub-region.
The International Labour Organization (ILO)	The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations (U.N.) agency. The goal of the ILO is to advance social and economic justice by setting international labour standards. The ILO has 187 member states and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with approximately 40 field offices around the world.
The International Convention	An agreement between different countries that is legally binding to the contracting States.

History of The Topic:

To address migrant worker protection, dating back from 1997, the ILO convention number 181, concerning private employment agencies, established the regulation of recruitment as well as draft the fundamental protection for migrant workers. This includes freedom of association and equality of access to opportunities to be employed in the host countries.

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers provides guidelines for human rights safeguards, which refers to certain situations of migrant workers and their families. Protection is offered against extremities for migrant citizens and families, in which migrants are to be treated equally under the general rules of the society. When considered protected persons, all migrants, including refugees and stateless persons, are also entitled to the full spectrum of protection.

As protected persons, migrants, first and foremost, have the right to leave the affected territory at the outset of, or during, a conflict, unless their departure is contrary to the national interests of the State.¹³² Departures may only take place if they are voluntary – which is important, as migrants may choose to stay – and can take place to a person’s own country or to other. The right to leave is to be carried out in good conditions for safety, hygiene and sanitation.

The safeguarding of migrant workers in areas affected by conflict is a complex and pressing matter that requires a comprehensive approach, addressing both humanitarian concerns and legal obligations. These workers are especially vulnerable to increased dangers and obstacles in their employment in conflict-ridden regions, which includes the dangers such as violence and poor living conditions.

Some examples of the actions in the past include In 1949, the International Labour Organization published the convention No.97, which was to ensure the equality protection and treatment for migrant workers. Later in 1975, the International Labour Organisation adopted a declaration prompting social policy for protection and rights for workers, both internal and migrant workers.



Migrant Workers in South Asia - Atlantic Council

Timeline:

Date	Description
1949	The International Labour Organisation adopted the ILO Migration for Employment Convention No.97. This was to emphasise the need for protection and equality of treatment of migrant workers.
1990	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. This adoption aimed to protect the rights of migrant workers and families. This convention was only ratified by a small number of countries, however.
1994	Cairo Declaration on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers. This was adopted by the Arab League to outline the protections and rights for Arab migrant workers.

2007	UN Global Forum on Migration and Development. This provides a platform for cooperation between governments and civil services to discuss migration issues, in particular, migrant worker protection.
2015	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These 10 goals were aiming to reduce inequalities among countries.
2018	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). A non-binding agreement on the principles of protection of migrant rights, including those in conflict zones.
2022	Impact of COVID-19 on Migrant Workers. A renewed discussion on the need for protection was established.

Global Reform Efforts:

Throughout history, the matter of protecting migrant workers in both normal and conflict zones has been addressed since 1949, adjusting to the time's crisis, such as the 2020 impact of covid-19, where a renewed discussion on the need for protection was established. As of the recent 2018 Global Compact of Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), this non-binding agreement focuses on the principles of protection of migrant rights, including those in conflict zones. This has had a positive impact on the legal framework and global awareness, as the issue is addressed and viewed more importantly to the society. This also showed the continued international cooperation and policy innovation, which is continued nowadays as well.

Topics your Resolutions Should Address:

Below there are several topics that resolutions can include, they are placed in this background guide to help delegates focus their research.

Increase in international cooperation

Increasing international cooperation means that more activities and policies for supporting migrant workers are ensured to be developed around the world, as governments around the world are in agreement for this. To achieve this, countries are to have agreement among sets of policy or laws that are internationally established and agreed upon.

Implementation of international policy

Policy implementation refers to the stage when the government executes a set of policy after its specification with the legislation or policy action. In order to carry out a successful policy implementation, an effective approach in a positive attitude and clear commitment are required to carry out. Delegates are urged to think about legal framework that may be put in place towards achieving the goal their country wants to.

Ensure the sustainable development and practicality of the policy

Sustainability is the ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time. This means that the target impact of the policy made for will have a long—term effect with potentially better outcome as the sustainability would ensure future opportunity and positive effect.

Countries & Party Stances:

Here is some baseline information on some countries that have prominent stances on this use, this research can be used to help guide delegates with the research process.

India

An estimated number of 80 million migrant workers work in sectors such as construction industry, domestic workers and sex workers. Many regulations concerning the migrant laborers in India are implemented such as the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. However, migrant workers are faced with social discrimination and lack of justice.

Bangladesh

The recent crisis of covid-19 pandemic has raised the attention of unfair treatment and social injustice of migrant workers in Bangladesh. Regulatory framework or diplomatic efforts is done to improve the living and working conditions of migrant workers in the country.

Türkiye

Türkiye has hosted the largest number of refugees due to its geographical location. As such, a number of migrant workers. In response, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and the Temporary Protection Regulation are implemented for Türkiye's refugee. As of the recent agreement for humanitarian purposes regarding migrant workers' rights, the goal to ensure safety and migration control is introduced.

Qatar

Migrant workers in Qatar are faced with challenges of wage theft, unpaid salaries and absence of worker benefits. Qatar's Labour market is largely contributed by migrant workers from India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Kenya, and the Philippines. Regarding the recent event of the FIFA World Cup in 2022, the supreme committee for delivery and legacy implemented additional protections for migrant construction workers. However, this only accounted to 1.5% of the overall migrant worker.

United Arab Emirates

There is a lack of laws or regulations regarding the matter of migrant workers protection. There is no minimum wage set for migrant workers as well as migrant workers are not permitted in joining poker unions. Migrant workers also receive unfair wages, overtime unpaid and many more problems regarding income. Other challenges migrant workers often face include exposure to extreme heat and local inadequate climate.

Saudi arabia

Migrant workers in Saudi Arabia are often treated poorly from sexual assault, exploitation, over work and locked in the places of their employment.

Though there has been an increase in protections for migrant workers, for example, in 2020, a Labor Reform Initiative (LRI) was launched to replace the existing sponsorship system. This governs migrant worker mobility in Saudi Arabia.

Questions to Consider

- Are the existing legal framework in safeguarding the rights and safety of migrant workers in conflict zones effective and carried out appropriately ?
 - What are the limitations of some regional areas to carry out the protection for migrant workers in conflict zones ? What are the ways that these limitations can be eliminated or addressed to maximize the impact globally?
 - From the case-study of the past event, regarding covid -19, what are some possible management strategies for such a crisis that can be implemented to migrant workers in conflict zones?
 - Are there any gender-specific challenges that can be addressed for protection of migrant workers?
 - To what extent are educational programs and awareness contribute to the topic and what impact does this bring to migrant workers ?
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Recommended Websites to Use

https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our_work/ODG/GCM/IOM-Thematic-Paper-Migrants-in-Countries-in-Crisis.pdf

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Topic 2: Improving the international working standards of migrant domestic workers

TOPIC INTRODUCTION:

In the intricate fabric of global labour markets, the need to uplift the international working standards of migrant domestic workers has become increasingly visible. In an era defined by unprecedented connectivity, the challenges faced by migrant domestic workers demand an examination of the factors contributing to their vulnerability and exploitation. This issue is rooted in historical economic disparities shaped by the interplay of migration patterns, labour markets, and societal norms. Historically, the migration of domestic workers can be traced to the demand for cost-effective labour, with echoes of colonial and post-colonial histories influencing contemporary dynamics. Improving the international working standards of migrant domestic workers is crucial right now to address the historical exploitation and vulnerability they have faced, exemplified by instances of inhumane working conditions and lack of legal protections, and to ensure a more equitable and just future for this marginalized workforce. However, the current discourse unfolds against a backdrop of heightened global awareness and a growing call for social justice. Exploitative practices, insufficient legal safeguards, and societal marginalisation constitute formidable challenges that require attention.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that millions engage in domestic work globally, making this a critical facet of the broader conversation on labour rights and human dignity. The UN has also stated that 1 out of 5 domestic workers is an international migrant. These statistics reflect not only numbers but the lived experiences of individuals grappling with precarious working conditions and a lack of social protections. Addressing the international working standards of migrant domestic workers is not just a moral imperative; it is a necessity for fostering a equitable global society. The exploitation of migrant domestic workers reverberates through communities, impacting social cohesion and perpetuating cycles of poverty.

KEY TERMS:

Term	Definition
Migrant Domestic Workers	Individuals who move from one country to another to work in domestic roles, such as housekeeping, childcare, and elderly care.
International Labour Organization	A specialized agency of the United Nations that sets international labor standards and promotes social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights.
Exploitation	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work or services.
Human Trafficking	The action or practice of illegally transporting people from one country or area to another, typically for the purposes of forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation.
Transnational Migration	The movement of people across national borders, typically to take up residence and work in a foreign country.
Informal Economy	Economic activities that are not regulated by the government, often involving self-employment or work in small, unregistered businesses.
Social Exclusion	The process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society—improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity.
Labour Trafficking	The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

History of The Topic:

Historically, the movement of people across borders in search of work is as old as civilization itself, but the specific movement of migrant domestic work gained prominence in the late 20th century. Rapid globalization, economic disparities between nations, and the demand for domestic services in affluent countries created a fertile ground for the emergence of this labor migration pattern. In the United States, domestic workers have faced challenges such as low wages, absence of overtime compensation, and limited legal protections. Reports and studies

over the years have shed light on the vulnerability of domestic workers, often predominantly women of color, who have been disproportionately affected by substandard working conditions.

The oil boom in the Middle East during the 1970s, for instance, attracted a large number of migrant domestic workers to the region, setting a precedent for the subsequent surge in transnational domestic labor. The Middle East especially was and is facing protests from civilians, asking to improve the the working standards for these workers.

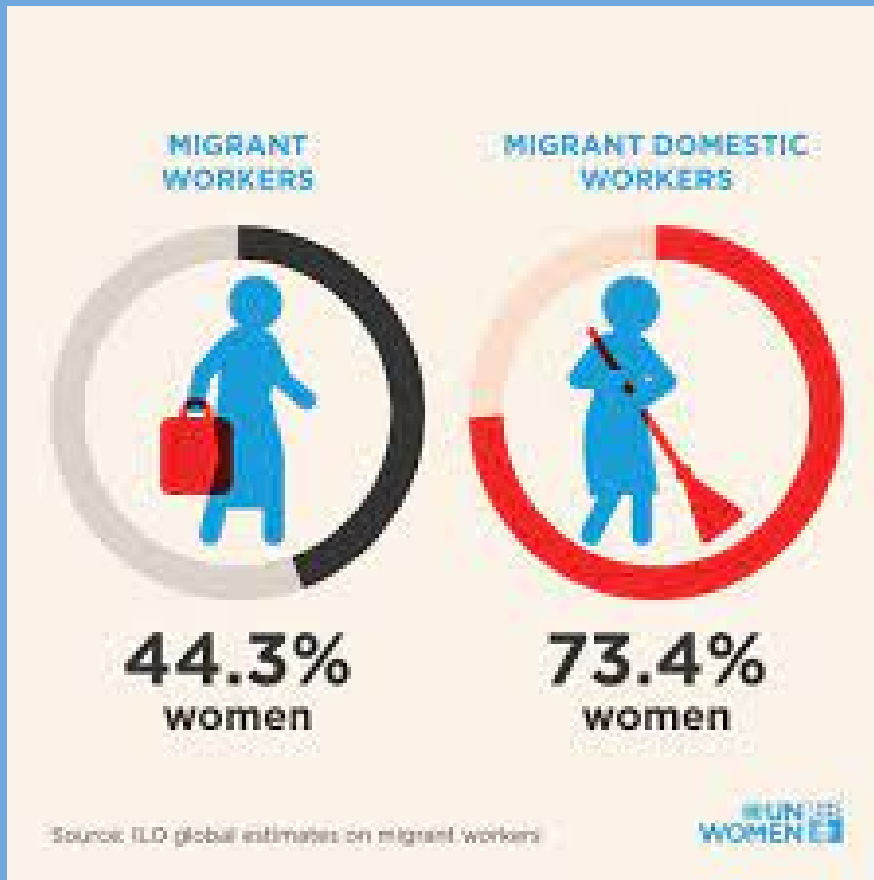


Protests in the Middle East against poor working conditions for migrant domestic workers - London School of Economics

Politically, the issue is shaped by the policies of both sending and receiving countries. While some nations have implemented regulations to protect migrant workers, others have struggled to enforce such measures effectively. The role of international organizations, particularly the International Labour Organization (ILO), becomes crucial in setting standards and promoting fair treatment, but the challenges persist as global political dynamics continually change. The adoption of the Domestic Workers Convention (C189) in 2011 stands out as a landmark achievement, establishing international standards that significantly works towards fair working conditions, reasonable hours, and social security for domestic workers, including migrants.

Additionally, the ILO has actively addressed the issue of fair recruitment by providing guidance to prevent exploitative practices in the hiring process. Through capacity-building programs, the organization has equipped governments, employers, and workers' organizations with the tools to develop and implement policies safeguarding the rights of migrant domestic workers. The ILO's Global Action Program on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families underscores its commitment to improving such working conditions for migrant domestic workers.

Socially, the reflects reflects and reinforces gender inequalities, as a significant majority of migrant domestic workers are women. Reports and studies have also highlighted issues of discrimination, exploitation, and vulnerability, as these workers often face marginalization in the host nations. These workers are exploited and trafficked, which is why it is imperative for countries to take action.



Statistics showing the amount of female and male migrant domestic workers - UN Women/ILO global. Economically, the informal nature of domestic work further complicates matters. Many domestic workers operate within the informal economy, lacking legal protections and facing precarious working conditions. Economic disparities between sending and receiving countries contribute to the demand for migrant domestic workers but also expose them to exploitation and abuse.

Culturally, the issue is embedded in societal norms and perceptions surrounding domestic work. These cultural attitudes influence the treatment of migrant domestic workers and their

social inclusion or exclusion in both sending and receiving communities. These workers face issues such as, sexual assault, unfair wages, slavery, bribery, etc.

Key developments in recent years include efforts by the international community to address these challenges through conventions, treaties, and awareness campaigns. Civilians around the world have protested for domestic migrant worker rights as certain governments have yet to take substantial action on the issue. However, the issue remains multifaceted and dynamic, requiring ongoing collaboration and innovative solutions.



An image taken at a protest working towards better working conditions for migrant domestic workers - NATO Association of Canada

Timeline:

Date	Description
1930's	Economic challenges lead to a decrease in demand for domestic workers, due to World War 2 and the Great Depression. However, domestic work remains an essential source of employment for many women during this period.
1940's-1950's	A resurgence in demand for domestic workers occurs as economies recover from the war. During this time movements picked up,

	<p>towards women working in jobs that were predominantly male-dominated. Yet the domestic migrant workers remained to be mainly women, especially immigrants and women of color, continue to play a significant role in domestic work. Economies around the world were getting back on their feet considering the Great Depression and World War 2 had just occurred.</p>
1950's - 1960's	<p>The Civil Rights Movement in the United States brings attention to racial inequalities, sparking discussions about fair treatment and workers' rights, including those in domestic work. This was a pivotal moment as it was the start of a movement against poor working conditions for migrant domestic workers yet this movement still majorly focused on racial matters. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and subsequent legislation aimed to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. While these laws did not explicitly address the rights of migrant domestic workers, they laid the foundation for broader anti-discrimination measures that could be applied to various groups, including immigrants.</p>
1960's	<p>During this time, there was a big increase in people moving to richer countries to work, especially in the Middle East. Initially the 1960's were named the Golden Age of Capitalism. Many Western countries experienced high levels of economic expansion, driven by factors such as post-war reconstruction, technological advancements, and increased consumer spending.</p>
1970's	<p>The global economy faced challenges during the 1970s. The period was marked by economic turbulence, including the oil crisis of 1973, which led to a sharp increase in oil prices, causing inflation and economic slowdown in many countries. Yet still many were needed to help with household chores and taking care of families. In this time the Middle Eastern oil boom also occurred, which in turn attracted many migrant domestic workers. But historically the Middle East has struggled with fair treatment towards migrant domestic workers.</p>
1990's - 2010's	<p>Global economic changes and increased international migration</p>

	contribute to the growth of migrant domestic work. Yet the 2007 Recession also took place, impacting economies and jobs around the world, which did impact the growth of migrant domestic workers. As well as issues of exploitation and the need for international standards become more prominent.
2010's - Present	There are currently ongoing efforts to address the challenges faced by migrant domestic workers, including discussions on international platforms like the International Labour Organization (ILO). Advocacy for fair wages, decent working conditions, and legal protections continues.

Global Reform Efforts:

In the realm of global reform efforts aimed at improving the international working standards of migrant domestic workers, significant strides have been made through international agreements and resolutions. One pivotal example is the International Labour Organization's (ILO) adoption of the Domestic Workers Convention (C189) in 2011. This landmark convention established fundamental rights for domestic workers, regardless of their migration status, outlining key provisions for fair working conditions, reasonable hours, and social security.

The United Nations General Assembly has also been an instrumental platform for addressing the challenges faced by migrant workers. Resolutions such as "International Migration and Development" (A/RES/68/4) highlight the commitment of member states to promote fair and ethical treatment, emphasizing the rights of migrant workers, including those engaged in domestic work. These resolutions underscore the importance of upholding the dignity and well-being of all workers, irrespective of their migration status.

Another significant global reform effort is encapsulated in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, adopted in 2018. Although non-binding, this compact provides a comprehensive framework for international cooperation on migration issues, recognizing the vulnerabilities of migrant workers, particularly those involved in domestic work. The agreement emphasizes the need for protection, fair treatment, and the acknowledgment of the valuable contributions made by migrant workers.

Additionally, various countries and regions have enacted national and regional initiatives to address the challenges faced by migrant domestic workers. Regional bodies, such as the European Union, have developed directives and frameworks to ensure fair treatment and protection for domestic workers migrating within their member states.

Topics your Resolutions Should Address:

Improving Legal Protections for Migrant Domestic Workers

Delegates are encouraged to explore comprehensive solutions to enhance legal protections for migrant domestic workers. Proposals may include establishing or strengthening national legislation that explicitly outlines the rights and working conditions for domestic workers. Additionally, countries could consider bilateral or multilateral agreements to ensure consistent standards across borders. Delegates may also explore mechanisms for effective enforcement and monitoring of these legal protections, possibly involving international organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Improving Issues Related to Gender Inequality

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of gender inequality on migrant domestic workers, resolutions may focus on promoting gender-sensitive policies. Delegates might consider initiatives to empower women in domestic work through education and skill-building programs. Furthermore, resolutions could advocate for awareness campaigns to challenge stereotypes and discriminatory practices. Delegates may also explore measures to ensure equal pay and opportunities for male and female migrant domestic workers.

Enhancing Social Inclusion for Migrant Domestic Workers

Delegates are encouraged to consider solutions that foster social inclusion for migrant domestic workers in host countries. Resolutions may propose initiatives towards encouraging interaction between domestic workers and local communities. Countries could also explore the establishment of support centers offering services such as language classes and educating the local population on how migrant domestic workers should be treated. Additionally, delegates may advocate for anti-discrimination policies to counteract stigmas associated with domestic work.

Strengthening Global Cooperation on Migrant Domestic Worker Rights

In addressing the global nature of migrant domestic work, resolutions may emphasize the importance of international cooperation. Delegates may consider the establishment of a collaborative framework for sharing best practices, policies, and resources among nations. Proposals could include the creation of an international database to track and monitor the implementation of labor standards. Additionally, resolutions might encourage joint research initiatives to assess the socio-economic impact of migrant domestic work, fostering a collective understanding of the challenges and opportunities involved.

Countries & Party Stances:

Here is some baseline information on some countries that have prominent stances on this use, this research can be used to help guide delegates with the research process.

Asia

India

India, as a significant source country for migrant domestic workers, has historically played a vital role in shaping international labor discussions. With a large number of its citizens engaged in domestic work abroad, India acknowledges the importance of protecting the rights of migrant domestic workers. In recent years, India has expressed commitment to bilateral agreements with destination countries to ensure fair treatment and has initiated programs for the reintegration and skill development of returning workers.

Qatar

As a destination country for migrant domestic workers, particularly in the context of the booming Middle Eastern economy. In response, Qatar has implemented labor reforms and embarked on awareness campaigns to improve conditions for domestic workers. Moving forward, the country aims to strengthen regulatory frameworks to better safeguard the rights of migrant domestic workers.

Philippines

The Philippines, a major sender of migrant domestic workers, has a long history of involvement in international labor discussions. With a significant portion of its population working abroad in various capacities, including domestic work, the Philippines emphasizes the importance of bilateral agreements with destination countries.

The country is actively working on enhancing pre-departure orientation programs to empower workers with knowledge about their rights and responsibilities.

Europe

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has a historical connection to the issue, particularly in the context of its colonial past. Acknowledging the need for reforms, the UK has been considering legislative changes to improve the rights of domestic workers. Future plans involve consultations with stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of policies that protect the well-being of migrant domestic workers.

Germany

Germany, as a European economic powerhouse, is cognizant of the impact of migrant domestic workers on its labor market. Historically, Germany has advocated for international cooperation on labor issues and has implemented measures to improve the working conditions of migrant domestic workers. Plans for the future include continued collaboration with other European Union member states to harmonize standards and promote fair treatment.

Spain

Spain has been a destination for migrant domestic workers, especially from Latin America. Historically, Spain has faced challenges related to informal employment in domestic work. Recognizing these issues, Spain has taken steps to regularize domestic work, ensuring that domestic workers have legal protections. Future plans involve further addressing gender inequalities in the sector and providing avenues for professional development.

Latin America

Mexico

As both a sender and receiver of migrant domestic workers, Mexico plays a vital role in the international discourse on the issue. With a historical context of migration to the United States and increasing migration to other countries, Mexico emphasizes the need for comprehensive bilateral agreements to protect the rights of its citizens working

abroad. Future plans involve diplomatic efforts to strengthen these agreements and enhance support mechanisms for returning workers.

Argentina

Argentina, as a destination for migrant domestic workers from neighboring countries, recognizes the challenges faced by this workforce. Historically, Argentina has implemented policies to improve conditions, including the extension of labor rights to domestic workers. Moving forward, Argentina aims to build on these foundations, working towards greater inclusivity and protection for migrant domestic workers.

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic has a significant number of citizens engaged in migrant domestic work, particularly in North America and Europe. Historically, the country has been actively involved in international labor discussions, advocating for the rights of its migrant workers. Plans for the future involve ongoing collaborations with destination countries to strengthen protections, combat human trafficking, and ensure the well-being of Dominican migrant domestic workers.

North America

United States

Historically, the U.S. has taken steps to enhance legal protections for domestic workers, including the extension of certain labor rights. Future plans involve continued efforts to promote awareness, enforce existing regulations, and explore comprehensive immigration reforms that consider the unique challenges faced by migrant domestic workers.

Canada

Recent developments in Canada include efforts to improve pathways to permanent residency for migrant workers. Plans for the future involve ongoing consultations with stakeholders to ensure that policies align with the evolving needs of migrant domestic workers in Canada.

Oceania

Australia

Historically, Australia has taken steps to improve legal protections for domestic workers, including initiatives to combat exploitation. Plans for the future involve ongoing collaboration with international partners to ensure a comprehensive approach to the rights and well-being of migrant domestic workers.

New Zealand

New Zealand recognizes the contributions of migrant domestic workers and has a historical context of addressing labor rights in various sectors. Recent efforts include the extension of legal protections to domestic workers. Moving forward, New Zealand plans to continue its commitment to fair treatment by exploring avenues for further improvements in regulations and support mechanisms.

Independent Groups

Progressive Coalition for Labor Rights (PCLR)

The Progressive Coalition for Labor Rights (PCLR) holds substantial significance in the discourse on international working standards for migrant domestic workers. Historically, PCLR has been a vocal advocate for labor rights, actively engaging in international forums to address the challenges faced by this vulnerable workforce. With a commitment to social justice, PCLR emphasizes the urgent need for comprehensive policies ensuring fair treatment, equal opportunities, and protection of rights for migrant domestic workers globally. Affected by the persistent issues in the sector, the party is dedicated to instigating legislative changes and fostering international cooperation. In the future, PCLR aims to spearhead initiatives that address the root causes of exploitation, promote gender equality within domestic work, and strengthen collaborative efforts with governments and organizations to implement robust safeguards for the rights and well-being of migrant domestic workers.

Global Workers' Solidarity Party (GWSP)

The Global Workers' Solidarity Party (GWSP) plays a pivotal role in advocating for the rights and well-being of migrant domestic workers on the international stage. With a historical commitment to workers' rights, GWSP has been instrumental in shaping discussions surrounding fair labor practices and protection mechanisms. As an affected party, GWSP recognizes the vulnerability of migrant domestic workers and actively works to address systemic issues contributing to their exploitation. The party advocates for stronger legal frameworks, international collaboration, and heightened awareness to ensure equitable treatment for domestic workers worldwide. In the future, GWSP plans to intensify its efforts to mobilize global solidarity, push for legislative reforms, and strengthen the implementation of international standards to safeguard the dignity and rights of migrant domestic workers.

Questions to Consider

- How can nations strike a balance between protecting their domestic workforce and ensuring fair treatment for migrant domestic workers, considering the economic and social contributions of both groups?
- In what ways can international collaboration be strengthened to create a unified approach to improving the working conditions of migrant domestic workers, and what role can organizations like the International Labour Organization (ILO) play in facilitating this collaboration?
- How can gender-specific challenges faced by female migrant domestic workers be effectively addressed, and what measures can be implemented to promote gender equality within the domestic work sector?
- What innovative strategies can be employed to bridge the gap between existing policies and their effective implementation, ensuring that migrant domestic workers are afforded the legal protections and rights they deserve?
- How might nations address the complexities of informal economies within the domestic work sector, and what initiatives can be undertaken to formalize and regulate these employment arrangements?
- Considering the socio-economic impact of migrant domestic workers on both sending and receiving countries, how can policies be crafted to maximize the positive contributions of this workforce while mitigating potential challenges and disparities?

Recommended Websites to Use

[A History of Domestic Work and Worker Organizing - Labour History Resource Project](#)

[Domestic Workers Count Too - UN Women](#)

[Decent Work for Migrant Domestic Workers - International Labour Organization](#)

[Migrant Domestic Workers - AntiSlavery](#)

[Protecting Migrant Domestic Workers - International Labour Organization](#)

[Guidelines for Labour Recruiters of Migrant Domestic Workers](#)

[“I Already Bought You” - Humans Right Watch](#)

[“Just a Maid” - The Diplomat](#)

[Female migrant workers and the families they support are being abandoned by the money-transfer industry - Fortune](#)

[Immigrant Domestic Workers Left Without Jobs or Relief Funds - Governing](#)

[Immigrant Domestic Employees Slip Through Relief Cracks in U.S - Bloomberg](#)

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