

# **Analyzing means to combat forced labor trafficking among youth in developed and developing countries.**

## **Report of the Chair**

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### **I. Statement of the Problem**

1. Across the world, people are on the move for better jobs and opportunities every day because of the economic downturn of the global community.<sup>[1]</sup> Amidst this constant migration of workers, a crisis has arisen from the growing population in illegal trafficking of labor. It is found that over 20.9 million people are victims of forced labor. Twenty seven percent of that population are children at a ratio of two girls for every boy.<sup>[1]</sup>
2. Out of the 196 countries of the world affected by human trafficking, one hundred and thirty-four countries have criminalized trafficking by means of corporal punishment; the laws put forth against child trafficking only exist in 134 countries.<sup>[1]</sup> These laws are often limited in their ability to address the defense of young girls and few recognize the millions of trafficked children.
3. The laboring of children is very common along the borders of developing countries.<sup>[2]</sup> Most children are sent to be beggars in urban cities from rural villages or towns.<sup>[3]</sup> Trafficked children in developing countries are either captured, or more often, their parents are tricked into sending their children with fake agencies or groups who promise them education and opportunity.<sup>[3]</sup> Though begging children are taken up by most governments, these children may return back to the streets or be put into government agencies; at times they may be mutilated so as to receive more sympathy and better profit.<sup>[3]</sup>
4. Trafficking of children for sexual exploitation is most common in Europe, Central Asia and the Americas, whereas trafficking for forced labor is more prominent in Africa and the Middle East, as well as in South and East Asia and the Pacific.<sup>[1]</sup> As stated by the Global Report from UNODC, “Between 2007 and 2010, the percentage of child victims had risen to 27 per cent. Trafficking originating from East Asia also remains the most conspicuous globally”.<sup>[1]</sup>
5. In every region of the world, men, women, and children of all races and ethnicities are being trafficked and exploited into servitude. Most people do not encounter the issue of trafficking in their everyday lives, and millions do not believe that slavery even still exists today. Though efforts are being managed among governments in every country to stop trafficking in its tracks, it persists as a gruesome truth in every hemisphere of the world.<sup>[4]</sup>

## II. History of the Issue

6. In 2000, there was an estimated 1.2 million children that were trafficked and remained in exploiting situations. Both migrants and citizens of countries are susceptible to being trafficked across borders. In the span of four years (2004-2008), the amount of child laborers only declined by about 3%. <sup>[4]</sup>
7. These reduced efforts to eliminate child labor trafficking led to the formation of International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) in 1992 <sup>[5]</sup>. The goal of IPEC is to equip its 88 partner countries with the tools necessary to handle child labor trafficking in their own country. <sup>[5]</sup> IPEC collaborates with countries to help eliminate child labor trafficking across borders, which is where trafficking is prominent.
8. In 2006, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act was approved by the President of the United States. This act gave the Secretary of Labor instructions to make sure that those who had been previously trafficked extra protection. <sup>[6]</sup>
9. Over the years, there have been numerous attempts to eliminate child labour trafficking. The Slavery Convention (1926) and the Forced Labor Convention (1930) were composed for the purpose of fighting labour trafficking. The International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (ICCPR) was also formed in 1966 for this purpose. The Hague Child Labour Conference that took place in 2010 also tried to encourage the elimination of child labor trafficking similarly to the Slavery Convention and the Forced Labor Convention. The United States Department of Human Services developed the Blue Campaign in 2010. The objective of the Blue Campaign is to unite forces to efficiently eliminate trafficking. <sup>[7]</sup>
10. The International Labor Organization classifies child labor trafficking “forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery (WFCL,1999).” The ILO states that “[child labor trafficking] is closely interlinked with the demand for cheap malleable and docile labour in sectors and among employers where the working conditions and the treatment grossly violates the human rights of the children (1996, Trafficking in Children)” <sup>[8]</sup>
11. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) stated that youth account for approximately 27% of labor trafficking, most of this figure are female (2010). Most child trafficking takes place in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia. <sup>[9]</sup>

## III. Potential Solutions

12. When creating effective solutions for combating forced labor among youth across the globe, delegates are advised to address the questions and keep the following points in mind:

- What has your country done to reduce forced labor amongst youths? Have these operations been successful? If so, how and in what way?
  - Is your country home to any Non-governmental organizations (NGO's) that are focused with the aid of youth in forced labor situations?
  - Funding in order to help support reforms instituted in developing nations
  - What is your nation's stance on forced youth labor?
  - How capable is the nations funding to combat this issue?
13. This topic requires an innovative and firm resolution that will address youth across the globe in a variety of different countries, as well as addressing the limitations of governments. The final resolution will need to continue to be effective in future issues regarding forced child labor.

## IV. Position and Research Tips

- Is this a valid site? Avoid personal sites with users.
- Use government or educational sites, even non profit sites (.gov, .mil, .edu, .org)
- Check out your assigned country's websites by using country codes! Example: .uk (United Kingdom), .af (afghanistan), .bz (Belize), .cn (China)
- Useful country codes link --> [http://goes.gsfc.nasa.gov/text/web\\_country\\_codes.html](http://goes.gsfc.nasa.gov/text/web_country_codes.html)
- Always look for the author and when it was published. You don't want outdated information and it's very useful to have for the required APA Format
- Look for your country's history of the issue, the present state of the problem, and your countries personal stance and action for this issue.
- Write your paper formatted to an expository essay, with a persuasive ending, along with a restatement of your country's position
- Don't forget to include a suggestion for this issue and/or what your country is already enacting
- For some helpful google tricks, try this link created by ISA's Junior team--> <https://docs.google.com/a/stu.neisd.net/spreadsheet/cc?key=0AptCVriinnEhdG02bzluMENFVDhtYTRIMHpYN2w2Smc#gid=0>
- Answer these questions-
  - "How does this affect my country?"
  - "What is my country doing for this issue?"
  - "What would my country's government's view be of this issue?"
- Remember, you have assumed the viewpoint of your assigned country, so do not include personal opinions or personal pronouns

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## Useful Web Sources

<<http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>>

<<http://www.worlded.org/WEIInternet/projects/ListProjects.cfm?Select=Topic&ID=14>>

<<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/programme/lang--en/index.htm>>

## References

<sup>1</sup> UNODC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012  
(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.IV.1)

[http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/Trafficking\\_in\\_Persons2012\\_web.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/Trafficking_in_Persons2012_web.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> About the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)  
(International Labour Organization (ILO) 1996-2013)

<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/programme/lang--en/index.htm>

<sup>3</sup>"Trafficking Child Beggars in Southeast Asia [Photograph]," in Children and Youth in History  
(Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media, Item #439)

<http://chnm.gmu.edu/cyh/primary-sources/439>

<sup>4</sup> International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (UN program) -- (Encyclopedia  
Britannica, 2013)

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1241310/International-Programme-on-the-Elimination-of-Child-Labour>

<sup>5</sup> International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)  
(International Labour Organization (ILO) 1996-2013)

<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/lang--en/index.htm#a2>

<sup>6</sup> United States Department of Labor. ILAB - Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human  
Trafficking (OCFT) - Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act.

<http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/tvpra.htm>

<sup>7</sup> Human Trafficking | Homeland Security  
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<http://www.dhs.gov/topic/human-trafficking>

<sup>8</sup> International Labour Organization. Forced Labour and Human Trafficking Casebook of Court  
Decisions.

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed\\_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_106143.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_106143.pdf)

<sup>9</sup>"Child trafficking on the rise, UN says | World | DW.DE | 11.01.2013 ." TOP STORIES | DW.DE. Web.  
<<http://www.dw.de/child-trafficking-on-the-rise-un-says/a-16513850>>.

Industry and Experts Engage at Labor Trafficking Conference

<sup>10</sup> (Washington, DC (PRWEB) May 04, 2012)

<http://www.prweb.com/releases/2012/5/prweb9473905.htm>

<sup>11</sup> International Labour Organization . Trafficking in children .Retrieved from

<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/lang--en/index.htm>

## **V. Note to Delegates**

Hello Delegates, and welcome to this year's Model United Nations Conference! We are very excited that all of you have been chosen to act as a part of the International Labour Organization. We're certain that many resolutions will be drafted and much debate will ensue during this thrilling conference. By way of discussion held within the ILO room, it is our sincerest hope that all delegates are better prepared to help diminish youth labor trafficking across the globe while simultaneously spreading enlightening ideas throughout individual communities. Let's have a great conference, and don't forget to enjoy it!

# **Combating the discrimination against migrant workers' rights in the labor force.**

**Report of the Chair**

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## **I. Statement of the Problem**

1. Of the several million people living outside of their home country, 90 percent are found to be migrant workers with half being female.<sup>[1]</sup> Migrant workers are among the first to be hit due to their employment popularity in sectors such as construction, agriculture, and tourism when economies make a downturn.<sup>[2]</sup> With the economic crisis ensuing, the migrant worker population has never grown at such a quick pace and is experiencing constant workers rights discrepancies.
2. A migrant worker usually experiences hard labor and very meager pay because workers are paid at minimum wages and receive no benefits from their employers.<sup>[1]</sup> They are continuously exploited for their cheap, loyal labor and because of their usual inability to speak the native language, they are tricked into longer hours and less pay.<sup>[1]</sup> Often migrants are subjected to “poor working and living conditions, including low wages, unsafe work environments, a virtual absence of the social safety net, denial of freedom of association and workers’ rights, discrimination and xenophobia” as reported by ILO’s Migrant Branch.<sup>[4]</sup>
3. Immigrants continue to be the major part of the agricultural labor forces in America and across Europe. Because they are not citizens, they are the first to be blamed for dropping employment rates and job cuts.<sup>[4]</sup> The discrimination in countries is all too common and often results in many deaths, homelessness, and injury to migrant workers.<sup>[4]</sup>
4. As of today, laws do not require overtime pay, unemployment insurance, regulation of overtime work hours, minimum breaks, or rest periods by businesses.<sup>[1]</sup> Due to their illegal circumstance, these immigrants are unlikely to complain from harsh treatment or injury in the workplace to regional labor unions, making solving the issue nearly impossible.<sup>[2]</sup>
5. This strong, illegal working force’s impact on economies is not limited to developed countries. Emigration drastically affects the labor force in developing nations whom are losing thousands of workers yearly due to insufficient wages and little to no worker protection laws.<sup>[4]</sup> This loss of working civilians slows the economic progress of these countries which weakens their GPA and causes nations to lose skilled workers.<sup>[4]</sup> When migrant workers are employed in their host country, they accept the minimum wages and this can result in the disintegration of workers pay

and benefits.<sup>[2]</sup> The discrimination of migrant workers is an issue for every nation; while developed nations are drawing in more workers, developing nations are losing their workforce.  
<sup>[2]</sup>

## II. History of the Issue

6. According to the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs the migrant population grew by 45 million each year between the years of 1945 and 1990. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families was also formed to help encourage equal rights for migrant workers and to give instructions on how to handle human rights issues.<sup>[11]</sup>
7. Migrant workers are exposed to a great deal of discrimination. They are repeatedly blamed during times of economic hardship. In 2008, 10,000 migrant workers became homeless and 60 were killed as a result of attacks that took place in South Africa. Migrant workers are also exposed to dangerous chemicals, providing them with an abundance of health issues.<sup>[2]</sup>
8. Various acts have been approved in the past, such as the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, which was passed by the United States Department of Labor in 1986.<sup>[3]</sup>
9. In Spain and France, non-governmental organizations (SOS racism/racismo) have done much to combat discrimination against immigrants. The SOS Racisme in Catalonia screens job advertisements to guarantee equal access to the labour market.<sup>[4]</sup>
10. In 2003, the United Nations formed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The purpose of this convention is to ensure that all migrant workers and their families are provided with the same rights that others have.<sup>[5]</sup>
11. Other conferences that encourages equal rights for migrant workers include the World Summit for Social Development and the International Conference on Population and Development.<sup>[5]</sup> The purpose of the World Social Summit for Development was for states to make a commitment that they would be held accountable for by others that also made this commitment. The International Conference on Population and Development also introduced an international perspective on the protection of migrant workers.

## III. Potential Solutions

12. When creating and writing a resolution on combating discrimination against migrant workers in the labor force, delegates should keep all of the following points in mind:

- What has your country done to reduce the discrimination against migrant workers in the labor force? Have these operations been effective? If so, how and why did they work well?
- What is the role of Non-governmental organizations in the battle against migrant worker discrimination in your nation?
- Source of funding for any reforms made in the final resolution
- What is your nation's position on discrimination against migrant workers in the labor force?
- What is the source of the discrimination against migrant workers in the labor force?

5. This topic requires a strong resolution that continues to be powerful and robust as time goes on. It needs to positively affect the migrant worker labor force in many countries and combat discrimination.

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<<http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/magazines-and-journals/world-of-work-magazine/article>



[s/WCMS\\_165299/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/migrant-workers/lang--en/index.htm)>

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<<http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/migrant-workers/lang--en/index.htm>>

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<sup>1</sup> 1996-2013 International Labour Organization (ILO)  
(International Migration Branch, 2004)

<<http://www.ilo.org/migrant/lang--en/index.htm>>

<sup>2</sup> International Labour Organization (ILO).

The economic crisis and discrimination against migrant workers. Retrieved from

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<sup>3</sup> The Oregon Story. United Farm Workers. (2001- OPB)

[http://www.opb.org/programs/oregonstory/ag\\_workers/issues.html](http://www.opb.org/programs/oregonstory/ag_workers/issues.html)

<sup>4</sup> Migrant Workers- International Labor Organization (ILO)

(Report VI, International Labour Conference, 92nd Session, Geneva, 2004)

<<http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/migrant-workers/lang--en/index.htm>>

<sup>5</sup> Welcome to the United Nations: It's Your World. The Resource : Part V. Persons with disabilities and multiple discrimination - Rights of special groups, 10/10. Retrieved from

<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/comp509.htm>

<sup>6</sup> United States Department of Labor. U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division (WHD)

The Migrant & Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act . Retrieved from

<http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/statutes/0001.mspa.htm>

<sup>7</sup> Sos racisme history. (n.d.). Retrieved from

[http://www.sosracisme.org/&prev=/search?q=SOS+racisme&safe=off&sa=X&rlz=1C1CHFX\\_enUS499US499&biw=1024&bih=673](http://www.sosracisme.org/&prev=/search?q=SOS+racisme&safe=off&sa=X&rlz=1C1CHFX_enUS499US499&biw=1024&bih=673)

<sup>8</sup> International Labour Organization (Provisional Record 22, Ninety-second Session)

<<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc92/pdf/pr-22.pdf>>

<sup>9</sup> Combating Discrimination of Immigrant Workers in Spain: From Equal Rights to Equal Opportunities. (De Witte , N., & Zapata-Barrero, R. Universitat Pompeu Fabra - ( UPF ))

<[http://www.upf.edu/gritim/\\_pdf/griip-emilie\\_wp4.pdf](http://www.upf.edu/gritim/_pdf/griip-emilie_wp4.pdf)>

<sup>10</sup> Sos racisme history. (n.d.).

[http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=ca&u=http://www.sosracisme.org/&prev=/search?q=SOS+racisme&safe=off&sa=X&rlz=1C1CHFX\\_enUS499US499&biw=1024&bih=673](http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=ca&u=http://www.sosracisme.org/&prev=/search?q=SOS+racisme&safe=off&sa=X&rlz=1C1CHFX_enUS499US499&biw=1024&bih=673)

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## **V. Note to Delegates**

Hello delegates of the International Labour Organization, welcome to Model United Nations San Antonio! We are very happy that you have elected to participate in this year's MUNSA XVIII. We look forward to passing many resolutions and witnessing your growth throughout the duration of the conference, as well as tackling the complex problem of migrant worker discrimination. Thank you for your interest in