In a world where societies are constantly crippling and rising, providing aid has proved itself vital for sustenance of communities. The SOCHUM persists with the hope that with time, instead of politicizing humanitarian aid, Politics are humanized. With the hope of creating a world where no man is allowed to develop at the expense of the others freedoms and liberating the global community in the true sense, the role played by the SOCHUM has never been this vital.

General Assembly III
Social, Cultural & Humanitarian Affairs

FOREWORD

Dear Participants,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the sixth edition of DiPSMUN.

It is a very humbling moment to see DPS Bangalore South, host one of Bangalore's finest high school Model UN conference with 8 committees and hundreds of delegates in attendance in 2018. DiPSMUN will always hold a particularly sentimental place in my heart as I was on the first ever MUN delegation from DPS Bangalore in 2009 and since then have helped design and chair two previous editions of DiPSMUN. As I have interacted with most of the members of the current Secretariat and Organizing Committee, I can safely say that your coming conference will be one that you will remember.

"Only a Sith deals in absolutes" – Obi Wan Kenobi to Anakin Skywalker, on Mustafar, Star Wars Episode III, Revenge of the Sith.

This quote holds true today more so than ever, as we live in our social media driven echo chambers and thought bubbles, fed by algorithms in one of the most hyperpolarized societies ever. A Model UN Conference is the first step in breaking out. It is one of the best platforms to debate, deliberate, negotiate and come up with some truly innovative solutions to some of the world's biggest challenges and most importantly, see them from a perspective that you haven't yet. It is not just a debate where you show off your bragging rights and get profile pictures for until the next conference (but please make sure you do that!). In my experience Model UN is where you can pick up certain key skills such as negotiating, public speaking, analytical thinking and teamwork among a plethora of others that will give you a heads up to succeed in your professional and personal endeavors in the future.

DiPSMUN 2018, therefore, has been designed to help you, the delegate, find your own voice in the environment that you are most comfortable with. The committees simulated at this conference range from discussing the Mexican Drug War to the very formation of the states of Israel and/or Palestine in the British mandate of Palestine; from solving global inequality to abolishing slavery. When you sit in committee, ensure you intend to walk away with more than just a trophy or a certificate. Ensure you walk away with knowledge and experience, for those will last you longer than a certificate.

Always remember **"..that the circumstances of one's birth are irrelevant. It is what you do with the gift of life that determines who you are."** – Mewtwo, Mewtwo Strikes back

Sincerely yours,

Shouryadipta Sarkar

Analytics and Strategy Consultant
Department of Field Support
United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY

General Assembly III- Social, Cultural & Humanitarian Affairs

DiPSMUN2018

Letter from the Chairperson

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Council.

The world is a terrible place. This much is certain. With rising numbers of atrocities being committed against humanity, the SOCHUM finds itself in one of the most crucial positions in the world today. As members of this council, you find yourself in a curious but important predicament: to choose a method to resolve a conflict that secures the future of humanity, but not at the cost of your own agendas.

The two agendas that have been chosen for discussion for the duration of this conference have been picked due to the sheer size of their relevance in the world today. The growing marginalisation of immigrants and ill-treatment of women migrant workers are issues whose importance is often underestimated. These are issues that ought to dominate the front pages of newspapers across the world - so horrifying are the plights of these groups. Therefore, it is up to you, the diplomats, to work towards their reintegration and the improvement of their lives.

To all those delegates participating in their first conference: don't be intimidated. Initiate discussions, understand your stances, fight for your cause, but most importantly, do not be afraid to learn. Every mistake you make pushes you to grow. Let this MUN be your gateway to the world of oration.

In conclusion, delegates: good luck and Excelsior!

Sincerely,
Ryan Sujith Tennyson,
Chairperson, SOCHUM
DiPS MUN- 2018

Introduction

Marginalisation, while being interchangeable, refers to the categorisation of people on the basis of certain attributes of their identity and their exclusion from society, rendering them at a social disadvantage. Entire communities of people are systematically denied rights, opportunities, and resources that are otherwise available to other members of society. This results in the exclusion of people from social, economical, and political participation. Exclusion can also be more subtle, for causes such as a simple lack of awareness of the needs of said groups of people. An inclusive or an integrated society is one that rises above differences of race, gender, religion, caste, sexuality, class, generation and geography to ensure equality of opportunity regardless of origin. Social exclusion is a broad term which has come to being used to cover any social ill, and cannot be defined precisely due to the various factors contributing to exclusion. The definition of marginalised groups varies with geography, although most of them have one thing in common - poverty and illiteracy.

History and Background

Social exclusion had existed as long as society itself. Through the ages, it has presented itself in one form or the other, and each time been fought against. Ostracism in Athens, proscription in Rome, the lower castes in India, the many forms taken by slavery, exile and banishment, the existence of ghettos, are all examples of the manner in which society rejects those who differ. The fight is an ongoing one, with a new group seeming to be excluded every time an existing one is accepted into society. The most prominent forms of exclusion are those along the lines of race, economic status, gender, caste, religion, and sexuality. The concern with social exclusion originated in France from where it diffused to the European Union and its Member States. Initially, the term had Republican connotations, but as it spread to new countries, its meaning adapted to the setting in which it was used. With time, policy discourse shifted from exclusion to "inclusion," a seemingly more positive or affirmative term that is now ubiquitous. Liberals consider social inclusion as a consequence of state-guaranteed individual freedoms to exchange property and ideas, assemble, and form groups and networks. Republicans point to the social bond, the solidarity of equal, citizens to achieve the collective good. Social Democrats emphasize the social rights of citizens to a decent minimum standard of living in return for active contributions to society. More traditional conservative thought sees social order arising from a natural hierarchy of authority and a society comprised of encompassing realms of life: family, community, nation. Confucian thought aims for social harmony over individual freedoms. In brief, social inclusion is conceived in many alternative ways, depending upon ideology. Listed below are the various facets of the issue that are prevalent today:

GENDER INEQUALITY

Gender equality is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured. For hundreds of years, women have been ousted from participation in society, their roles restricted to merely reproduction and maintenance of households. For a long time, women around the world weren't guaranteed the same rights, facilities, and services as men, and were forced to conform to the stereotyped roles of society and culture offered to them. Even today, many girls are married off before the age of 18, and some even have children. In many families, girls are denied education and neither are they given the same respect as their male peers. Women across the world are still vastly underpaid compared with their male counterparts. Globally, the average woman earns 50 cents for every dollar a man earns.

LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY AND THE VIOLATION OF THEIR RIGHTS

The LGBTQ+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer) community has been shunned from society for years, and even today, in most parts of the world, they remain unwelcome. Same-sex relationships are criminalised in 72 countries, and are even punishable by death in countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sudan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Somalia, Qatar, and Yemen. Although more than 120 countries have decriminalised homosexuality, homosexuals are still harassed and denied opportunities otherwise available to heterosexuals. A co-author of the ILGA report, Aengus Carroll, said it remained the case that there was "no country in the world where LGBT people are safe from discrimination, stigmatisation or violence". Awareness regarding the LGBT community ranks low among people, with various taboos, myths, and social stigmas surrounding homosexuality and transsexuality around the world.

RACISM

Since the colonial times, racial discrimination has been pervasive, with coloured people being vilified and enslaved. The 1800s and the early 1900s saw innumerous black people sold as slaves on the market to the white people. Till the late 20th Century, black people were denied the basic rights of voting, education, healthcare, and employment. 1965 saw the adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). This instrument, which Belgium ratified in 1999, was adopted in response to various racist policies, like those conducted by Nazi Germany or the apartheid regime in South Africa. It prohibits any racially distinction based on 'race', colour, ethnic or national origin and is designed to prevent and punish racist talk or racist acts. In the Council of Europe, Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), adopted in 2000, prohibits any form of discrimination by a public authority on any ground. Although in most places official racial discrimination is miniscule, the black community are still faced with stereotypes, biases, violence, harassment, and bullying, with many of them being pushed into poverty or a life of crime, or not being able to escape it as a result of discrimination.

RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

Religious minorities in many countries face violence, hatred, and even prosecution. While many countries choose to be secular and let their citizens practice their religions freely, many other countries do not offer the same protection, and some countries highly restrict religious freedom . As a result, the world has experienced an overall increase in religious hostilities in the past decade. According to a study conducted by Pew Research Center, 40 percent of countries around the world have a large number of policies considered restrictive to religious minorities. A common place to observe religious discrimination is the workplace, and based on geography, some minorities find themselves facing religious bias when considering employment. In the last year, hate crimes targeting Muslims in the US rose 15 percent and 33% of the world's countries actively harass women over their style of religious dress.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Ten years after the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, progress has been made in terms of the formal recognition of indigenous peoples in several countries, but they overwhelmingly continue to face discrimination, marginalization and major challenges in enjoying their basic rights. "While indigenous peoples have made significant advancements in advocating for their rights in international and regional fora, implementation of the Declaration is impeded by persisting vulnerability and exclusion, particularly among indigenous women, children, youth and persons with disabilities," more than 40 United Nations system entities and other international organizations said in a joint statement.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 September 2007, establishing a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of indigenous peoples. The landmark document is the most comprehensive international instrument on indigenous peoples' collective rights, including the rights to self-determination, traditional lands, territories and resources, education, culture, health and development. There are an estimated 370 million indigenous people in some 90 countries around the world. Practising unique traditions, they retain social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live, giving way for exclusion.

REFUGEE CRISIS

Refugees are victims of war and violence who flee their home countries in search of peace and safety. After surviving war and violence, a few refugees get the rare opportunity to be resettled in a third country, where they are provided with permanent protection as well as offered opportunities to be nationals of that country. The 1951 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Refugee Convention defined a refugee as a person who, 'owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion', has fled from their country of origin. The process of resettlement can be challenging to both refugee immigrants and the protecting third countries due to factors like the politics of the host country, traditional and sociocultural dissonances between immigrating refugees and the host population, and the social exclusion experiences that the new immigrants encounter. Thus, refugees generally find themselves at the brink of societies.

The Concerns and Present scenario

The issue of social inclusion/exclusion is not only imperative in the attainment of MDG Goal "Eradicating extreme poverty", but also other goals, such as achieving universal education, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, and improving maternal health. Unless closer attention is paid to the issue of social inclusion/exclusion, some segments of the population will continue to be excluded from the progress made so far.

Simply because of who they are, certain groups of people cannot participate equally in society and thus cannot fulfill their potential. Exclusion hurts them materially – making them poor in terms of income, health or education by causing them to be denied access to resources, markets and public services. It can also hurt them emotionally, by shutting them out of the life of their community. So, even though the economy may grow and general income levels may rise, excluded people are likely to be left behind, and make up an increasing proportion of those who remain in poverty. Exclusion also impedes the efficient operation of market forces and restrains economic growth. Some people with good ideas may not be able to raise the capital to start up a business. Discrimination in the labour market may make parents decide it is not worthwhile to invest in their children's education.

Social exclusion is a leading cause of conflict and insecurity in many parts of the world. Excluded groups that suffer from multiple disadvantages may come together when they have unequal rights, are denied a voice in political processes and feel marginalised from the mainstream of their society. In Guatemala, what started as a mainly peaceful and not very strong protest turned into a 20-year civil war. When social groups feel unequal and suffer compared with others in society, conflict is more likely. There are many examples: the north-south conflict in Sudan; conflict between Hindus and Muslims in India, or between ethnic groups in Burundi, Rwanda and Kosovo; the separatist movement in Aceh, Indonesia; and the sectarian violence in Northern Ireland. In Brazil, the risk of violent crime is unequally distributed over geographical areas and social groups, with a concentration in urban and metropolitan areas, and within groups who are living in poverty. It is in these areas that the 'problems of poverty, unemployment and the lack of adequate housing and basic services, including health, education, transport, security and judicial services, are most acute'.

Adults with long-term mental health problems are one of the most excluded groups in society. Although many want to work, fewer than a quarter actually do – the lowest employment rate for any of the main groups of disabled people. Too often people do not have other activities to fill their days and spend their time alone. Social isolation is an important risk factor for deteriorating mental health and suicide. Two-thirds of men under the age of 35 with mental health problems who die by suicide are unemployed.

"Far too many families endure chronic, punishing hardship. Lacking jobs and the means to make ends meet, adults are unable to provide adequate nutrition for children, leaving them with lifelong physical and cognitive scars. Other family members can suffer neglect and deprivation. Poverty continues to claim the lives of hundreds of thousands of women each year in childbirth. Social exclusion is often at the root of the problem. Discrimination and unequal access to social services deprive families of the opportunity to plan a better future for their children. Certain types of families are at particular risk, including large families, single-parent families, families where the main breadwinners are unemployed or suffer from illness or disability, families with members who suffer discrimination based on sexual orientation, and families living in urban slums or rural areas. Indigenous and migrant families, as well as those living through conflict or unrest, are also on the front lines of marginalization and deprivation," said ex - UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon in a message for the International Day Of Families in 2011.

The global scenario:

POVERTY AND HUNGER

• In Vietnam, the government estimates that, by 2010, 90% of the poverty in the country will be among ethnic minorities.

• In Bolivia, the poverty rate among the non-white population is 37%, compared with 17% for the white population.

• In Tanzania, households with disabled members are 20% more likely to be living in poverty.

• 100 million older people live on less than a dollar a day, and 80% of older people in developing countries have no regular income.

• Women account for nearly 70% of the 1.2 billion people currently living in extreme poverty.

MATERNAL HEALTH AND MORTALITY

• In Brazil, nearly three times as many black women as white women die from the complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

• In Guatemala, the number of children dying before they reach their fifth birthday is 56 in every 1000 for children of European descent, compared with 79 in every 1000 in the indigenous population.

• In India, it is estimated that discrimination against girls increases the total rate of child mortality by 20%

EDUCATION

• In Serbia and Montenegro, 30% of Roma children have never attended primary school.

 • In the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, primary school enrolment for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe girls is 37%, compared with 60% for girls from non-scheduled castes. Among boys from non-scheduled castes, 77% are enrolled.

GENDER EQUALITY

• A study in Namibia found 44% of widows lost cattle, 28% lost small livestock, and 41% lost farm equipment in disputes with their in-laws after their husbands died.

• Women hold fewer than 13% of the world's parliamentary seats – and in developing countries they hold fewer than 9% of seats.

• Globally, 16-50% of women in steady relationships have been physically assaulted by their partners.

International Framework

 Equality and freedom to participate is unequivocally recognized as a fundamental human right at both international and regional levels. It is enshrined in:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art. 2)
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, art. 26)
- The European Convention on Human Rights (art. 14)
- The American Convention on Human Rights (art. 1)
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art. 3)

"Only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable", world leaders stated as they unanimously adopted a "United Nations Millennium Declaration", or resolution 55/2 at the conclusion of their Millennium Summit on 8 September 2000. The resolution calls for the

promotion of gender equality, eradication of poverty, and the elimination of increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies. MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) contains one of the objectives of the Social Summit, "poverty eradication" which was designated as the MDG Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (see Annex XX). The process of social integration also serves an important part in achieving the goal of sustainable development, particularly in view of the direct and indirect impacts to be brought by ongoing climate change and food insecurity on the most vulnerable populations.

Resolution 60/1, 2005 world summit outcome reaffirms the commitment to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all. It recognizes that all individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential, and notes that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to political and social stability and peace and enrich the cultural diversity and heritage of society. In the realization that a broad development vision and commonly agreed objectives arising from the United Nations conferences and summits were not comprehensively addressed in the MDGs, the 2005 World Summit crystallized these internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, into a broad and compelling United Nations development agenda . Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people - the second goal of the Social Summit, was recognized as a central objective of relevant national and international policies and development strategies designed to achieve the MDGs.

The Open Working Group's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals 8, 10, 11, and 16 all refer to inclusion. Goal 8 is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth with employment creation; Goal 10 to "empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status"; Goal 11 is to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"; and Goal 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies as well as inclusive institutions. This insistence on promoting social inclusion calls for a more precise understanding of what this entails.

Points to Consider in the resolution

1) The need to establish in a concrete form the extent of poverty and social exclusion by their measurement.
2) Assess the impact of measures undertaken to promote social inclusion, are these measures effective?
3) How to make the concept of social inclusion operational, even in the face of resistance to change?
4) What national and international provisions, regulations and laws should be enacted both nationally and internationally to ensure integration of all types of marginalised groups into society?
5) How to eradicate stigma against certain groups affecting their use of public space, access to public services, treatment by service providers, interaction with institutions or risk of crime and violence?
6) What does 'citizenship' mean for excluded groups around the world? What do these meanings tell us about the goal of building inclusive societies?
7) What can the consideration of citizenship issues contribute to debates on political institutions in divided societies? What does it mean to distribute citizenship fairly?
8) How can subtle forms of exclusion and discrimination by non-public authorities be tackled?

Position Paper requirements

- The position paper to be submitted on this agenda must be formatted into a word document of not more than 1 page with a font style of Arial, font size-11.
- The Executive board expects the delegates to provide an unambiguous stance on the issue as we believe this is an issue that affects all nations.
- We expect delegates to dwell not only on their stance and countries they are willing to render their support to but also concrete solutions on the same.
- Questions 3, 4, 5 & 8 under the "points to consider for resolution" category must be answered in the position paper.

Introduction

Many analysts speak of the increasing feminisation of migration. This feminisation results from a number of global forces in which gender roles and sex discrimination are intertwined with globalisation. Trends contributing to this process include: the growing demand for labour in fields dominated by women (especially the service sector), the lower cost of production when labour-intensive tasks are shifted to women migrant workers, and the sex-stereotyping of large business enterprises and governments that may see women as cheap, temporary, or supplemental labourers whose "docile" nature makes them easily exploited. Other forces are more regional, including changes brought about by the oil booms in Western Asia, where the employment of foreign domestic workers has become a status symbol, country-specific labour shortages in sectors dominated by women, and the increasing participation of women in the labour market in newly industrialising countries.

Globalisation has ushered in increasing migration for labour at the same time as it has resulted in decreasing regulation of the labour market, growth in the informal sector, and the emergence of new forms of exploitation. In the midst of these trends, many governments are tightening migration controls. This interplay of competing incentives sets the scene for exploitation of those most desperate: irregular border-crossers, those in the informal sector, and the poor. For women, these trends spell increased vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, and continuing inequality with men.

Feminization of Migration

Female migration has gained in importance both quantitatively and qualitatively in recent years. This phenomenon led to coining the term "feminization of migration", and yet, migration policies have not been adjusted to this development. Labour migration policies often appear gender-neutral in their rules of admission, control and integration. Nevertheless, actual implementation may disadvantage or advantage certain groups of migrants; female migrants often belong to the more disadvantaged group.

Most job opportunities for women migrants are in unregulated sectors, including domestic work, informal/"off the books" industries or services, and criminalised sectors, including the sex industry. This means that even women who cross borders legally may find themselves in unregulated – and often irregular – work situations. In addition, the majority of opportunities that offer legal channels of migration are in male-dominated sectors such as agriculture and construction work, putting women at a great disadvantage. The ILO explains that "the demand for foreign labour reflects the long term trend of informalization of low skilled and poorly paid jobs, where irregular migrants are preferred as they are willing to work for inferior salaries, for short periods in production peaks, or to take physically demanding and dirty jobs.

The increase of immigrant women in the domestic service sector can be partially explained by three interrelated factors:

- The growing need for household services (including child and elderly care)
- The limited availability of affordable and flexible public child and elderly care services
- The increased participation of women in the labour market.

Categories of Female Migrants

Female migrants may be classified according to: the purpose of their migration; the type of entry permit they hold; and/or whether they have migrated independently or as a dependent of the principal migrant. Migrant women may move from one category into another, for example, from being a family member to a temporary labour migrant to a permanent immigrant.

- Permanent immigrants or settlers are people who move to another country to live there permanently. Immigration regulations may indirectly favour one gender; some individuals' immigration status (often women) may be dependent on another person (often men); and integration and labour market policies show varying degrees of gender-sensitivity.
- Internal regional migrants move within a regional bloc, such as the EU, and enjoy freedom of movement and residence. However, in some cases, such as for citizens of some EU new member states, employment remains restricted. Differential opportunities can result if employment is open or restricted in sectors dominated by either men or women.
- Family members are non-principal migrants; in most cases, they are allowed to work. They move either with a principal migrant, follow family members, or marry a resident in the country of destination. In many countries, women form the majority of those migrating as family members; this can be detrimental since their immigration status is tied to the principal migrant, a situation that causes dependency and that could be exploited by violent partners/spouses.
- Contract, temporary and posted workers are different categories of labour migrants admitted for a limited period of time, often bound to a specific sector, region or employer (e.g. agriculture, construction, domestic work). If the visa is bound to a specific employer, this can create a situation of vulnerability.
- Professionals are highly qualified workers with in-demand skills. Restrictions on this category are usually low. More men than women tend to be employed as professionals. Qualified migrant women generally face larger gaps in employment and occupational attainment with respect to their native-born counterparts ("de-skilling").
- Self-employed migrants are individuals who operate a business or a profession as the sole proprietor, as a partner in a joint venture, or as an independent contractor in a country other than his or her own. In many countries, migrants, particularly female migrants, are more likely to be self-employed than natives. Businesses owned by migrants often start by serving the needs of co-ethnics and later branch out to serve broader markets. Self-employed migrants often need to fulfil certain criteria to be eligible for immigration, such as a stipulated amount of investment capital.
- Irregular status workers are individuals who have moved across a border using irregular means, have come without valid documents or have overstayed a valid visa. The percentage of women in the group of migrants with irregular status differs significantly from country to country. Due to their status, they are vulnerable, particularly in regard to gender-specific violence and exploitation.
- Migrants trafficked for labour exploitation have experienced severe forms of exploitation and deception. Trafficking for labour exploitation can occur in a variety of sectors, for instance, in the feminized sectors of domestic services, berrypicking, the sex industry and the textile industry.

International framework

GA Resolution 60/139, adopted on 15th december 2005 calls upon governments to incorporate a gender perspective in all policies on international migration, including, inter alia, for the protection of migrant women from violence, discrimination, exploitation and abuse. It also provides that concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, if they have not done so, to put in place penal and criminal sanctions to punish perpetrators of violence against women migrant workers and, to the extent possible, to provide, and to encourage non-governmental organizations to provide, victims of violence with the full range of immediate assistance and protection, such as counselling, legal and consular assistance, temporary shelter and other measures that will allow them to be present during the judicial process, as well as to establish reintegration and rehabilitation schemes for returning women migrant workers to their countries of origin.

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Res. 45/158) sets minimum standards for migrant workers and members of their families, with a focus on eliminating the exploitation of workers in the migration process. defines groups of migrant workers in specific categories: frontier, seasonal, self-employed, seafarer, and itinerant, and consists of nine parts: scope and definitions; non-discrimination with respect to rights; human rights of all migrants; other rights of migrants who are documented or in a regular situation; provisions applicable to particular categories of migrants; the promotion of sound, equitable, humane, and lawful conditions in connection with international migration; application of the convention; general provisions; and final provisions.

Points to Consider

● As ill-treatment of migrant workers stems from xenophobia and racism, would tackling xenophobic elements and racism result in an increase in safety of female migrant workers?
● What measures could possibly be taken to ensure effective and equal access to justice?
● How to establish, operate and maintain adequate and effective services to ensure all migrants facing risks to life or safety are rescued and offered immediate assistance?
● What should be done to make certain that border governance measures protect human rights and all returns fully respect the human rights of migrants and comply with international law?
● A lot of female migrant workers are faced with violence and harassment, with most of these violations often going unreported. Also, many a times, they lack are denied legal remedies when they feel their rights have been violated. What are the steps that can be taken to make the system of justice clearer and to safeguard their dignity as human beings?
● In many regions of the world, migrants are made to work excessive hours with no pay or without sufficient pay; they may be forced to work in hazardous conditions; or they may be refused sick leave, or may have their passports confiscated by their employers. Considering such scenarios, what can be done to prevent forced labour and debt bondage?

What the Resolution should contain

The resolution must contain the solutions for all aspects of the problem of ill treatment of female migrant workers across the globe. It is expected to be a summary of all the sub-topics discussed in committee.

1. What is a prospective system to be put in place in order to regulate and monitor the treatment of women migrant workers?
2. The role of local NGOs in ensuring violation of rights of women migrant workers does not take place.
3. Better implementation of previously existing laws for migrant workers.
4. Changes required in the currently present practices in order to better fit the current scenario.
5. Prospective collaborations with other international organizations must also be considered in order approach this issue at a grass root level.

The above are just a few of the many possible means to tackle this problem. The EB looks favourably upon delegates to come up with new, thought-provoking proposals but at the same time expects them to be easy to implement, economically feasible and commercially viable solutions.

While a unanimous resolution would be favoured by the EB, more than one may also be entertained to get different views and ideas.

Position Paper Requirements

A Position Paper is the basic stance of the country on a particular agenda. We expect the position paper to be to the point and accurate. Since the basic history pertaining to social exclusion and background of ill-treatment of women migrant workers is already on the front, An extensive detail of the same will not be required. We look forward to seeing Position Papers which talk about what each country has done regarding these particular agendae and the policies or strategies implemented by the country. This would be a very crucial part of your position paper since that is what will be different from the other delegates' papers. However, at the same time, we also look favourably upon a few possible solutions to tackle these worrisome issues.

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