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Migrant Worker

A person who is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he/she is not a national.

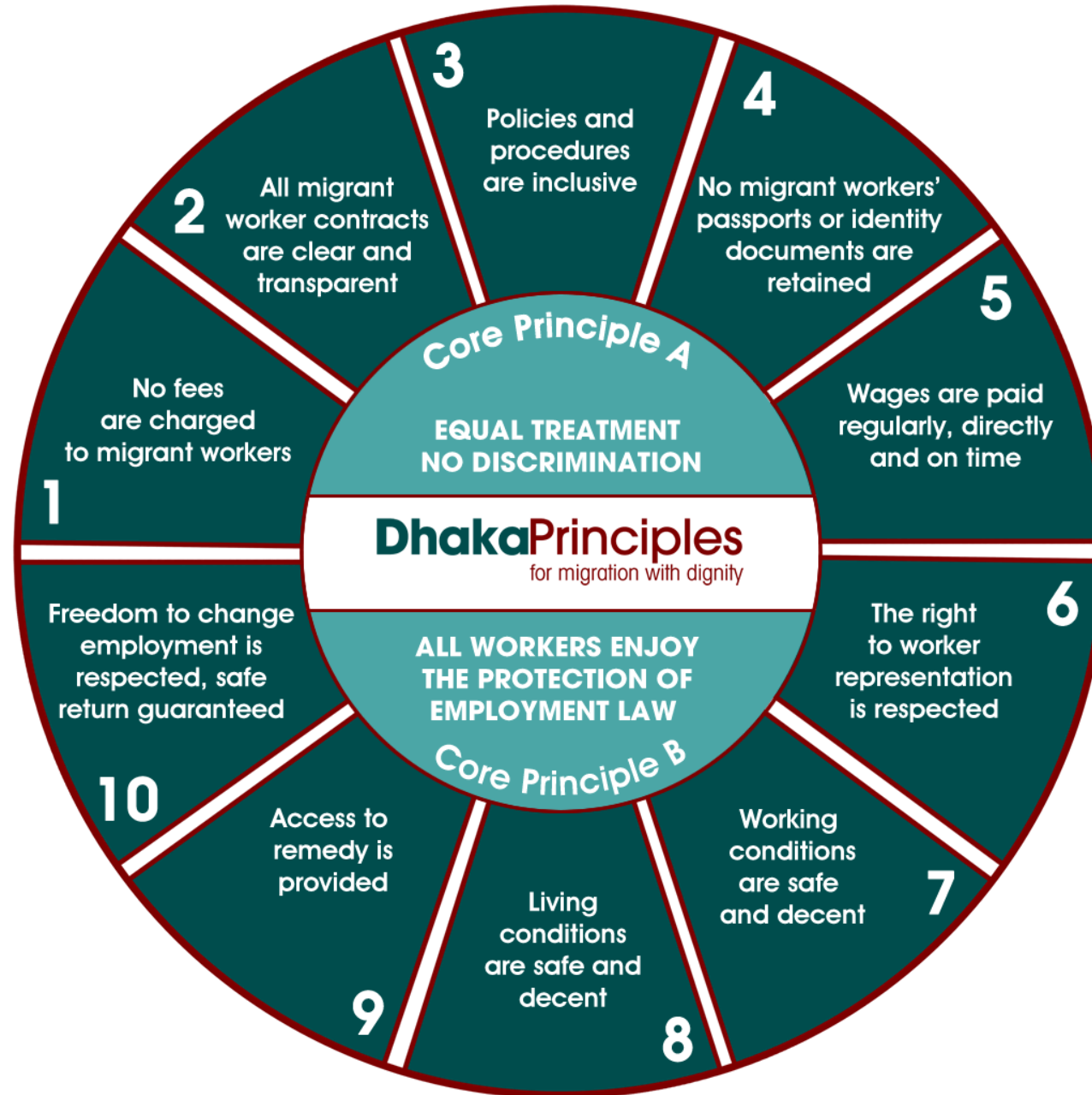
169 Million Migrant Workers in the world.
(99 million men / 70 million women)

5% of Global Workforce

Meaning 1 in every 20 workers is a migrant worker







Remittances



In 2021 Migrant Workers
remitted
\$589 Billion to Developing
Economies

Social Remittances:
Training, skills, language,
experience, entrepreneurship





Private Sector Response Humanitarian assistance:

- 5.3 million have fled and 7.7 million are internally displaced
- 300,000 third country nationals now in neighbouring countries
- Composition snapshot (Poland): majority are women with children, 60% with university degrees
- Profile and needs differ from Ukrainian labour migrants, but some similarities as we look to employment
- Immediate humanitarian assistance (shelter, food, clean water, medical aid, etc.)
- Social assistance: permanent housing, psycho-social support, ongoing medical support, childcare and access to education, community and social inclusion
- Financial and economic support: employment and livelihood opportunities
- Labour market inclusion: language training, skills profiling and assessment, job/skills training, housing opportunities (with family members), flexibility in working time and arrangements



Private Sector Response Labour Migration:

- Ukraine had very high numbers of its citizens working abroad before the war
- 90 days work in EU allowed / 3 million Ukrainian migrants in Russia
- Ukrainians employed in a range of sectors :Agriculture, construction, hospitality , care etc
- Proactive support, job placement for Ukrainians
- Joint guidance for employers (ICC & IOM)
 - Security, health, well-being
 - Jobs, livelihoods, employment rights & protections
 - Social inclusion, community integration
 - Financial, digital inclusion
 - Supply chain due diligence



Private Sector Response Labour Migration Challenges:

- Many male Ukrainians have not taken up positions
- Many have left employment to return to Ukraine and fight
- Suitability of employment
- Operational impacts
 - Manpower shortage
 - Manpower management
 - Separating different nationalities in workforces
 - Families
 - Remittances

Importance of maintaining existing ethical standards in a crisis – no undercutting, no discrimination.



ICC / IOM Guidance for Business

<https://iccwbo.org/publication/what-can-business-do-to-support-people-displaced-by-the-conflict-in-ukraine/>

IHRB From Red to Green Flags

The Corporate responsibility to respect human rights in high-risk countries

<https://www.ihrb.org/focus-areas/commodities/commentary-red-green-flags-corporate-responsibility>

