

Domestic Workers at the Interface of Migration & Development

...Action to Expand Good Practice

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Change begins with a whisper.

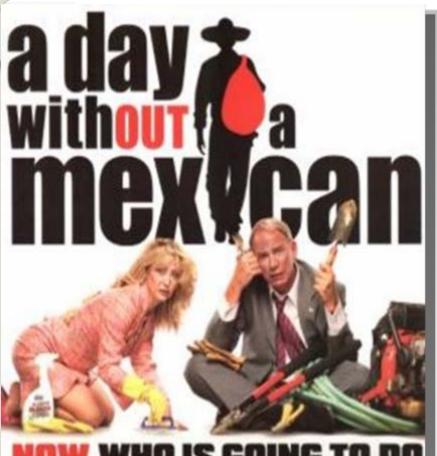
Help











OW WHO IS GOING TO DO



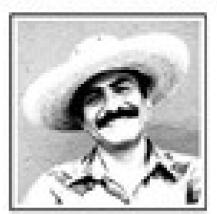








MISSING



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Financial Literacy

...an Imperative for

Migrant
Domestic
Workers





Domestic worker:

a person employed in any private household to render services as a yard/garden worker, cook/housekeeper or child-minder or disabled/ aged-minder, irrespective of whether or not the place of employment is in an urban or rural area.

Zimbabwean legislation

The International Labour Organisation estimates that there are 53 million domestic workers globally

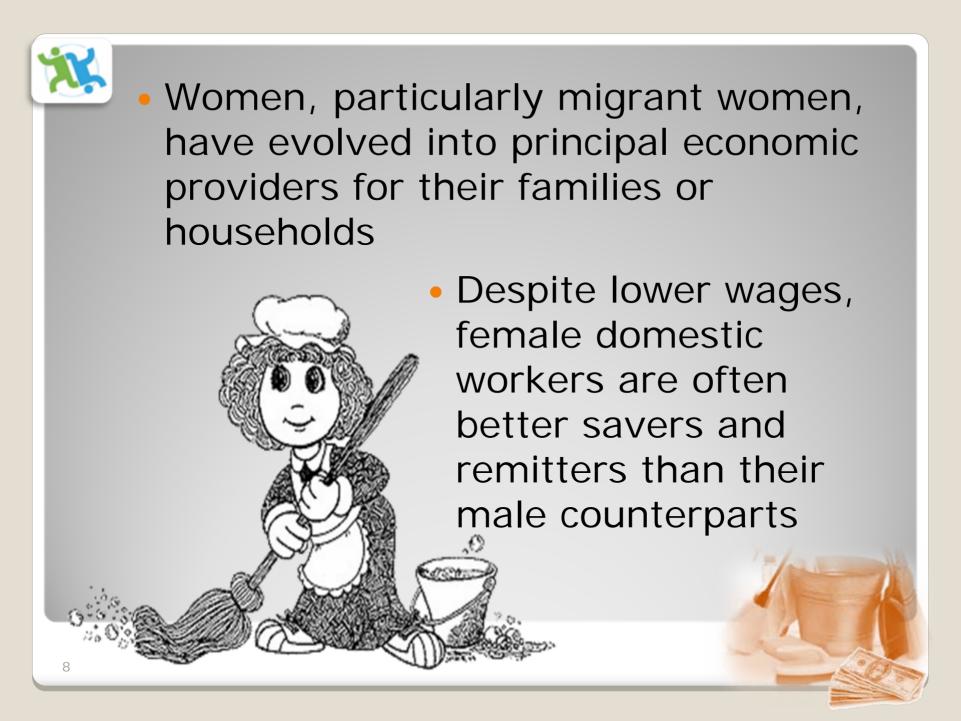


 16,100 Jamaican women in the age group 18-64 migrated from Jamaica in 2009 compared to some 7,300 men (ESSJ 2010)

 This is in addition to undocumented migrants, particularly women, who opt to engage in domestic work.



- Are they within the ambit of the Ministry of Labour?
- Should they be aligned to the Ministry of Finance?
- Should this export of skills be regulated by the Ministry of Investment & Trade?





Traditional methods

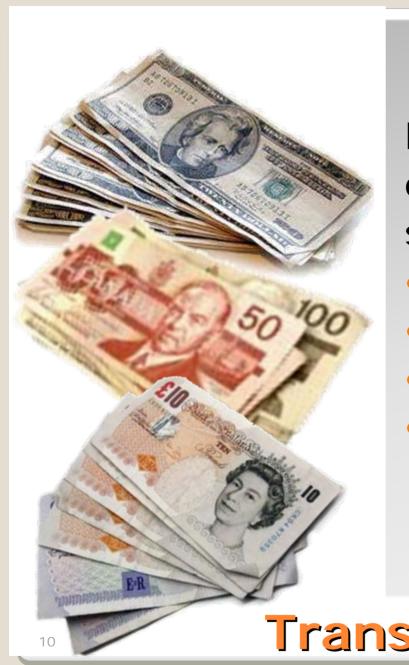
- Airmail letters
- Couriers
- Hidden in items

Current Methods

- Building Societies
- Remittance companies
- Credit Unions
- Banks

Transporting FX





Remittance companies offer a range of services:

- cash-to-cash transfer
- cash to bank account
- cash to debit card.
- transfer from e-wallet to bank account

Transporting FX





Funds can be accessed with the card in two ways:

- Withdrawn at ATMs
- Used as a Debit card to purchase goods or services from Merchants at Point of Sale locations





Building societies offer:

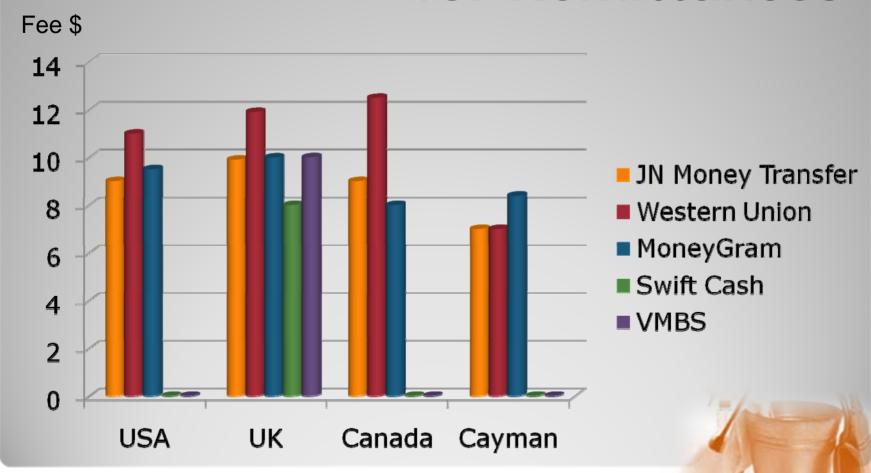
- Same day transfers directly to recipient
- Transfers to savings accounts.

Promote the opening of savings accounts to encourage migrants to foster good financial habits.





Comparative costs for Remittances







- Very stringent regulatory requirements for transmitting funds
 - Sending and receiving remittances has become a detailed and involved process.

This prevents many undocumented migrant workers from using regulated and registered systems





Encouraging Financial Literacy...

- Establish a properly regulated system to connect migrant domestic workers with overseas employment agencies
- Incorporate financial literacy and budgeting into training programmes prior to migration
- Encourage migrant domestic workers to invest a part of their remittances in
- 15 financial instruments



Encouraging Financial Literacy...

- Encourage migrant domestic workers to become a member of a pension retirement scheme
- Purchase health insurance coverage to address overseas medical needs
- Invest in microenterprises in their home communities



- Enroll in a formal agent registration system
- Invest a portion of remittances in financial instruments
- Secure proper health insurance coverage
- Register in pension retirement schemes
- Invest in microenterprise activities in home communities

CONCLUSION