

## REPORT OF THE CITY OF DUBAI

The city of Dubai prides itself on being a city of immigrants. As of the 2016 census, there were 200 different nationalities living and working in Dubai and foreign-born migrants made up 85% of the population. Immigrants contribute much of the needed labor to the workforce and constitute 95% of the private sectors. Indeed, it is because of the work of immigrants that Dubai grew into the modern, beautiful city it is today. Accordingly, the city and its people welcome immigrants and work to promote a peaceful coexistence and harmony in society.

### **COMMITTEE ON LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE**

Migrants are not permitted to be involved in any capacity when it comes to politics. The politics and opinions of the United Arab Emirates are reserved to the great Emirati people. No foreign ideas can permeate those of true Emirati citizens.

Every Emirati citizen gets to live and voice their opinions as they like. Migrants are not Emirati citizens and therefore are entirely removed from all forms of government.

We are one of the seven constituent monarchies in the UAE. The leader of Dubai is also the prime minister of the UAE. Thus, there is a lot of communication between the Dubai government and the federal government. Because a lot of migrant workers are entering through the Kafala system, the city and the state are fairly in agreement on that system. Thus, it is the city's job to uphold those values and communicate with the federal government.

The government does not often interact with other cities or NGOs. We communicate with countries when there are problems or topics which need to be discussed.

We, as a country, currently have a system where institutions and companies can sponsor migrant workers to receive work permits and visas. Therefore, most migrants are going to be legally allowed to work and live in the UAE. These workers do not have the same rights as citizens however. Although they are recognized by the federal government, exploitation regularly occurs and is something that should be looked into.

Recently, the UAE has enacted a system for undocumented migrants in their country. An undocumented migrant has three options: they can leave the country without any repercussions, they can prove themselves to be documented with work papers, or they can be granted 6 months to find work. If they do not find work, the migrant will be forced to leave.

Technology is not relevant because first of all, Dubai does not have a problem with representation of foreigners. If you see the stats below, 80 percent of Dubai is made up of foreign workers. Lastly, Dubai is not interested in increasing this number or improving the lives of migrants.

The UAE is a great nation built for its great people. We have a strong labor force from foreign nations, but they are not Emirati. Residents are welcoming, but tend not to interact too much, for migrant workers are only in the UAE to work.

## COMMITTEE ON URBAN PLANNING

Due to its thriving economy and availability of jobs, the United Arab Emirates attracts and welcomes thousands of international migrants seeking work each year. According to the 2017 International Monetary Fund report, foreigners comprise 95% of the UAE workforce and a survey conducted by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority estimates foreigners to account for 6,377,010 persons in the private sector.<sup>1</sup> In contrast, Emirati citizens account for approximately 27,000 jobs in the private sector and 60% of government sector job. Thus, the United Arab Emirates and foreign migrants enjoy a mutually-beneficial relationship in which migrants provide well-paid labor to the UAE economy.

Because demand for labor is much higher in larger cities, the vast majority of migrants reside in or near the city of Dubai. Dubai is by far the largest city in the UAE with over three million people living in the region.<sup>2</sup> Among these three million there is great diversity—only 15% are native residents with the remaining 85% being a mix of Asian (chiefly Indian, Pakistani, Filipino, Bangladeshi, and Sri Lankan), Middle Eastern, and “Western”.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “The Official Portal of the UAE Government.” *Fact Sheet - The Official Portal of the UAE Government*, United Arab Emirates, [www.government.ae/en/about-the-uae/fact-sheet](http://www.government.ae/en/about-the-uae/fact-sheet).

<sup>2</sup> “Dubai Masterplan 2020.” *World Urban Planning*, World Urban Planning, 18 Feb. 2017, [worldurbanplanning.com/dubai-masterplan-2020/](http://worldurbanplanning.com/dubai-masterplan-2020/).

<sup>3</sup> “United Arab Emirates Demographics Profile 2018.” *United Arab Emirates Demographics Profile 2018*, Index Mundi, 20 Jan. 2018, [www.indexmundi.com/united\\_arab\\_emirates/demographics\\_profile.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/united_arab_emirates/demographics_profile.html).

The government of the UAE works tirelessly to ensure the well-being, comfort, and success of foreign-born expatriates and migrants, such as by subsidizing housing for low-income individuals. The cost of living is very high in Dubai and consequently some workers may be overburdened by housing costs. Accordingly, the government provides safe and clean affordable housing to those who make between \$816 to \$2,700 per month or where housing costs are 30% of income. These facilities are offered for mainly temporary use and occupied predominantly by young men. Visas to the UAE have a duration of one to three years. The far majority of migrants are young men seeking labor whose families do not immigrate with them to the UAE. Consequently, migrants are expected to remain in the country only a few years and thus only require short-term housing.

According to the Dubai Standing Committee of Labour Affairs at the General Directorate of Residency and Foreigner Affairs, fewer than 1% of laborer housing facilities in Dubai are in poor condition. Of the 954 total housing inspections, it was found that seventeen housing units had poor facilities, 493 units were ranked in the medium housing category, and 480 were found to be in good condition (these inspections covered 139,182 rooms in labor housing units occupied by 523,640 workers). Some of the housing quarters even include swimming pools, sports facilities, and health centers. All have access to running water, electricity, and other utilities. The head of the committee, Major General Obaid Muhair Bin Surour, stated that the work conducted by the committee since its inception in 2011 has drastically enhanced the UAE's standing in the international community in terms of labor rights as evidenced by the UN Human Rights Council and International Labor Organization's praise for the state's humanitarian work and labor rights.

In recent years, the city has explored the possibility of transitioning residences for laborers into more permanent housing. Due to rapid construction, the property market, especially in the residential sector, is oversupplied and prices have fallen steadily since a peak in 2014. Many buildings initially intended for higher-income families are empty and construction sites have been left dormant. Accordingly, these buildings may be repurposed for low-income migrant use in coming years as migration to Dubai increases.



Because of the rapid urbanization that built the city in the late twentieth century, Dubai lacks a well-planned layout. Occupying 4,114 kilometers, the urban sprawl makes it a car-dependent city and nearly unnavigable to anyone without access to a car (many migrants rely on their either live on or near their work sites or rely on their employer for transportation). Though the average density is 762.6 persons per square kilometer, density ranges greatly.<sup>4</sup> Lower-income neighborhoods tend to contain much higher populations per area, whereas higher-income neighborhoods are generally more spread out. Additionally, the sprawl of the city causes frequent and unpleasant traffic congestions, especially for commuters from more affordable neighborhoods outside the city. These traffic issues are expected to worsen in coming years as the city’s population grows 10.7% annually.<sup>5</sup>

Accordingly, the city’s government has plans to address these transportation and other urban planning issues. First, the government aims to reduce car-dependency by implementing greater public-transportation. In 2009 Dubai’s first metro was opened, which increased

<sup>4</sup> “Dubai Population 2019.” *Dubai Population 2019 (Demographics, Maps, Graphs)*, worldpopulationreview.com/world-cities/dubai-population/.

<sup>5</sup> “Dubai Population 2019.” *Dubai Population 2019 (Demographics, Maps, Graphs)*, worldpopulationreview.com/world-cities/dubai-population/.

accessibility throughout the city. In the future, more metro lines, a monorail, and a tram will be opened as well. These efforts will generate better walkability and cycling options. Additionally, the city of Dubai aims to create a new town center and increase compact building growth to decrease urban sprawl. Collectively, this work will facilitate economic opportunities and social needs, optimize infrastructure and services, promote a sustainable open space system, and broaden connectivity, accessibility and movement.



Proposed transportation plans

## COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

In the past few years, Dubai became a powerhouse of infrastructure in the Middle East. The delegation of economics in Dubai will focus on explaining the importance of oil to the people of the United Arab Emirates. Dubai controls approximately 4 billion barrels of oil in its reserve. Most of the oil in these reserves, however, are from offshore companies and non-native U.A.E citizens. Dubai is a country where most of the population is not native to the U.A.E or to the United Emirates but come from other places and reside here for economic reasons. The gross domestic product in Dubai is \$105.6 billion, which comes mostly from our key oil mines. Dubai offers many jobs for a variety of skilled workers. Jobs range from upper-level management positions to lower-skilled jobs in the coal/oil mines. Also, many jobs are available in construction. Many large corporations in Dubai employ the construction workers who form a

large percentage of the population. We are also trying to increase our worldwide exposure as a tourist destination; tourism is already one of the biggest sectors of the economy. With the world experiencing a high level of human displacement owing to many different factors, including war and individuals' immigrating to seek better lives, the U.A.E. is helping with the refugee crisis. The U.A.E.'s cabinet has created a visa which allows people who are escaping war or persecution at home to reside in the U.A.E. for a year. The U.A. E. is already a diverse country and this new policy will increase its diverse population. The U.A.E. also donated \$7.35 million to the United Nations' Refugee Agency and, in 2017, donated another \$14.5 million to help refugees from South Sudan. Collectively, the U.A.E. has been trying to give considerable aid to the displaced people of the world, but the nation must remain cognizant of its own economic needs and avoid damaging its own economy.

In Dubai, there is a large gap between highly-skilled, well-paying jobs and low class migrant working jobs. Dubai has a great amount of internal ethnic and economic diversity owing to residents from many countries who have signed the GCC or Gulf Cooperation Council. In fact, the United Arab Emirates is made up mostly of migrants. Over 88% of the nation is composed of registered migrants with contracts. Migrants in with these contracts are vital to the success of the U.A.E and Dubai. The average salary in Dubai is 4,000 USD for one family if both parents work. The amount is low because there is no national minimum wage requirement like that in the United States of America.

The city of Dubai is one of constituent emirates of the U.A.E. The city is the largest in the U.A.E., with an area of about 1,150 square miles and 45 miles of Gulf coast. Local people settled the land that is now Dubai in 1799. In 1820, Dubai signed a peace agreement with the British so that the city would not be subject to British incursions or punishments. Unlike most of the region around it, Dubai valued the importance of trade and commerce. By the 20th century, Dubai had become an major import city, leading many people to settle there. In 1966, an offshore oil mine called 'Faith' was founded on the outskirts of Dubai. By 1970, oil had become the most important product of Dubai. 20- story submarines stored 500,000 bottles of oil that were in the Gulf. With this new-found wealth, trade became an important factor in Dubai's urban life. The British left the Persian Gulf in 1972. This event was the beginning of Dubai's ascent to becoming a prominent world city. Dubai became a leading and important member of the newly formed United Arab Emirates in that same year. The city of Dubai invested large sums of money

in tourism, transportation and industries, and promoted the city as a tourist destination. For example, Dubai's government spent a great deal of money creating the port, Jebel Ali, and changing the restrictions of that port to make it a free trade zone. In the 21st century, in response to the increase of oil demand and more people entering the U.A.E, The United Arab Emirates increased its work on construction and transportation. One example of work accomplished by the U.A.E. was the laborious project of the Burj Khalifa (the tallest building in the world). Recently, the powerhouse city has begun to have a problem with debt because its large residential buildings are not attracting enough residents to pay the high fees. Recently, Dubai began to rely on its neighbor, Abu Dhabi. Abu Dhabi gave Dubai 10 million over the last few years. The population has altered incredibly in the 21st century. Since the 1970's Dubai's population has increased exponentially. In 1971, when the U.A.E was founded, there were only about 300,000 people in the territories. Now, more than 2 billion people live in the U.A.E, with most of them living in Dubai.

Dubai is a popular travel destination. With the introduction of the port of Jebel Ali, and with the introduction of the DIFC or Dubai International Financial Center, it has attracted a great deal of tourism. Dubai's GDP relies heavily on tourism. Tourism creates 20% of Dubai's Gross Domestic Product, and oil still plays a very important role in the economy. Dubai lost a lot of money, however, when the housing market crash occurred in 2008/2009, and many of its ambitious projects had to be scratched. Dubai also houses many important businesses in the IT sector. Big name corporations like Microsoft, Dell and IBM maintain locations in Dubai.

One important sector in the economy of Dubai is construction/development. Construction/ development gives provides about 23% of jobs to the people of Dubai. These are mostly low-paying labor jobs. Also, manufacturing and mining are important sectors which similarly offer labor-intensive jobs. These are considered the pillars of the economy and are some of the main reasons Dubai is at the forefront of innovation in cities.

Migrants historically participate in the sector of manual labor. They historically are known for working the oil fields, doing the heavy work. Recently, with the introduction of commercial development, a large number of the migrant workers work on large building developments. The frequency of large building developments enables many people to retain jobs and earn money. Migrants are being hired by many different businesses. Most of the jobs offered to migrants are low-paying labor jobs. Most migrants are hired by broader businesses which

create new commercial developments every few years, or who sponsor digging in different oil mines controlled by the same organization. There is a program called the Khalfa program which gives migrants visas. Migrants who do not have visas are deported or most perform work in which they are exploited. Dubai is attempting to create equitable policies that allow many different groups of people to work and expect fair treatment. This is difficult to accomplish, however. Migrants mostly live in communities on the outskirts of Dubai. These areas have a low socio-economic status compared to areas that are characterized by expensive residential buildings. There are problems with assisting migrants who are seeking work. More than 85% of the people living in the United Arab Emirates are migrants on contracts with the government. The government also gives a few people the opportunity to become a full-citizen. *U.S. News and World Report* asserts that the lack of programs for migrants is a major problem. The United Arab Emirates and other Gulf Coast nations suggest the commoditization of labor, trading the dreams of non-nationals on temporary contracts for a stronger national infrastructure.

The unemployment level is 1.73 percent. Mostly everyone in Dubai has a job of some sort. Most jobs however are usually derived from labor work. Most coming to perform physical labor. The UAE does not provide welfare to migrants even though they constitute about 90 percent of the population of UAE. The rights of immigrants have been restricted in the past, (the U.A. E. has been trying to reduce abuse of migrants since 2015)

Resources:

<https://gulfnews.com/business/energy/oil-in-dubai-history--timeline-1.578333>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Gulf-Cooperation-Council>

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Dubai-emirate-United-Arab-Emirates>

<https://www.dubai.com/v/economy/>

<https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2017-07-10/uae-is-no-paradise-for-migrant-workers>

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## **COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL COHESION**

Although we as Dubai of the United Arab Emirates are not a large magnet city for refugee immigrants, the United Arab Emirates as a whole has made immense moves in supporting those migrants displaced by the crises in the Middle East and Northern Africa, representing our views on the increasing numbers of refugees fleeing persecution, war, and natural disasters. With wealthier countries such as America closing its doors to these people in need, our contributions to the refugee intake are all the more important. As of mid-2018, we are allowing refugees to apply for residency permits, allowing them to remain for a year within our borders. As a culturally blended city and country as a whole, home to over 200 nationalities, we see the allowance of these peoples as an extension of our cohesion as a city, and a humanitarian effort to aid those unjustly persecuted.

As an extremely lucrative city, it is no surprise that those looking for opportunity would turn their heads to Dubai. In fact, much of our workforce is comprised of immigrants, both those seeking refuge and not. While it is true that most of these workers are not refugees, that does not mean that our workforce is closed to the refugee community - quite the contrary, in fact. India as a whole takes in a large number of religious refugees, mainly of religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, and Sikhism that are minorities in

nearby countries. Unfortunately, we have not been able to grant the same legal refugee status to Muslims due to the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill of 2014.

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## **COMMITTEE ON YOUTH AND EDUCATION**

The public school system in Dubai is sufficiently funded as the government allocates 21.2% of the federal budget towards the education sector. Schooling is free and mandatory for all UAE citizens and legal residents from ages 5-18. All students learn Arabic, and English as a second language. The schooling system teaches all students Islamic values that allow them to think empathetically about other humans and have good fundamental values. Additionally, we do not provide co-educational schools and all of the public schools are sex segregated. According to the Trends In International Mathematics and Science Study, 100% of our public schools have high quality teachers and highly effective leadership. We have a 95% enrollment rate in pre-school and a 98% graduation rate for upper secondary school.

Dubai does not have a problem with migrant youth seeking education. Because of our prosperous economy, political stability, and access to a high quality of living, Dubai is a very popular destination for both low and high skilled migrants. However, because the majority of laboring migrants do not bring youth, foreign minors are a relatively small segment of the

population. Since public schools are mainly taught in Arabic, they may not be the right fit for students whose first language is not Arabic. Additionally we provide opportunity firstly to native Emiratis to ensure that youth employment stays high. 90% of the population of the UAE is comprised of migrants. For this reason we can not offer foreigners the same benefits to education as we do to citizens. These benefits, however, come with earning citizenship to the UAE. We do not have a formal migrant integration program, since many labor migrants only stay temporarily. But the high numbers of migrants in Dubai expedites the process of learning to co-exist with UAE citizens.

## COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Dubai generally has a very high quality of healthcare and sanitation; these top notch health standards can be continued if citizens, migrants, and expatriots keep following the protocols in place for dealing with health. While there have been a few minor health crisis', Dubai has been adamant about dealing with them and keeping the city in top condition. The United Arab Emirates, especially Dubai, has a high standard for health insurance; Dubai has modern medical facilities, and healthcare is readily accessible for locals as well as expatriates.<sup>6</sup> Many people flock to Dubai for the extensive health care provided to those who can meet adequate requirements; Dubai is rated as the 16th best medical tourism destination in the world.

While private healthcare is increasingly popular, Dubai's accessible public healthcare is also desired, and is run by the Dubai Health Authority (DHA).<sup>7</sup> The DHA oversees both private and public healthcare.<sup>8</sup> The UAE has four major hospitals: Rashid, Latifa, Hatta, and Dubai.<sup>9</sup> In order to access these healthcare plans, one needs to have a medical card. To obtain a healthcare medical card, which cost a small fee, as issued by the Dubai Health Authority (DHA), one must be an expatriate or a local citizen living in Dubai.<sup>10</sup> To gain citizenship, in accordance to UAE's laws, one requirement is living in the country for at least 7 years.<sup>11</sup>

While Dubai strives to create accessible healthcare for all of our citizens and expatriates, for

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<sup>6</sup><http://www.expattarrivals.com/middle-east/united-arab-emirates/dubai/healthcare-dubai>

<sup>7</sup><https://www.relocatemagazine.com/articles/10-things-to-know-about-medical-treatment-in-dubai>

<sup>8</sup><https://www.relocatemagazine.com/articles/10-things-to-know-about-medical-treatment-in-dubai>

<sup>9</sup><https://www.relocatemagazine.com/articles/10-things-to-know-about-medical-treatment-in-dubai>

<sup>10</sup><https://www.dha.gov.ae/en/ServiceCatalogue/Pages/ScServiceDetails.aspx?ServiceID=61&bclevl=tlvlbc>

<sup>11</sup>[https://ipfs.io/ipfs/QmXoypizjW3WknFiJnKLwHCnL72vedxjQkDDP1mXWo6uco/wiki/Emirati\\_nationality\\_law.html](https://ipfs.io/ipfs/QmXoypizjW3WknFiJnKLwHCnL72vedxjQkDDP1mXWo6uco/wiki/Emirati_nationality_law.html)

migrants in the workforce, Dubai has systems such as the *Kafala* visa system, so that healthcare is accessible to migrant workers. With migrants coming from many places, particularly India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, it is estimated that migrants make up more than 90% of the country's private workforce.<sup>12</sup> Due to the amount of laborers from other nations working in UAE, the country has created a temporary guest worker program called *Kafala*; being the most populated city in UAE, Dubai has many people who have the *Kafala* visa.<sup>13</sup> During this process, the government directs certain immigrants to individual citizens or companies where they have complete control over the worker. This employer is not allowed to "change jobs, quit jobs, or leave the country." If this occurs, the employer may cancel the residence visa of this person, making them an illegal citizen, which will cause them to be held in a jail cell until they are legally deported. Because of the complete control of the employers and very little enforcement on the government's part of the treatment of these employees, many employees (especially women) are subject to sexual abuse, physical abuse, unfair treatment, and violation of any minimum wage or labor treatment laws already in place. These employees and immigrants are not given proper food nor healthcare and this severely and many people don't make it to the end of their contracts because of missabuse, leaving them with no chance of receiving the benefits of Dubai's healthcare system or being able to afford it.

While the *Kafala* system is controversial, citizens and expats have good public healthcare, and an even higher standard of private healthcare that is available. Many private healthcare providers exist, and if one has private healthcare, a wide range of facilities are available.<sup>14</sup> For example, just at Dubai Healthcare city (DHCC), a healthcare free economic zone, greater than 120 different medical facilities can be accessed.<sup>15</sup> Other private healthcare providers are also accessible; including but not limited to private healthcare specifically for children, people with difficulties, and individuals with disabilities.<sup>16</sup>

Since the healthcare is very strong, Dubai rarely has public health outbreaks; however, when there are outbreaks, Dubai is adamant about suppressing these situations swiftly and strictly. In 2000, there was an economic boom and a population increase, and thus there was also more human waste.<sup>17</sup> This led to sewage tanks reaching maximum capacity more quickly, and trucks were tasked to bring this waste to the only sewage plant (in Al-Awir).<sup>18</sup> The long queues and delays at this plant caused a few drivers to dump the sewage into storm drains or behind the dunes; unfortunately, the sewage flowed from this point

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<sup>12</sup><https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/labor-migration-united-arab-emirates-challenges-and-responses>

<sup>13</sup><https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/labor-migration-united-arab-emirates-challenges-and-responses>

<sup>14</sup><https://www.relocatemagazine.com/articles/10-things-to-know-about-medical-treatment-in-dubai>

<sup>15</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai\\_Healthcare\\_City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai_Healthcare_City)

<sup>16</sup><https://www.relocatemagazine.com/articles/10-things-to-know-about-medical-treatment-in-dubai>

<sup>17</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation\\_in\\_Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation_in_Dubai)

<sup>18</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation\\_in\\_Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation_in_Dubai)

into the Persian gulf.<sup>19</sup> Tourists were warned by doctors to avoid these beaches, as they could have gotten diseases such as Typhoid from the sewage leakage.<sup>20</sup> Dubai and the UAE government responded to this crisis by cracking down and replying that they would catch culprits and impose fines up to 25,000 dollars for those who are dumping.<sup>21</sup>

## COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCE

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<sup>19</sup>[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/7663883.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7663883.stm)

<sup>20</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation\\_in\\_Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation_in_Dubai)

<sup>21</sup>[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/7663883.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7663883.stm)

90% of Dubai's population consists of migrants. There are many reasons that migrants come to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the biggest reason being the abundant jobs in industries such as oil and construction. Because there are so many jobs in the country, it is fairly easy to find work even if one is not highly skilled. It is easy to migrate to the UAE and visas are common. Historically, companies within the UAE have looked for potential migrants in other countries to come and work for them. Under the kafala system, the migrants would sign a contract with the companies while in their home countries. Once within the country, the companies would have control over the workers, leaving them with almost no rights. The system required that the workers obtained permission from their employers in order to change jobs, and the companies would keep the worker's documents, passport, and labor contract. This led to many cases of involuntary labor, where workers would be forced to work longer and harder than they wanted, and contracts between the worker and the company could easily be changed to benefit the company after the arrival of the worker.

In 2016, reforms were made to the system to give workers more rights and prevent involuntary labor. A year later, in 2017, new laws were passed to give workers even more rights. These laws limited working hours, gave workers weekly leave and a month of paid leave each year, and allowed workers to retain all personal documents. Also, under these laws, the employees are allowed to terminate their labor contract should any of the terms be violated and the issue will be brought to court. However, their employer can accuse the employee of crimes such as failing to protect their employer's secrets, which leads to enormous fines or even a six-month prison sentence. This is a huge threat to the migrant worker. Recently, the UN CERD committee has stated concerns about the lack of enforcement of measures in place to protect migrant workers as well as about barriers that migrant workers face while attempting to access justice. We hope to address these issues and increase migrant workers' security within Dubai.

Even though the United Arab Emirates is very welcoming to migrant workers, it is very difficult for migrants to gain citizenship. One can apply to gain citizenship if they live in the country for 30 or more years or if they marry a citizen with the marriage lasting more than four years. Marriage between citizens is encouraged, making it harder for one to become a citizen of the UAE. For migrant workers, coming to the United Arab Emirates is ideal because of its prosperous economy, but if immigrants want to be able to stay long term, they have to apply for long-term visas to work. The country has not shown interest in having an influx of new citizens, therefore making the UAE a less appealing place for immigrants desperately in need of permanent residence in the UAE. Compared to the United States, where an immigrant who possesses a permanent green card residence for more than three years can become a citizen, immigrating to the United Arab Emirates is less tempting for those who seek the benefits of being a citizen in their new home. Historically, the UAE is very The UAE also does not offer dual citizenship, which forces those who are lucky enough to gain citizenship... [finish here]

As the United Arab Emirates takes in more migrants, one of their biggest advantages will be their technology. Dubai is considered one of the most technologically advanced cities of the modern age. The majority of their government services are online, or in phone and computer applications. This is extremely helpful to incoming migrants. Most migrants will not have computers or devices with them. But, in most Dubai public libraries they have stations of public computers set up for free use. The libraries have free-wifi and are considered a quiet work environment. Also, it is very unlikely that they will have cars to get around the city. Dubai does have a strong mass transportation network but the fare system is complicated and the migrants may not have enough money to ride the metro. Making the services digital takes away the issue of transportation for getting to government buildings. Online government services are more accessible to migrants than a more traditional approach. One of the best examples of a digitized government service is Dubai's police force website. The website offers quick links to forms and contacts for reporting crimes and finding open government information. It also can be easily translated into English or any other preferred language and therefore avoids the problem of a language barrier.

One challenge that could arise for Dubai is food security. The UAE is considered food secure mainly because of its stable economy and government. But, the UAE is not food stable in the long term. Geographically speaking the country is in an arid and dry climate that is not suitable for farming. There is a small agricultural sector that produces a yield too small to feed the population. Therefore, the country relies on imported foods and global markets to feed their citizens. All of the importation causes food prices to be very high which would be problematic for incoming migrants. We recommend that the UAE look into expanding their agricultural sector with better government to farmer relationships and high-tech farming techniques. The Abu Dhabi Farmers Service Center (ADFSC) tries to raise the amount of farming in the country by helping the farmers. We recommend that this program is expanded and more parts of it becomes digitized. The UAE's best defense against food insecurity is high-tech farming. Hydroponics and vertical farming have proved to help the agriculture yield. Research into high-tech farming should be expanded on so the country can produce more of its own food. This way food prices will go down and the nation's diet will be more balanced. Raising the amount of produced food is important in a migrant influx so every person can have healthy food to eat.