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# Abstract

The need for improving the residential environment of foreign workers is strongly raised with the death of migrant farm workers at the accommodation of temporary vinyl house in Pocheon at the end of 2020 and the fire at Gwangju vinyl house this year. Starting from January 1st, 2021, the Ministry of Employment and Labor has not allowed employment permits for accommodations such as containers and prefabricated panels in vinyl houses.

The government gives farmers a grace period up to one year to implement it by the end of this year, but current law strictly abandon the temporary houses in farmland under the current law with the issue of safety and farmers have to arrange another land to provide the proper housings to migrant employees. So, it is economically burdensome to prepare for it, and it takes risk to supply workers in time.

Gyeonggi Province conducted a survey on residential facilities for migrant foreign workers in rural areas, and many were found to be vulnerable to safety and human rights. In the long run, improving the working environment of foreign workers is an indispensable change. It is time to draw up policy measures at the Gyeonggi-do level to secure labor in rural areas and to establish residential facilities that can protect the rights and interests of foreign workers.

Based on the analysis of foreign workers in farmland and fishing villages in Gyeonggi Province conducted by the Ministry of Employment and Labor and Gyeonggi Province, this study proposed a strategy to prepare realistic management and countermeasures in a timely manner. In addition, it reviewed recent issues such as the status of foreign workers and safety accidents in Gyeonggi-do, and presented realistic problem

diagnosis and alternatives to analyze related domestic and foreign policies and some ex residential facilities.

Three models of foreign workers' accommodation were proposed as 1) Model 1: new building 2) Model 2: utilization of vacant buildings, and 3) Model 3: modular housing close to the workplace. Model 1 new hub type needs to be determined by considering the distribution of migrant farm workers and the distribution of current accommodations and considering joint facilities for foreign workers in the region. Model 2 Utilization of empty buildings shall be for empty buildings, such as empty houses, empty hotels, empty shops, empty warehouses, etc. located very close to farmland or located at the center of various farmland. Under the law of vacant house, since it is only possible to promote the project when it is a public and public utility facility such as welfare facilities for Korean residents, it should be a win-win residential facility that combines local farmers' living facilities and local Korean farmers. Model 3 modular housing is suitable for the seasonal changing situation in number of foreign workers in farmland and fishing villages because it has advantages to demolish and rebuild again with expandability and rapid response to changes in demand.

In order to manage the residential environment of foreign workers, the government should form a pan-government task force team to prepare effective countermeasures and system improvement measures and prepare an efficient business processing system. In addition, the government proposed to establish a database to legally train migrant farm workers, introduce a registration system for migrant farm workers, and introduce a registration system for legal migrant farm workers and a public dispatch system.

**Keyword** foreign workers, vinyl house, farmlands and fishing villages, accommodations