



MIGRATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: PHILIPPINE CONTEXT

**Session 3 – Harnessing migration for rural transformation
and development – Practical Examples**

**LABOR ATTACHÉ ANGELA LIBRADO-TRINIDAD
POLO-WASHINGTON D.C.**

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- ▶ **MIGRATION FACTS AND FIGURES**
- ▶ **PUSH FACTORS FOR MIGRATION**
- ▶ **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECT OF MIGRATION**
- ▶ **GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS**
- ▶ **SUCCESS STORY**
- ▶ **WAYS FORWARD**



MIGRATION FACTS AND FIGURES

- **Filipinos are in more than 200 countries living as permanent or temporary migrants/OFWs**
- **There were 10.2 million Filipinos scattered worldwide per latest available stock estimate of overseas Filipinos**

4.8 million – PERMANENT MIGRANTS

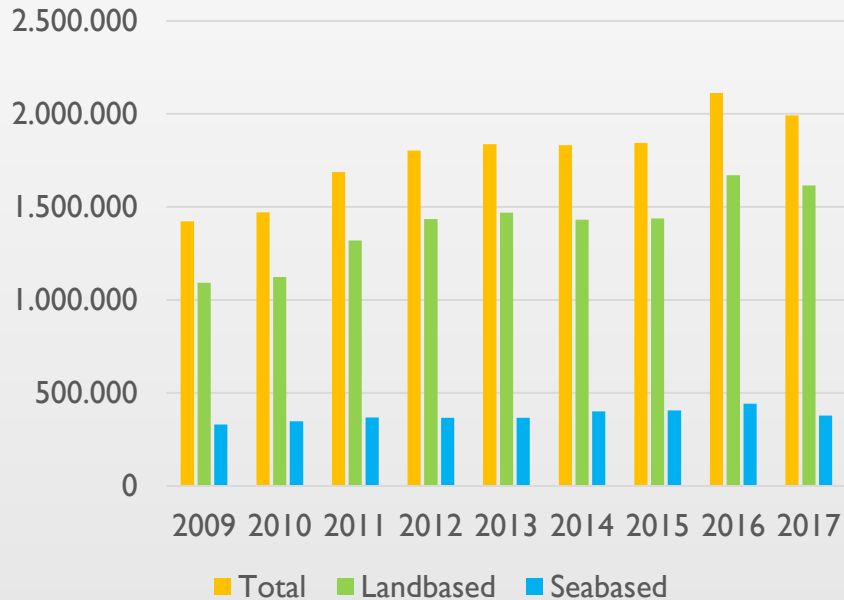
4.2 million – TEMPORARY WORKERS

1.1 million – IRREGULAR WORKERS

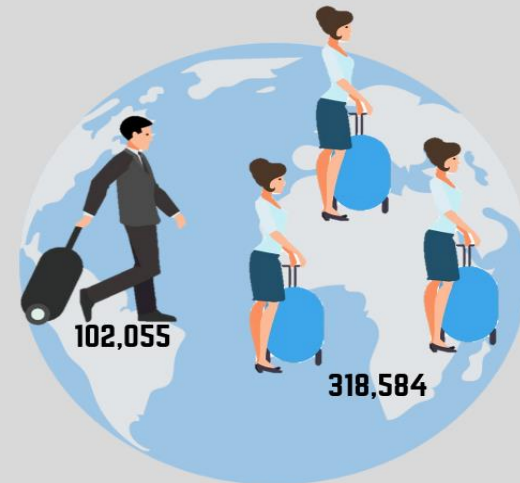


PHILIPPINE DEPLOYMENT DATA

OFW DEPLOYMENT



3 out of every **4** deployed land-based OFWs in 2018 were female

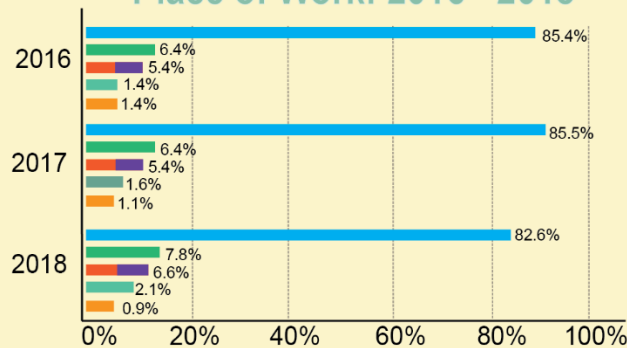


An average of 5,787 workers are leaving the Philippines daily for overseas work.

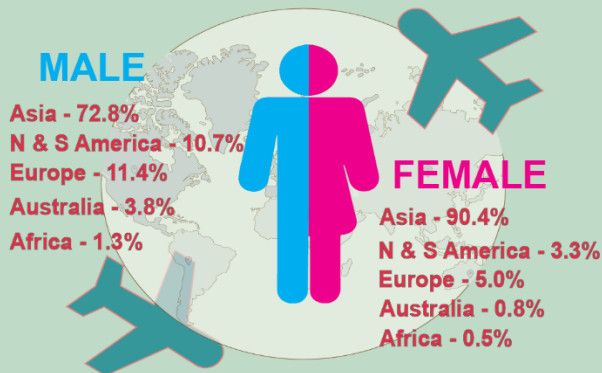
PHILIPPINE DEPLOYMENT DATA

Overseas Filipino Workers Who Are Working or Had Worked Abroad During the Past Six Months by Place of Work

Distribution of OFWs by Place of Work: 2016 - 2018



2018 Male and Female OFWs by Place of Work



2018 Top 5 Asian Countries where OFWs Worked

1. Saudi Arabia - 24.3%
2. UAE - 15.7%
3. Hong Kong - 6.3%
4. Kuwait - 5.7%
5. Taiwan - 5.5%



**WHY DO FILIPINOS,
ESPECIALLY THOSE
IN THE RURAL AREAS,
CHOOSE TO WORK
ABROAD?**



PUSH FACTORS FOR MIGRATION

- ▶ **Socio-economic conditions**
 - Income / Savings, Education, Employment, Health, Housing, Inflation, climate change
- ▶ **Demographic**
 - Age, sex, number of children, marital status
- ▶ **Psychological Factors**
 - Level of confidence, Family values, Need for autonomy

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION



POSITIVE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

- ✓ **Improvement in the purchasing power of the households**
 - ✓ **Influx of investments and businesses (mostly non-agricultural)**
 - ✓ **Improvement in the health and well-being of family members who are left behind**
 - ✓ **Children are less involved in child labor**
 - ✓ **Unemployment in the country has been reduced by migration**
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POSITIVE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

- The influx of remittances and its impact in the GDP is considered as one of the positive gains derived from migration in the Philippine Setting.

**Total remittances reach
235.9 billion pesos during the
period April to September
2018**



₱ 169.4 billion

Cash sent home



₱ 55.2 billion

Cash brought home

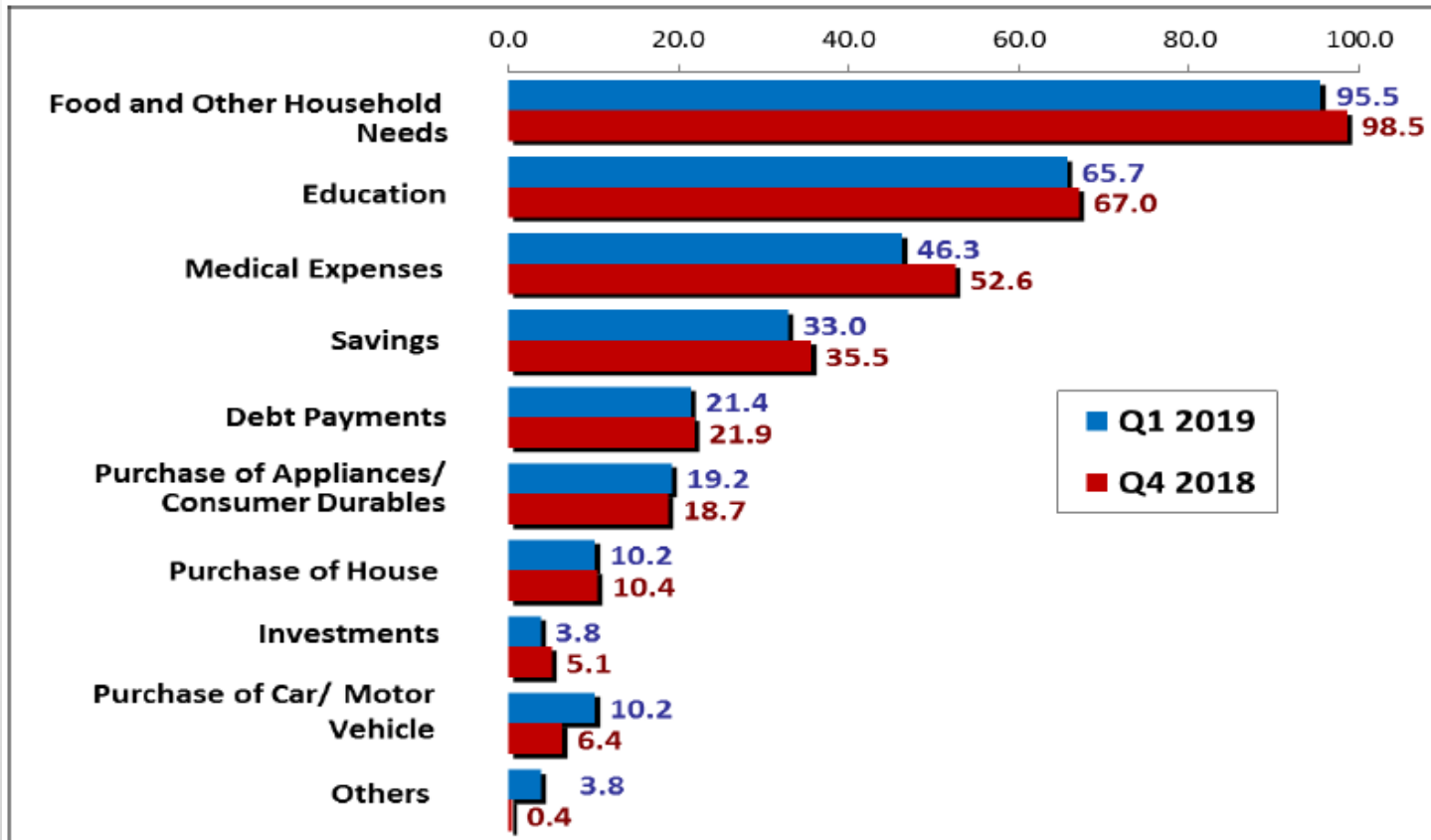


₱ 11.2 billion

In kind

HOW DO OFWs SPEND THEIR REMITTANCES

Expenditures of OFWs for the 1st Quarter of 2019



Source: Consumer Expectations Survey, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

FORMS OF DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH REMITTANCES

- ▶ At the national and local level, the large flow of remittance in the country often translates as developments in the form of:
 - infrastructures such as roads, highways and bridges;
 - Public services such as health centers and schools
- ▶ On the other hand, for those coming in the rural areas, migration are reflected in the boost of the local products (*brought as pasalubongs*) and as well as the boom in the tourism sector
- ▶ OFWs brought back new learnings and ideas especially in farming, fishing and in other business ventures

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

- ▶ The recent trend of feminization of migration has posed great detrimental effects to the family left behind, especially children.
 - ▶ i.e. inadequate guidance and an additional burden of household responsibilities which can lead to higher school absenteeism, school drop-outs, poor nutrition and health care of children - especially younger children, and substance abuse – especially older children.
- ▶ The increasing issues of abuses, exploitation and trafficking of migrant workers that has direct effect on their productivity, mobilization and capacity to provide for their families.
- ▶ The availability of skilled labour has decreased and labour costs have increased.



SDGs, MIGRATION & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Migration issues have been incorporated in the following SDGs
 - ❑ Goal 1: Ending Poverty
 - ❑ Goal 2: Zero Hunger
 - ❑ Goal 5: Gender Equality
 - ❑ Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
 - ❑ Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
 - ❑ Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



GCM, MIGRATION & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Under the Objective 2 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) states the need for effective and efficient investment on programs and mechanisms, at the national and local level, that will address the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin, such as climate change.



PHILIPPINE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- ▶ Section 2 of Republic Act No. 8042 or the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995, as amended by Republic 10022, states that:

“...the State does not promote overseas employment as a means to sustain economic growth and achieve national development. The existence of the overseas employment program rests solely on the assurance that the dignity and fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Filipino citizens shall not, at any time, be compromised or violated. The State, therefore, shall continuously create local employment opportunities and promote the equitable distribution of wealth and the benefits of development.”

- ▶ *The protection of the rights and promotion of the welfare and interest of Filipinos overseas is also embedded in the Philippines’ Foreign Policy.*
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GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS



PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

Byaheng AGRI-preneur

A learning journey program for OFW entrepreneurs or would be entrepreneurs and their OFW Families that provide opportunities for exposure visits and experiential learning specifically in Agricultural business



Pinansiyal na Talino at Kaalaman (PiTaKa)

PiTaKa is an ongoing financial literacy advocacy campaign being implemented with the support coming from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and Banco De Oro Foundation (BDOF) which aims to provide accessible and free financial literacy modules and learning materials to OFWs, specifically targeting Household Service Workers (HSWs) and their families left behind who are the main recipients of international remittances.



Ipon ay alagaan upang pangarap ay makamtan.



PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

Tulong Pangkabuhayan sa Pag-unlad ng Samahang OFWs (Tulong PUSO)

A one-time grant assistance in the form of raw materials, equipment, tools and jigs, and other support services, that aims to support the formation, enhancement, or restoration of livelihood projects/undertakings of OFW organizations.

BALIK PINAY! BALIK HANAPBUHAY! (Special Program for Returning Women Migrant Workers)

A training cum-production/employment intervention intended to bring about improved socio-economic well-being of women returning OFWs

BALIK PINAS! BALIK HANAPBUHAY!

Package of livelihood support/assistance intended to provide immediate relief to returning member-OFWs (distressed/displaced) amounting to a maximum Php 20,000.00 as start up or additional capital for a livelihood project.



PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

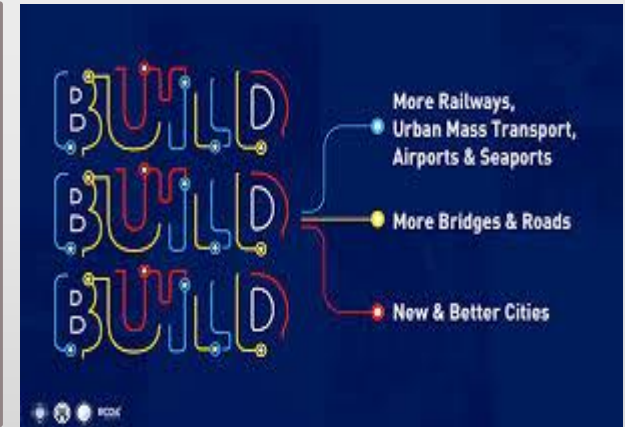
Sa 'Pinas, Ikaw Ang Ma'am/Sir

The program aims to gain back the Filipino workers overseas, particularly the OFW LET passers and reverse out migration by enhancing their skills and providing them with the option to stay in the Philippines to work as public school teachers.



Build, Build, Build (BBB) Program

An ongoing initiative of the government of the Philippines for massive infrastructure in the country (bridges, airports, railway system, new Government Center). As such, skilled OFWs are encouraged to come home and apply.



PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OFWs DEPENDENTS

- *Education for Development Scholarship Program (EDSP)*
- *OFW Dependents Scholarship Program (OFWDSP)*
- *Education and Livelihood Assistance Program (ELAP)*



DOLE INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD AND EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The DILEEP is the DOLE's contribution to the governments' agenda of inclusive growth through massive job generation and substantial poverty reduction and reduce the vulnerability to risks of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized workers through (1) transitional emergency employment and (2) promotion of entrepreneurship and community enterprises.



SUCCESS STORY



CONTINUING CHALLENGES

- ▶ Short term: Close coordination between various government agencies is needed to effectively streamline migration and development in the context of rural development and agriculture;(pending discussion on OFW department)
- ▶ Strengthen social involvement mechanisms/structures for ofws and families in rural development (Integration of migration and development ocmmittees in the Lgus)

Long term:

- ▶ Pursue social reform agenda that would ultimately bring home filipino workers for good –industrialization, agrarian reform



THANK YOU VERY MUCH!



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