



ADJUSTING PARTNERSHIPS TO CHALLENGES OF EMERGING MIGRATION PATTERNS

“THE PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCE & PERSPECTIVES ON EMERGING MIGRATION PATTERNS, CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT”

International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) 2014

Intersessional Workshop on South-South migration: Partnering Strategically for Development

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International Conference Centre Geneva

Deputy Administrator Liberty T. Casco

Philippine Overseas Employment Administration

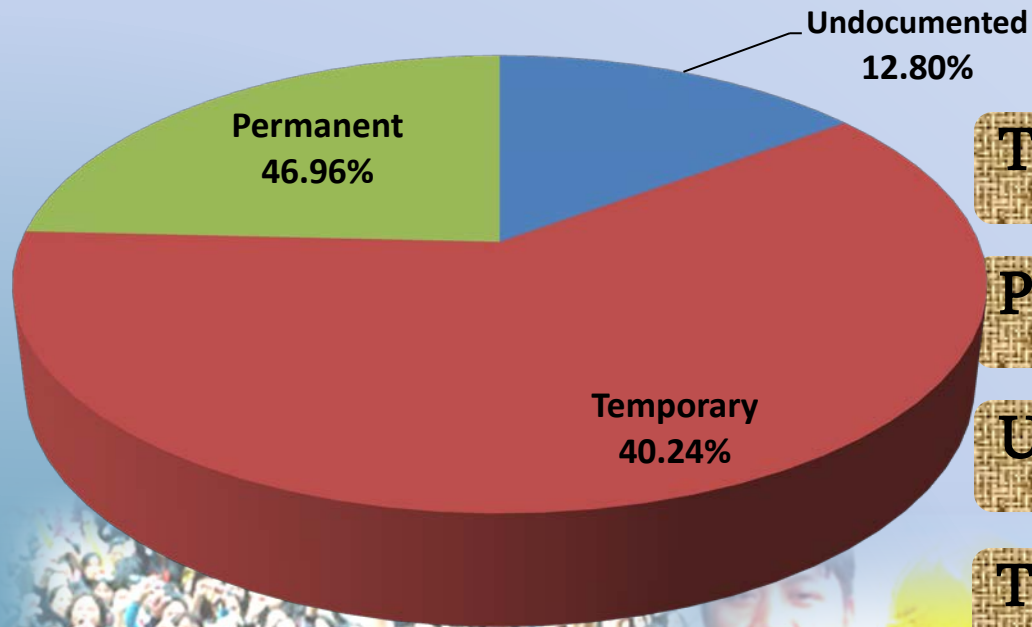


OUTLINE

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OFW Stock Estimate (2012)



Temporary

4,221,041

Permanent

4,925,797

Undocumented

1,342,790

Total

10, 489,628

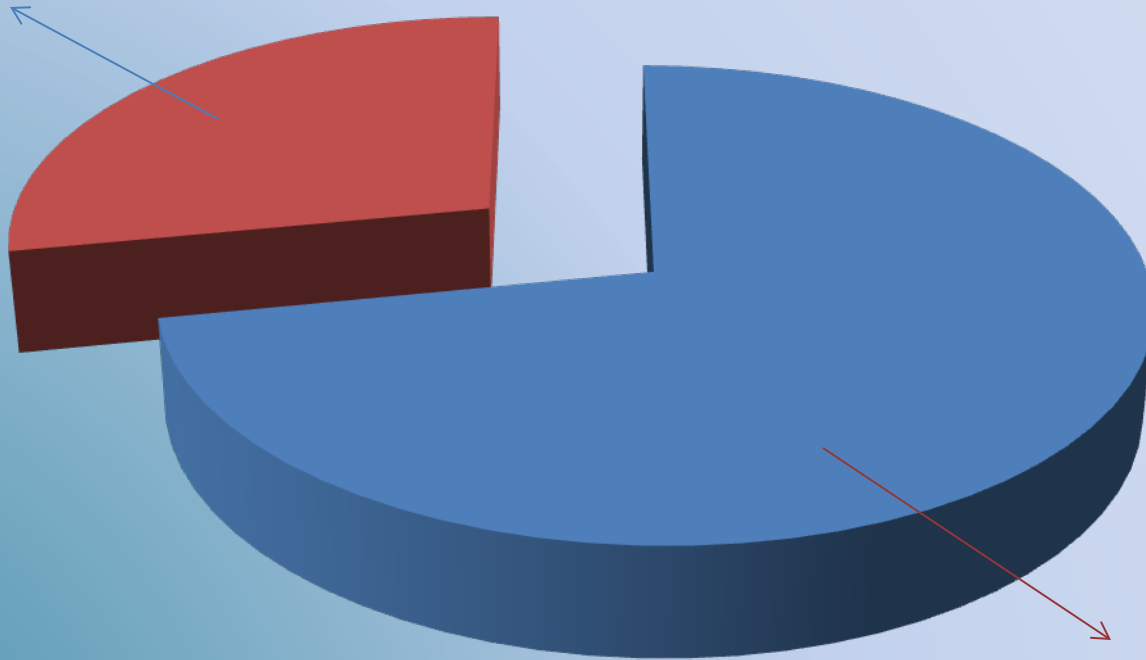
2012 Commission on Filipinos Overseas Compendium



Migration Trends

Temporary Workers: 1.8 M deployed (2012): By Sector

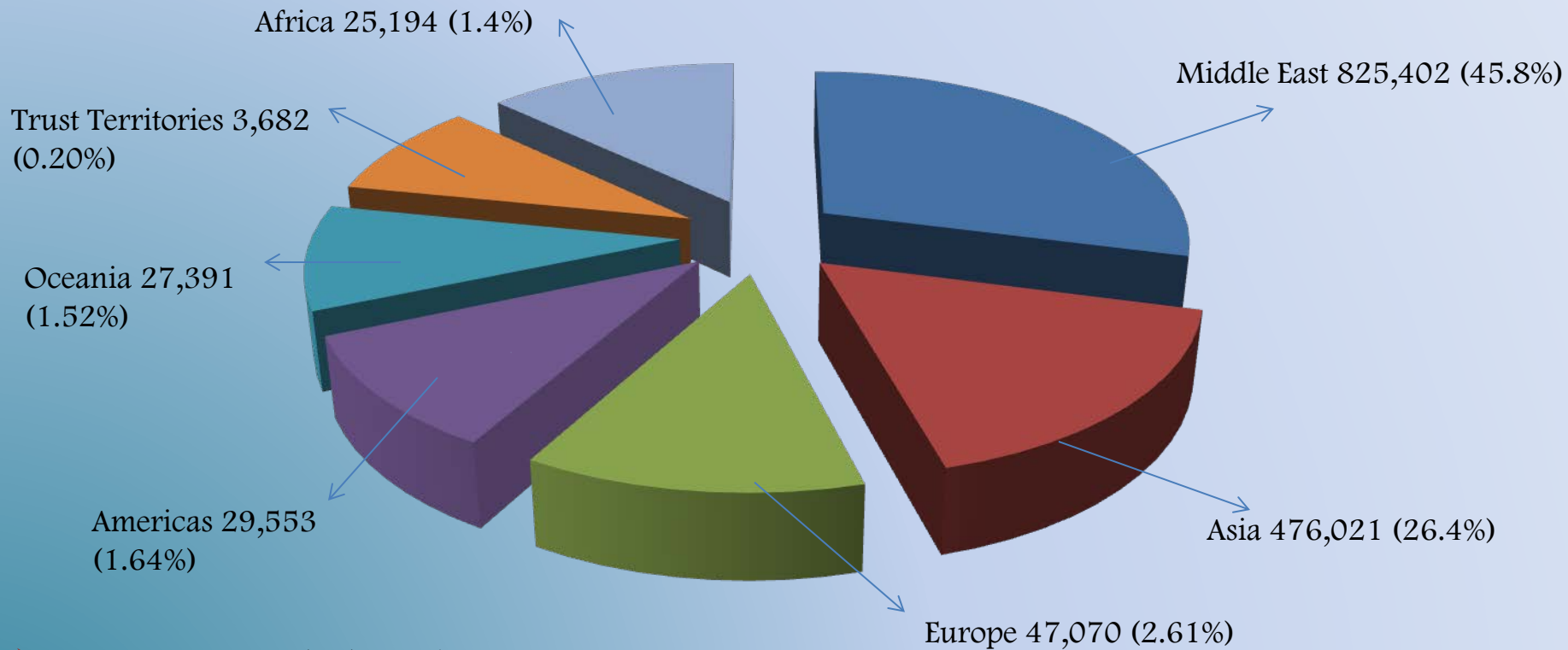
Seabased 366,865 (20.4%)



Landbased 1,435,166 (79.6%)

Migration Trends

- 2012 peak: Deployed Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) totaled 1,802,031 with more than 5,000 OFWs departing everyday.
- 6 out of 10 OFWs left for the Middle East:



- 54% of newly hired OFWs in 2012 are women:

Female = 249,201; Male=206,383



Migration Trends

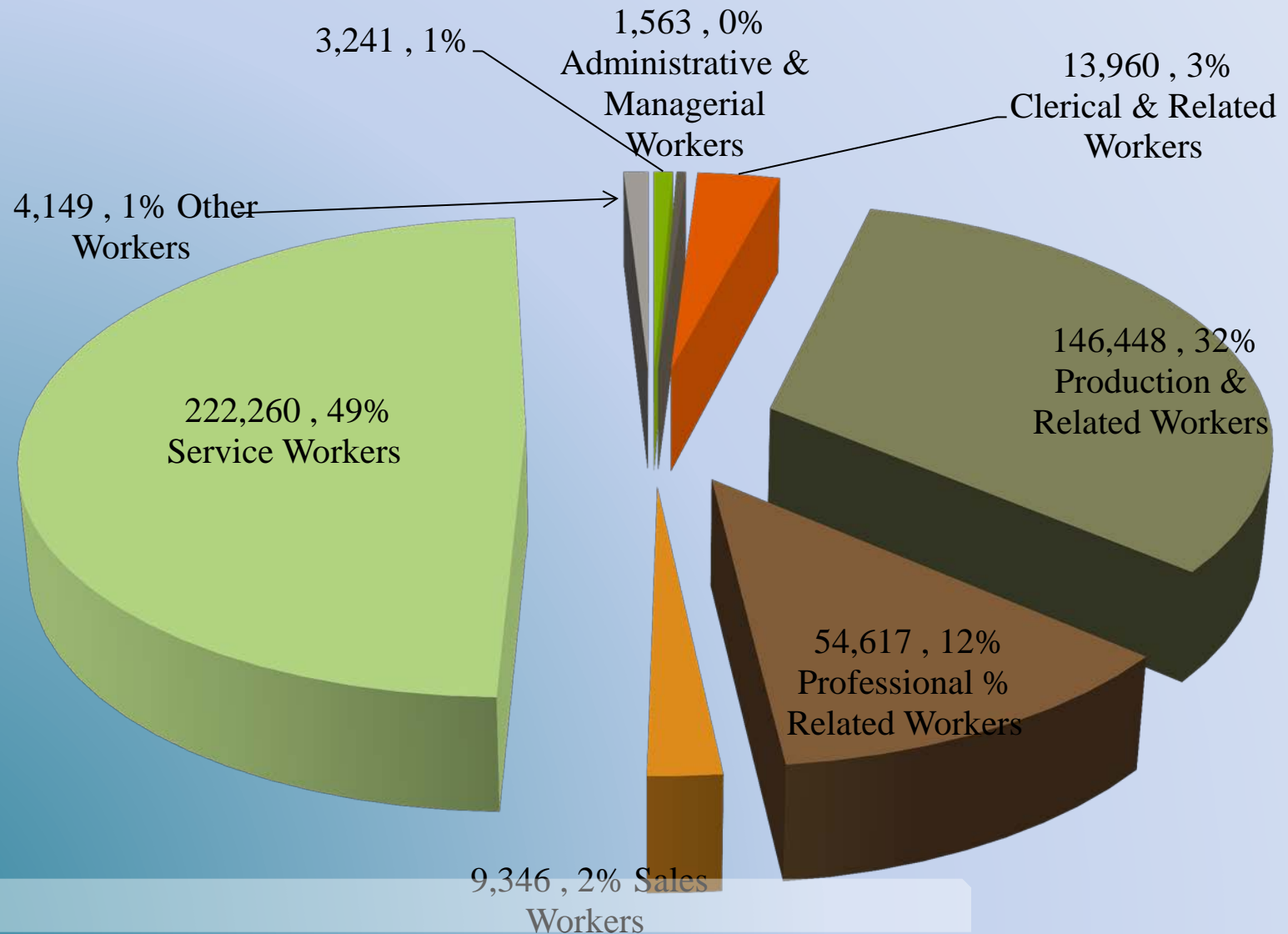
Of the top ten countries of destination of OFWs in 2012 comprising around 83% of landbased workers' deployment, five are Gulf states, four are in Asia

1. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	330, 040
2. United Arab Emirates	259,546
3. Singapore	172, 690
4. Hong Kong	131,680
5. Qatar	104,622
6. Kuwait	75, 286
7. Taiwan	41, 492
8. Italy	38, 407
9. Malaysia	25, 261
10. Bahrain	22, 271



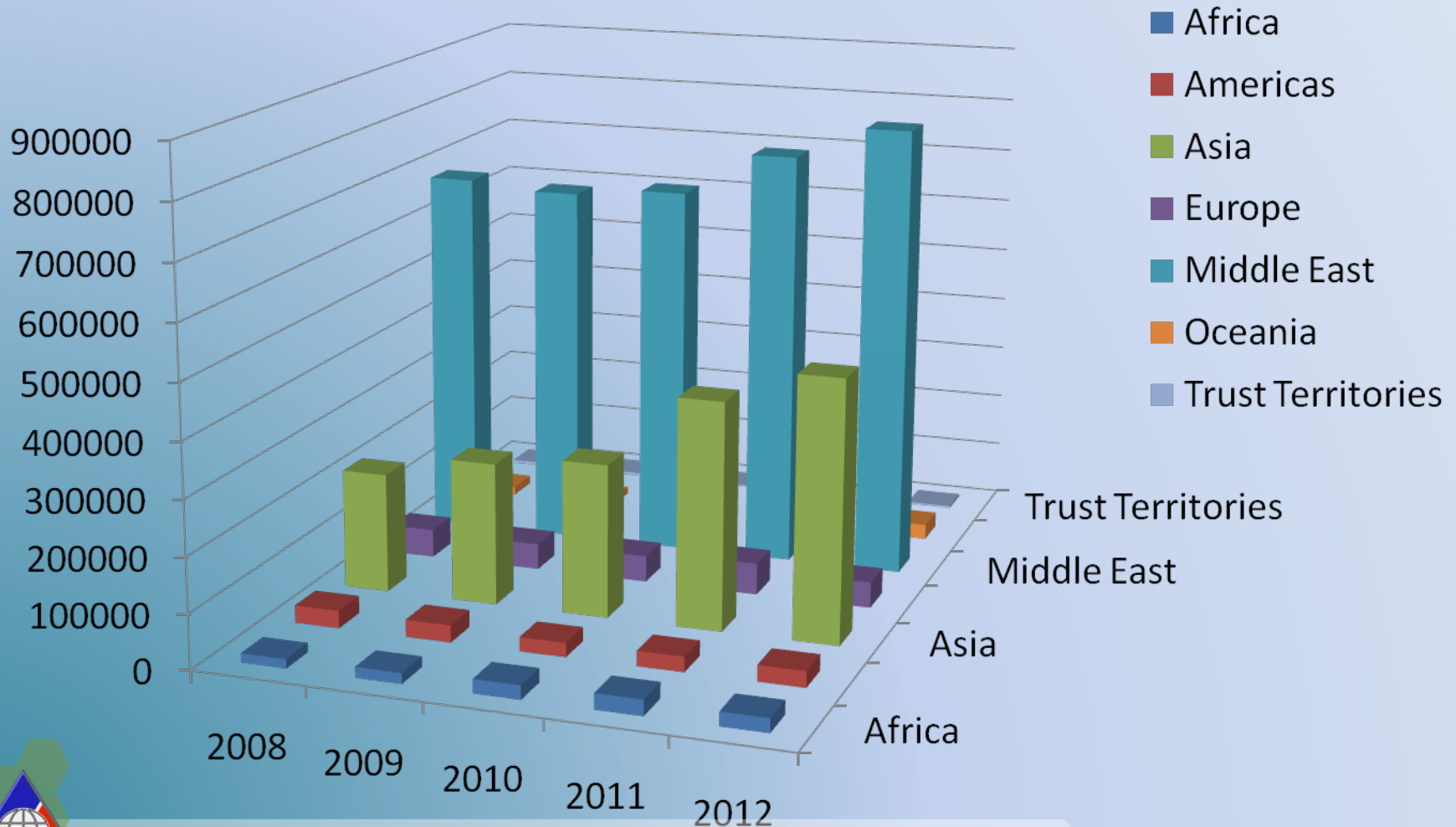
Migration Trends

Profile of Overseas Filipino Workers: By Major Occupational Group



Migration Trends

Deployed Overseas Filipino Workers by Destination: 2008~2012 Newhires and Rehires



Migration Trends

- Labor shortages experienced by merging economies of the South, e.g. Angola, Nigeria, South Africa, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, China, Russia & Turkey present growing employment opportunities for Filipino skilled professionals in recent years



Migration Trends

- ASEAN economic integration is expected to promote intra-regional labor mobility of skilled workers & professionals by 2015
- Philippines chairs the Task Force on Regional Skills Qualification Reference Framework in ASEAN
- Growing presence of Filipino skilled workers and professionals in health, tourism, petroleum, and construction industry in the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa in the last 5 years



B. Challenges & Opportunities of for the Migration Patterns for the Philippines & the Region

Opportunities:

- Increasing remittances
- Return migration – transfer of knowledge, skills, positive attitude and behavior and entrepreneurial capital for nation building
- Long partnership of reputable big employers with good recruitment agencies – more stable employment tenure for OFWs, prospect for intra-company mobility and skills upgrading



B. Challenges & Opportunities of for the Migration Patterns for the Philippines & the Region

Challenges:

- Job displacement due to nationalization policy of Gulf countries / global recession
- Forced return of migrants due to wars and other crises
- Increasing proportion of domestic workers: increased risk of welfare problems given vulnerability of occupation
- Non-recognition of skills qualification by host countries
- Lack of supply of demanded skills (petroleum, welding, construction skills)
- Brain drain – critical skills in aviation e.g. pilots, technicians, CNC machinists
- Continuing recruitment malpractices
- Enforceability of Philippine labor standards abroad
- Illegal recruitment, trafficking, irregular employment



C. Approaches in Addressing the Challenges of Migration & Benefit of Opportunities Presented

- Ensure responsiveness of rules and regulations and effective enforcement
- Multi-sector engagement in policy making and programming
- Enhancement of its labor market information system
- Improve education, skills training, and certification
- Improve partnerships/networks in implementing reintegration program
 - to enable migrants to contribute to development of their community, hometown & the nation
- Channel remittances to employment generating investments to create platform for training and replenishment of skills at home
- Ensure implementation of bilateral agreements



D. Implications for Development of South-South Migration

- Need to strengthen social protection measures
- Need to strengthen labor market information system
- Need to engage in bilateral/multilateral agreements
- Need to introduce market-specific worker orientation program
- Need to explore industry-to-industry tie-ups
- Need to adopt country-specific employment standards



E. Experience in Bilateral, Regional & Multilateral Partnerships for Better Management of complex Migration Patterns

- In recent years, BLAs initiated by the Philippines have emphasized welfare protection of migrant workers
- BLA's enable Parties to bridge policy gaps
- Thematically, BLAs have covered employment terms and conditions, recruitment policies and human resources development cooperation
- Philippines working on ensuring that BLAs are supported by implementing mechanisms
- Increasing interest and involvement of CSO in BLAs , regional and multilateral dialogue processes (GFMD, Un High Level Dialogue, ASEAN)
- Abu-Dhabi Dialogue (ADD) is a cooperation breakthrough linking Gulf countries with Colombo Process member states



F. More Challenging Areas of Cooperation for Migration Between States & Regions Needing New Approaches & Greater Cooperation

- recognition of skills qualifications which requires the harmonization of education & training standards of COOs & CODs
- enforcement of labor standards for recruitment & employment towards reducing recruitment costs & promoting ethical recruitment
- crisis management
- HRD cooperation (e.g. brain gain schemes for skills & technology transfer towards sustainability of supply of human resources & effective reintegration of returning migrant workers



Thank You



Philippine Overseas Employment Administration