A collection of military medals and a compass on a wooden surface. The medals include a red ribbon with a circular emblem, a blue ribbon with a circular emblem, and two silver star-shaped medals with circular centers. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses and a silver compass are also visible.

INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION AND
DEVELOPMENT:
POLICIES, PRACTICES
AND PERCEPTIONS BY
GOVERNMENT
INSTITUTIONS IN THE
PHILIPPINES:
The National Picture

HISTORY OF PHILIPPINE MIGRATION





First wave.....1565-1906

- ◆ *June 1565*

Arrival of first Filipino seafarers in Acapulco, Mexico which marked the beginning of the 250-year Manila Galleon Trade. From Mexico, they moved to Louisiana and established settlements along its bayous and marshes.

- ◆ *1781*

One of the 46 founders of the City of Los Angeles in California was a certain Antonio Miranda, described as a “native of Manila”.



First wave.....1565-1906

- ◆ *1846*
Two men from Manila applied for Hawaiian citizenship in Honolulu during the reign of King Kalakaua.
- ◆ *1850*
Filipinos became crew members of whaling ships wintering on Alaska's arctic coast and lived among Inupiat Eskimos.
- ◆ *1870*
Sociedad de Beneficencia de los Hispano Filipinas de Nueva Orleans, the first Filipino social club in the United States, was founded.



First wave.....1565-1906

- ◆ *1883*

A sawmill worker in Port Blakely who was listed only as “Manila”, was the first known Filipino in the Territory of Washington

During this period, Filipinos were also in Spain and Europe as students, professionals or exiles.



Second wave.....1906-1934

- ◆ *December 1906*
Arrival of first sakadas in the plantations in Hawaii. Most of the sakadas were Ilokanos and Visayas, males, 16 to 22 years old, and with less than eighth grade education
- ◆ *1924*
Filipino laborers moved to other parts of the U.S. to work in downtown hotels and restaurants, sawmills and railroad constructions, in California's agricultural plantations, and in Alaska's salmon canning industry.



Second wave.....1906-1934

- ◆ *May 1934*

Signing of Tydings McDuffie Law which elevated the Philippines from a territory to a commonwealth, declared all Philippine-born Filipinos in the U.S. as aliens, and restricted Philippine immigration quota to 50 a year.



Third wave.....1945-1965

- ◆ *1945*

New breed of Filipino immigrants came to the U.S. They were military servicemen, students and professionals in post-graduate studies, and other professionals engaged in white-collar jobs.

- ◆ *1950*

Filipinos began moving to North Borneo as barbers, musicians and contract personnel. Filipino loggers moved to Malaysia and Thailand.



Third wave.....1945-1965

- ◆ *1965*

Amendment of the Immigration Nationality Act, which increased the quota of immigrant entries from the Philippines.

Filipinos were hired as construction workers in Guam, Okinawa and Vietnam.



Fourth wave...1965 onwards

- ◆ *1970s*

Overseas Filipinos increased significantly with the labor requirements of oil exporting middle-eastern countries and labor absorbing economies in Asia

Filipino women, on the other hand, took care of children and performed domestic work in booming economies in the Middle East (e.g. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait) and the Asia-Pacific (Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia) to allow women in these countries to work outside the home.



Fourth wave...1965 onwards

- ◆ *1980s*
Increasing number of Filipino women who go abroad as spouses or partners of foreign nationals
- ◆ *1990s*
Influx of medical practitioners (doctors, nurses and physical therapists) to European and American countries

Conduct of U.S. Census estimating 1.4 million Filipinos in the U.S.



Fourth wave...1965 onwards

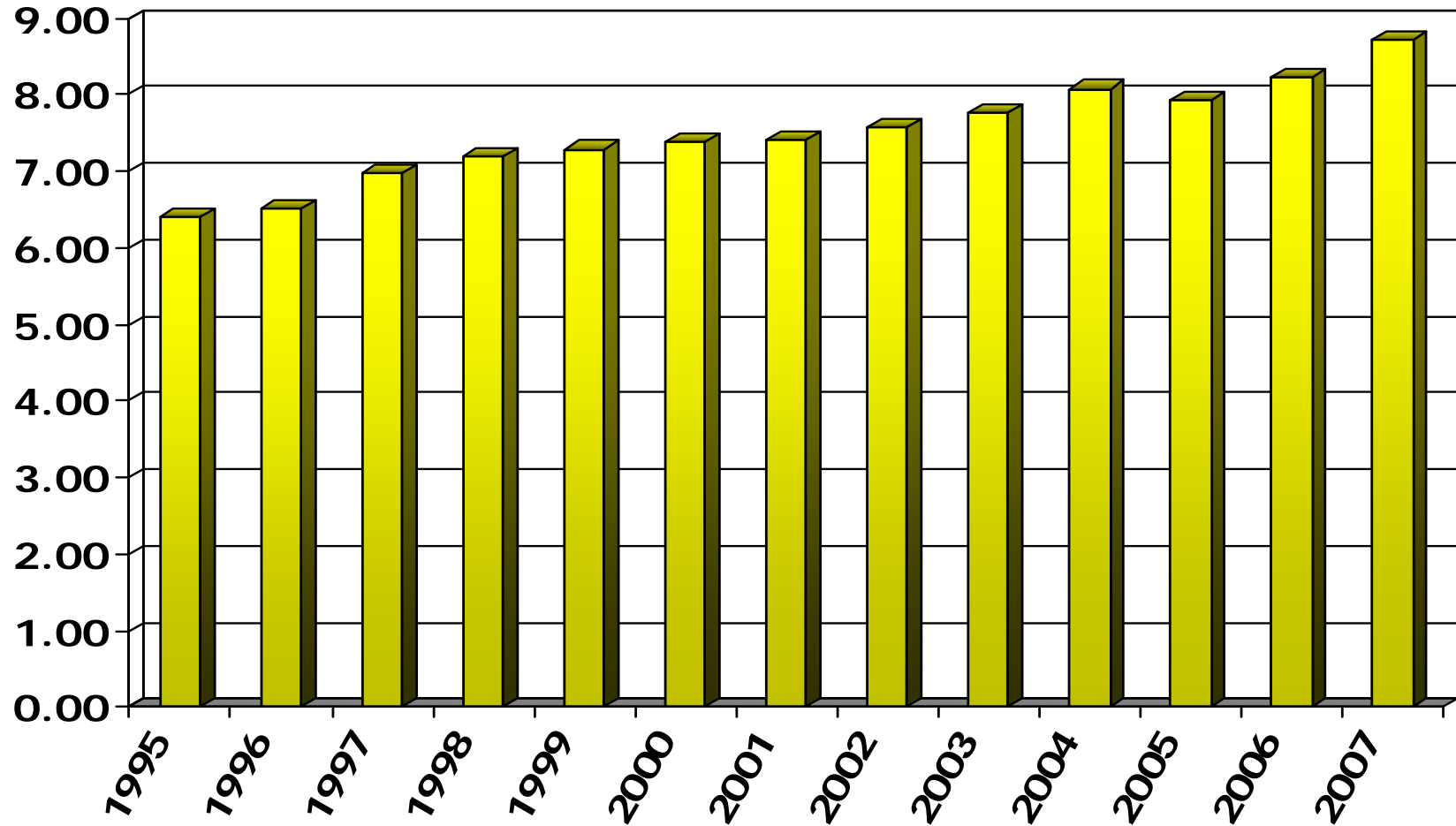
- ◆ *1998*
Philippines ranked 6th by UN in terms of countries with highest level of migration
- ◆ *2000*
An estimated 7.38 million Filipinos live or work overseas. Major destination countries include: United States, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Canada, Japan, Australia, Hong Kong, Italy and Taiwan.
- ◆ *2002*
Based on yearly flows, Philippines has surpassed Mexico as the largest source of migrant labor in the world

DATA AND STATISTICS



ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FILIPINOS OVERSEAS

In million



Sources: CFO, DFA, POEA and other sources



GENERAL MIGRANT CATEGORIES

- **Permanent** – Philippine nationals who leave the country with the expressed intention of settling or residing permanently in another country
- **Temporary or Non-immigrants** – Philippine nationals who have been away from the country for **more than six (6) months** with the expectation of returning home at the end of their work contracts or tour of duty



GENERAL MIGRANT CATEGORIES

- **Irregular migrants – Philippine nationals who leave the Philippines with or without proper documentation (valid residence/work permits) but eventually lost their legitimate status or have overstayed in foreign countries**



2008-2010 MTPDP

- ◆ *Government shall continue to facilitate deployment of 1 million OFWs per year as part of strategic framework*
- ◆ *One solution to the limited job opportunities*
- ◆ *Overseas employment as means towards poverty alleviation*



2008-2010 MTPDP

- ◆ *Overseas Filipinos will continue to play a critical role in the country's economic and social stability*
- ◆ *Centered on the facilitation of overseas work: fast processing of papers and reintegration program*
- ◆ *Chapters on Labor, Foreign Policy, Culture, Trade and Investments, Basic Needs; and Science and Technology*



3RD PILLAR OF FOREIGN POLICY

- ◆ *Emphatic on the protection and welfare of OFWs*
- ◆ *Cultivate bilateral ties with labor receiving countries in cooperation with the private sector, in securing the employment, security and protection of OFWs*



LEAGUES

- ◆ *International migration not within the immediate programs of leagues and regional agencies*
- ◆ *No clear cut policy on migration by LPP and LCP*
- ◆ *Centered on deployment; group of governors going to other countries to seek job opportunities for their constituents*



LEAGUES

- ◆ *For LMP, it recently launched an advocacy program to enjoin municipalities to protect the OFWs*
- ◆ *“Sa mga mahal naming OFWs, may munisipyo na gagabya sa inyo”*
- ◆ *3 Leagues presented interest in the MAPID project, LINKAPIL, tres-por-uno*
- ◆ *Saw migration and development as rallying point for advocacy*



MIGRATION AND DEPLOYMENT

- ◆ *Target of 1 million deployment*
- ◆ *Caused by employment problems*
- ◆ *Demand as important*
- ◆ *DOLE, POEA and OWWA: “Managing migration”, “Whether we are here or not (referring to the government), migration will take place. That is not only a national phenomenon but an international one as well.”, “Why keep them here when they can have better work elsewhere?”*
- ◆ *PMAP: trend will continue in the next 5 years; potentials has not been maximized yet*



MIGRATION AND REMITTANCE

- ◆ *Optimism about the growth prospects for the Philippines (NEDA) for the growing service sector such as BPO*
- ◆ *Real estate sector is expanding on account of high demand from remittance-receiving households*
- ◆ *OFW remittances are expected to be affected by the global financial crisis*
- ◆ *But it is still expected to shore up the national economy*



MIGRATION AND REMITTANCE

- ◆ *Remittances if spent well on education and health services, help develop human resources*
- ◆ *If invested in productive activities, remittance can create business opportunities and help improve the domestic economy*



MIGRATION AND REMITTANCE

- ◆ *But dependence on remittance creates a culture of consumerism and moral hazard problem*
- ◆ *Widening gap between remittance receiving and non-receiving families*
- ◆ *More remittance-receiving households are in regions with lower poverty incidence creating wider income gap*



MIGRATION AND REMITTANCE

- ◆ *BSP liberalized the policy: opened more banks and financial institutions, established connectivity with cheaper rates, lowered transmittal rates*
- ◆ *Financial literacy program*



MIGRATION AND INVESTMENTS

- ◆ *RA 9225 suppose to facilitate investments: no available data*
- ◆ *BOI has assisted few OFs in selling or disposing their properties; but most are not investment-related*
- ◆ *OFs want hassle-free investments, with guaranteed earnings, popular or surefire*
- ◆ *Most invests in real-estate and condominiums: do not generate employment*



MIGRATION AND INVESTMENTS

- ◆ *DTI's OTOP program*
- ◆ *BOI to promote investments*
- ◆ *No special benefits and privileges to OFs (violation of GATT)*
- ◆ *Same privileges given to foreign investors*
- ◆ *Also covered by the investments priority list*



MIGRATION AND SOCIAL COSTS

- ◆ *Brain drain vs. brain gain*
- ◆ *DepEd: migration not the reason for the shortage of teachers; in fact, with surplus of educators*
- ◆ *Limited items (plantilla positions) as the problem*
- ◆ *DOH: not lost of nurses but lost of nurse-teachers*
- ◆ *NIH: making the health sector fragile*



MIGRATION AND SOCIAL COSTS

- ◆ *DOST: Balik Scientist program*
- ◆ *Target of 100 participants until 2010*



MIGRATION AND SOCIAL COSTS

- ◆ *For young people, onset of culture of migration; starts with the family*
- ◆ *Shown by the courses taken in tertiary level*
- ◆ *Family unity and children's well-being*
- ◆ *Feminization of labor migration*