This publication has been produced under the SUMMID Calabarzon project (Strengthening, Upscaling and Mainstreaming International Migration and Development Project in Calabarzon) implemented by the Regional Development Council Calabarzon thru the Committee on Migration and Development with partners Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiatives, Inc., Commission on Filipinos Overseas, Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines, and Local Government Academy.

The SUMMID Calabarzon project aims to strengthen, upscale and mainstream migration and development in the local level through inclusive and sustainable programs that will minimize social costs and maximize gains of overseas migration.

The SUMMID Calabarzon project is supported by the European Commission and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation through the Joint Migration and Development Initiative Phase II (JMDI II). JMDI is being implemented by the United Nations and Development Program in partnership with International Organization for Migration, International Training Center of the International Labour Organization, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

The JMDI is committed to maximizing the potential of migration for local development. The JMDI does this by scaling-up selected locally-led migration and development initiatives by providing financial assistance, technical assistance and capacity building to local actors. Moreover, the JMDI also collects and shares the good practices and lessons learnt from the initiatives for mutual support among local actors and feed this into national and international dialogue in order to promote the key role of local authorities in managing migration for local development.

Opinions and interpretations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the UNDP-JMDI II, the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

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The Joint Migration and Development Initiative warmly welcomes the recognition of the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development in the new Sustainable Development Goals which presents an excellent opportunity to further address the interlinkages of migration and development. Yet this dialogue tends to be led at the international and national levels only. Migration is certainly a global phenomenon and a national issue of sovereignty, but the drivers and impact of migration are most strongly felt at the local level. This is reflected in the local-to-local dimension whereby migration trends show that migrants from the same town or region in countries of origin tend to concentrate in the same geographical area in the country of destination. Moreover, more than half of the world’s population now lives in urban areas with the majority of migrants and displaced populations also moving to urban areas. Local and regional authorities are therefore becoming increasingly responsible for many aspects of migration ranging from urban planning in relation to integration, reintegration, legal protection, education, public order, economic development, and health. Yet often, they are the least equipped to do so, facing various obstacles including a lack of resources, know-how or support from the national level.

It is within this context that the JMDI is proud to present the Local Government Units’ Guide to Mainstreaming Migration and Development into Local Development Planning and Governance that has been developed by the Regional Development Council IV-A, the National Economic and Development Authority IV-A, and the SUMMID Calabarzon project partners to support local authorities in the Philippines enhance their capacities to manage migration for local development.

We are confident that this Guide, with its simple and clear step-by-step process yet with comprehensive examples and reference materials from data source to legal bases, will be critical in assisting local government units not just in Calabarzon region but also in Bicol and other regions in the Philippines in mainstreaming
migration in the local development plans and annual investment programs which will strengthen the local efforts in implementing projects and services for the overseas Filipinos and their families.

We are equally confident that the Guide will transcend beyond the lifetime of the JMDI and will serve as a living document to prove the contribution of migration for development when its local dimension is strengthened.

The guide is a partner and complementary document to the joint JMDI-IOM White Paper “Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning and Beyond” which provides a thorough analysis of what has been done globally thus far in terms of mainstreaming migration at the local level and allows for a stock-taking of functioning practices to paint a global picture of working processes, lessons learned and policy recommendations for future mainstreaming exercises.

With a global context of increasing human mobility, urbanization and diversity, it is imperative that local actors, led by local and regional authorities, are knowledgeable, competent and efficient in responding to the challenges and maximizing the opportunities that migration brings. I sincerely believe that this guide is an excellent first step to achieving this in the Philippines.

Cecile Riallant
Programme Manager
Joint Migration and Development Initiative

The LGU Guide in Mainstreaming International Migration and Development (M&D) in Local Development Planning and Governance serves as a tool for technical personnel, planning and budget officers and other local stakeholders in determining appropriate programs, projects and activities as well as identifying the needed budget to address local development goals related to M&D.

The mainstreaming and scaling up initiative will not only provide investments, jobs and economic opportunities to the communities of origin of the migrants. It will also contribute to capacitate the local government units (LGUs) to: (1) provide comprehensive services to the OFs and their families; (2) stimulate local economic development by mobilizing migrant resources; and (3) address cross-cutting issues relative to social cost of migrations particularly those affecting women and children.

As a whole, the guide is available not only for Calabarzon but to other regions as well to provide necessary information for mainstreaming M&D into local development plans. The Regional Development Council through NEDA at the forefront, and in collaboration with the various regional line agencies, LGUs, state universities and colleges, migrants’ organizations, and other stakeholders, will continue to advocate the use of the guide to ensure sustainability of the M&D initiatives and maximize its gains.

Luis G. Banua
Vice-Chairperson
Calabarzon Regional Development Council

Message
Executive Summary

Region IV-A (Calabarzon) is a major sending region of overseas Filipinos (OFs). It is composed of the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon. According to the 2010 National Statistics Office data, the region registered the highest number of OFs while four out of five provinces of Calabarzon are in the top 10 sending provinces of the Philippines. Most of the overseas workers in Calabarzon are working in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Italy, Singapore, United Kingdom as well as Spain and Germany. Region IV-A is also the top sending region of migrants for Europe.

Being one of the biggest sources of overseas migrants, the influx of remittances in the country kept the national economy afloat and serves as sources of non-traditional investment for Calabarzon. An estimated USD 26.7 million of annual remittances was received by the region from 2010 to 2012. Mobilizing the OF remittances toward local economic development through various convergent public and private initiatives commenced during the past five years. Some of these initiatives had been pilot-tested and resulted to successful investment missions held in Italy (2010) and in the United Arab Emirates (2012).

Despite the benefits derived from remittances, there are also social costs and challenges that have to be addressed in order to sustain the gains of migration. First, there is a need to continuously explore opportunities where the economic gains of migration such as remittances, investments, donations and transfer of skills, expertise and knowledge of migrants are harnessed and effectively managed to ensure that migration contributes to the development of the overseas workers, their families and their communities. This would create opportunities for local employment and alternative sources of income so that migration is not the only economic option for the communities. Secondly, the rights of migrant workers, especially women, need to be protected and the social costs of migration on the families left behind had to be minimized.

Even with the huge number of migrants in the localities, the local government units (LGUs) were not fully aware of the issues and potential of migrants as partners and players in economic development. Migration and development interventions in the region had developed champions from the ranks of the LGUs, migrant and family organizations, cooperatives and other private sector and civil society organizations in Laguna, Batangas and Cavite. The region has a big potential in implementing migration and development initiatives that can impact at the family, community and regional levels.

The Updated Calabarzon Regional Development Plan 2011-2016 identified migration as one of the opportunities that should be tapped in spurring local economic activities. Moreover, the Regional Development Council (RDC) recognizes institutionalizing interventions that would address not only the cross cutting issues relative to the social cost of migration particularly those affecting women and children, but also mainstreaming of M&D in the existing policy structures and development plans to ensure inclusive growth in the region.
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Acronyms

- ADB: Asian Development Bank
- AiP: Annual Investment Program
- ATIKHA: Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities and Initiatives Inc.
- BI: Bureau of Immigration
- BSP: Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas
- BPMCC: Batangas Province Migration Coordinating Council
- CALABARZON: Calamba, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon
- CBMS: Community Based Monitoring System
- CDP: Comprehensive Development Plan
- CFO: Commission on Filipinos Overseas
- CMA: Center for Migrant Advocacy
- CLUP: Comprehensive Land Use Plan
- CMD: Committee on Migration and Development
- CPDO: City Planning and Development Office
- AIP: Annual Investment Program
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- CMD: Committee on Migration and Development
- CPDO: City Planning and Development Office
- DFC: Department of Foreign Affairs
- DOT: Department of Tourism
- DTI: Department of Trade and Industry
- ERCOF: Economic Resource Center
- EU: European Union
- GAD: Gender and Development
- GRDP: Gross Regional Domestic Product
- GDP: Gross Domestic Product
- GNP: Gross National Product
- IACAT: Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
- IOM: International Organization for Migration
- IOM: International Organization for Migration
- HIV/AIDS: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency
- JMDI: Joint Migration and Development Initiative
- LCE: Local Chief Executive
- LDIP: Local Development Investment Program
- LEDAC: Legislative Executive Development Advisory Council
- LGAC: Local Government Academy
- LGU: Local Government Unit
- MAPID: Migrants' Associations and Philippine Initiatives for Development
- M&D: Migration and Development
- MERS-CoV: Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus
- MIMAROPA: Mindoro (Oriental/Occidental), Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan
- MOF: Month of Overseas Filipinos
- MpDO: Municipal Planning and Development Office
- MOFA: Model OFW Family of the Year Award
- MRC: Migration/Migrant Resource Center
- NCR: National Capital Region
- NDA: National Economic and Development Authority
- NGA: National Government Agencies
- NGO: Non Governmental Organization
- NRCO: National Reintegration Center for OFWs
- OF: Overseas Filipinos
- OFW: Overseas Filipino Workers
- OWWA: Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
- PAG-IBIG: Home Development Mutual Fund
- PDP: Philippine Development Plan
- PDPFP: Provincial Development Plan
- VIRUS INFECTION AND ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME
- JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency
- JMDI: Joint Migration and Development Initiative
- LCE: Local Chief Executive
- LDIP: Local Development Investment Program
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- OWWA: Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
- PAG-IBIG: Home Development Mutual Fund
- PDP: Philippine Development Plan
- PDPFP: Provincial Development Plan
- PESO: Physical Framework Plan
- PDIA: Public Employment Service Office
- PHIC: Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
- PLPEM: Provincial/Local Planning and Expenditure Management
- POEA: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
- PPA: Programs/Projects
- PSIDA: Philippine Statistical Authority
- PSWD: Provincial Social Welfare and Development
- RDC: Regional Development Council
- RA: Republic Act
- SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- SDC: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- SSS: Social Security System
- SUMMID: Strengthening, Upscaling and Mainstreaming International Migration and Development in Calabarzon Sexually Transmitted Disease
- ULAP: Union of Local Authorities of the Filipinos
- UN: United Nations
- UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
- USAID: United States Agency for International Development
- TESDA: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
- TWG: Technical Working Group
- WB: World Bank
Introduction

According to the United Nations (UN), international migration has become a global phenomenon that is growing in scope, complexity and impact. It was no less than the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon who said that “migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. We should welcome the dawn of the migration age.”

As one of the major sources of labour supply worldwide, the Philippines with more than a century of history in migration and 10.2 million Filipinos in the diaspora, has been looked upon by other countries as a model in managing international migration. With the various issues and challenges brought about by the increasing mobility of people, initiatives to enhance the link between migration and development (M&D) have become part of the national agenda of the host and origin countries. While not a substitute for development, migration can be seen as a positive force for development when supported by the right set of policies.

And while international migration has always been a concern of the Philippine government, it was only lately that local governments have started to participate and recognize their role in this whole migration process. After all, migration starts at the local level – in the community, town and city where people come from. Conditions experienced at the local level may lead people to migrate, such as lack of job opportunities in the area. Some diaspora organizations are formed on the basis of history in migration and 10.2 million Filipinos in the diaspora, has been looked upon by other countries as a model in managing international migration. With the various issues and challenges brought about by the increasing mobility of people, initiatives to enhance the link between migration and development (M&D) have become part of the national agenda of the host and origin countries. While not a substitute for development, migration can be seen as a positive force for development when supported by the right set of policies.

Local governments are important links in realizing the development contributions of migration. So far, these links are largely non-existent or very weak as indicated by the lack of appreciation for migration in local development plans and the informal, ad hoc approach to requests for assistance by OFWs and their families or offers of assistance by overseas Filipinos. Unless links, dialogue and cooperation are forged with local governments, national migration-related programs will remain ideas. 2

The M&D Mainstreaming Guide primarily aims to help the local governments of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon (CALABARZON) in integrating M&D into their local planning, and provide them with a sample menu of services that their localities can provide for the migrants and their families. It will also provide pertinent information on international migration, issues of migrants and the national government agencies (NGAs) involved in M&D initiatives so the LGUs could link up with them. It will serve as practical reference to essential steps in building local institutional capacities and working towards a multi-sector engagement.

Individuals who decide to migrate often make the decision to do so are influenced by the situation at home and in their communities. Local authorities, through plans, policies, programs, services and activities, are in the best position to influence the situation closer to the ground. They are in a position to create the environment that will serve as a push factor for migration due to lack of gainful employment opportunities or opportunities for self-development or as a pull-factor for economic reintegration and investments coming from migrant returnees.

Migration is a development phenomenon that can be harnessed to positively impact local economic development. Local authorities need to be aware of how international migration is present in their localities, the situation of migrants and the families they have left behind and how migration has helped in improving their economic situation. International migration needs to be part and parcel of local development planning and programming in order to translate the opportunities made available by the cross-border movements of people and to address the social costs of migration to migrants and their families and communities.

1 Stock Estimate of Filipinos Overseas as of December 2013 by the Commission on Filipinos Overseas

A. Identifying champions at the local level

The first step in M&D mainstreaming is finding champions on the ground that can push for M&D to be mainstreamed in local development planning and governance.

Who can be M&D champions?

- Successful OF from the locality (well-known OF from the community, recipient of OWWA's MOFYA or CFO's Presidential Awards)
- Prominent constituent or personality at the local level
- Civil society organizations/hometown associations
- Local government official
- Local legislator (to champion M&D initiatives in the local legislature, e.g. ordinances creating M&D council/committee, establishment of migrants resource centers, and resolutions authorizing the local chief executive to enter into agreements with stakeholders on M&D initiatives)
- National government agency (CFO, DOLE, POEA, OWWA, NRCO, DFA, NEDA, etc.)

B. Getting the support of the Local Chief Executive

The commitment, full and continuing support of the LCE is crucial in the success of the M&D mainstreaming in local development plans and in the implementation of Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs). Oftentimes, the significant number and influential presence and social and economic activities of OFs and their families in their localities which include volume of remittances or diaspora philanthropy or investments can be a convincing factor for LCEs to support the mainstreaming process.

Try to locate your LCE’s migration soft spot and then capitalize on this in convincing him/her to give his/her unequivocal support to M&D mainstreaming.

The following questions may serve as key entry points to finding your LCE’s soft spot on migration and development: Does your LCE have a relative(s) working or living overseas? Or maybe your LCE him/herself had an experience being an OF? Does your LGU have an active overseas hometown association that supports local economic development efforts? Or maybe a sister city arrangement with a locality overseas?
C. Awareness raising of the key LGU actors

It is important that at whatever level of support that can be generated from LCEs initially, constant follow up, guidance or mentoring needs to be done to ensure the sustainability of the initiative. LCEs need to identify key technical personnel that will work on ensuring that the M&D mainstreaming initiative will run through the whole process of local development planning.

Key local government officials such as Planning Coordinator, Social Welfare, Budget, Investment and Enterprise Officer, PESO Manager and Local Administrator, among others need to become aware and appreciative of the links between migration and local economic development during the initial stages of M&D awareness-raising. Awareness-raising on M&D can later on be expanded to other line agency representatives, private sector, civil society organizations including OF organizations, the academe, micro-finance institutions, among others.

The M4D website http://www.migration4development.org/ is a comprehensive resource that can be easily accessed and utilized by local authorities to gain more knowledge, brush up on, or keep updated on how migration and development are linked and connected.

D. Creating legal basis

With the commitment of the LCE secured and awareness on M&D heightened among the ranks of local government authorities and key personnel, it is now time to set the legal basis for the mainstreaming of M&D in local development plans. One indicator that LCEs fully support M&D mainstreaming is the issuance of an Executive Order (EO) or Ordinance creating a mechanism that will undertake the mainstreaming of M&D in local development plans. These mechanisms can be a technical working group or Council that can fully attend to the requirements for mainstreaming (data gathering for situation assessment and analysis, review of existing Comprehensive Development Plans or CDPs and environment scanning of existing M&D initiatives in the locality for action programming, etc.).

Other legal basis on M&D include the issuance of a Resolution by the local councils authorizing the LCE to enter in a MOA with relevant stakeholders in support of M&D initiatives or an Ordinance creating other M&D institution (OFW Help Desk or Migration/Migrants Resource Center) and appropriating funds for such.

Which is best to secure among the legal bases? EO, Resolution, Ordinance?

If your LGU is just starting out on mainstreaming M&D and your LCE recently came on board the M&D bandwagon, an EO signed by your LCE in support of any M&D initiative (establishment of a M&D TWG or Council, program, project or activity) will suffice. Fund allotment for these initiatives will be based on the discretion of LCE, and if there are funds available from the LCEs office.

A resolution by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan/Panglungsod/Bayan can be the next step in your LGUs mainstreaming initiative as this indicates increased awareness on M&D extending up to your local legislative body. A resolution may also indicate readiness on the part of your LGU to do something bigger and longer on M&D such as better data collection and analysis leading to the integration of migration in your LGUs’ local development plans, or the establishment of partnership with relevant regional or national line government agencies or other local/national/ international stakeholders.

An ordinance by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan/Panglungsod/Bayan signals the readiness of your LGU in institutionalizing M&D in the local development planning process and governance through policies, programs, projects, activities, mechanisms/structures and fund allotment (e.g. inclusion in the LDIP/AIP or GAD fund). Having a resolution ensures the sustainability of the initiative even after the term of the current LCE.

STEP NO. 2 - HOW TO MAINSTREAM M&D IN THE SITUATIONER/SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS?

This stage involves research and data collection to surface the migration profile of the LGU, other migration realities, and to understand the migration context at the local level, and provide a sound foundation for decisions on which strategies to adopt.

Part of the situation assessment and analysis is to determine the existing LGU policies, programs and services catering to migrants and their families. Programs and services by other stakeholders (civil society organizations, micro-finance institutions, academe, OF organizations) for migrants and their families should also be taken into account.

A migration situationer at the local level is recommended to include data at the minimum on the following:
Table 1: Migration Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>No. of migrants (or families with migrant) classified by sex</th>
<th>Destination country of migrant</th>
<th>Employment Status (skilled or low-skilled)*</th>
<th>Average annual remittances received by migrant families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Survey or administrative data by LGU, CBMS, PSA, CFO, OWWA, POEA</td>
<td>Survey or administrative data by LGU, CBMS, PSA, CFO, OWWA, POEA</td>
<td>Survey or administrative data by LGU, CBMS, PSA, CFO, OWWA, POEA</td>
<td>Survey by LGU, CBMS, PSA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*skilled- those with 5 (or more) years of experience 
low skilled- those with below 5 years of experience

The research and data collection on migration is recommended to surface the following:

Table 2: Social Costs of Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Drop Out Rate of Children of Migrants</th>
<th>Cases of distressed OFs</th>
<th>Cases of human trafficking</th>
<th>Cases of illegal recruitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipality/City</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barangay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible sources of data</td>
<td>Schools, Department of Education</td>
<td>• National government(DFA, OWWA, etc.),</td>
<td>Local Police, Local government (provincial, city, municipal, barangay), NGOs, churches</td>
<td>Local Police, Local government (provincial, city, municipal, barangay), NGOs, churches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other social costs of migration may be surfaced by the data gathered including but not limited to offenses committed by OFs in host countries, health-related crisis that causes displacement, etc.

Table 3. Development Contributions of Migrants and their Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Economic Enterprises of Migrants/ Migrant Families (Type of business/ amount of investment contributed to locality)</th>
<th>Diaspora philanthropy in times of disasters/ for education/ health/ livelihood/ small infrastructure (amount of donation)</th>
<th>Skills transfer/ volunteer services rendered by migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible sources of data</td>
<td>Local government (provincial, city, municipal, barangay), NGOs</td>
<td>CFO, DSWD, Local government (provincial, city, municipal, barangay), NGOs</td>
<td>DOST, CFO, Local government (provincial, city, municipal, barangay), NGOs, NGOs, schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LGUs may also want to determine how international migration is linked with other development sectors at the local level. If data is available, LGUs may want to see how international migration impacts development sectors that they are focused on, such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, etc. Local governments which are undertaking CBMS also need to be aware that data on the number of migrants in their locality as well as the remittances can be generated, and cross tabulated with poverty, employment, mortality, etc.

At the end of this process, LGUs should be able to identify the migration profile of their locality, issues and concerns, and opportunities on international M&D.

STEP NO. 3 - HOW TO MAINSTREAM M&D IN LGU VISION, MISSION, AND GOALS?

After identifying important M&D issues and opportunities at the local level, this section will rank and prioritize these issues and opportunities in terms of their strategic importance and alignment with local development goals and targets. M&D assessment might find various issues that are actually happening such as lack of employment opportunities which force people to migrate, social costs of migration
(breakdown of family ties, etc.), or remittances that are not channeled to more productive use. At the same time, opportunities harness the gains of migration that contribute to local development efforts such as investments and enterprises set up by migrants and their families, diaspora philanthropy contributions from existing hometown associations, or volunteer services rendered by outstanding OFs in their respective fields.

The LGU could then prioritize their goals addressing these problems, issues and opportunities. Potential goals should be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound). The main outcome of this stage will be a list of agreed strategic goals and priorities.

In order to identify strategic goals and priorities that already include M&D, local development plans from an M&D viewpoint need to be revisited and reviewed. The following questions need to be addressed:

- Do the LGU’s vision and mission statements include the welfare and aspirations not only of constituents but also those who are living and/or working overseas and their families left behind?
- Do migrants and their families feel that they are a part of the LGU’s vision and mission?
- How can the LGU’s vision and mission statements be more inclusive, going beyond territorial jurisdiction and be more responsive to the mobility of its constituents?
- What development initiatives have OFs and their families engaged in that has run parallel to the development processes and outcomes of the LGUs?

Sample Vision, Mission and Goals

**Vision** - A globally competitive (and inclusive), agro-industrial, eco-tourism, logistics business hub, and the new educational center with healthy, proactive and disciplined citizenry in a modern and ecologically-balanced environment under a strong, visionary, responsible and committed leadership.

**Mission** - To be the model and leader in the province (municipality, city) in initiating, establishing and sustaining investments in the areas of agro-industrial, ecotourism, and business and educational centers designed to offer its citizenry necessary skills and expertise to achieve economic development

**Goals** - Increased agricultural productivity; Better jobs and income opportunities; Tourism and investment development

STEP NO. 4 - HOW TO DEVELOP M&D PROGRAMS AND SERVICES?

After developing the vision, mission and goals inclusive of migrants and their families, the next step is for LGUs to develop programs and services for migrants and their families, and include them in the local development plans - Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (for provinces) or the Comprehensive Development Plan (for city and municipality) and the Local Development Investment Program/Annual Investment Program. This will address and consider both the economic and social dimensions of international migration that have surfaced during the situational assessment and analysis.

In developing the programs and services, LGUs should ask themselves the following questions:

1. Are migrants or international migration mentioned anywhere in the local development plans?
2. If yes, under which sector/goal/objective/strategies/PPAs?
3. Does this address the needs and opportunities identified in the situational assessment and analysis?
4. If not, what strategies are needed to address both the needs and opportunities identified vis-à-vis international migration and local development?

**Where to include the M&D provisions in the local development plan?**

**A. Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan**

In coming up or updating the PDPPF, the following are the development sectors where M&D can be integrated and where M&D responsive PPAs can be developed, considered or adopted: population, economic activity, and income/services.

**B. Comprehensive Development Plan**

In drafting or updating the CDPs, LGUs could include M&D provisions under the following development sectors: social, economic, and institutional development.

**C. Local Development Investment Program / Annual Investment Program**

Integrating M&D in the development sectors of both the PDPPF and CDP should be reflected in the Local Development Investment Program / Annual Investment Program to determine resource requirements and strategies for resource mobilization for M&D responsive PPAs.
The type of programs and services that may be developed by the LGU for migrants and their families may revolve around four program areas: social protection and welfare services, economic development services, advocacy and educational services, and institution building:

1. Social protection and welfare services
   a. Financial assistance to distressed returning OFs
   b. Counseling and psycho-social services for OFs and prospective OFs, and families or children left behind
   c. Education and scholarship program
   d. Health services
   e. Free communication facilities for OFs and their families

2. Economic development services
   a. Financial literacy, entrepreneurship and investment opportunities trainings
   b. Development of specific investment products and services for OFs
   c. Partnership with OF organizations in financing local development projects
   d. Job fairs
   e. Partnership with remittance centers, money transfer agents and other private sector in supporting activities and projects of migrant groups

3. Advocacy and educational services
   a. Forum/community education/information caravan on migration, anti-human trafficking and illegal recruitment campaign to local community
   b. Weekly TV/radio program and use of other forms of social media for wider information dissemination on migration
   c. Interaction and networking with policy and decision makers, CSOs, etc. for policy reforms

4. Institution-building
   a. Establishment of the One Stop Migration Resource Center (OSMRC)
   b. Establishment of OFW Desk or Kiosk
   c. Generation of quality migration data (disaggregated at barangay level) thru local surveys
   d. Organization of OF Family Circles or Associations
   e. Annual celebration of International Migrants Day
   f. Balikbayan Nights
   g. Awarding of outstanding OFs or migrant organizations
   h. Partnerships/networking with national government agencies, civil society groups, business sector, academe, international organizations, and OF groups

Consultation with various sectors which are stakeholders in M&D is a necessary component in developing M&D programs and services. These include OF organizations or hometown associations, civil society organizations, the academe, private sector such as banks or money transfer agencies or chamber of commerce and industry, micro-finance institutions, etc.

STEP NO. 5 - HOW TO SOURCE FUNDS FOR M&D MAINSTREAMING?

Budget or Funding is one of the important components for the success of mainstreaming M&D at the local level. A budget is a plan expressed in financial terms which states the sources and uses of funds, and serves as a blueprint of the financial and policy decisions of the LGU to be implemented during a fiscal year.

After the inclusion of M&D provisions into the Local Development Plan (LDP) and Local Development Investment Program/Annual Investment Program (AIP), the annual budget of the LGU on the implementation of M&D programs and services could be prepared.

How much budget is needed for the implementation of the programs and services? This will depend on the activities and projects to be implemented by the LGU within a time period, and the availability of the sources of funds. The following is an example of budget allocation that may serve as guide for the LGU in crafting the budget:

Table 4. Sample Budget Allocation for M&D Mainstreaming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project/Activity</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of Migration Resource Center</td>
<td>P2,000,000 - P5,000,000</td>
<td>1-2 years</td>
<td>Expenses to cover the building of a migration center and hiring of additional personnel (M&amp;D Officer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assistance to distressed OFs</td>
<td>P250,000</td>
<td>All-year long</td>
<td>On the assumption that the maximum amount an OF could get is P5,000, with expected beneficiary of 50 OFs annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where can the LGU source out funds in mainstreaming M&D at the local level?

1. Local government funds: annual local government budget allocation, discretionary fund, gender and development budget;

2. National government funds: depending on the availability of funds from migration-related agencies such as Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Labor and Employment, Overseas Workers Welfare Administration, Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, National Reintegration Center for OFWs, Commission on Filipinos Overseas, National Economic Development Authority, among others; and


The LGU may partner, through a memorandum of agreement or understanding or contract, with several agencies/organizations for cost-sharing mechanism (venue, information materials, technical skills, etc.) in the implementation of M&D programs and services (partnership with OWWA and NRCO for reintegration services; partnership with the academe in the conduct of study or research on migration, etc.). The LGU may also wish to submit proposals to international funders if they have new project/initiatives on M&D.

The LGU may request assistance from national government agencies/NGOs/private organizations that provide free trainings (i.e. BSP, CFO, Atikha on Family and Income Management Trainings, DTI on Investment Opportunities Trainings, POEA and CSOs on Anti-Human Trafficking and Anti-Illegal Recruitment Trainings, etc.).

### Table 5. Capacity Building and Trainings of Key LGU Actors and Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Themes/Topics for Capacity Building and Training</th>
<th>LGU Actors and Stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leadership, and Vision and Goal Setting</td>
<td>LGU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Migration Overview and Government Programs and Services for Filipinos Overseas and their Families</td>
<td>LGU and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>LGU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and Income Management</td>
<td>LGU and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism investments, tourism awareness and homestay</td>
<td>LGU and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender-Responsive Case Management</td>
<td>LGU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Management</td>
<td>LGU, CBMS, PSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Writing/ Project Proposal Writing</td>
<td>LGU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Migration Orientation Seminar</td>
<td>LGU and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Based Program for Children and Families of Overseas Filipinos</td>
<td>Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reintegration, Planning and Counseling</td>
<td>LGU and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;D Institution Building (including setting up of MRCs and Migration Desks)</td>
<td>LGU and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying and packaging LGU’s investment opportunities for OFs</td>
<td>LGU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STEP NO. 6 - HOW TO BUILD M&D CAPACITIES OF LGUS?

Capacity development is essential for ensuring the sustainability of M&D efforts. Capacity development in this context means helping the LGU actors and stakeholders shape the development planning and M&D mainstreaming process, and establishing M&D institutions to ensure its sustainability.

The following are the recommended capacity building and trainings needed by key LGU actors and stakeholders who will mainstream and implement the M&D programs and services at the local level:
A. Establishment of M&D Institutions

1. TWG/Council or Committee – The LGU is encouraged to create its own M&D TWG/Council or Committee through an Ordinance or Executive Order. An M&D Council or Committee is an inter-agency group which formulates and develops plans, programs and services for migrants and their families, and tackles issues with regard M&D at the local level. The members of the Council or Committee, which is usually chaired by the LCE, come from the various concerned offices of the LGU (including Sanggunian), regional/provincial office of related-national government agencies, civil society groups, migrant associations, academe, private sector, among others. The TWG, on the other hand is a smaller group that usually implements the M&D programs and services, and serves as the Secretariat of the Council or Committee. It is mainly composed of the key offices of the LGU which are involved in M&D.

![Figure 1. M&D Institution Framework](image)

From the group, it is also best to identify and designate the M&D Focal Point, who will serve as the over-all in-charge of the M&D programs and services at the local level.

It is not mandatory for LGUs to create both groups – Council/Committee and TWG. The LGU may wish to integrate the TWG to the Council/Committee, since the members of the TWG are most likely members of the Council/Committee. The LGU may also wish to expand the membership of its Council/Committee and include other sectors or units within the locality.

2. OFW Help Desk – Every LGU is mandated to create its own OFW Help Desk as stipulated in RA 8042 or Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995 (as amended by RA 10022 in 2010). The LGU’s OFW Desk shall provide current information to its constituents on all the processing aspects of overseas employment, as well as the various programs and services of the national government and NGOs for migrants and their families. Such desk shall be linked to the database of all concerned government agencies, particularly the POEA for its updated lists of overseas job orders and licensed recruitment agencies in good standing.

The LGU may partner with the DOLE, POEA, OWWA, NRCO, DFA or CFO in setting up of the OFW Desk through MOA. The agreement will include the roles and responsibilities of concerned agencies regarding delivery of services to migrants and their families.

3. Migration Resource Center – The establishment of a Migration Resource Center (MRC) strengthens the LGU’s efforts in the mainstreaming of M&D at the local level. Every LGU, especially at the provincial, city and municipal levels, is encouraged to establish its own OSMRC thru an Ordinance or Executive Order. An OSMRC is a service center that offers holistic programs and services for migrants and the families they left behind, which could include pre-departure trainings, promote migration information management, provide social services for migrants and family members, assist migrants in their reintegration, and harness the development impact of migration and migrants’ contributions at the local level, among others. It is encouraged that the LGU creates a new plantilla position for an M&D officer who will supervise the day-to-day operation of the MRC.

Building a Migration Resource Center facility entails bigger budget, thus it is recommended that the LGU partners with other stakeholders which have resources to cost-share.
STEP NO. 7 - HOW TO IMPLEMENT M&D PROGRAMS AND SERVICES?

The implementation stage is where the programs, services, and activities stated in the local development plan are put into practice, and where progress towards achieving the targets is reported. Implementing M&D programs and services requires clear understanding of roles and responsibilities on the part of LGU and its partners.

Table 6. Recommended Roles and Responsibilities of LGU and Partners in Implementing M&D Programs and Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Roles and Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **LGU** | • Lead/Serve as chair of the Council or Committee on M&D and forge partnership with national government, private and civil society, and migrant associations overseas.  
• Ensure that the targets/activities set in local development plan are carried out.  
• Ensure the sustainability of M&D mainstreaming.  
• Provide social, psycho social, and/or financial assistance to OF returnees and their families, including distressed OFWs and victims of human trafficking.  
• Assist in the formation of organization of OF families.  
• Conduct financial literacy trainings.  
• Help manage the MRC.  |
| **PPDO/CPDO/MPDO** | • Ensure that the targets/activities set in local development plan are carried out.  
• Ensure the sustainability of M&D mainstreaming.  |
| **PSWDO/CSWDO/MSWDO** | • Provide social, psycho social, and/or financial assistance to OF returnees and their families, including distressed OFWs and victims of human trafficking.  
• Assist in the formation of organization of OF families.  
• Conduct financial literacy trainings.  
• Help manage the MRC.  |
| **Investment Office**  
**Livelihood Office**  
**Agriculture Office** | • Develop investment packages for OFs.  
• Provide trainings on entrepreneurship and business assistance to OF entrepreneurs.  
• Coordinate with DA, DENR, DAR, DTI, DOT for investment related projects for OFs.  
• Help manage the MRC and OFW Help Desk.  
• Provide assistance and referral services to OFWs and prospective OFWs.  
• Conduct employment orientation for interested applicants (local and international).  
• Coordinate and establish partnership with local and international employment agencies to ensure their legality.  
• Conduct anti trafficking/illegal recruitment orientation for future workers abroad.  
• Organize job fairs.  |
| **PESO** | • Develop tourism programs for OFs.  
• Encourage participation of economic and investment related endeavors that can expand the choices of OFs investments.  
• Assist LGU on local level research on migration.  
• Provide technical assistance to OF entrepreneurs.  
• Conduct financial literacy trainings.  |

Make every event, seminar, conference, etc. as both venues and opportunities for networking and partnership with M&D stakeholders. LGUs are encouraged to formalize partnership thru MOA or MOU to determine the roles and responsibilities of parties involved in providing M&D services to migrant and their families.
A. Reporting of Accomplishment

Reporting the progress and accomplishments of LGU in its delivery of M&D programs and services will determine their effectiveness. Reporting of progress and accomplishment may be done regularly: monthly, quarterly, every semester or annually depending on the need of the LGU. LGUs are encouraged to prepare a result based reporting (also known as outcome reporting) that focuses on outcomes rather than inputs and outputs. Financial reports measure the efficiency of services delivered.

Table 7. Recommended Result or Outcome-based Accomplishment Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Annual Target</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of MRC</td>
<td>Build/establish MRC</td>
<td>Established MRC</td>
<td>Conducted ___ (no.) trainings/capacity building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Services offered by national government/ civil society are now easily accessible to migrants at the local level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assistance to distressed returning OFs</td>
<td>Provide financial assistance to distressed returning OFs</td>
<td>Provided ______ (amount) to ___ (no.) distressed returning OFs</td>
<td>Beneficiaries used the financial assistance for ____ (livelihood project, medical bills payment, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Literacy Training to OFs and their Families</td>
<td>Conduct financial literacy training to OFs and their families</td>
<td>Conducted ___ (no.) of trainings to ___ (no) of beneficiaries</td>
<td>____ (no.) of beneficiaries who opened savings account after the training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>____ (no.) of beneficiaries who invested after the training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants Day Celebration</td>
<td>Organize activities for the OF Day celebration</td>
<td>Organized ___ (no.) of activities for the (forum, cultural show, film showing, etc.) to ___ (no.) of beneficiaries</td>
<td>Partnership with the migrant community and families of migrants formalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>____ (no.) of migrants became aware of the realities of migration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As reference, the following are concepts relative to measuring progress and monitoring of outputs and outcomes:

- **Activities** - actions or tasks that have to be taken to produce results
- **Projects** - series of activities aimed at bringing about clearly specified objectives within a defined period of time with defined budget
- **Program** - set of projects put together under an overall framework or an on-going set of initiatives and services that support common objectives
- **Results** - tangible products/services delivered as a consequence of implementing a set of activities
- **Objectives** - refers to activities, results and project purpose
- **Input** - financial, administrative and regulatory resources provided by LGUs, donors and partners.
- **Output** - measure the immediate and concrete consequences of the measures taken and resources used (number of MRCs built, number of public official trained, number of migrants services)
- **Outcome** - measure the results in terms of target group benefits (percentage of women against men; MRCs with staff, budget and services)

STEP NO. 8 - HOW TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE PROGRESS AND ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY?

After or during the implementation phase, it is important to monitor and assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and relevance of the programs and services for accountability purposes and to draw lessons that may guide future decision-making, especially in improving, strengthening or retaining such programs and services.
The LGU is encouraged to create its own M&D checklist to fully measure and evaluate how far they have achieved in mainstreaming M&D at the local level. It should also identify the issues and problems encountered, as well as the recommendations in improving the program and services.

How to Evaluate and Monitor Progress

Monitoring is the systematic and continuous collection, analysis and use of information for the purpose of management and decision making. It focuses on collecting and analyzing information on:

- Physical - such as inputs provided, activities conducted and results delivered
- Quality of Progress - such as stakeholders participation and local capacity building
- Financial Progress
- Preliminary Response of LGUs and other partners to M&D activities
- Reasons for any unexpected response by target clients and what remedial action(s) should be taken

Table 8. Monitoring matrices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Data collection method</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Period 1 (end of 2014, after 9 months of implementation)</th>
<th>Period 2 (end of March 2015, after 12 months)</th>
<th>Period 3 (end of January 2016, after 22 months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical progress</td>
<td>Quality of progress</td>
<td>Financial progress</td>
<td>Preliminary response</td>
<td>Reasons for Unexpected response</td>
<td>Monitoring Matrix</td>
<td>Monitoring Matrix</td>
<td>Monitoring Matrix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluation is a periodic assessment of the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and relevance of a project in the context of stated objectives. It aims to draw lessons that may guide future decision-making.

- Efficiency - the fact that the results were obtained at reasonable cost and the quality of results achieved
- Effectiveness - the contribution of the project’s results to the achievement of the project purpose or objective
- Relevance - appropriateness of the project objectives to the real problems, needs and priorities of the intended target clients that the project is designed and to the physical and policy environment within which it operates
- Impact - the effect of the project on its wider environment and its contribution to a wider sector
- Sustainability - the likelihood of continuation in the stream of benefits produced by the project after the period of external support has ended, factors that contribute to the likelihood of sustainability:
  - Ownership of the LGU
  - Policy support/consistency
  - Appropriate technology
  - Socio-cultural issues
  - Gender equity
  - Institutional management
  - Economic and financial viability

Main objectives of M&E:
- Enhance organizational development learning
- Ensure informed decision
- Support substantive accountability
- Promote openness, awareness and satisfaction

Table 9. Difference Between Monitoring and Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>• Internal LGU responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>• On going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>• To check progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To take remedial action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Update plans/activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10. Checklist for Monitoring M&D Programs and Services of LGUs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities/Programs/Services</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>How effective?</th>
<th>Issues/problems encountered</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Governance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Identified M&amp;D champions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support from the LCE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Awareness of key LGU actors on M&amp;D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal Basis for M&amp;D Initiatives (EO, Ordinance, Resolution)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepared M&amp;D situationer at local level (migration profile, social cost of migration, development contributions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;D incorporated in the LGU's vision, mission and goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;D provisions included in the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan/ Comprehensive Development Plan/</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Institution Building</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Developed networking/ institution-building services for the LGU and OFs and families</td>
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<tr>
<td>Created Functional M&amp;D TWG/Committee/ Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Established OFW Desk or Kiosk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Established MRC or One-Stop Shop M&amp;D Center</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Service Delivery</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Developed social protection and welfare services for OFs and families</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Developed economic development services for OFs and families</td>
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<tr>
<td>Developed advocacy and educational services for OFs and families</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was able to source funds other than the local funds (national, private/ international, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity Building</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Conducted M&amp;D capacity-building and trainings for key LGU actors and stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Written M&amp;D quarterly/ semestral/ annual accomplishment report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Written assessment report on the effectiveness of the M&amp;D services</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The LGU may contract an external group (academe, national government agency, NGO, etc.) in assessing its programs and services to maintain objectivity.
The local government planners and actors would appreciate the importance of migration and development if they have better understanding of its history and issue. The rich history of Filipino migration explains the motivation of Filipinos to go overseas, the challenges and the opportunities that they face, and how it shaped the social landscape of the Philippines today.

The first ever recorded Philippine migration occurred in 1417 when Sultan Paduka Batara initiated a mission to improve trade relations with the Chinese emperor, consisting of Sulu Royalties and their families. Under Spanish rule in the 18th century, Manila maintained trade relations with Acapulco which started the migration of Filipino seafarers to Mexico. Many of these early migrants jumped ship and stayed on in Mexico or parts of Mexico that later became under US jurisdiction. Some of them started settlements in Louisiana while others worked as fruit pickers in California. At the end of the 19th century, Filipino students, professionals and exiles started migrating to Europe (CMA, IOM, 2013).

From the beginning of the 20th century until the 1940s, large scale systematic migration of Filipinos to the US occurred. During this American colonial period, the first Filipino migrants arrived in 1906 to work as sakadas or farm workers in sugar plantations in Hawaii. From Hawaii, labor migration from the Philippines extended to the West and Pacific regions of the US, including Alaska, to meet the growing need for workers in the agricultural industry. The sakada population was joined by a more privileged pensionados or scholars who were invited to pursue further studies under the auspices of the US government. As a colony of the US, Filipinos were considered as US nationals, facilitating migration (CMA, IOM, 2013).

The depression in the 1930s and the outbreak of World War II (1939-45) briefly halted the migration flow. In the post-war period, migration to the US resumed. The US government instituted a national origin quota system, limiting immigration for Filipinos who joined the US Navy. Due to the immigration restrictions of the US, more Filipinos started migrating to Asian countries in the 1950s. Filipinos were employed in logging camps in Sabah and Sarawak serving five year contracts. Many more Filipinos were employed in American army bases in Vietnam, Thailand and Guam during the Indochina war. At the start of the 1970s, Filipinos also migrated to Iran and Iraq to work as engineers and technicians. In the 1960s, the US and Canada relaxed immigration regulations, allowing for family reunification, which led to a significant increase of Filipino migration to North America. In the same period, Filipinos started migrating as nurses or domestic workers to Western Europe (CMA, IOM, 2013).

As permanent settlement is accessible only to those who meet certain criteria, it was labor migration that made international migration possible for the majority of Filipinos. In the 1970s former President Ferdinand Marco institutionalized a policy to encourage emigration to stimulate the economy. While economic development in Asian neighboring countries, the emergence of the Gulf region after the oil crisis, the change in immigration policies of destination countries, lack of labor supply and ageing population in developing countries, and the onset of globalization which led to the demand of skilled and professional workers from the 1990s further stimulated migration.

As of the latest count of the Commission on Filipinos Overseas, there are more than 10 million overseas Filipinos living or working in more than 200 countries and territories worldwide. Filipino migration has also gone beyond labor migration. Filipinos now leave the country for a wider variety of reasons ranging from marriage migration to family reunification, from educational and business/investment purposes to professional advancement. As historical data would show, migration has become an integral part of the social landscape of the Philippine society.

Sources:
Philippine Country Migration Report, International Organization for Migration Scalabrini Migration Center

The following are the basic concepts on migration and development. It serves two purposes: for the local government actors to be familiar with the important M&D concepts; and to provide sufficient context on how migration affects development, and vice versa, and to help them think through which kinds of policy/program interventions are most likely to improve outcomes.

Migration – This refers to the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across country or within a country, for a certain minimum period of time. There are two kinds of migration – first is the “international migration” or the territorial relocation of people between countries, and second is the domestic/internal migration which is the movement from one area (a province or municipality) to another within a country. Migration encompasses any kind of movement of people which includes labor or economic migrants, permanent migrants, marriage migrants, students, refugees and displaced persons, among others. There are three main stages to international migration – pre-departure, arrival in destination country (on-site), and return and reintegration.

Development – This refers to the process of improving the over-all quality of life of a group of people, particularly expanding the range of opportunities open to them and improving their well-being. This could include expanded access to social services, increased life expectancy, reduced vulnerability to risk, or increased political participation. This definition is broader than some traditional notions of development that are primarily concerned with economic growth and associated statistics like the gross domestic product (GDP) or gross national product (GNP).

Migration and Development – International migration is related to development on a number of different levels – the development of the migrants themselves, the development of their households, and the development of the communities and countries they leave and the communities and countries they join. Maximizing the positive effects and minimizing the negative effects of migration may lead to development at different levels, including local development.

Overseas Filipinos – An OF is a person of Filipino origin who lives or works outside of the Philippines. Republic Act 10022 (Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 2010) refers to OF as “migrant workers, other Filipino nationals and their dependents abroad”. There are basically three types of migrants: a) Permanent migrants which include immigrants or legal permanent residents abroad, whose stay do not depend on work contracts; b) Temporary migrants are those whose stay overseas is employment-related and who are expected to return to the Philippines at the end of their work contracts; and c) Irregular migrants or those not properly documented, without valid residence or work permits overseas, or who are overstaying in a foreign country. Although most temporary migrants are overseas Filipino workers (OFWs), they also include students, trainees, entrepreneurs, businessmen and their accompanying dependents.

Push and Pull Factors of Migration – People are motivated to migrate usually due to interplay of push and pull factors. Push and Pull factors are forces that can either induce people to move to another country or oblige them to leave their home country. These factors can be economic, political, cultural, and environmentally based. Push factors are conditions that can drive people to leave their country. A few example of push factors are: not enough jobs in the home country, fewer opportunities, poverty, war or conflicts, natural disasters, and poor social services. Pull factors on the other hand are conditions that attract or pull people to move in another country. Examples of these push factors are better job opportunities, higher wages or remunerations, better living conditions, better education, better health and social care, political and/or religious freedom, and security.

Benefits of Migration – People usually migrate due to the benefits and advantages it may bring to the migrant and his/her family. But these benefits often extend to the origin and host countries. Some of the benefits of migration include: expansion of the supply of labor in the host country; higher wages, better standard of living, access to better health and social services, brain gain, social network for the migrants; remittances that support the family in home country (remittances can be used to buy food and other household needs, build house, for educational purposes, for medical expenses, and for savings and investment); these remittances also help keep the economy afloat of the home countries; skills and knowledge transfer by migrants to home country; and diaspora philanthropy assistance by migrants to home country, especially during times of calamities and natural disasters. Some of these benefits may be harnessed by the LGU for local development.

Costs of Migration – While migration has its potentials and advantages, sometimes it also has accompanying costs or disadvantages. Some of the social costs of migration include breakdown of family ties or marriage (for couple with migrant partner overseas), alienation of children from their migrant parent, over dependency by family members to remittances; migrants are also exposed to risks and vulnerabilities in another country that may harm their welfare and well-being, such as exposure to diseases (HIV-AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases, SARS, Ebola, MERS-COV, etc.), being caught in wars or conflicts, suffer from abuse of employers, domestic violence or human trafficking. Migrants may also suffer from poor health and sickness and depression being far away from family or due to lack of social support, culture shock or difficulty in integration in the host country. Some workers may experience “contract substitution” or receive lower income than what they originally signed in their employment contract for while in still in the home country, or suffer harassment or discrimination from the nationals of the host country since they are seen as competitors in the job market. Potential migrants may also fall prey to illegal recruitment. Home countries may also experience “brain drain” due to exodus of its highly skilled professionals, while host countries may be faced with variety of challenges such as population surges, support services, employment, irregular migration and national security. LGUs should be aware of the costs of migration felt at the community, so they could intervene or address these issues immediately.

4 Kinds of Capital of Migrants – Migrants could be partners in local development. They can be a source of financial resources, knowledge and skills new technology, and a link between the home and host countries in terms of potential businesses, diaspora philanthropy, collaborative undertakings, and cultural exchange. There are four kinds of capitals that migrant possesses that the LGU may harness or mobilize:

1. Human capital. International migration enhances the skills and intellectual capital of migrants. Both lower and highly skilled workers have an important role within the socio-economic

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7 The categories were based on the European Union-United Nations Joint Migration and Development Initiative (EU-UN JMDI) Handbook for practitioners and policymakers titled “Migration for development: A Bottom-Up Approach” as cited in the publication of the International Organization for Migration on “Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Plans: Naga City Experience in Focus”.

Annex 30
Annex 31
Annex
fabric of the country where they reside. Similarly, when they return, even temporarily, to their countries / communities of origin, they bring with them the experience they have acquired abroad. The specificity of diasporas’ human capital, is that potentially, it promotes skills circulation and knowledge transfer back to home country.

2. Social capital. It is commonly understood as the set of resources embedded in the social networks that diaspora communities maintain. These social networks are not limited to links with the host and origin countries, but can extend to the global scale through members of the same diaspora who are scattered in several countries. Social networks are based on relationships with families, friends, colleagues or associations. Social media are increasingly playing a major role in sustaining and extending these networks. Social networks are crucial to identify further opportunities to facilitate the engagement of diasporas in development, as they constitute the foundation for their commitment. Social networks create opportunities for accessing resources such as human and financial capitals.

3. Economic/Financial Capital. The economic capital of migrants lies in the opportunities that diaspora communities can bring in terms of investment. Remittances, as private funds, are an important feature of diasporas’ economic contribution to the well-being of their families or members of their communities in their countries of origin. These remittances may be a source of capital for productive investments that may benefit local communities such as establishing new business or purchasing new land. Diaspora members, who invest in their country of origin, setting up small and medium-sized enterprises or through foreign direct investment, have a prominent role in poverty reduction and economic dynamism. There are also migrants and organization that pool their financial resources and send it to their home country to provide assistance in times of emergencies or natural calamities, and/or to support local development projects. This is known as diaspora philanthropy.

4. Cultural Capital. While in their host country, migrants become exposed to new cultures, values and ideas. Cuisine, arts and festivities are among the elements that allow exchanges and mutual recognition and release the potential benefits of more diverse societies. The cultural capital of migrants is also central in activities such as transnational trade, or the establishment of social networks and the integration of newcomers. Transnationalism is a neutral feature, characterized by a wide range of activities through which people effectively evolve, simultaneously, in two or more societies. Indeed, it has the potential to positively affect the relationship between the country destination and the country of origin, through enhancing cultural relations as well as mutual understanding. Diaspora members can also play a role in the democratic processes, especially when granted the right to vote, both in their country of origin or in the country of residence. With the knowledge of the culture of the host country that migrants acquire, exposure to labour practices and language skills, migrants become a good source of information about life in host countries.

ANNEX 3 - STOCK ESTIMATE

Profile of the Filipino Diaspora

As of December 2013, there is an estimated 10.24 million Filipinos working and living in more than 200 countries and territories, 48% of which are living permanently abroad while 41% are temporary migrants, and 11% are irregular migrants.

- **48% Permanent Migrants (4,873M)** are immigrants whose stay do not depend on employment, and legal permanent residents abroad including those naturalized in their host country.
- **41% Temporary Migrants (4,207,018)** are those whose stay overseas is employment-related and who are expected to return to the Philippines at the end of their work contracts – this category is more popularly known as overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). Also, au pairs, students, trainees, entrepreneurs, businessmen and their accompanying dependents, whose stay abroad is six months or more are in this category.
- **11% Irregular Migrants (1,161,830)** are those not properly documented, without valid residence or work permits, or who are overstaying in a foreign country.

Source: CFO Stock Estimate 2013
Republic Act No. 8042 or the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act
(As amended by RA No. 10022)
Date Passed: June 07, 1995
Amended: March 08, 2010

Summary/Highlights: Republic Act Nos. 8042 and 10022 concretize government’s commitment to protect the rights and to promote the welfare of migrant workers, their families, and other overseas Filipinos in distress. It also provides the framework for concerted government action in dealing with difficulties faced by Filipinos abroad. The law seeks to protect the rights and interests of Filipino workers and other Filipinos abroad through specific policies and services. Under the law, the involvement of the LGUs is important in the protection of migrants. It has two particular provisions under Section 23 of the law which calls for: (d) Local Government Units. – In the fight against illegal recruitment, the local government units (LGUs), in partnership with the POEA, other concerned government agencies, and non-government organizations advocating the rights and welfare of overseas Filipino workers, shall take a proactive stance by being primarily responsible for the dissemination of information to their constituents on all aspects of overseas employment. To carry out this task, the following shall be undertaken by the LGUs: “(d.2) Establish overseas Filipino worker help desk or kiosk in their localities with the objective of providing current information to their constituents on all the processes aspects of overseas employment. Such desk or kiosk shall, as be linked to the database of all concerned government agencies, particularly the POEA for its updated lists of overseas job orders and licensed recruitment agencies in good standing.”


Republic Act No. 8171 or An Act Providing for the Repatriation of Filipino Women Who Have Lost Their Philippine Citizenship of 1995
Date Passed: July 25, 1984

Summary/Highlights: Republic Act No. 8171 provides for the repatriation of Filipinos who have lost their Philippine citizenship by marriage to aliens and natural-born Filipinos, including their minor children, on account of political or economic necessity, to reacquire Philippine citizenship. Women who have lost their citizenship because of marriage may reacquire their citizenship by repatriation.

Republic Act No. 9225 or Citizenship Retention and Reacquisition Act of 2003
Date Passed/Amended: August 29, 2003

Summary/Highlights: Republic Act No. 9225 enables natural-born Filipinos who have lost their Filipino citizenship through naturalization in a foreign country, to re-acquire their Filipino citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines. Natural-born citizens of the Philippines are those who are citizens of the Philippines from birth without having to perform any act to acquire or perfect their Philippine citizenship.


Republic Act No. 9208 or Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (As amended by RA No. 10364)
Date Passed: May 26, 2003
Amended: February 06, 2013

Summary/Highlights: Republic Act Nos. 9208 and 10364 primary objective is to eliminate trafficking in persons, especially women and children. They establish the necessary institutional mechanisms to protect and support trafficked persons, and provide certain penalties for violators.


Republic Act No. 6768 or Balikbayan Law of 1990
(As amended by RA No. 9174)
Date Passed: November 3, 1989 (November 07, 2002)

Summary/Highlights: Republic Act No. 6768 was enacted to attract and encourage OFs to visit the Philippines as a “balikbayan”. The law was amended by Republic Act No. 9174 providing additional benefits to enable our balikbayans to become economically self-reliant members of society upon their return to the country.


Republic Act No. 9189 or The Overseas Absentee Voting Act
(As amended by RA No. 10590)
Date Passed: February 13, 2003
Amended: May 27, 2013

Summary/Highlights: Republic Acts 9189 and 10590 ensures equal opportunity to all qualified citizens of the Philippines abroad in the exercise of their right to participate in the election of President, Vice-President, Senators and Party-List Representatives.


Republic Act No. 8239 or the Philippine Passport Act of 1996
Date Passed: November 22, 1996

Summary/Highlights: Republic Act No. 8239 affirms the inviolability of the constitutional right of Filipinos to travel abroad, and also mandates that the State upholds the integrity and credibility of the Philippine passport. Accordingly, the government has the duty to issue passport or travel document to any citizen of the Philippines who complies with the requirements of the Act. The right to travel may only be impaired when required by national security, public health or public safety.


Republic Act 6955 or Anti-Mail Order Bride Act of 1990
Date Passed: June 13, 1990

Summary/Highlights: The Republic Act 6955 or the Anti-Mail-Order Bride Act declares as unlawful the acts of profiting from the matching, offering and contracting marriage between Filipino women and foreign nationals. Aside from matching on a mail-order basis, the law prohibits similar practices using advertisement, publication, printing or distribution of brochures, flyers, and other propaganda materials.

International Conventions Related on Migration

International Labour Organization’s Convention Concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (ILO Convention 189)
Date Passed: June 20, 2013

Summary/Highlights: The ILO Convention 189 will benefit the 3.4 million Filipino domestic workers in the Philippines and abroad by ensuring that domestic workers, like other workers, enjoy the same mantle of basic rights, such as reasonable hours of work, weekly rest, clear information on terms and conditions of employment, and freedom of association.

Link: https://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/ilo_convention_189.pdf

Maritime Labour Convention
Date Passed: June 07, 2013

Summary/Highlights: The Maritime Labour Convention is a milestone for ensuring decent work for seafarers. This would greatly benefit the Philippines as it is the largest source of the world's seafaring workforce and the home of around 30 per cent of seafarers working on foreign flag ships. It also has a large domestic fleet, with nearly as many seafarers working on Philippines flagged ships.


United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
Date Passed: July 5, 1995

Summary/Highlights: The United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families is an international agreement adopted in 1990, governing the protection of migrant workers and families and constitutes a comprehensive international treaty regarding the protection of migrant workers' rights. It sets a moral standard and serves as a guide for the promotion of migrant rights in each country.

Link: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/cmw.htm

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963
Date Passed: April 24, 1963

Summary/Highlights: The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 is an international treaty that defines the framework for consular relations between independent countries. The key provisions are stated in Article 5 in which thirteen functions of a consular officer are listed, including protecting in the receiving state the interests of the sending state and its nationals, as well as developing the commercial, economic, cultural, and scientific relations between the two countries.


Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961
Date Passed: April 18, 1961

Summary/Highlights: The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 is an international treaty that defines a framework for diplomatic relations between independent countries. The key provisions are stated in Article 3 consisting function of a diplomatic mission that includes protecting in the receiving State the interests of the sending State and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law.


ANNEX 5 - M&D PROVISIONS IN PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011-2016 AND ITS MIDTERM UPDATE
The Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 (PDP 2011-2016) serves as a guide for the government in formulating policies and implementing development programs. It enables the government, in partnership with the private sector and the civil society, to work systematically to give the Filipino people a better chance to find their way out of poverty, inequality and the poor state of human development. This may be used by the local government unit (LGU) as a guide in mainstreaming M&D at the local level.
### Chapter 1: In Pursuit of Inclusive Growth

#### What is Inclusive Growth

Inclusive growth means, first of all, growth that is rapid enough to matter, given the country’s large population, geographical differences, and social complexity. It is sustained growth that creates jobs, draws the vast majority into the economic and social mainstream, and continuously reduces mass poverty. This is an ideal relative to which the country has perennially fallen short, and this failure has had the most far-reaching consequences, from mass misery and marginalization, to an overseas exodus of skill and talent, to political disaffection and alienation, leading finally to threats to the constitution of the state itself.

#### How Shall We Achieve Inclusive Growth

Relations with foreign nations shall be actively cultivated to support sovereignty, regional peace and security, and economic cooperation based on equitable and mutual benefit. Paramount consideration shall be paid to the economic cooperation based on equitable and mutual benefit.

### Chapter 2: Macroeconomic Policy

#### Economic Performance 2004-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP Growth</th>
<th>Consumer Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Exports (Including BPO)</th>
<th>Private Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
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<td>5.7%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Balance of Payments

- Rising global demand for professional and skilled Filipino workers and the continuous growth of the information technology-business process management (IT-BPM) services boosted the current account balance.
- The country's IT-BPM industry got a major boost due to President Aquino’s approval of a P 500 million fund for the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), which is expected to provide short-term training for “near-hire” applicants who require remedial training.
- Meanwhile, the capital and financial account yielded a net inflow of US $5.7 billion in 2012, slightly lower than the recorded US $6.0 billion in 2011.

#### Summary

Overall, consumption fuelled by remittances is the largest and most stable source of growth from the demand side. The contribution of net exports (including BPO), although volatile, was also positive.

Private construction likewise grew 13.3 percent, boosted by remittance-fuelled residential construction as well as the need for more supply of office space. Overall, capital formation grew 12.4 percent, up from the 5.1-percent growth of a year ago and the 8.8-percent contraction two years previously. Likewise, private consumption, which constitutes the largest proportion of GDP on the expenditure side, continued its stable growth at 5.9 percent, fuelled by remittances from overseas workers.
### EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

This partly reflects the difficulty of gaining employment in the formal labor market and implies a high incidence of informal sector work. In addition, the 43.2-percent “educated unemployed” out of the total unemployed labor force is also very high, a symptom of the labor mismatch in the country and a factor contributing to the growing deployment of Filipino workers overseas, averaging about 1.1 million per year.

The sheer volume of workers working temporarily overseas indicates the lack of employment opportunities and suggests that domestic investments and entrepreneurship are being held back. These constraints need to be addressed along with strategies formulated to ensure that the working poor and the unemployed can participate and benefit from the development process.

### MONETARY AND EXTERNAL SECTORS, External Sectors

The current account balance as a ratio of GDP has increased from 1.9 percent in 2004 to 4.5 percent in 2010. The current account position has shifted to structural surpluses in large part due to the resilience of overseas remittances, increased services receipts from business process outsourcing, and steady tourism receipts. These sources of foreign exchange inflows have been more stable than investment flows.

Overseas Filipino (OF) remittances have been steadily growing even when the global financial crisis broke out. In 2010, remittances coursed through banks amounted to US$18.8 billion, an increase by 8.2 percent from the level recorded in previous year.

### MONETARY POLICY AND EXTERNAL SECTOR REFORMS

Furthermore, policymakers will need to focus on leveraging remittances as a tool for economic development. While remittances are private transfers, the government can ensure that the policy environment is conducive to the use of remittances for investment in well-considered financial products, in productive activities such as entrepreneurial undertaking as well as in better housing, education, and healthcare for remitters and their beneficiaries. Improving the financial education of the overseas Filipino community and implementing measures to further promote the flow of remittances through the financial system would help catalyze the developmental role of remittances.

### Chapter 3: Competitive Industry and Services Sector

#### Subsector outcome D: Market access expanded

Overseas Filipinos (OFs) will also be tapped as possible sources of investments. The Commission on Filipinos Overseas, DTI, and the Bangko ng Sentral ng Pilipinas will continue to conduct financial literacy campaigns among OFs and their families to educate them on business opportunities, investment and remittance options.

Government shall promote sustainable livelihood and microenterprise development, harnessing the Overseas Filipinos (OFs) community as a source of capital.

Tourism is regarded as the fourth largest contributor to foreign exchange receipts. The top three are electronics and semiconductors, overseas Filipino remittances, and BPO.

Tourism is regarded as the fourth largest contributor to foreign exchange receipts. The top three are electronics and semiconductors, overseas Filipino remittances, and BPO.

### TEN-POINT AGENDA

**Goal 2: Action Agenda to improve productivity and efficiency**

To ensure market-responsive education and training, the supply side of the labor equation should be addressed through quality education/training and effective assessment and certification systems. The government shall undertake and maximize capacity-building programs with the support of foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations under the framework of...
various bilateral and multilateral engagements. Likewise, linkages among Filipino skilled workers and their business network, technical experts and Filipinos involved in epistemic communities abroad shall pursue various multi-stakeholder talent-sharing and brain-gain and skills enhancement initiatives (e.g., Science and Technology Advisory Council, the Balik-Scientist Program and ERDT).

In addition, “sunrise” industrial or service activities with global potential shall be identified by roadmaps that forecast and prepare initiatives for skills requirements on employment needs. From 2007 to 2010, four roadmaps were developed for such industries: (a) electronics, (b) BPO/IT enabled-services, (c) medical tourism, and (d) health and wellness (including the retirement) sectors. By 2016, roadmaps for the remaining sunrise industries namely agribusiness, eco-mining, value chain materials, and manufacturing, shall be developed to complement the employment requirements. In cooperation with higher education institutions and the private sector, niches shall be identified and matched with the employment needs and strategic positioning of local firms and industries.

Focus Interventions To Increase Exports/Investments/Tourism

Undertake a focused and sustained international and domestic tourism promotion campaign and programs using both traditional and the new social networking media targeting existing and new markets as well as OFs.

Launch focused and sustained international and domestic tourism programs using the new media with the support of OFs. Likewise, the support and cooperation mechanism for private sector and nongovernment organizations participation shall be enhanced. Efficient intra-government coordination system shall be put into practice in tourism promotional and planning activities. These shall involve the Tourism Promotions Board (as mandated by the Tourism Act of 2009) and the respective tourism related promotional units of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Health (DOH), Philippine Retirement Authority (PRA), BOI, DTI, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), and the various agencies and councils supporting culture and the arts (i.e. CCA, FDCP, and so forth). The entry of tourists under thematic programs (e.g., health and wellness and employment generation) shall be further facilitated in coordination with the DFA, Department of Justice (DOJ) and the BDI. Such a multi-dimensional stakeholder approach shall maximize the promotion of medical tourism; retirement; meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions (MICE); adventure and ecotourism; film production, and Philippine cultural and culinary diversity.

Promote Entrepreneurship among OFs

A more aggressive campaign to tap OFs as sources of capital shall be pursued. Government shall utilize media and various forums, including presidential and official trips, in encouraging entrepreneurship among OFs and/or their dependents. DTI and DOLE shall review and strengthen existing programs and consider ways to maximize the brain gain derived by OFs from foreign deployment. The DFA, DOE, DOF, Commission on Filipinos Overseas, and the Bangko Sentral shall conduct financial literacy campaign overseas to educate and orient OFs regarding their investment and remittance options which may include special bond issuances and related financial instruments.

The government shall continue to implement the national innovation strategy called Filipinnovation.
fund contributed by cooperatives from a province and its provincial government intended primarily to make micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) bankable by giving them access to formal sources of financing by means of a surety cover as a substitute for collateral.

Micro-Housing

5. Encourage the continuing development of new loan products and other banking services aimed to address the special needs of the poor, women and persons with disability (PWDs).

Unlike other borrowers, the target market for microfinance products such as those belonging to the agriculture sector might have cash flows that are different from those observed from the usual borrower. Likewise, there is a wide variety in the purpose of their loan application: consumption smoothing, financing for educational needs and funds for migration purposes such as placement fees, document processing fees. Hence, these warrant the introduction of financial products specifically designed for this group of borrowers.

Establish a strong legal framework for financial sector development.

4. Provide an adequate legal framework to encourage greater investor participation, address financial taxation and effective oversight of the national payments systems.

A Collective Investment Schemes Law (CISL) to broaden investor participation in the securities market, including those in the countryside and OFW-rich areas abroad by encouraging the participation of non-government and private sector organizations in the delivery of financial education programs.

remittance flows have been proven to be resilient even during times of economic crises elsewhere in the world. This is because of the huge stock of Filipinos overseas, estimated to be about 10.5 million as of 2012 and the wide diversity of countries they are in. Most of these remittances finance the consumption of families left behind. During the early years, some of these are spent to accumulate assets (house, car, other durables) but after a while, the family may be ready to channel some amount to productive investments. The financial sector then needs to design the proper instrument that matches the risk-return profile of this group. In turn, this resource can be channeled to investments that would create jobs in the country.

Regardless of the source, financial inflow is ultimately transmitted as household consumption, a firm’s working capital and investment as financing resources become cheaper. Hence, it may contribute to the expansion of the three main sectors, namely agriculture, industry and services. This also opens opportunities for the banking industry to widen its reach by crafting a delivery mechanism for more productive lending to the real sectors, particularly to the MSME. This would lead to a more stable and diversified loan system that supports job growth.

8. Introduce alternative savings and investment products through the following specific reforms:

Address the needs of the resurgent real estate industry by providing funds for infrastructure projects, widening access to investment in real estate projects, broadening the participation of the public, including OFs, in the ownership of real estate, and protecting the investing public from abuses of real estate investment trusts pursuant to provisions of the Real Estate Investment Trust or REIT Act of 2009 (RA 9856).

11. Empowerment of Filipino consumers through strong consumer protection mechanisms and financial literacy or education programs.

a) Promote greater financial literacy of the population, including those in the countryside and OFW-rich areas abroad by encouraging the participation of non-government and private sector organizations in the delivery of financial education programs.
ensure that statutory mandates relating to gender and
development concerns are observed and implemented
efficiently and effectively by all concerned sectors.

and provide alternative sources of information
which may be accessed with greater ease. It
will conduct public demonstrations on the
Precinct Count Optical Scan (PCOS) machines
for special interest groups, walk-ins, and the
general public. Furthermore, to increase
voter registration and turnout for the next
national elections, COMELEC will partner with
CSOs in countries with high concentration of
overseas Filipinos (OFs) in conducting sustained
information dissemination campaigns,
especially on The Overseas Voting Act of 2013
(RA 10590), to encourage OFs to register and
cast their votes in the 2016 and future national
elections.

Strengthen the Rule of Law
Increase Resources for Justice Sector Agencies and Quasi-
Judicial Bodies
Modernize and upgrade facilities for law enforcers such as
the PNP and the NBI crime laboratories, forensic
investigation facilities and equipment.

Improve capacities of prosecutors and law enforcers
particularly NBI agents in the investigation and
prosecution of special cases involving economic or white-
collar crimes such as money laundering, tax evasion,
smuggling, human trafficking, violations of intellectual
property rights and antitrust laws, illegal drugs and even
cases involving extralegal killings and other human rights
violations as well as violation of environmental laws.

227 Strategy 3: Strengthening performance
management and accountability measures
Streamlining government processes. With the
Anti- Red Tape Act or ARTA (RA 9485), NGAs,
GOCCs, SUCs and LGUs are required to set up
Citizen's Charter where services standards are
made known to the public. Efforts were also
devoted to improve business related systems
and procedures. For instance, the Business
Permits and Licensing Systems (BPLS) were
set up to streamline services by imposing a
single unified form for applying or renewing
processing time. Through the Enhanced
Business Name Registration System (EBNRS),
the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
simplified the business name application
process by reducing the required information
fields from 36 to 18, thus reducing the
application form from nine pages to a single
page. From an average of four to eight hours,
business name registration is now reduced to
15 minutes anywhere in the Philippines. The
BPLS and the EBNRS provide 10.46 million OFs
with the initial enabling environment to attract
their investments. The BPLS and EBNRS can be
integrated into transactional services offered by
BaLinkBayan, the one-stop online government
portal dedicated for OFs' engagements in
investment, philanthropy, technology and skill
transfer, and online government services.

Harmonizing government ICT systems
Likewise, administrative and field data of various
government agencies on international migration will
be harmonized for evidence-based policymaking and
planning. The Shared Government Information System on
Migration (SGISM) will be operationalized in response to
the challenges and opportunities of migration.

Chapter 8: Social Development

ASSESMENT
Social Protection
Wide disparities across regions were also evident. Among
regions, ARMM had the highest poverty incidence in 2006 according to six basic sector categories, namely
children, farmers, youth, urban population, and senior
citizens. CARAGA had the highest poverty incidence under fisherfolk and migrant and formal sectors (Annex 8.9).
Meanwhile, NCR posted the lowest poverty incidence
in five sectors, namely children, women, youth, senior
citizen and migrant and formal sector workers (NSCB,
2006).

Region 6 had the most number of poor youth and migrant
and formal workers.

The limited coverage of the social security schemes (i.e.,
Government Service Insurance System, Social Security
System or SSS) means that the larger part of the workforce
found in the informal and vulnerable occupations are
marginalized. Although there have been attempts by
PhilHealth to cover the poor and unemployed, as well
as workers in the informal sector (IS) and those working
overseas, universal membership has yet to be achieved.

Children
Children in especially difficult circumstances include
street children, victims of child abuse and commercial
sexual exploitation, child victims of prostitution and
pornography, children in conflict with the law, children
in situations of armed conflict, children with disabilities,
child victims of illegal recruitment and trafficking, and
child laborers.
### Women
While Filipino women may be considered as relatively advanced vis-a-vis women in other developing countries (e.g., in the areas of education, profession, politics and legislation), they also suffer from domestic violence, economic disadvantages, discrimination at the workplace, exploitation as migrant workers and prostituted women, and displacement brought about by the intermittent wars in conflict-affected areas. In general, women are in disadvantaged position due to differences in gender roles that limit their access to productive resources and basic services.

In 2008, 54.7 percent of the total number of female OFWs were laborers and unskilled workers, including domestic helpers, cleaners, and manufacturing laborers. Remittances from female OFWs worldwide were relatively lower than from their male counterparts.

### Elderly
In 2003 and 2006, the number of elderly people in the Philippines was estimated at about 5.2 million and 6.3 million, respectively. Some of the risks and vulnerabilities of the elderly included loss of income as a result of retirement, disability and impairment of functions affecting their quality of life, lack of or inadequate health care insurance and lack of adequate living conditions for those who live alone. There was also a rise in the number of elderly persons who were victims of violence and abandonment due to in and out migration of younger family members.

### Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)
Social security and protection of OFWs are growing concerns, given the limited coverage of the SSS, PHIC and Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA). Out of 8.6 million overseas Filipinos (OFs) in 2009, 4 million are permanent migrants, 3.9 million are temporary OFWs and 658,370 are irregular migrants.

There is, therefore, a need to review the viability of current social security and welfare fund schemes, given the limited capacity and resources of the country’s social security and welfare fund institutions. Another challenge is the exclusion of domestic workers, the top occupational category with respect to deployment of landbased OFWs, in most of the social security laws particularly in top destination countries.

### Displaced Workers
While the global financial crisis had a minimal impact on the deployment of OFWs, OWWA and POEA data indicated that 6,957 workers in 327 companies lost their jobs mostly from factories in Taiwan and South Korea. Of this number, nearly two-thirds (4,495) returned to the Philippines.

### Education, Training and Culture
 deviation of transnational education (TNE) strategy in programs and services for both inbound and outbound students and workers, including mutual recognition/accreditation of skills and professional development of Filipino workers vis-a-vis neighboring countries. Reasonable and mutually beneficial supervision and regulation of TNE should lead to quality assurance and management of foreign providers, as well as the integrity and competitiveness of Filipino provider.

### Labor Market Interventions
Balance the demands of globalization through a locally-adapted/indigenized curricula that promote and preserve indigenous knowledge by:

- (a) expanding and upgrading the capacity to teach foreign languages in response to the requirements of internationally-shared human resources and emerging needs in the ASEAN region;
- (b) integrating balanced messages of migration and development in the Philippine education, both in the formal and alternative learning system;
- (c) making the education system responsive to the needs of the global community, while minimizing brain drain, encouraging brain gain and protecting the Filipino family from the social costs of migration; and
- (d) Encouraging Filipinos overseas to remain rooted in their culture through an appreciation of Filipino languages, culture and heritage.
Implement active labor market policies and programs to enhance the employability of vulnerable workers, such as those affected by crisis, workers in the informal economy, displaced and distressed OFWs, internally displaced people, the youth and women:

- Improve access, availability and affordability of training in new skills and occupations;
- Expand training opportunities for vulnerable workers; and
- Facilitate the reintegration of returning OFWs through appropriate training, investment and savings programs.

Initiate policy interventions, programs, projects and other measures to ensure the transformation of the brain-drain into a brain-gain phenomenon, and enhance the earning capabilities and entrepreneurship opportunities of returnees.

### Social Insurance

1. Achieve and sustain universal coverage of the poorest and vulnerable sectors, including the IS and OFWs who can afford to pay:
   - Enrol the poorest families in PhilHealth by utilizing the NHTS-PR;
   - Expand coverage of IS workers, and pursue legislation that mandates the enrolment among of IS workers who can afford to pay;
   - Provide effective membership services; and
   - Secure access to critical outpatient services at accredited rural health units and health centers, and to critical inpatient services at the national and local hospitals.

2. Develop enhanced social insurance measures for vulnerable groups against economic and natural shocks particularly for laid-off workers:
   - Implement employment insurance for workers in the private sector and IS;
   - Implement indigenous microinsurance schemes and integrate microinsurance into microfinance lending;
   - Re-examine whether the SSS contributions required of IS workers remain affordable and realistic; and
   - Implement mandatory SSS coverage for landbased OFWs, and include SSS enrolment as prerequisite in the issuance of the Overseas Employment Certificate.

### Safety Nets

5. Strengthen safety nets for OFWs:
   - Intensify the effort for OWWA membership enrolment and renewal; and
   - Institute dialogues and forge agreements to further strengthen cooperation with labor-receiving countries towards mutual protection and benefits for the OFWs.

### Social Protection

#### Anti-Prostitution Bill

This seeks to address the system of prostitution through the apprehension and prosecution of agents, recruiters, traffickers, pimps, procurers, establishment owners, customers and others who derive sexual gratification, financial gain or any other benefit from the prostitution of another person. It shall also complement the current laws on anti-trafficking and violence against women, in protecting and promoting the rights of the vulnerable groups, especially women and children.

#### Magna Carta for Domestic Workers

It seek to protect and promote the welfare of domestic workers by providing realistic minimum wage and other benefits, such as SSS and PhilHealth, implementing the use of a formal contract to govern employer-employee relationship, and preventing physical, sexual, mental and economic abuse of workers among others.
## ASSESSMENTS AND CHALLENGES

A stable national security environment is crucial to achieving development, human security and general welfare. Stability can be threatened, however, by internal security concerns such as recurring armed conflict and criminality, together with new global security threats such as terrorism, human trafficking, illegal arms trade, and drug trafficking.

### External Security Challenges

As global trade in goods and services and international investment become important drivers of the country’s economic growth, government shall continue to be vigilant in responding to crimes that thrive under an environment of increasingly open borders, such as terrorism, human trafficking, arms and drug-trafficking, and smuggling.

In addition to territorial threats, the overseas diaspora of Filipinos entails a wider redefinition and understanding of threats to Filipino interests. In particular, the predicament of overseas Filipinos who come into conflict with the laws of other countries poses complex new challenges to the country’s conduct of foreign relations, with potential repercussions on issues of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A comprehensive response to these concerns involves initiatives to improve relations and forge cooperation with other nations and international agencies to promote cooperative projects in the political, economic and military fields, as well as assuring the security and welfare of Filipinos working and living abroad.

### STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

#### Subsector outcome C: Environmental quality improved for cleaner and healthier environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy 13: Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation and partnership in ENR management and governance</th>
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### PDP 2011 Highlights

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<td>Legislative Agenda</td>
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<td>Security</td>
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<td>Amended Cybercrime Law, addressing legal issues on the Cybercrime Prevention Act.</td>
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<td>299</td>
<td>New Philippine Immigration Law, amending the old immigration law to improve border control and management in the face of transnational crimes, human trafficking, migration trends, continued increase of overseas workers, and tourism development.</td>
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### PDP 2014 Highlights

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<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Protecting Filipino nationals abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Since 2010, the government has assisted over 30,000 overseas Filipinos (OFs) through its various embassies and consulates and provided legal assistance to more than 1,900 OF workers, including those with pending cases as well as victims of human trafficking. Also, the country arranged for the repatriation of over 44,000 OFs in identified hotspots worldwide from 2011 to 2012 and deployed Rapid Response Teams to facilitate repatriation and consular assistance.</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>Cross Cutting Strategies</td>
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<td>The following crosscutting strategies are crucial to the achievement of the objectives of the ENR sector by the end of the term.</td>
</tr>
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PHILIPPINE OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION (POEA)

• Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS) – LGUs and other duty bearers (schools, CSOs and NGO partners) could be deputized through Training of Trainers (TET) and Capacity Enhancement Trainings (CET) to conduct sessions in their area of jurisdiction

• POEA may be tailored and adapted to groups such as students, workers, youth adults, jobseekers, vulnerable groups, rural communities, urban poor, displaced migrants, migrant family circle, etc. (source: CAIRTIM)

• Distribution of information materials on overseas employment to the grassroots materials on overseas employment to the grassroots

• Publication of monthly travel and adherence of countries level

• PEOS may be tailored and adapted to groups such as students, workers, youth adults, jobseekers, vulnerable groups, rural communities, urban poor, displaced migrants, migrant family circle, etc. (source: CAIRTIM)

POEA Functions:

• Promotion
  -Formulate and implement a system for promoting and monitoring the overseas employment of Filipino workers (sec. 10, R.A. 10022)
  -Directly recruit and place workers in government-to-government arrangements (sec. 10, R.A. 10022)
  -Establish a foreign employers’ guarantee fund for workers deployed on government-to-government agreements and provide them adequate legal assistance (sec. 23, R.A. 10022)
  -Formulate a programme that would motivate returning migrant workers to plan for productive options (sec. 10, R.A. 10022)

• Regulation
  -Regulate private sector participation in the recruitment and overseas placement of workers (sec. 10, R.A. 10022)
  -Regulate and manage overseas employment (sec. 10, R.A. 10022)

• Monitoring and Adjudication:
  -Inform migrants of their labor and human rights, instruct them on how to assert their rights and provide mechanisms to redress violation (sec. 10, R.A. 10022)
  -Implement intensified program against illegal recruitment activities (sec. 10, R.A. 10022)
  -Initiate criminal action against illegal recruiters (sec. 5, R.A. 10022)
  -Establish a mechanism for free legal assistance for victims of illegal recruitment within the Anti-Ilegal Recruitment Branch (sec. 8, R.A. 10022)

• Cooperation
  -Disseminate information in partnership with local government units (sec. 16, R.A. 10022)

(source: www.poea.gov.ph)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGU)

• Launch aggressive campaign against illegal recruitment
• Provide legal assistance to victims of illegal recruitment and coordinate with appropriate government agencies regarding arrest and/or prosecution of illegal recruiters
• Report any illegal recruitment to POEA for appropriate action
• Provide venue for conduct of PEOS to their constituents on a regular basis

(source: Sec. 1, Rule XII, R.A. 10022)

• Establish OFW help desk or kiosks in their locality to provide current information on all processes and aspects of overseas employment. The desk/kiosk shall be fully computerized and linked to the database of all concerned government agencies, particularly POEA for its updated lists of overseas job orders and licensed agencies in good standing

COMMISSION ON FILIPINOS OVERSEAS (CFO)

• Mobile Pre-Departure Registration for Filipino Emigrants
• Community Education Program on International Migration and Anti-Human Trafficking
• Lingkod sa Kapwa Pilipino (LINKAPIL) Program
• 24/7 1343 Actionline Against Human Trafficking of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking

(source: www.cfo.gov.ph)

• Transport assistance
• Financial assistance
• Job placement
• Livelihood assistance
• Legal services
• Counseling
• Medical and dental services
• Psychological evaluation
• Psychiatric evaluation
• Legal services
• Productivity and skills capability building
• Livelihood assistance
• Job placement
• Financial assistance
• Transportation assistance

(source: sec. 29, R.A. 9710 Magna Carta of Women of 2009)

• Database on youth, employment and migration
• Website development
• Facebook/ Social Media account
• Pre-Migration Orientation Seminar

(source: One-Stop Resource Center for Youth and Migrants: Establishment and Operations Manual)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT (DOLE)

• Inter-Agency Council on OFW Reintegration (IACOR)
  -Envisioned with NRCO as programme manager, OWWA as programme implementer and the Regional Reintegration Council as convergence facilitator under the DOLE Regional Offices nationwide

• Formation of Entrepreneurs and Investors (FEI) – with NRCO, OWWA, TESDA, and BLE
  -Skills Banking
  -Retooling and Skills Certification
  -Referral Services

• Creation of Enterprises (CE) – with NRCO, OWWA and RRC
  -Start-up
  -Financing
  -Incubation

• Local Employment (LE) – with NRCO, OWWA, TESDA, and BLE
  -Skills Banking
  -Retooling and Skills Certification
  -Referral Services

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (DFA)

• Passport Application and Renewal Services
  -ATN fund
  -Legal Assistance Fund
  (source: www.dfa.gov.ph)

• Authentication Services

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS/ CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS

• Orientation on Migrants Rights and Responsibilities
• Feminization of Migration and Gender Sensitivity Seminar
• Assistance to Youth and Migrant Organizing
• Psycho-social counseling and referral
• Training on case management
• Peer Counseling
• Parent Effectiveness Seminar
• School-Based/Community-based seminars addressing issues of youth and children of migrants
• Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities (ERPAT) for husbands left behind
• Financial Literacy Trainings
  (source: One-Stop Resource Center for Youth and Migrants: Establishment and Operations Manual)

OVERSEAS WORKERS WELFARE ADMINISTRATION (OWWA)

• Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar for OFWs
  -Education and training benefits

• Provide social and welfare services to OFWs including insurance, social work assistance, legal assistance, cultural services, and remittance services (sec. 3, OWWA Omnibus Policies)

• Benefits for OFW members administered thru OWWA:
  -Medical/healthcare, disability and death benefits
  -Education and training benefits
  -Seafarers’ Comprehensive Education and Training Programs, including schemes for education and retraining of seafarers
  -Social and Family Welfare Assistance
  (source: www.owwa.gov.ph)

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (DTI)

• Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise (MSME) Counseling: for start-ups; entrepreneurs to further develop and expand their business
• Provision of Business Information materials, such as:
  -A Guide to Registering your Business
  -Basics – Starting Your Own Business
  -Your Guide to Starting a Small Enterprise

• Assistance in Business Registration
• DTI regional or provincial offices and/or LGUs may request for co-sponsored regional seminars
• Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Centers: focal points for MSMEs seeking assistance or information on government and private sector programs and services. Business Counselors have been trained to man the centers and assist existing entrepreneurs in their finance, marketing, technology, human resource development, and advocacy needs, such as:
  -business consultancy and or advisory services, and referrals
  -preparation of feasibility studies and business plan
  -registration of business name

• Entrepreneurship Training
• Starting and Improving Your Business (SIYB)
• Business and Investment Forum
• Skills and Livelihood Training
• Business Advisory Counseling
  (source: One-Stop Resource Center for Youth and Migrants: Establishment and Operations Manual)
TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (TESDA)

• Community-Based Training for Enterprise Development Program for poor and marginal groups, designed to catalyze creation of livelihood enterprises to be implemented by trainees, immediately after training.

• TESDA Online Course Program - Program is created for students, out-of-school youths, unemployed adults, workers, professionals, overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) who would like to take TESDA courses at their own pace and at their own time at the comfort of their desktops or laptop computers. The online courses are free but registration is required to be able to access the courses. The program currently has the following courses:
  a. Information Technology
  b. Computer Hardware Servicing
  c. Tourism
  d. Room Attendant Servicing
  e. Guest Room Attendant Servicing
  f. Electronics
  g. Cellphone Servicing

• Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP) of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

  - For returning overseas Filipino workers (OFWs), technical vocational (tech-voc) courses, including free training, are available to enhance their skills and help them find jobs. Returning OFWs have the option to visit its provincial, district or regional offices, or any technical vocational institutions (TVIs) and inquire about the tech-voc courses.

  (source: www.tesda.gov.ph)

• Reintegration Program for Deportees and Returning Undocumented Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs): provision of integrated services to deportees and returning undocumented OFWs to alleviate their anxiety and ease adverse effects of repatriation, deportation and unemployment upon their return to the Philippines. Different services are provided to reintegrate the deported and undocumented OFWs to their families and communities. These include:
  - livelihood assistance through the Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Program
  - transportation allowance, Basic Business Management Training
  - skills upgrading
  - house repair
  - livelihood skills training
  - provision of school supplies and uniforms for children
  - burial and medical assistance

  The program will be expanded to other regions whose Local Government Units are ready to undertake the project for replication in areas with high incidence of returning OFWs in distress.

  (source: www.dswd.gov.ph)

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM (SSS)

• Regular Coverage Program open to all overseas Filipinos, not over 60 years old, who have been recruited in the Philippines by foreign-based employers for work abroad, or may have legitimately gained entry in a foreign country and are eventually employed. Coverage takes effect upon registration and payment of first contribution. The SSS provides long-term and short-term benefits to members, subject to qualifying conditions. Benefits are closely linked to contributions, with the minimum monthly pension guaranteed. Higher contribution amount and longer contribution service translate to higher benefits to meet future needs. SSS ALSO extends loan privileges to members, and also offers direct housing loan exclusive to overseas Filipinos, subject to qualifying conditions. As with SSS benefits, the loanable amount is based on the member’s contribution amount and service.

  (source: www.sss.gov.ph)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DA)

• Assist in implementing M&D initiatives of the province/region, especially on the development of agri-agro enterprises for investment of migrants and their families

  (source: One-Stop Resource Center for Youth and Migrants: Establishment and Operations Manual)

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE (PESO)

Functions:

• Facilitate exchange of labor marker information
• Provide referral and placement services
• Develop and administer testing and evaluation for job selection, training and counseling
• Undertake employability enhancement trainings/seminar
• Conduct pre-employment counseling/orientation
• Conduct training on rules and regulations on anti-illegal recruitment
• Provide reintegration assistance services to returning OFWs

  (source: R.A. 8759 or PESO Act and DO7, s. 2000)

• Job matching/ PhilJobNet
• Jobs Fair

  (source: One-Stop Resource Center for Youth and Migrants: Establishment and Operations Manual)
NATIONAL REINTEGRATION CENTER FOR OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS (NRCO)

- Entrepreneurship Development: which bring together individuals and organizations committed to empower OFWs toward a culture of savings for investment or entrepreneurship.
- Savings and Investment Promotion:
  - 10K Livelihood Program: A Php 10K livelihood financial assistance to distressed OFW returnees in the creation of their micro/ backyard business. Coverage: Caters to ALL undocumented including distressed workers returnees who are non-Migrant Workers’ and Overseas Filipinos Resource Centers (MWRC)-based;
- Local Employment Facilitation:
  - Mag-impok Magnegosyo! Movement (OFW-M3): package of livelihood skills training and starter kits provided to distressed OFW returnees that will enable them to start quickly a livelihood undertaking. An advocacy of series of organized information sharing and learning activities which bring together individuals and organizations committed to empower OFWs toward a culture of savings for investment or entrepreneurship.
- Counseling and reintegration programs for distressed returning OFWs:
  - Balik-Pinay! Balik-Hanapbuhay!: to enable Women OFW Returnees to start and operate livelihood undertaking for self-employment.; intended to bring about improved socio-economic well-being of Returning Women OFWs. Caters to distressed women workers returnees who are Migrant Workers’ and Overseas Filipinos Resource Centers (MWRC)-based; Returning women OFWs; those displaced by the hostilities and conflicts in the Arab countries other distressed and displaced women household service workers (HSWs) are priorities (source: www.nrco.dole.gov.ph)

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM (DOT)

- Assist the center to oversee the development of possible Community Based Eco-Tourism project and link its programs and services to overseas Filipino investors or as tourists.

PHILIPPINE HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEM (PHILHEALTH)

- PhilHealth Membership of Overseas Filipino Workers: agreement with PhilHealth to cover their Filipino employees.
- Membership of sea-based OFWs and those working in foreign business organizations based abroad in agreement with PhilHealth to cover their Filipino employees. (source: www.philhealth.gov.ph)

HOME DEVELOPMENT MUTUAL FUND (PAG-IBIG FUND)

- Mandatory registration of OFWs as Pag-IBIG member per RA 9679
- Voluntary membership for immigrants and Filipinos naturalized citizens in other countries (source: www.pagibigfund.gov.ph)

Annex 7 - BATANGAS CASE

Establishment of the Batangas Province Migrants Center

Case Study on M&D Mainstreaming by the Provincial Government of Batangas

The Batangas Province Migrants Center (BPMC) is among the pioneering local migration centers in the Philippines. BPMC is a one-stop center designed to provide psychosocial intervention and economic opportunities to migrants and their families in the province through the creation and expansion of livelihood and community enterprises. It provides assistance and opportunities for investments, job matching and micro-enterprise development to Batangueño migrants and their families.

BPMC started its operation as VSR-1 Batangas OFW Center. The Center was established in January 2010, under the management of the Provincial Planning Development Office (PPDO) of Batangas. In September 2011, the PPDO turned over its management to the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO). PSWDO advocated for its transfer stressing that PPDO is not an implementing office.

In 2012, a new ordinance was signed - Provincial Ordinance No. 006 Year 2012, entitled “Creation of the Batangas Province Migrants Center” (BPMC), renaming VSR-1 Batangas OFW Center as BPMC. The ordinance allocated P1,000,000 annual budget for its implementation. It also created a multi-stakeholder Council to monitor and implement the ordinance. The Council is chaired and is under the supervision of the Provincial Governor and composed of different departments of the provincial government, national government agencies (such as DepEd, DOLE, DTI, POEA, OWWA and TESDA), Atikha, and other NGOs and church-based organizations.
Among the programs and services of the Center include:

- Information education and networking
- Psycho Social Services
- Economic Savings, Investment Programs and Migration and Development Initiatives

Since establishment, the following are the accomplishments of the Center (as of September 2015):

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<th>Psycho social</th>
<th>M&amp;D initiatives</th>
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The province of Batangas is also an active member of the CALABARZON Committee on Migration and Development (CMD) spearheaded by NEDA CALABARZON, an institutional mechanism to ensure that the migration concerns are tackled and addressed at the regional and local levels.

Lessons Learned

- ATIKHA’s intervention in 2009 facilitated their gradual understanding, appreciation and finally, commitment (initially of PPDO, then PWSDO) to M&D initiatives. Assistance from M&D experts is necessary when the LGU is clueless of M&D.
- The Governor’s total support in all forms to M&D made a big difference in the implementation of the program.
- The choice of a champion or leader, apart from being qualified, should be chosen according to his/her level of relationship with the LCE.
- Patience, diplomacy and strategy are necessary to address internal dynamics, a regular feature in any organization.

ANNEX 8 - PANGASINAN CASE

Establishment of Pangasinan Migration and Development Council

Case Study on M&D Mainstreaming by the Provincial Government of Pangasinan

In 2012, CFO was in search for a local government partner to work on mainstreaming migration and development in local development plans and governance. The Province of Pangasinan was the logical choice being the top sending province in the Ilocos Region of both permanent and temporary workers.

The initial overtture of CFO in September 2012 to explore a partnership on migration and development was met with a firm commitment from the Provincial Government of Pangasinan. The initial meeting requested by CFO was attended by the provincial PESO Manager, Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator, and the head of the provincial OFW desk after being endorsed by the Provincial Administrator.

From that initial meeting, the partnership between CFO and the Province of Pangasinan strengthened with the conduct of a general orientation with PESO Managers / Officers in the province of Pangasinan in October 2012. In November 2012, a memorandum of agreement was signed by CFO Secretary Imelda M. Nicolas and Pangasinan Governor Amado Espina at the Provincial Capitol that formalized the partnership on mainstreaming migration and development in local development plans and governance.
In December 2012, a workshop was organized by CFO and the Province of Pangasinan to:

- present basic concepts of governance, migration and development
- conduct sectoral consultations and workshops (M&D based) and participatory planning
- integrate migration and development concerns in the current and future Provincial Development Plan

The output of the workshop served as starting point for the work of the M&D TWG. The TWG met in February, May, July and September to present data and existing initiatives on M&D, to discuss how M&D can be integrated in the PDPFP, and to formulate the Pangasinan Migration Situationer that served as basis for M&D integration in the PDPFP.

In September 2013, the proposed M&D provisions for integration in the PDPFP was presented to the Social Development Planning Committee meeting. The updated Pangasinan PDPFP now includes data and information on M&D as well as PPAs in their LDIP/AIP.

In April 2014, the Province of Pangasinan through Governor Espino issued an Executive Order establishing the Migration and Development Council.

Lessons Learned:

- Buy in of the LCE is important, but so is the buy in of the LGU officials who will do the work of M&D mainstreaming.
- Strong M&D focal point is needed to carry the torch for the mainstreaming initiative.

ANNEX 9 - ILOCOS NORTE CASE

Engaging Ilokano Migrants in the Local Development of Ilocos Norte
Case Study on M&D Mainstreaming by the Provincial Government of Ilocos Norte

Migration is not new to the Province of Ilocos Norte (PGIN). Many of the first generation migrants to the United States came from Ilocos Province. They work in sugarcane plantations in Hawaii and as fruit pickers in California since 1906.

The Ilocanos are recipients of some capitals from migrants: human, social, economic/financial, and cultural directly and indirectly, in different forms, levels and places. A number of associations based in Hawaii are constantly connected with their towns back home and send or donate money especially during calamities. The academe, through their alumni homecoming and some municipalities, send requests for additional equipment, buildings and other improvement of their alma mater. According to remittance service providers in the province, daily transactions in their Laoag branch range between P500,000 to P1 million.

The Provincial Government of Ilocos Norte has managed to institute local incentives for investors beginning with the formulation and adoption of its own Investment Code of 2006. As part of the Investment Code, the provincial government established the Ilocos Norte Investment Center (INVEST) to assist the Ilocos Norte Investment Board (headed by the Governor) to be more proactive in its investment promotion efforts.

In 2009, the provincial council enacted an ordinance that offered investment incentives to balikbayans - with special reference to Ilocanos permanently residing abroad. Provincial ordinance No. 042-2009 (later amended with 046-2009), titled "An Ordinance Providing for Benefits and Investment Benefits for Balikbayans" provided a list of investment incentives to the province’s permanent residents. Ilocos Norte seems to be the only province in the Philippines with an Investment Incentives Act specifically tailored to overseas-based provincemates back then.

A Provincial Balikbayan Night held every December and town based Balikbayan night held every town fiesta was institutionalized as early as 2009. It is designed for the balikbayan sharing their “capitals” and the provincial and local governments’ way of gratitude for their contribution.

In 2011, the Provincial Government established an Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) Desk to address the needs of the OFWs and their families. The OFW Desk assists in the formation of federation of various OFW associations at the provincial level and organized OFW groups in 22 towns and 2 cities. The OFW Desk, together with GAD office operates a One-Stop OFW Center, in coordination with the regional offices of the OWWA and POEA. They recorded 40-50 clients per day.

In 2012, the Migration and Development Council of Ilocos Norte was established through Provincial Ordinance No.110-2012. It is a multi-channel mechanism for reaching out to Overseas Filipinos and migrant associations and was initially designed to manage the Collective Remittance Fund. Collective remittance refers to the pooling of individual remittances in order to create a source of funds, large and stable enough, to finance meaningful investments in employment-generating activities. The M&D Council Ilocos Norte efficiently and effectively managed the P3 million initial fund. It came from the pooled funds of Western Union, Cooperative Bank of Ilocos Norte and Provincial Government of Ilocos Norte. It is SEC registered and maintains a bank account in Union Bank of the Philippines Laoag City Branch.

Since its creation in 2012, the Council has evolved. Its member provincial offices were assigned to different OF related services with budget.

- Millennium Development Goals Office was assigned as the M&D Secretariat headed by MDG Office head
With patience, the PESO officer found those people close to the Governor (Provincial Administrator and Chief of Staff). With the aid of other friends directly connected with PA and CoS, the PESO officer was able to facilitate the inclusion of, Migration Resource Center (MRC) as one deliverable for the Governor’s first 100 days. The advocacy continued until the approval of two ordinances:

- Ordinance for the setting up of One stop Migration Resource Center (Resolution No.271 Provincial Ordinance No.7, Series 2012)
- Laguna Migration and Development Coordinating Council (LMDCC) (Resolution No.272 Provincial Ordinance No.8, Series 2012)

MRC is now managed by PESO with all the necessary assistance from other related offices. With the PESO’s good relationship with other offices (allies), some activities such as ToT on financial literacy, are charged to their office budget. In 2012 and 2014, Laguna participated in ATIKHA’s PinoyWise. This participation was the deal breaker which garnered the support of the LCE for the PESO’s M&D advocacy.

Lessons Learned

- LCE should have full support and understanding of the benefits of migration and development at the local level for the program to take off.
- Partnership with Ilocano migrants all over the world and continuous engagement with them are necessary for the success of the program; organizing events focusing on their significance and contributions directly to their families back home and to the province is one of the effective ways to engage them.

CRF was assigned to M&D, PPDO, CBIN

- M&D Council - assess and recommend project proposals for funding
- OF Desk and GAD - disseminate information about CRF
- PPDO - assist in business plan development –requirement of CBIN
- CBIN - in-charge of loan processing

- Investment Office - answers queries on investment opportunities, entrepreneurship training of OFs
- OFW Desk and GAD - assist OFs in distress through referral system
- Information Technology Office and Communications Media Office - develop information system on migration and development initiatives

Establishment of the Laguna Migration and Development Coordinating Council

Case Study on M&D Mainstreaming by the Provincial Government of Laguna

In 2009, ATIKHA organized a seminar on Setting Up Programs and Services for Overseas Filipinos and their Families. The officer of Laguna PPDO attended and realized the importance of setting up such program and services for the province. In 2010, all M&D related issues and concerns by the province were delegated to the new PESO officer.

The PESO officer attended Atikha’s Financial Literacy Training for Trainers (ToT) in 2010 and conducted a series of seminars in selected municipalities of Laguna. Constraints were observed during the period, one of which was getting full support from the LCE. PESO officer looked for possible “allies” that might be supportive of M&D related advocacy.
ANNEX 11 - BATANGAS PROVINCIAL ORDINANCE

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Section 4. Monitoring and Implementation of the Ordinance. The Creation of the Batangas Province Migrant Coordinating Council. The Batangas Province Migrant Coordinating Council (BPMCC) is hereby created under the auspices of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to monitor and implement the provisions of the Ordinance.

Section 5. Functions and Responsibilities. The Batangas Province Migrant Coordinating Council (BPMCC) is hereby charged with the following functions:

1. To formulate and implement policies that are directed towards the protection and welfare of migrants and their families.
2. To monitor the implementation of the Ordinance and ensure compliance with its provisions.
3. To coordinate with other government agencies and stakeholders in providing support and assistance to migrants and their families.
4. To promote the integration of migrants into the local community and ensure their socioeconomic development.
5. To establish mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Ordinance.

Section 6. Powers and Functions of the BPMCC. The Batangas Province Migrant Coordinating Council (BPMCC) shall perform the following functions and shall:

1. Facilitate the issuance of OPRA, PCDA, and other Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and other government assignments.
2. Provide necessary forms and other official documents.
3. Develop, maintain, and disseminate a database of migrants and their families.
4. Coordinate with other government agencies and stakeholders in providing support and assistance to migrants and their families.
5. Undertake any other activity related to the protection and welfare of migrants and their families.

Section 7. The Batangas Province Migrant Coordinating Council (BPMCC) is hereby created under the auspices of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to monitor and implement the provisions of the Ordinance.

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ANNEX 12 - CAVITE 2014-07-14 RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, one of every Filipinos is a migrant somewhere in the world, there is an estimate of 8 million OFWs or roughly 11% of the total population of the Province;

WHEREAS, the Province has most number of migrant workers abroad in Region V A;

WHEREAS, the Province of Cavite is considered to have a dynamic migratory population that makes it one of the most rapidly growing urban centers of the Province. As such, it is necessary to improve and promote development of all areas especially the energizing ones;

WHEREAS, there is a need for a group of men and women who shall take responsibility in organizing and constituting the governing body of蔡省 Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) Council based in other countries for the purpose of giving recognition to the significant role of OFWs for the progress of the Province; as well as to give full recognition to these Balikbayans in other countries;

NOW, THEREFORE, in motion of Hon. Banta, duly seconded by Hon. Chua and all the Members present, be it ordered by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Cavite Province,

PROVINCIAL ORDINANCE NO. 98-2011

AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE CAJAVE OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS COUNCIL IN THE PROVINCE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. TITLE. - This shall be known as Jadran Overseas Filipino Workers Council of the Province.

SECTION 2. COMPETENCY. - The composition of the Jadran Overseas Filipino Workers Council of the Province shall be:

1. Representative from the Government Offices such as:
   2.1.1. Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
   2.1.2. Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
   2.1.3. Department of Labor and Employment
   2.1.4. Provincial Planning and Development Authority
   2.1.5. Department of Science and Technology
   2.1.6. Provincial Agriculture Office
   2.1.7. Public Employment Service Office
   2.1.8. Jadran Sangguniang Panlalawigan Committee on Industrial, Labor and Employment

WHEREAS, this is in a way to help the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) that share their Labors.

Annex 72 73

Annex

72 73
ANNEX 15 - LAGUNA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

1. Special Economic Office
   a. Provide operational services through various skills and technology training,
   b. Provide credit facility in an alternative source of income and investment option.

2. PAG-IBIG Fund
   a. Assist in the implementation and effectively delivery of anti-terrorist measures (ATM) and especially those related to the PAG-IBIG Fund, in coordination with other relevant agencies.
   b. Orientation, training, and awareness raising seminars and other programs that will increase the number of ATM

3. OPPA (Office of the Provincial Planning and Development Office)
   a. Assist in the implementation of the program in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Office of the Regional Administrator (ORA) and the Office of the Provincial Administrator (OPA) in the Philippines.
   b. Provide technical assistance to the OMU in the implementation of the program.

4. OPPA (Office of the Provincial Planning and Development Office)
   a. Assist in the implementation of the program in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Office of the Regional Administrator (ORA) and the Office of the Provincial Administrator (OPA) in the Philippines.
   b. Provide technical assistance to the OMU in the implementation of the program.

5. OPPA (Office of the Provincial Planning and Development Office)
   a. Assist in the implementation of the program in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Office of the Regional Administrator (ORA) and the Office of the Provincial Administrator (OPA) in the Philippines.
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   b. Provide technical assistance to the OMU in the implementation of the program.

7. OPPA (Office of the Provincial Planning and Development Office)
   a. Assist in the implementation of the program in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Office of the Regional Administrator (ORA) and the Office of the Provincial Administrator (OPA) in the Philippines.
   b. Provide technical assistance to the OMU in the implementation of the program.

8. OPPA (Office of the Provincial Planning and Development Office)
   a. Assist in the implementation of the program in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Office of the Regional Administrator (ORA) and the Office of the Provincial Administrator (OPA) in the Philippines.
   b. Provide technical assistance to the OMU in the implementation of the program.