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MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

JOINT MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

"Strengthening the Contribution of Migration to Development by reinforcing its Local Dimension"















The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) is:

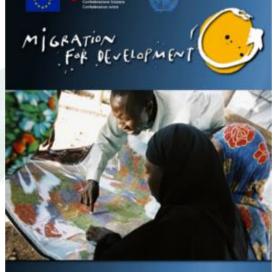
focuses on the local dimension of migrants' contribution to development and aims to maximize the potential of migration for local development

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main objective of the JMDI is working to empower local and regional authorities (LRAs) to better manage migration for development because they are finding themselves at the forefront of managing both the positive and negative impacts of migration

WHY FOCUS ON THE LOCAL LEVEL?

- Migration is frequently a local-to-local process
- Local Authorities are closer to the ground and are able to better comprehend and address the real situation of migrants
- Regional and Local Authorities have de jure or de facto important competencies in the field of migration policies
- Yet, local governments have not received the same level of attention as other stakeholders
- JMDI Mapping Report of local authorities' practices in the field of M&D has identified many promising initiatives but has shown that these often remain isolated experiences



MAPPING LOCAL AUTHORITIES' PRACTICES IN THE AREA OF MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO LOCAL STRATEGIES, INITIATIVES AND NEEDS



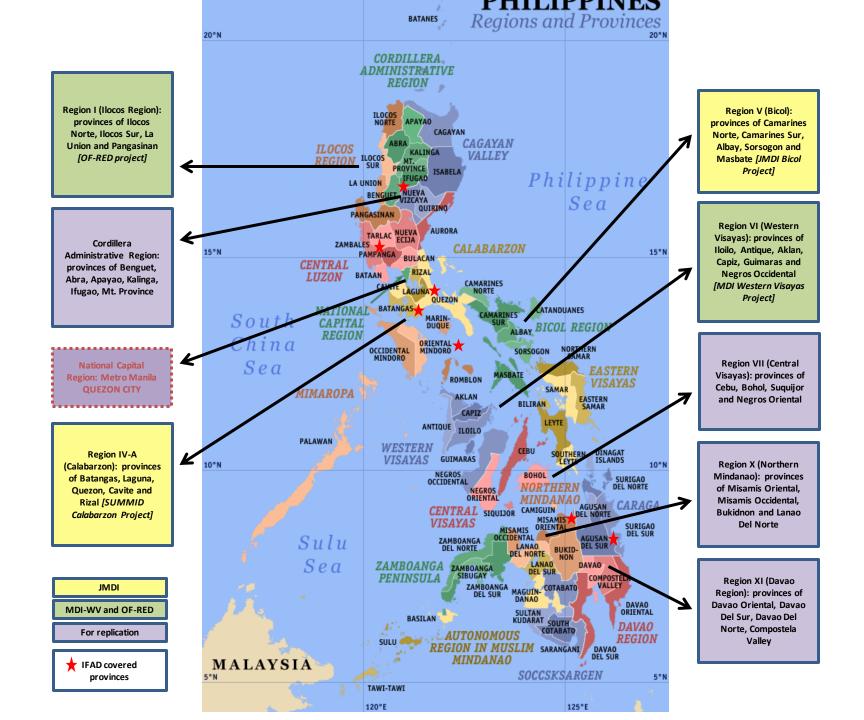
PHILIPPINES



1. City Government of Naga: *Mainstreaming migration and development in the governance of local authorities in Bicol Region (JMDI Bicol)*

2. Regional Development Council IVA-Committee on Migration and Development: *Strengthening, Upscaling and Mainstreaming International Migration and Development in Calabarzon (SUMMID Calabarzon)*





Mobilizing, Empowering and Advancing the Interests and Well-Being of Migrants and their Families for Local **Economic Development**

- Key principles and guideposts on migration and local economic development, and link to other development areas
- Role and contribution of migrants/families in local economic development
- Role, mandate and contribution of local governments and other actors (private sector, academe, CSO, faithbased groups) in mobilizing and empowering migrants for local economic development
- Good practices and innovations from the Philippines and other countries
- Challenges and opportunities

Key principles

1. Understand and involve the diaspora





4,869,766

Immigrants, dual citizens, legal permanent residents abroad, stay does not depend on contract

2013 STOCK ESTIMATE

2) TEMPORARY



4,207,018

Employment-related, overseas Filipino workers, students, trainees, entrepreneurs, businessmen, staying abroad for is six months or more and their dependents etc



1,161,830

Not properly documented, without valid residence or work permits or are overstaying in a foreign country

10,238,614

OVERSEAS FILIPINOS

in 200+ countries and territories as of December 2013

11%

41%

48%

2. Identify goals and capacities

Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

"Empowering Overseas Filipinos towards Inclusive and Sustainable Development"

Enhancing PROTECTION & WELFARE of OFs and their families

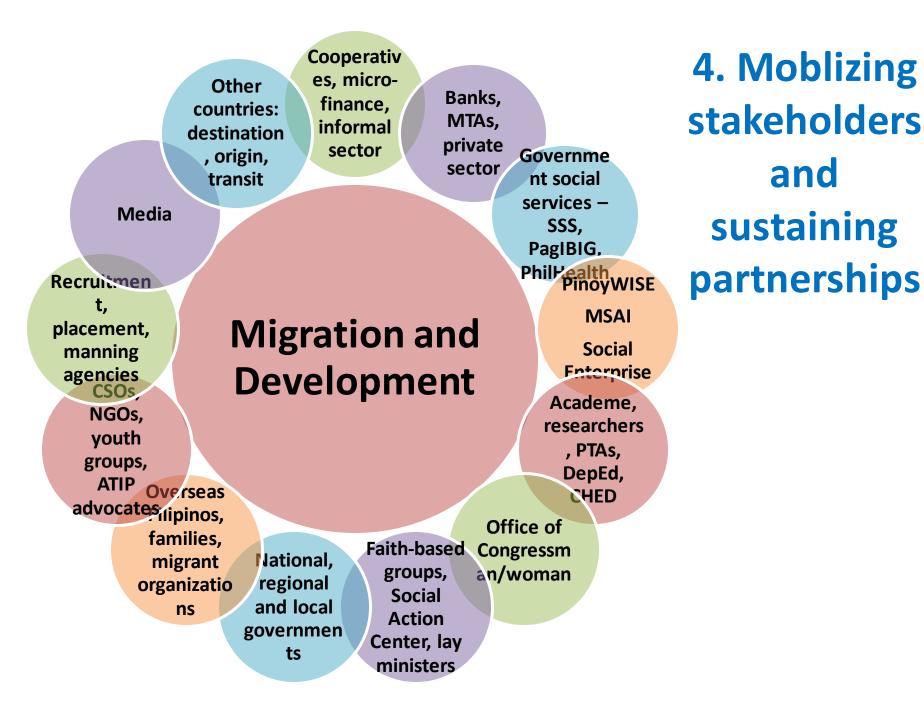
Strengthening ENGAGEMENT of OFs, families, and other stakeholders in governance



Facilitating the **REINTEGRATION** of returning Ofs



3. Linking Investment with other **Political Business** inclusion process development Labor Agriculprotectture opportution nities Mains-Educa-Human treamed tion & rights skills in? Social Health services **Environ-**Land use ment **Urbaniza**tion



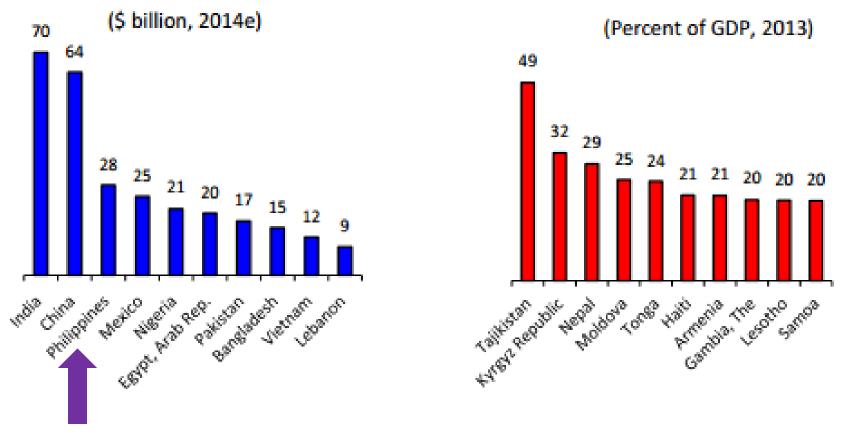
5. Building trust: migrants as devt. partners



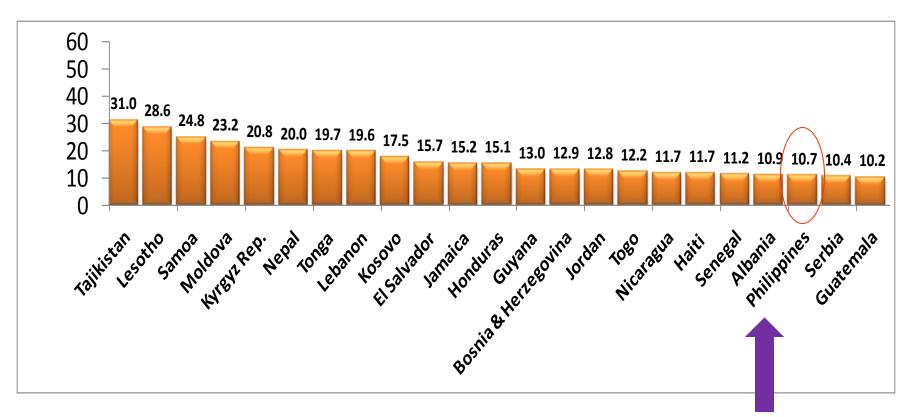


Role and contribution of migrants to LED

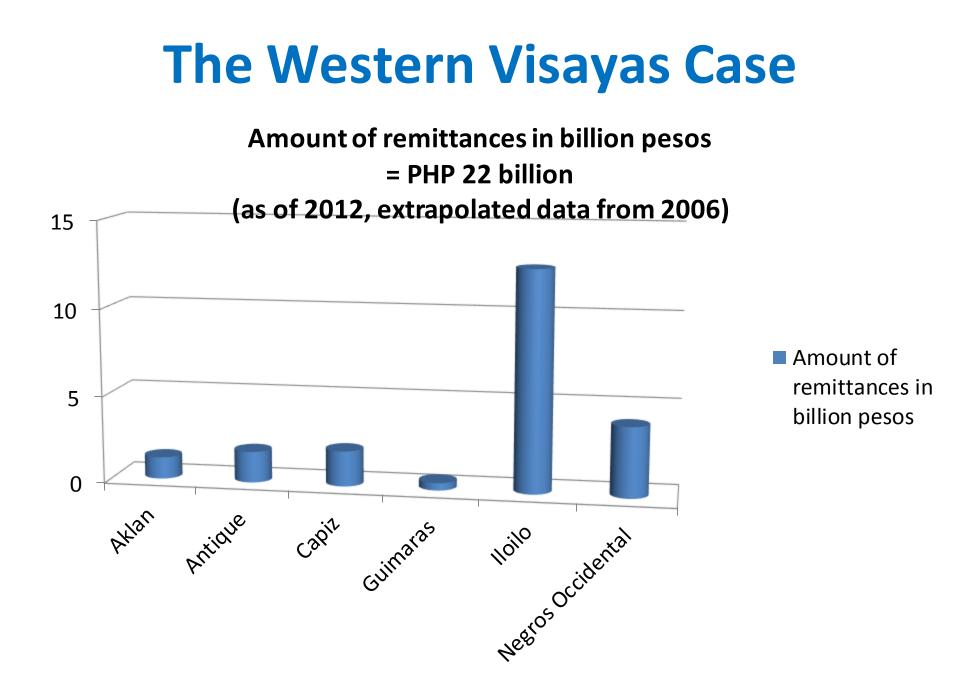
Figure 3: Large countries receive more remittances, but small countries are often more dependent



Sources: IMF, World Bank World Development Indicators, and staff estimates.



Source: Migration and Development Brief, World Bank

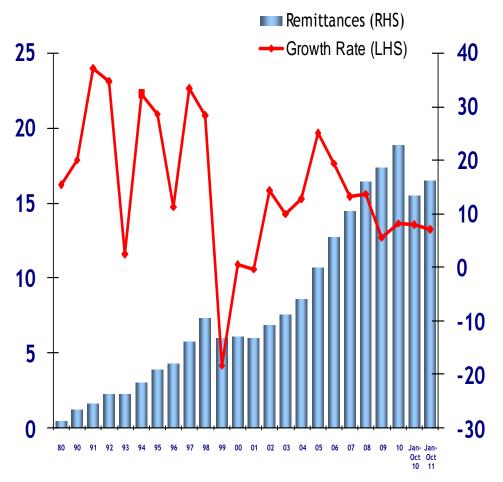


- India's \$70 billion remittance is more than the value of its IT exports and services
- Expatriate earnings accounted for more than 1/3 of Tajikistan's national income
- Remittances have reduced poverty in Bangladesh, Ghana, and Nepal
- Children from recipient households in El Salvador have lower school-dropout rate; in Sri Lanka, more access to private tutors

Remittances have been resilient, providing cushion against external shocks

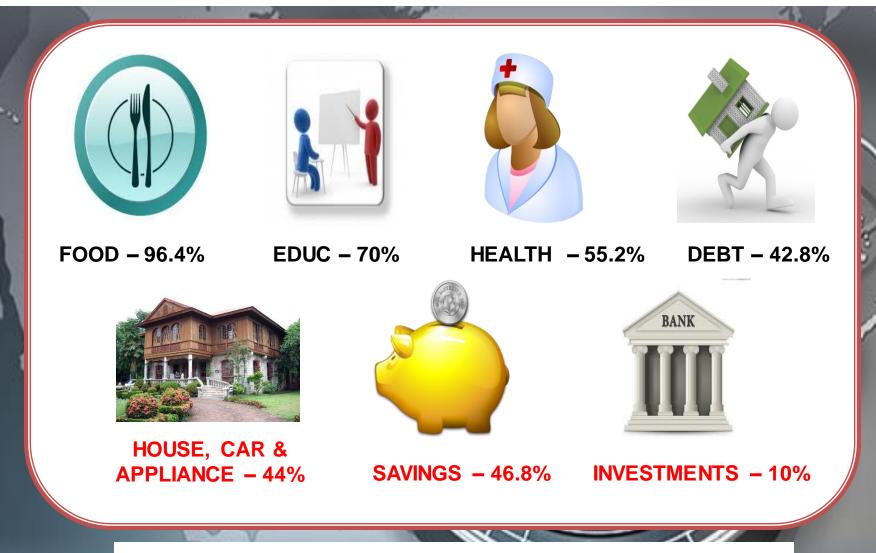
- Remittances up by 8.2% in 2010;
 7.0% in the first ten months of 2011
- Sustained remittances' growth due to:
 - Diversity of OFs' skills and expertise
 - New and expanded markets
 - Expansion of bank and non-bank services
- Remittances have other benefits
 - Underpin private consumption
 - Raise savings
 - Increase investment in human capital
 - Broaden middle-class segment
- Remittances are unrequited transfers: multiplier effect on growth is appreciable

Overseas Filipinos' Remittances 1980 – October 2011 (in billion US\$)



- Between 1977 and 2005, remittances grew rapidly as a share of the GDP, from 1.7% to 13.2%.
- In 2012, the remittances increased in volume; declined to 9.8% of the GDP, reflecting strong economic growth after 2005 rather than a decline in the volume of remittances.

How remittances are spent?



Source: BSP Consumer Expectations Survey, Fourth Quarter 2016

Diaspora philanthropy

- Over 4,000 Filipino associations overseas
- For: a) humanitarian assistance (especially healthcare), b) aid for the development of the Philippines, c) health, educational or housing services for the Filipino community in the US and other host countries, d) medical services, and e) advocacy for veterans rights (particularly in the US)
- Historically, remittances growth picked up after natural disasters in the Philippines

Lingkod sa Kapwa Pilipino (LINKAPIL)



- Health related and medical missions (P100,517,587.46 or 84.83%)
- Education and scholarship program (P908,782.79 or 0.77%)
- Infrastructure projects (P5,738,595.31 or 4.84%)
- Livelihood projects
 (P818,255.00 or 0.69%)
- Skills transfer and training projects (P10,509,799.61 or 8.87%)

Migrant investment and entrepreneurship

- Nature: Tourism, agriculture, food, franchise, sari-sari stores, transportation, recruitment
- **SMEs** Extent: \bullet
- Cities and urban areas Location:
- Approach:
- Structure:
- **Results:** •

- Individual
 - Own capitalization, loan
 - Savings, employment, local production

Diaspora to Development (D2D)

D2D aims to transform or reverse the costs of migration into positive development oriented programs. Diaspora to Development has 10 areas of action which are:

GLOBAL LEGA

AND ADVOCACT

COORDINATION

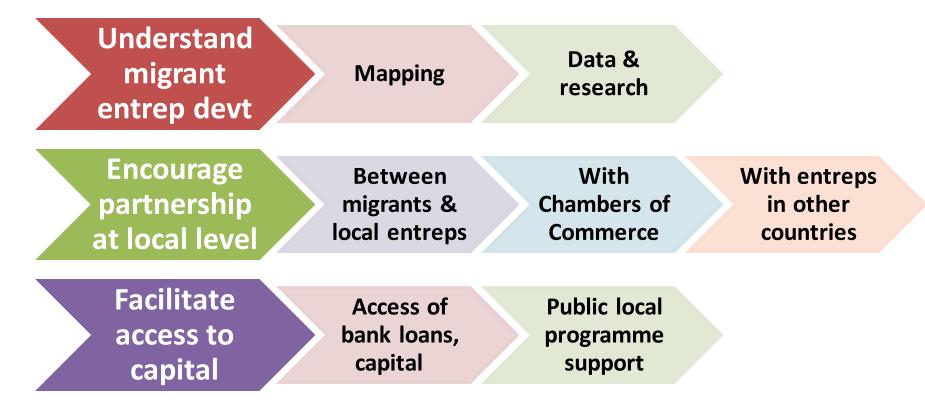
DIASPORA INVESTMENT



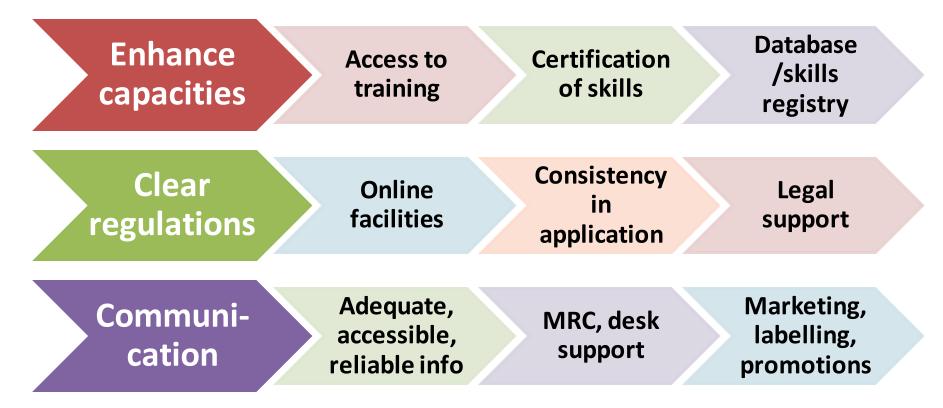


Role and contribution of LGUs and local stakeholders

Role, mandate and contribution of LGUs and local stakeholders: Entrepreneurship and investment



Role, mandate and contribution of LGUs and local stakeholders: Entrepreneurship and investment



Role, mandate and contribution of LGUs and local stakeholders: Remittances

In territories of origin (home localities)

- Provide access to financial mechanisms in rural areas
- Providing pre-departure information and training
- Encouraging financial inclusion of men, women, across ages
- Promoting asset building, social protection, income management, financial literacy to both migrants and families
- Building mechanisms to inform about local development priorities and investment opportunities
- Promoting ethical recruitment

In territories of destination (host localities)

- Provide information about remittance transfer costs
- Build a service comparing money transfer facilities
- Managing money transfer services
- Encourage links between host and home localities, between migrants and families, between and among migrant groups
- Promoting asset building, social protection, income management, financial literacy to both migrants and families

My JMDI Toolbox e-learning course

<u>http://www.itcilo.org/en/areas-of-expertise/labour-</u> <u>migration/my-jmdi-e-toolbox-on-migration-and-local-</u> <u>development/summary</u>

- Offers a comprehensive training course on migration and local development;
- 1 core module and 5 optional modules
- Exists in English, French, Spanish, Arabic
- Certification from JMDI through ILO



M4D Facebook



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THANK YOU!

www.migration4development.org



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