Migration Profiles for Migrant Protection in Crisis Situations

by:

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Scope of Presentation

- Rationale
- Concept
- OFW Crisis Management
  - Rapid Response Team
  - Contingency Plan
- OFW Mapping
  - Core Data Requirements
  - Primary Sources of Data
- OFW Information Sharing System (OFISS)
  - Basic Features
  - Future Enhanced Features
- Conclusion
Rationale

Migration Profiles – its many uses and practical applications

In general – a tool for developing evidence-based migration and development policies

Specific use – for migrant protection
Concept

“Data for protection” – data requirements of origin and destination countries for better migration crisis management

Data collection and sharing mechanisms that would:
  a) Expand the scope and use of Migration Profiles for better identifying migrants in distress and their protection needs; and
  b) Leverage cooperation between countries in times of stress such as emergency evacuations

Data for “emergency preparedness and response”
Crisis Management Involving Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)

Overseas Preparedness and Response Team (OPRT) under EO 34 dated 06 April 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREPAREDNESS</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Organization/Training of RRT</td>
<td>• Deployment of RRT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contingency Planning</td>
<td>• Support Structure of RRT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Database of OFWs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## War, Labor Unrest, Civil Disorder, Natural Calamities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of Repatriated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dili, Mar 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>64 OFWs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon, Jul 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>6000 OFWs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan, 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>235 OFWs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia, 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>64 OFWs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza, 2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>90 Filipinos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti, 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>90 Filipinos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt, Feb 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>93 OFWs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya, Mar 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>9265 OFWs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen, Sept 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>282 OFWs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria, Oct 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>194 OFWs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rapid Response Team

- Organization and Training
  - 40-member inter-agency RRT
  - Organized into 4 teams assigned to contiguous countries in the Middle East and North Africa

- Deployment – saw action in Libya
Contingency Plan

Basic Elements

• Country Profile
• Security Situation and Risk Assessment
• OFW Mapping
• Crisis Management Organization
• Movement Plan
  ➢ Alert Levels
  ➢ Relocation Sites
  ➢ Exit Points
• Logistics
Core data requirements:

- Number
- Location
- Profile:
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Documented / Undocumented
OFW Mapping

• Primary Source of Data
  ➢ In country – administrative data from various government agencies (DFA, BI, POEA, OWWA, CFO)
  ➢ At Post:
    ▪ Registration in Embassy
      o Actual
      o Online
    ▪ Fil Com meetings
    ▪ Immigration service of host country
    ▪ International Organizations (IOM)
Development of OFW Information Sharing System (OFISS)

- Development of working prototype
- Consolidation of database
- Testing and acceptance of system
Development of OFW Information Sharing System (OFISS)

- Future Enhanced Features will include data on host country regulations, policy and practice on entry of migrants during crisis situation such as identity documents, visa waiver, maximum length of stay, overflight clearances, etc.
Conclusion

Cooperation between countries of origin and destination is needed to design a comprehensive and practical Migration Profiles for Migrant Protection.
Thank you!

The Undersecretary for Migrant Workers Affairs
Department of Foreign Affairs