

SEMINAR ON GOVERNANCE IN A TRIPTYCH: ENVIRONMENT MIGRATION, PEACE AND ORDER

**AN INTEGRATED REPORT OF THE
PANEL ON GOVERNANCE OF
MIGRATION**

**OCTOBER 25, 2008
TRADER'S HOTEL, MANILA PHILIPPINES**

4 SESSIONS

- **Managing the Migration Process: Sending Country Experiences** (*Dr. Harmadi of Indonesia & Undersecretary Baldoz of the Philippines*)
- **Managing the Migration Process: Receiving Country Experiences** (*Dr. Martin of the United States & Director Li of China*)
- **Managing the Socio-Economic and Political Impact of Migration: Sending Country Experience** (*Dr. Escalante of the Philippines & Prof. Ashrafologhalaei of the Islamic Republic of Iran*)
- **Managing the Socio-Economic and Political Impact of Migration: Receiving Country Experience** (*Prof. Ashrafologhalaei of the Islamic Republic of Iran & Prof. Kamiko of Japan*)

LABOR-SENDING COUNTRIES: COMMON EXPERIENCE

- **Contribution of remittances to the economy (US\$6.84 billion; us\$14b); improved social status**
- **Irregular migration/human trafficking**
- **Counterfeit documents, unethical recruitment practices, exorbitant fees**
- **Unpaid wages, contract substitution, long working hours, mistreatment**
- **Welfare programs/mechanisms (Philippine paper on protection; inadequate protection for Indonesian migrants)**
- **Reintegration program (economic displacement)**

LABOR-SENDING COUNTRIES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION

- **Brain drain (Iran-not negative), brain recirculation, keep the “brains at home”**
- **Elevated social status, better education for children,**
- **social costs, health of migrants’ children (Dr. Escalante)**
- **reintegration problem**

HOST COUNTRIES EXPERIENCE :

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION

- **Illegal/unauthorized migration (U.S. 12 million; 500,000 net new entries each year; 3 doors to enter: front, side, back)**
- **Financial burden, shared economic/social resources (public health insurance, national pension security)**
- **Security (US & Japan)**
- **Intermarriage (IR of Iran, Afghanis, Iraqis, Bangladeshis, Pakistanis)**
- **Urbanization/industrialization (rural migration in China)**
- **Manpower shortage addressed (ageing population and low birth rate as in the US and Japan)**

CHALLENGES

- **Optimize benefits & potentials of migration, reduce negative effects/minimize social cost**
- **Local economic development toward job creation and poverty alleviation**
- **Recognition of credentials**
- **Participation of host governments in human resource development of sending countries**
- **Migrant adaptation in the host society**
- **Ethical recruitment practices so migrants don't have to pay exorbitant fees**
- **Transparent and clear policies, requirements**
- **Open door/market policy for foreign labor (Japan)**

LEARNINGS/REFLECTIONS

- **Migration still an issue of governance**
- **Importance of access to right information (migrants, receiving and host countries, policy makers, academe)**
- **Professional development/training of managers of migration program**
- **Dearth of information on inward migration (Philippines); only outward migration governance (e.g. Koreans, Japanese)**

LEARNINGS/REFLECTIONS

- **Migration is a personal choice; governments should arrest increasing social costs**
- **Impact of multiculturalism on host society**
- **Research by academe on the social security needs of migrants onsite**