

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON
SUSTAINABLE, GENDER-RESPONSIVE RETURN AND REINTEGRATION
Global Compact on Migration (GCM) Objective 21**

I. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

1. International and Regional Legal Frameworks and Standards

- ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2017)
- ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2007)
- ASEAN Guidelines on Effective Return and Reintegration of Migrant Workers (2020)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979)
- International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ratified by the Philippines in 1995)
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

Global Compact on Migration (GCM) Commitments

Countries that have signed the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018) have been encouraged to develop and adopt National Action Plans to reflect how they would implement their commitments. The Philippine government has prioritized among others, Objective 21 (under Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration and decent work, and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility) for immediate action.

Objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration

2. National Legal Framework

- RA 8042, Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995
- RA 10022, An Act Amending RA No. 8042, Further Improving the Standard of Protection and Promotion of the Welfare of Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas Filipinos in Distress
- RA 9710, Magna Carta of Women of 2009
- RA 9208, Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003, amended by RA 10364, Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012
- EO 74, s. 1993 provides for the emergency repatriation of all Filipino nationals abroad in cases of all kinds of crises
- Emergency Repatriation Fund under the Assistance to Nationals (ATN)
- RA 11299, An Act Establishing the Office for the Social Welfare Attaché
- EO 34, s. 2011 mandates the Overseas Preparedness and Response Team (OPRT) as the overall coordinating entity in the crisis management framework in the Philippines
- Joint Manual of Operations in Providing Assistance to Migrant Workers and other Filipinos Overseas

- POEA memorandum circular for Guidelines for repatriation of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) specifying the roles and relations among the following agencies: POEA, OWWA, labor and welfare attaches, and licensed recruitment agencies
- EO 168, s. 2014 created the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF)
- Municipal ordinances issued by the LGUs also mandated the creation of the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Resource Centers (MWOFRS) to provide temporary shelter for returning overseas Filipino women in distress
- RA 11469, *Bayanihan* to Heal as One Act of 2020 and RA 11494, *Bayanihan* to Recover as One Act of 2020

This National Action Plan is grounded on all these legal and policy frameworks and seeks to foster closer alignment of the national framework with international standards to ensure the safe and dignified return and readmission of overseas Filipinos and their sustainable and gender-responsive reintegration into the country.

3. Links to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP)

- a. Objective 21 of the GCM is linked to the 17 SDGs, especially the following:
 - SDG 1 (No poverty)
 - SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)
 - SDG 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries)
 - SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)
 - SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals).
- b. Links to the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and AmBisyon Natin 2040
 - PDP Chapter 21: Protecting the rights, promoting the welfare, and expanding opportunities for Overseas Filipinos (OFs), especially the following sections:
 - Protecting OFs' rights and improving their well-being; and
 - Facilitating OFs' participation in the country's development and reintegration in Philippine society.
 - AmBisyon Natin 2040: The Life of All Filipinos in 2040: *Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay*. "If there are sufficient jobs with wages that will support a comfortable life, where all children can get a good education and everybody's health is protected, overseas work can be a real choice instead of an economic imperative."

4. COVID-19 Implications

- Deployment of overseas workers dropped by 75%, from 2.16 million in 2019 to 549,841 in 2020 (POEA).

- The annual unemployment rate in 2020 reached a record-high of 10.3% or 4.5 million Filipinos (PSA).
- More than one million Filipinos have been repatriated since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Teodoro Locsin Jr., refers to this as “the biggest repatriation ever in our history, possibly the biggest repatriation anywhere, of any country, in the world.”
- The IOM report on “[COVID-19 Impact Assessment on Returned Overseas Filipino Workers](#)” reveals the following significant data:
 - Sixty-seven percent (67%) of the 8,332 returned overseas Filipino workers who took part in the study returned due to COVID-19.
 - Seventy eight percent (78%) received repatriation assistance from their employer, the Philippine government, or their recruitment agency.
 - Eighty-three percent (83%) remained unemployed three months after they returned to the Philippines.
 - Fifty one percent (51%) have accessed post-arrival and reintegration assistance from the government three months upon return.
 - Thirty-five percent (35%) preferred to stay and reintegrate in the community.
 - Female returnees were more likely to be low paid and were less likely to benefit from overall repatriation support than male returnees.

5. Lead Agency for the Implementation of the National Action Plan

For purposes of this National Action Plan on Sustainable, Gender-Responsive Return and Reintegration, the identified lead government agency is the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) with the primary responsibility under the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) with its attached office, the National Reintegration Center for OFWs (NRCO). However, in view of the current legislative plans and processes in both the House of Representatives and the Senate to establish a cabinet-level department that will harmonize the migration governance efforts in the country, the implementation of the National Action Plan shall be continued under this new Department, tentatively called as the Department of Overseas Filipinos (DOFIL).

6. Working Definitions

For this document, the keywords are defined as follows:

Return

- The act or process of going back or being taken back to the point of departure. It is often associated with the process of going back to one’s own culture, family and home. (IOM Reintegration Handbook, 2019)

- Return, in a general sense, the act or process of going back to the country of origin. (ASEAN Compendium on Migrant Workers' Education and Safe Migration Programmes, 2017)

Reintegration

- A multidimensional process enabling individuals to re-establish the economic, social and psychosocial relationships needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and achieve inclusion in civic life. (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019)
- A process through which a return migrant participates in the social, cultural, economic, and political life of the country of origin. (Return Migration and Development Platform of the European University Institute, 2014)
- The end state of reintegration is the universal enjoyment of full political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. (UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities, 2004)

Sustainable Reintegration

- Reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions as a matter of choice than necessity. (IOM Reintegration Handbook, 2019)

II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure that safe and dignified return and readmission of migrants and family members include providing for their legal and health concerns, including for their psychosocial well-being, especially for the most vulnerable such as children, victims of trafficking in persons and gender-based violence, refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons.
2. Develop and maintain an accurate, reliable, and harmonized database of Filipino migrants in countries of origin and destination, which allows for gender disaggregation, to facilitate multilateral engagements throughout the migration cycle and strengthen monitoring mechanisms.
3. Utilize more extensive, efficient and effective digital technology, social media platforms, and traditional media to communicate with and disseminate information to Filipino migrants in countries of destination and to repatriated migrant workers in the Philippines.
4. Disseminate and utilize comprehensive, updated, sustainable and gender-responsive reintegration framework and case management tools, and identify and define the clear reintegration pathways in order to clearly address the multisectoral needs of different types of returnees.
5. Improve alignment of policies and programs on employment, skills, and economic development at municipal, provincial and regional levels for a more comprehensive framework to address local economic development needs, including the informal economy.
6. Strengthen financial inclusion of migrant workers and their families, especially women migrant workers, in countries of origin and destination.
7. Build stronger coordination through multi-stakeholder forums among national government agencies (NGAs) involved in reintegration, with local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), faith-based groups, private sector, cooperatives, and OFW associations/OFW Family Circles across all levels—national, regional, provincial, municipal/city focusing on what can be done to support OFWs/families in the different reintegration pathways.

III. ACTION POINTS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure that safe and dignified return and readmission of migrants and family members include providing for their legal and health concerns, including for their psychosocial well-being, especially for the most vulnerable such as children, victims of trafficking in persons and gender-based violence, refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons.
 - 1.1. Improve contingency plans based on lessons from the emergency repatriation of numerous OFWs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Coordinate with the governments of countries of destination in improving and calibrating contingency plans, particularly on the expeditious issuance of exit visas, maximum burden-sharing between governments, and ways to resolve pending labor and other cases filed by departing or repatriated Filipinos workers. Ensure that these plans reflect migrant workers' perspectives, consider the differential effects of a crisis situation or emergency on migrant workers based on age, gender, occupation, religion and other social variables, and the implications of such to needed support services, including psycho-social services upon their return, particularly for survivors of trafficking and other forms of violence, women migrants with stateless children, and children of women migrants arriving in the Philippines for the first time.
 - 1.2. Delineate clearly the functions and roles of the Philippine government agencies and private recruitment agencies (PRAs) involved in the return and reintegration process. Strengthen coordination to avoid overlaps and to respond to gaps in the process of operationalizing each agency's respective mandates and maintaining areas of coordination.
 - 1.3. Work closely with communities of return to allay community members' concerns and encourage a more welcoming and supportive climate for migrant returnees, especially amid large-scale returns.
 - 1.4. Provide for the return and readmission of Filipino migrants and their families in the context of internal displacement and special circumstances, such as returning Filipinos from Sabah, Filipino migrants asked to return immediately due to health conditions, like those diagnosed with HIV onsite, and unmarried women migrants returning home with children. Include community education in the readmission program to address possible stigma and discrimination.
 - 1.5. For the return of foreign nationals not allowed entry to the Philippines, ensure that all possible legal remedies have been exhausted and prompt action is taken to resolve their individual cases or applications for asylum, including possible return assistance through cooperation with their countries of origin.
 - 1.6. For refugees and asylum-seekers accepted by the government, provide for the social protection for these refugees which include health services, education, and business and professional licensing among others, that can assist and facilitate their integration into the society.

2. Develop and maintain an up-to-date, accurate, reliable, and harmonized database of Filipino migrants in countries of origin and destination, which allows for gender disaggregation, to facilitate multilateral engagements throughout the migration cycle and strengthen monitoring mechanisms.
 - 2.1. Strengthen data collection, processing, and storage, with consideration for data disaggregation and privacy, which can provide for and support evidence-based approaches in return and reintegration policies and practices, and serve as a base for communications.
 - 2.2. Ensure the commitment of LGUs to develop and maintain a comprehensive and up-to-date database on returned constituents as part of their annual plan and budget. The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) under RA 11315 can be used as a source of information for planning and monitoring. DOLE can assist in monitoring, aligning, and harmonizing data at different levels.
 - 2.3. Build and annually update a database of OFs/OFWs and their families, as well as associations of Filipinos, and support NGOs in countries of destination to ensure they can be reached and mobilized especially in crisis or emergency situations. The database can be developed with the help of migrants' associations as well as different media platforms. OWWA's harmonized database piloted in some countries can serve as a reference.
 - 2.4. Provide easy access to government databases to researchers, the academe, CSOs and other stakeholders, thereby enabling them to contribute knowledge to the migration discourse and to recommend research-informed policies, programs and services.
 - 2.5. Advocate for strong political will at all levels to enact and implement a unified database of OFs/OFWs.
3. Utilize more extensive, efficient and effective digital technology, social media platforms, and traditional media to communicate with and disseminate information to Filipino migrants in countries of destination and to repatriated migrant workers in the Philippines.
 - 3.1. Converge and align social media platforms of different government agencies to ensure that returnees do not get confused with the plethora of information.
 - 3.2. Augment the limited geographic reach and coverage of embassies, consulates and Philippine Overseas Labor Offices (POLOs) by harnessing new and emerging communication channels, especially social media, to support continued community outreach and engagement.
 - 3.3. Explore other mechanisms to ensure that information will be accessible to OFWs and their families not as familiar or skilled with modern technology. Invite participation of traditional media (TV, radio, print) to actively reach migrants in rural areas or those with limited to no internet access.
 - 3.4. Provide or strengthen digital platforms and other mechanisms for migrant workers and their families to access assistance and seek redress for grievances.

4. Disseminate and utilize comprehensive, updated, sustainable and gender-responsive reintegration framework and case management tools, and identify and define the clear reintegration pathways in order to clearly address the multisectoral needs of different types of returnees.
 - 4.1. Regularly improve and update reintegration frameworks and programs, guided by international standards and best practices, to ensure that it is comprehensive, coherent, and aligned with local frameworks, including incorporating the impact of the pandemic and future global crises on the framework and beyond. International Organizations (IOs) may contribute their expertise, such as IOM with their Reintegration Handbook, and ILO with their Pathways to Reintegration, among others.
 - 4.2. Conduct regular capacity-building exercises for reintegration actors (service providers and counselors) covering a variety of topics, from theoretical to practical, to augment the updating of frameworks and programs.
 - 4.3. Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation aspects of reintegration programs, including developing sustainability matrix, criteria, benchmarks, and milestones on reintegration.
 - 4.4. Consider improving and widening the scope of OWWA's case management and/or return and reintegration systems to include actors other than the government and conduct capacity building exercises for its use.
 - 4.5. Actively involve multisectoral stakeholders in planning and implementation to facilitate innovation and expand resources. Possible involvement includes the private sector contributing in skills training and employment generation, or DOH, DSWD, CSOs, and IOs forming inter-agency programs on psychosocial interventions.
 - 4.6. Foster reintegration pathways that simultaneously address the climate crisis and other environmental challenges, such as the creation of cash-for-work programs in the green economy and disaster risk reduction.
 - 4.7. Explore how to better mobilize and incentivize highly skilled OFWs or Filipino diaspora to return to the country and actively contribute their skills to local and national development. The positive experiences from the Balik Scientist Program (now RA 11035 of 2018, Balik Scientist Law) and the Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Professionals (TOKTEN), among others, could be instructive.

5. Improve alignment of policies and programs on employment, skills, and economic development at municipal, provincial and regional levels for a more comprehensive framework to address local economic development needs, including the informal economy
 - 5.1. Provide migrants seeking to return permanently to the Philippines the information and services on employment and skills training opportunities in their localities.
 - 5.2. Harmonize the planning and implementation of livelihood and entrepreneurship programs for returning migrants to ensure a unified and coherent framework, especially considering the magnitude of the

- demands for these livelihood programs and services with particular attention to returning women migrants to enhance their reintegration possibilities.
- 5.3. Among the ways to efficiently assist OFWs looking for local employment:
 - i. Ensure legislative amendments mandating all LGUs to institutionalize PESOs (one-stop shops) in their areas which can systematically assist returning migrants looking for local employment.
 - ii. Improve information systems that match returnees' skills and jobs in the local labor market, beyond existing government programs such as Philjobnet.
 - 5.4. Work with public and private sector as well as civil society partners in the host country to increase and enhance training and education opportunities for OFWs to help them acquire or upgrade their skills. Premium should be put on training programs administered or accredited by the host government, which are more likely to be recognized by prospective new employers in the Philippines.
 - 5.5. Ensure that employment, education and training, and entrepreneurial programs for migrants and their families do not reinforce or deepen labor segmentation according to gender and the disproportionate share of unpaid care work borne by women and girls.
6. Strengthen financial inclusion of migrant workers and their families, especially women migrant workers, in countries of origin and destination.
 - 6.1. Review to substantially improve the current financial literacy or education programs for OFWs and their families beyond what is given in PDOS and work with other stakeholders to enhance reach and impact.
 - 6.2. Engage banking and cooperative institutions in discussions of financial management and access for OFWs and their families.
 - 6.3. Strengthen regulations against financial scams and exploitation targeting migrant workers and their families.
 7. Build stronger coordination through multi-stakeholder forums among national government agencies (NGAs) involved in reintegration, with local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), faith-based groups, private sector, cooperatives, and OFW associations/OFW Family Circles across all levels—national, regional, provincial, municipal/city focusing on what can be done to support OFWs/families in the different reintegration pathways.
 - 7.1. Facilitate discussions to deepen understanding and planning of how OFWs can become actors in local socio-economic development as the M&D framework suggests.
 - 7.2. Identify and strengthen the participation and roles of returned OFWs and their associations such as the OFW Family Circles in various M&D and other reintegration initiatives and programs at various levels: national, regional, provincial, and particularly at local levels, including capacity building of these associations.

- 7.3. Identify and involve at national, regional and local levels private sector groups including cooperatives, CSOs, and church and faith-based groups that can be mobilized to be part of the reintegration framework, implementation and monitoring at various levels.
- 7.4. Leverage the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) and the Mandanas ruling to engage LGUs and communities to participate in the process.

IV. KEY RESULT AREAS AND INDICATORS FOR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Objectives	Indicators/milestones	Targets
<p>1. Ensure that safe and dignified return and readmission of migrants and family members include providing for their legal and health concerns, especially for the most vulnerable such as children, victims of trafficking in persons and gender-based violence, refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated, aligned and well-defined repatriation and return programs especially in times of crises and emergencies are in place, covering OFs/OFWs and their families as well as refugees and stateless persons. • Updated and improved contingency plans for emergency and/or mass repatriations. • Established operational emergency response mechanisms. 	
<p>2. Develop and maintain an accurate, reliable, and harmonized database of Filipino migrants in countries of origin and destination, which allows for gender disaggregation, to facilitate multilateral engagements throughout the migration cycle and strengthen monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of LGUs regularly building, collecting, storing and updating database of OFs/OFWs at the specific local level. • Annually updated database of OFs/OFWs and families in both countries of origin and destination by government agencies or units concerned. • Renewed interest in a unified database for migrants through policy dialogues and advocacies, budget allocation, or call for proposals from national agencies. 	
<p>3. Utilize more extensive, efficient and effective digital technology, social media platforms, and traditional media to communicate with and disseminate information to Filipino migrants in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased reach and engagements in social media posts of government agencies both in countries of origin and destination. 	

<p>countries of destination and to repatriated migrant workers in the Philippines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional media takes the initiative in reaching out to Filipino migrants to disseminate information, resulting to increased number of migrants availing the programs and services for the migrant population. 	
<p>4. Disseminate and utilize comprehensive, updated, sustainable and gender-responsive reintegration framework and case management tools, and identify and define the clear reintegration pathways in order to clearly address the multisectoral needs of different types of returnees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filipino migrants planning to return or have returned to the Philippines are able to identify which reintegration pathway they wish to follow and the corresponding interventions, programs and providers in the pathway concerned. • Reintegration actors in the government, private sector and CSOs are trained on the updated reintegration framework, leading to improved reintegration programs and services and enhanced coordination across different levels and dimensions of reintegration. • Psychosocial interventions, coordinated by interagency actors, are widely available and easily accessible to Filipino migrants, whether they are for deployment, for repatriation, already repatriated and planning to reintegrate to local community, or for remigration. • Case management and monitoring and evaluation tools are developed and regularly used on existing reintegration programs and services. 	
<p>5. Improve alignment of policies and programs on employment, skills, and economic development at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligned and functioning policies and programs on employment, skills and economic 	

<p>municipal, provincial and regional levels for a more comprehensive framework to address local economic development needs, including the informal economy.</p>	<p>development at different local levels that will benefit returning migrants and their families for further skills training or local job placements, including the informal economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased ease of access to information by returnees on local job opportunities and skills training opportunities through the creation or improvement of placement or matching mechanisms. • Passage of legislation for LGUs to institutionalize PESOs in their localities. 	
<p>6. Strengthen financial inclusion of migrant workers and their families, especially women migrant workers, in countries of origin and destination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved and effective financial literacy education/programs for migrants and their families as evidenced by increased savings and investments in the local communities. • Increased number of women migrant workers enrolled in financial literacy programs. 	
<p>7. Build stronger coordination through multi-stakeholder forums among national government agencies (NGAs) involved in reintegration, with local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), faith-based groups, private sector, cooperatives, and OFW associations/OFW Family Circles across all levels—national, regional, provincial, municipal/city focusing on what can be done to support OFWs/families in the different reintegration pathways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established and functioning OF/OFW associations and Family Circles at municipal/city, provincial, regional and national levels. • Active operational forums at all levels involving multisectoral stakeholders engaged in reintegration programs and services. • Creation of interagency groups including cooperatives and OFW associations at the local level tasked to address support mechanisms for OFWs and their families throughout the migration cycle. 	

V. 5-YEAR ROADMAP: ACTION POINTS FOR EACH SECTOR

A. Government (National Agencies and LGUs)

1. Consolidate digital and manual reporting systems of the DOLE, DFA offices and LGUs.
 - 1.1. Develop a system of linking data from the barangay to the national level to the foreign posts for easy retrieval and public dissemination, for the development of policy, programs and services, for identifying gaps for further improvement of the responses from the local and national governments.
 - 1.2. Develop a systematic and comprehensive database of OFs/OFWs in the host countries as well as returning migrants from the LGU level to national agencies to the foreign service posts in host countries. This database needs to be annually updated at all levels.
2. Ensure that National Agencies and LGUs develop improved contingency plans for returning OFs/OFWs that adequately respond to crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - 2.1. Include in the bilateral agreements (BLAs) provisions for expediting exit visas to OFs/OFWs from their host countries in crisis situations.
 - 2.2. Align and harmonize the myriad of tasks, roles and responsibilities of different agencies, including LGUs, involved in return and reintegration to avoid duplication and overlap in implementation; for reintegration, according to the defined pathways to address the needs of specific types of returning migrants.
3. Particular mention needs to be made in regard to reintegration pathways to assist returning OFWs who may be seeking local jobs instead of finding new jobs abroad. This should be aligned with the local policies and programs on employment, skills and economic development at city/municipal, provincial and regional levels.
 - 3.1. Government agencies and LGUs need to collaborate with private sector companies, including cooperatives to facilitate the information of available employment opportunities to these returning migrants.
 - 3.2. Congress and Senate to pass legislation to institutionalize PESOs (one-stop shops) in all LGUs.
4. Establish stronger partnerships and collaborations with other stakeholders from private sector, CSOs, faith-based organizations and more importantly, with associations of OFs/OFWs and their families in the planning and implementation of reintegration programs and services according to the identified pathways, including the establishment of multi-stakeholder forums. Build and strengthen OF/OFWs associations especially at local levels so that they can actively participate and contribute to local economic development in their communities.
5. Assess and enhance existing financial literacy and education programs for OFs/OFWs and their families that can assist in their savings, investments in the local economy.

6. Continuously improve communication dissemination platforms and mechanisms such as through social media to reach out to as many OFs/OFWs in host countries as well as in the Philippines.

B. Private Sector including Cooperatives

1. Propose innovative and effective ways of generating and linking data on OFW-related data on recruitment, deployment, onsite and return/reintegration, from the barangay level to the national level, and from foreign posts, to rationalize and systematize them, and enable them to become the basis for the development of policy, programs and services.
2. Participate and collaborate with government, including LGUs to identify various job opportunities for returning migrants.
3. Engage with government particularly LGUs on strategies to harness and mobilize migrants' savings, investments and other forms of social and cultural capital for local development.

C. CSOs, NGOs, including faith-based groups

1. Engage with government particularly LGUs on strategies to harness and mobilize migrants' savings, investments and other forms of social and cultural capital for local development.
2. Collaborate with government particularly LGUs in the implementation of programs and services for returning migrants according to the different identified pathways.
3. Assist in establishing and strengthening of OF/OFW Associations as part of the overall strategy to engage returning migrants and their families more effectively.
4. Document and popularize, through various platforms, models of successful return and reintegration of the different types of returnees, identifying key factors behind their success.

D. OF Associations and OFW Family Circles

1. Establish a community database on the number of people who have gone abroad, countries of destination, jobs they performed, and the number of people who filed complaints to government agencies related to recruitment, and onsite violations of their rights, and the outcomes.
2. Collaborate with government, CSOs, NGOs, faith-based groups to establish and strengthen OF/OFW associations and to actively engage with these stakeholders in multi-stakeholder forums on reintegration of migrants.
3. Develop an agenda for the sustainable return and reintegration of OFWs as basis for advocacy to the government at the local and national level.
4. Identify viable socio-economic options and support that returnees require in terms of capacity building, entrepreneurial activities, employment, particularly for women returnees who may be faced with productive and reproductive responsibilities in their families.

5. Link up with NGOs and other service providers to help address family relational issues and concerns that may have been caused and /or aggravated by the return of a migrant parent.