

THE FILIPINO EXPERIENCE IN DIASPORA MISSIONS: A CASE STUDY OF MISSION INITIATIVES FROM THE MAJORITY WORLD CHURCHES

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper about Filipino diaspora in missions is a case study of “Mission Initiatives from the Majority World Churches” which is the theme of EMS for 2008.

This paper is organized in three parts. It begins with a description of the historico-demographic data, followed by the socio-economic context of Filipino diaspora, and concluded with missiological implications deriving from the data.

At the outset, it is necessary to define key terms as follows:

- “Diaspora missiology” - In this paper, diaspora is used to refer to “the phenomenon of ‘dispersion of any ethnic group’” (Pantoja *et. al.* 2004). “Diaspora in missions” refers to dispersed ethnic groups who are actively engaged or actively involved in fulfilling the Great Commission; regardless of vocation and denominational affiliations of individuals involved (Tira 1998). “Diaspora missiology” is “a missiological study of the phenomena of diaspora groups being scattered geographically and the strategy of gathering for the Kingdom” (Wan 2007).
- “The Filipino Experience” - The involvement or participation of diaspora Filipinos in missions. This paper will limit its discussion of the “Filipino experience” to that of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs).
- “Case study” - A detailed, intensive and in-depth study of a spatial-temporal-specific entity (e.g. a person or group, an institution or phenomenon).

It is assumed that this paper is not primarily about statistics, demographics, economics, labor industry, anthropology, or sociology but about God’s mission through the diaspora Filipinos. The purpose is to showcase the Filipino experience within the context of “Mission Initiatives from the Majority World Churches” as featured by papers of EMS 2008 gatherings. The discussion will be delimited to Filipino nationals, specifically Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), deployed as seafarers on ocean vessels, and land-based workers in the 10/40 Window.

II. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT OF RECENT PHENOMENA OF DIASPORA

There have been many diasporas over the centuries, however, the 20th and 21st Centuries have been marked by unprecedented movements of people globally. Factors contributing to the phenomenon are: war, natural disasters (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis,

drought, hurricanes, etc.), as well as the breaking-up of states (e.g. the former Yugoslavia, former USSR), demographic changes in aging nations (i.e. declining populations in developed countries forces them to accept more immigrants and workers from the developing countries that are undergoing population increase); urbanization, development, and economic disparities between developing and developed countries coupled with an increasingly mobile labor force. In recent years, there has also been an alarming rise in human trafficking and smuggling operated by international syndicates.

Indeed, international migration is a complex issue that is increasingly changing societies, cultures, and world demography. Undoubtedly, all nations have been affected by mass migration internally. International migration is rapidly changing the demographic distribution globally. (See APPENDIX I). In 2005, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) - an inter-governmental organization committed “to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all”¹ - reported that there were approximately 192 million international migrants². Today, mass migration is one of the dominant forces in the world that is being “watched” not only by government policy makers and social scientists but also by missiologists; so much so that the annual gathering of the American Society of Missiology (AMS) in June 2002 was designated to deal with the topic “Migration Challenge and Avenue for Christian Mission” with the proceedings published in the journal *Missiology*³. Furthermore, The Lausanne Committee for World Evangelization (LCWE) included a track (for the first time) - the DIASPORA PEOPLES - at the Forum 2004 in Pattaya, Thailand among the many issues in global missions to be tackled. Hence, the diaspora missiology has emerged as a field studying the phenomenon of “diaspora missions.”

III. THE FILIPINO EXPERIENCE: A CASE STUDY OF DIASPORA MISSION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF “MISSION INITIATIVES FROM THE MAJORITY WORLD CHURCHES”

In recent decades, it is common knowledge among missiologists that there are mission initiatives from the majority world churches thus the theme of EMS in 2008. The Filipino experience is one such a case.

People from the Philippines are widely scattered. According to the Population Reference Bureau (PRB),⁴ an “estimated 10 percent of the country's population, or nearly 8 million people, are overseas Filipino workers distributed in 182 countries... That is in

¹ Taken from the “About IOM” webpage <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/pid/2;jsessionid=0A5FBDD6F57A029282028A4464A3ECE8.worker02>. Accessed August 8, 2007.

² International Organization for Migration. (2005). *World Migration: Costs and Benefits of International Migration 2005*. Vol. 3. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration.

³ Muck, Terry C. (Ed.). (2003). *Missiology An International Review: Mission and Migration* 31,1.

⁴ PRB informs people from around the world and in the United States about issues related to population, health, and the environment.

addition to the estimated 3 million migrants who work illegally abroad.”⁵ There are now over 11 million Filipinos working outside their homeland. Many of them are found in Creative Access Nations (CANs) and in the “10/40 Window”⁶ of the world. According to the Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches, approximately seven percent of the Filipinos working overseas are evangelical Christians⁷, and are thus a potential significant force of Kingdom workers. This background information is essential as to why Filipino is being chosen in this case study of diaspora missiology in action.

3.1 Brief History of the Philippines

The Philippines is located in the western Pacific, west of Micronesian islands, north of Borneo and south east of China. It has a total land area of 298,170 square kilometers and is composed of 7,100 islands. The islands were first inhabited by “aetas,” a small negroid race, and were later followed by Malaysian and Indonesian migrants. As trade developed in the region, Chinese, Indian, and Arab travelers arrived bringing with them a “mix” of culture and religion, including Islam.

Ferdinand Magellan landed in Cebu “planting the cross” of Roman Catholicism with “the help of the sword” of Spain in 1521. Though the islanders killed Magellan soon after his arrival, his death did not prevent the Spanish from colonizing the islands for over 300 years, and from introducing Catholicism – making the Philippines the first Christian nation of Asia.

Spanish colonization ended in the Philippine Revolution (1896-1898) resulting in the islands’ independence on June 12, 1898. However, in the same year the new Republic of the Philippines (the Philippines) fell under American authority as a result of the Spanish-American War and the Treaty of Paris that was signed to end Spanish-Cuban-American War (1898). A civilian government later replaced American military authorities until the creation of the “ten-year Philippine Commonwealth” in 1935. Though Japanese invasion and occupation of the Philippines during the Second World War interrupted American rule in 1941, the Philippines were recaptured by the United States in 1945. Finally, the American government on July 4, 1946 granted official independence. Since then, the Philippines has suffered under successive dictatorial regimes resulting in a depleted currency and mass poverty of its population.

3.2 Diachronic and Synchronic Study of Filipino Diaspora

The phenomenon of Filipino diaspora globally has taken place in distinct stages and

⁵ PRB

<http://www.prb.org/Articles/2003/RapidPopulationGrowthCrowdedCitiesPresentChallengesinthePhilippines.aspx> accessed 09-27-2007.

⁶ Van Rheenen, Gailyn. (1996). *Communicating Christ in Animistic Contexts*. Pasadena, CA: William Carey Library.

⁷ Rev. Efraim Tendero, Bishop and General Secretary of the Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches (PCEC) reported during the FIN Global Consultation in Singapore (July 20, 2002) that approximately seven percent of the OFWs living outside their homeland are Evangelical Christians.

has accelerated noticeably in the last 150 years. There are records of people from the Philippines traveling during the Spanish era – mostly galleon workers and traders to other ports of the Spanish empire such as Mexico, and wealthy *mestizos* (children as a result of Spanish and native marriages) to Spain and the rest of Europe for education. Large groups of Filipinos leaving the islands for work did not begin until the arrival of the Americans.

The colonial experience of the Philippines with the United States “had a profound impact on Philippine migration.”⁸ It was during the American colonial period that Filipinos were recruited to migrate to the United States as soldiers in their military, sailors in their navy, workers in their mines, plantations, and factories; and for the children of wealthy Filipinos, as students in their universities (refer to APPENDIX II). Moreover, Americanization brought the Philippines an education system patterned after the American way, as well as the introduction of American English as a common language of business and instruction. These American legacies were essential in establishing the Filipinos as important participants in the international labor market, in which English is the current lingua franca and USA-based companies abroad.

In the 1970s, recognizing that their people were assets to the international labor force, the Philippine government formalized an organized system of overseas employment and “started aggressively promot[ing] Filipino skills abroad, particularly in the Middle East” as “a response to the world oil crisis.”⁹ Demand for Filipino workers increased with changes in the global economy. Pushed out by financial crisis and increasing political instability in the Philippines and pulled by promising jobs in other countries, Filipinos began to leave in massive numbers. By the 1980s what are now referred to as Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) were in demand beyond the Middle East and were deployed to most continents. (See APPENDIX III).

3.3 Historico-Demographic Global Distribution of OFWs

Currently, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)¹⁰ reports 8,233,172¹¹ legal and registered OFWs in 197 countries.¹² Thousands of OFWs leave the Philippines daily. In 2006, new deployments reached a record breaking 1,062,567. (See APPENDIX IV). The top ten receiving countries for OFWs in 2006 were (in decreasing order of number of registered OFWs): Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Qatar, Taiwan, Singapore, Italy, United Kingdom, and South Korea. (See APPENDIX V and VI). They serve their host countries as medical workers, construction workers, performing artists, engineers, teachers, household workers, hotel and restaurant staff, architects, factory workers, and others. (See APPENDIX VII). Filipino seafarers are also in demand as officers and ship personnel (see APPENDIX VIII). The top 10 flag

⁸ Remigio in *SCATTERED*, p. 6.

⁹ Baldoz in *Scattered*, p. 39.

¹⁰ POEA is the government agency, which is responsible for optimizing the benefits of the country’s overseas employment program.

¹¹ POEA 2006 Statistics p. 51-52.

¹² POEA 2006 Annual Report p. 8.

registry of deployed seafarers were Panama, Bahamans, Liberia, Marshall Island, Singapore, United Kingdom, Malta, Norway, Cyprus, and the Netherlands. According to Central Bank of the Philippines, OFW remittances to the Philippines reached 12.8 Billion dollars in 2006.¹³ For the Philippines, the OFWs are the new “national heroes.”¹⁴

Luis Pantoja Jr., Filipino theologian and Senior Pastor of one of Metro Manila’s largest Evangelical churches - Greenhills Christian Fellowship, observes that “on a worldwide scale, royal courts and average households get into disarray because they are dependent on Filipino housekeepers, nannies, and caregivers”¹⁵ This would ring true for the hospitals, offices, ships, airports, and constructions sites around the world that are also dependent on OFWs. Evidently, as the world experiences a “brain gain” because of OFWs, the Philippines has suffered “brain drain” – human resource of massive Filipino leaving the country in droves.

3.4 Religio-Demographic Distribution of OFWs

Despite all the negative aspects surrounding the diaspora of OFWs, their scattering presents an interesting perspective, specifically the Filipino presence in the 10/40 Window.

The Filipino Diaspora’s global distribution by major religious blocks is as follows¹⁶:

- Western World (4 million)
- Buddhist/Hindu World (1.3 million)
- Islamic World (1.7 million)
- Jewish World (30,000)

3.5 Characteristics of the Filipino

Anthropologists have noted that Filipino culture and language can be described as a fusion of basic Malay traits with foreign influences. Consequently, people in the Philippines are racially and culturally heterogeneous. The Filipinos in diaspora are “natural witnesses of Jesus Christ with great potential for impact wherever they are”¹⁷ due to the following factors: religiously being Catholic, linguistically being English-speaking, socially being friendly, pleasant and adaptable, etc. Due to their history of contrasting cultures and colonization, the Filipinos have been characterized by “The Three ‘A’s” – adaptable, acceptable, and accessible, as observed¹⁸ by Efraim Tendero, a respected Christian Filipino leader. The Filipinos are known to be culturally adaptable, linguistically flexible, resilient, hospitable, quick to identify cross-culturally. They have a

¹³ Central Bank of the Philippines Press Statement 15 February 2007.

¹⁴ President Corazon Aquino first labeled the OFWs the “bagong bayani” or new national heroes for their role in the Philippine economy.

¹⁵ Pantoja in *Scattered* p. 76

¹⁶ Estimate of FIN.

¹⁷ Dimangundayao in *Scattered*, p. 295

¹⁸ *ibid.*

happy disposition, and are geographically accessible because the government of the Philippines has diplomatic relations with most nations.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF FILIPINO DIASPORA

From the phenomenon of Filipino diaspora, several aspects of implications are to be considered (*Lausanne Occasional Paper*, 2005).

4.1 Economic aspects

Today, there are more than 8 million OFWs deployed in more than 197 countries. As Filipino citizens they are required to send dollar remittances back to the Philippines. According to the Philippine government, OFWs have become the Philippines' major foreign currency earners. In the year 2006 alone, they remitted USD \$12.8 billion. Thus, the Philippine president, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo has hailed OFWs as "the Philippines' modern day heroes."

4.2 Social aspect

Most of the recent OFW deployments are female (see APPENDIX VII). These women are in the younger age groups (under 35), whereas the male OFWs tend to be in the older age group (35 and above). Many of these female OFWs are employed as medical professionals, domestic workers, caregivers, and entertainers.

A large number of the females have intermarried with locals and has resulted in a surge of *mestizo* children (e.g. Filipino-Japanese, Filipino-Chinese, Filipino-Arab, Filipino-Canadians, Filipino-Italians, etc.). Hence, Filipino blood is now "sprinkled" and "intermingled" across the nations. These OFWs have become an agent of social change in their host nations because they have injected their culture, tradition, and religion into their adoptive communities.

V. Missiological Implications from the Case Study of Filipino Experience

In the preceding pages of this paper, we have already portrayed the historical, economical, sociological, and demographic dimensions of the Filipino diaspora. Where does it fit into the fulfillment of the Great Commission? What are the threats and opportunities? The Filipino diaspora can now move beyond their obvious concerns (i.e. economic survival) to relate to their host nations and to their own homeland.

Based on the statistic of nearly 8 million OFWs worldwide, 80% are Roman Catholics, 15% are Protestant, and a conservative estimate of 7% of these figures are evangelical Christians. With 7% (or 560,000) of the 8 million OFWs being evangelical Christians they become a powerhouse for the cause of world mission.

Wherever there are clusters of Filipino communities, there are also thriving congregations. Today, you will find such congregations in the Canadian Prairies, the

remote Arctic Circle, the oil fields of the Arabian Peninsula, the urban jungles of Singapore, Hong Kong, Taipei and Tokyo, the islands of the Pacific and in the mega-cities of Europe and North America. There are even fellowship groups on cruise ships and fishing vessels. Since Filipinos are adaptable, acceptable, and accessible, they are now involved in cross-cultural ministries as well. In several cities of the world, including Singapore, Hong Kong, London and Toronto, clusters of Filipino congregations have formed ministerial fellowships for cooperative missions and evangelism initiatives. Innovative evangelistic strategies include concerts, festivals, literature and video distribution, and compassionate work.

In May 1995, the Filipino International Network (FIN) was launched in response to the need for a coordinated global effort to motivate, equip, and mobilize Christian OFWs to help fulfill the Great Commission. To accomplish this objective, FIN coordinates regional and global strategic consultations for Filipino diaspora leaders: distributing evangelistic tools like the *Jesus Film*, facilitating evangelism and discipleship training seminars, Family Life Conferences to strengthen OFW marriages and to reach the mixed-marriage couples and their families. To under gird all this, FIN gathers Filipino Christian diaspora leaders for Prayer Advance during which they pray for the Christian witness of diaspora Filipinos both locally and globally.

The effects of Spanish and American colonization in the Philippines are not all negative. Their positive legacy was that they brought Christianity to the Philippines, making it the only Christian nation in Asia. Though their exodus is mainly driven by economics and politics, God's providence and sovereignty has overturned the root cause of the Filipino exodus for His glory. The Filipino diaspora has penetrated the Western world, the Buddhist world, the Islamic world, and the Jewish world.

5.1 Homeland Connection: Centrifugal and Centripetal Missions

It is a common knowledge that there are more than 3,000 OFWs leaving the country everyday; many of them are bound for CANs. Significant numbers of them are faithful followers of Jesus Christ. "This is not surprising for a number of reasons" says Averell Aragon Professor of Church History at the Alliance Graduate School. He writes:

1. We live in a country (89 million population) where four million are unemployed and 7.8 million more are underemployed.
2. Forty percent of the population lives below poverty line (e.g. 2 million families live on less than US\$ 1.00/day).
3. The average income per capita is only US\$ 1400. And so because of this grim socio-economic reality, the government through its labor expert program is encouraging its able-bodied and skilled citizens to seek for opportunities to work abroad... In 2006 alone OFWs sent home through commercial banks record US\$ 12.8 billion. This accounts for about 10 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Products (GDP). [He goes on:] "Living and

working abroad entails personal as well as domestic problems. Many OFWs are often the victims of blatant exploitation and abuse by their recruiters here and employers abroad. Some of them return home physically and psychologically disfigured. To put an end to this problem, representatives of the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) in its 12th Annual Summit held in Cebu City (Philippines) in 2007 signed the ASEAN Declaration for the Protection and Promotion of Rights of Migrant Workers.”¹⁹

Families of OFWs are also suffering at home. Sad and heartbreaking stories are printed in daily newspapers --- stories are on the rise of broken marriages, dysfunctional and juvenile delinquent children because of family separations. Consequently, moral instability is increasingly growing and has become a sociological problem and a challenge to the government and the church.

What actions are to be taken by the Philippine Church in light of this situation? Due to the limitation of this paper, we will only highlight a few critical points related to the “Filipino experience.”

- i. The Philippine Church must intentionally prepare their members for tent-making ministries. It is encouraging to note that the Philippine Missions Association set a goal of 200,000 workers to be deployed by the year 2010 (Lopez in *Scattered: The Global Filipino Presence*). This is a significant number of Kingdom workers to be mobilized. Today, various mission agencies and denominations are conducting Tent-making Seminars and training “market-place missionaries.”
- ii. The Central Bank of the Philippines Governor, Armando Tetangco Jr., reported that from January to August 2007 OFW remittances hit US\$9.3 billion.²⁰ It is true that these funds are used to keep the Philippine economy afloat. The point is to show that there are financial resources from the diaspora workers.
- iii. Many Filipino Christians working abroad support not only their families but also their home churches. Moreover, in recent years many Filipino diaspora congregations have initiated centripetal missions activities and church planting initiatives in the homeland. The financial contributions of the Filipino diaspora congregation varies from scholarship funds for Bible school students, church planting movements, construction and re-construction of church facilities, and funding of orphanages. Moreover, these diaspora congregations are sending their own short-term mission workers at their own expenses (e.g. medical and dental missions) to conduct holistic missions in disaster-hit areas and with internally displaced communities.

The deployment of Filipino tentmakers particularly to CANs and the Filipino diaspora churches supporting their homeland congregations can be seen as centrifugal

¹⁹ Phronesis Vol. 12. No. 2, 2007.

²⁰ Philippine Star Vol. XXII No. 80 October 16, 2007.

and centripetal missions that need to be simultaneously encouraged, affirmed, nurtured and celebrated.

5.2 Innovative Missions Strategies: Mobilizing the Kingdom's Army and Navy

We have already seen the global dispersion of OFWs both inland and at sea. Filipinos are religious people. Wherever there are Filipinos we find a Roman Catholic or Protestant congregations. We find local churches in the high-rise buildings in Hong Kong and Singapore dominated mostly by Filipino domestic workers. There are fellowship groups among the former prostitutes in Japan. These are women who are now married to Japanese men and have led into the Kingdom their spouses, *mestizo*-children and some of their Japanese in-laws. They are growing in numbers. Every Sunday afternoon, in the central park of Nicosia, Cyprus we find hundreds of Filipinos turning the Park into a meeting point. There we find dozens of bible study and prayer groups meeting in clusters for several hours until sunset. We also find local churches meeting in various places (e.g. government designated worship centers and “underground” places) in the Middle East and North African countries.

We know of a group meeting every Friday in a rented bus. The bus is packed of 50 people; going around the city for two hours. Inside the bus, these Filipino Believers with their “local friends” and other expatriate workers worship the Living Jesus Christ who is always present --- they sing, they pray, they exhort each other, they receive their tithes and offerings, their leader-pastor preach, etc. The only thing they don't do inside the bus is water baptism. Three years ago, this group was only meeting in one bus. Today, they have three buses. In a hostile environment these “bus-churches” has to be resourceful for security reasons but persecution cannot quench their passion for Jesus. Evidently, they are growing!

In recent years there has been an accelerated effort to mobilize Filipino Christian seafarers to reach their co-workers from other countries and many vacationers on board the cruise ships. Martin Otto, a German missions practitioner based in Hamburg, Germany is intentionally recruiting, training, and mobilizing Filipino seafarers not only to lead Bible studies and facilitate prayer meetings on board the ship. He is recruiting many Filipino seafarers to plant “churches on the oceans.”²¹

A partnership between the FIN, Operation Mobilization and Seamen's Christian Friend Society has recently been forged to accelerate training of Filipino seafarers to become church planters and pastors of congregations on board the super tankers, containerships, bulk carriers, and cruise ships. Negotiations are underway among partnering organizations to set up a training center in Manila for the future sea based Kingdom workers.

5.3 Labor Feminization Impacts Missions

²¹ See www.seafarers-ministry.de.

Biblical history and modern history records outstanding women missionaries. Filipino women have a vital role in fulfilling the Great Commission. We refer particularly to the thousands of household maids deployed in high places in the Buddhist, Jewish, and Islamic world. These women privileged access to the homes of people and families that Western conventional missionaries do not have the privilege. Affluent Arab, Jewish, and Chinese families entrust their children to their Filipino maids. Many of these Filipino nannies and household workers are like the ancient Jochebed who raised Moses to become a national figure in Egypt.

In recent years, some countries have accelerated hiring household workers from India, Thailand, and Indonesia. These workers are hired for lower wages than the Filipinos. This current labor trend becomes a missiological issue because workers whose religions are Islam and Buddhism are gradually replacing Filipino Christian women. Philippine labor recruiters believe that Filipino women still have an edge because of their educational background, mastery of the English language, pleasing cultural values and personality traits. However, this labor dominance that they once enjoyed for decades will face competition and will impact missions.

5.4 Justice and Advocacy Ministry

Aragon notes the suffering of Filipinos who work abroad and the pain of those families left behind in their homeland. Furthermore, he notes that the ASEAN declared to fight for the rights of Migrants Workers. The ASEAN governments need to be commended for their justice and advocacy works. However, the Christian community are specifically exhorted and required to act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with God. (Micah 6:8). Both the state and church must develop a strong and efficient mechanism to uphold the rights of the migrant workers. Churches in the diaspora must open their doors as a refuge to the victims of abuse and injustice.

Families of OFWs in the Philippines must be provided with pastoral care. How can Kingdom workers become effective if their own respective loved ones are hurting? This is an urgent need the church in the homeland must address.

5.5 Missiological Research

The task of mission strategists and missiologists are not only to analyze and describe the phenomenon but also to respond by conducting an ongoing missiological research and formulate a contextual mission strategy. This year, the Institute of Diaspora Studies (IDS) was launched in Asia and USA hosted by the Alliance Graduate School in Manila, Philippines and Western Seminary in Portland, Oregon respectively. The “mission” of IDS is to investigate the effective communication of the Gospel among the people of diaspora and through their networks to regions beyond. It is a joint effort of researchers and practitioners seeking to understand and minister to the people of diaspora – people dispersed from their original homeland.²² Filipino missiologists in particular must vigorously engage themselves to research and formulate a distinct Filipino diaspora-

²² See www.globalmissiology.org and www.fin-online.org.

missiology in order to accelerate awareness of the unique role of the Filipinos in global missions.

In his recent article in EMS Occasional Bulletin Spring 2007 Issue, Enoch Wan, one of the pioneers in diaspora missiology, describes the distinctive features of “diaspora missiology” from “traditional missiology.” In the charts bellow, Wan summarizes the tenets of diaspora missiology. These are helpful guides to Filipino missiologists and practitioners to formulate mission strategies.

Figure 1 - “Traditional missiology” vis-à-vis “diaspora missiology” : 4 elements

#	ASPECTS	TRADITIONAL MISSIOLOGY ↔ DISPORA MISSIOLOGY	
1	FOCUS	Polarized/dychotomized -“great commission” ↔ “great commandment” -saving soul ↔ social Gospel -church planting ↔ Christian charity -paternalism ↔ indigenization	-Holistic Christianity with strong integration of evangelism with Christian charity -contextualization
2	CONCEPTUALIZATION	-territorial: here ↔ there -“local” ↔ “global” -lineal: “sending” ↔ “receiving” -“assimilation” ↔ “amalgamation” -“specialization”	-“deterritorialization” ²³ -“glocal” (Tira) -“mutuality” & “reciprocity” -“hybridity” -“inter-disciplinary”
3	PERSPECTIVE	-geographically divided: foreign mission ↔ local, urban ↔ rural -geo-political boundary: state/nation ↔ state/nation -disciplinary compartmentalization: e.g. theology of missions/strategy of missions	-non-spatial, - “borderless,” no boundary to worry, transnational & global -new approach: integrated & Interdisciplinary
4	PARADIGM	-OT: missions = gentile-proselyte --- coming -NT: missions = the Great Commission --- going -Modern missions: E-1, E-2, E-3 or M-1, M-2, M-3, etc.	-New reality in the 21 st Century – viewing & following God’s way of providentially moving people spatially & spiritually. -moving targets & move with the targets

²³ “deterritorialization” is the “loss of social and cultural boundaries.” (Wan)

Figure 2 - Comparing traditional missiology & diaspora missiology in ministry

#	ASPECTS	TRADITIONAL MISSIOLOGY ↔ DISPORA MISSIOLOGY	
1	MINISTRY PATTERN	OT: calling of gentile to Jehovah (coming) NT: sending out disciples by Jesus in the four Gospels & by the H.S. in Acts (going) Modern missions: -sending missionary & money -self sufficient of mission entity	-new way of doing Christian missions: “mission at our doorstep” -“ministry without border” -“networking & partnership” for the Kingdom -“borderless church” (Lundy). “liquid church” (Ward) -“church on the oceans” (Otto)
2	MINISTRY STYLE	-cultural-linguistic barrier: E-1, E-2, etc. Thus various types: M-1, M-2, etc. -“people group” identity -evangelistic scale: reached → ← unreached -“competitive spirit” “self sufficient”	-no barrier to worry -mobile and fluid, -hyphenated identity & ethnicity -no unreached people -“partnership,” ²⁴ “networking” & synergy

Figure 3 - The “yes” and “no” of “Mission at our Doorstep”

NO	YES
-No visa required	-Yes, door opened
-No closed door	-Yes, people accessible
-No international travel required	-Yes, missions at our doorstep
-No political/legal restrictions	-Yes, ample opportunities
-No dichotomized approach	-Yes, holistic ministries
-No sense of self-sufficiency & unhealthy competition	-Yes, powerful partnership

²⁴ “Partnership” defined: entities that are separate and autonomous but complementary, sharing with equality and mutuality.” (Wan)

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

In this study, the Filipino experience has been described in details to illustrate diaspora in missions. It is a case study of “Mission Initiatives from the Majority World Churches” - the theme of EMS for 2008. It is presented at EMS-NW to show forth one of the initiatives from the majority world churches, just like the movement of CCCOWE²⁵ among the Chinese diaspora.²⁶

The Filipino experience in diaspora missions also illustrates the providential grace of God in spite of the painful past of colonization of the Philippines by Western powers and sorrowful financial state of contemporary Filipino society. Hence, the sovereignty of God is evidently shown in the scattering of Filipinos globally for a purpose. The Filipino experience is a case study of mission initiatives from the majority world churches. It is diaspora mission in action – those being scattered have become gatherers for the Kingdom in many nations.

The following are recommendations for further study:

1) Accelerated equipping of tentmakers (land based and sea based OFWs) both for those who are already in the field and for those preparing to leave the country; theological training for those who are leading Filipino diaspora congregations. 2) Strategic partnership is called for like minded organizations and institutions in the delivery of evangelistic resources (e.g. Jesus Film) into the hands of Filipino kingdom workers, particularly those strategically positioned in CANs. 3) Connect abused and persecuted workers with advocacy and justice organizations in order to safeguard their rights and safety. 4) Provide pastoral care for the families of OFWs left behind in the homeland.

²⁵ Chinese Coordination Centre of World Evangelism. For details, see <http://www.cccowe.org/eng/content.php?id=9>

²⁶ See Wan, 2007 for details on Chinese diaspora and Christian missions

APPENDIX I

Major area	Number of international migrants (millions)				Average annual rate of growth of the number of international migrants (percentage)			International migrants as a percentage of the population		Percentage distribution of international migrants by region	
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970	2000	1970	2000
World	91,5	99,8	154,0	174,9	2,0	4,3	1,3	2,2	2,9	100,0	100,0
Developed countries	38,3	47,7	89,7	110,3	2,2	6,3	2,1	3,6	8,7	47,0	63,1
Developed countries excluding USSR	35,2	44,5	59,3	80,8	2,3	2,9	3,0	4,3	8,3	43,2	46,2
Developing countries	43,2	52,1	64,3	64,6	1,8	2,1	0,0	1,6	1,3	53,0	36,9
Africa	9,9	14,1	16,2	16,3	3,6	1,4	0,0	2,8	2,0	12,1	9,3
Asia ^a	28,1	32,3	41,8	43,8	1,4	2,6	0,5	1,3	1,2	34,5	25,0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,8	6,1	7,0	5,9	0,7	1,3	-1,7	2,0	1,1	7,1	3,4
Northern America	13,0	18,1	27,6	40,8	3,3	4,2	3,9	5,6	12,9	15,9	23,3
Oceania	3,0	3,8	4,8	5,8	2,1	2,3	2,1	15,6	18,8	3,7	3,3
Europe ^b	18,7	22,2	26,3	32,8	1,7	1,7	2,2	4,1	6,4	22,9	18,7
USSR (former)	3,1	3,3	30,3	29,5	0,5	22,3	-0,3	1,3	10,2	3,8	16,8

Rank	Country or area	1970 Migrant stock (millions)	Percentage of the world's migrant stock	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country or area	2000 Migrant stock (millions)	Percentage of the world's migrant stock	Cumulated percentage
1	United States	9,7	11,9	11,9	1	United States	35,0	20,0	20,0
2	India	9,1	11,2	23,1	2	Russian Federation	13,3	7,6	27,6
3	France	5,2	6,4	29,5	3	Germany	7,3	4,2	31,8
4	Pakistan	5,1	6,3	35,8	4	Ukraine	6,9	4,0	35,8
5	Canada	3,3	4,0	39,8	5	France	6,3	3,6	39,4
6	USSR (former)	3,1	3,8	43,6	6	India	6,3	3,6	43,0
7	United Kingdom	2,9	3,6	47,2	7	Canada	5,8	3,3	46,3
8	Germany	2,6	3,2	50,4	8	Saudi Arabia	5,3	3,0	49,3
9	Australia	2,5	3,0	53,4	9	Australia	4,7	2,7	52,0
10	Argentina	2,3	2,8	56,2	10	Pakistan	4,2	2,4	54,4
11	Poland	2,1	2,6	58,8	11	United Kingdom	4,0	2,3	56,7
12	China, Hong Kong SAR	1,7	2,1	60,9	12	Kazakhstan	3,0	1,7	58,4
13	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,4	1,7	62,6	13	China, Hong Kong SAR	2,7	1,5	59,9
14	Israel	1,4	1,7	64,3	14	Cote d'Ivoire	2,3	1,3	61,2
15	Brazil	1,3	1,6	65,9	15	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2,3	1,3	62,5
16	Indonesia	1,2	1,4	67,3	16	Israel	2,3	1,3	63,8
17	Cote d'Ivoire	1,1	1,4	68,7	17	Poland	2,1	1,2	65,0
18	Switzerland	1,1	1,4	70,1	18	Jordan	1,9	1,1	66,1
19	South Africa	1,0	1,2	71,3	19	United Arab Emirates	1,9	1,1	67,2
20	Uganda	1,0	1,2	72,5	20	Switzerland	1,8	1,0	68,2
21	Italy	0,9	1,1	73,6	21	Occupied Palestinian Terr.	1,7	1,0	69,2
22	Occupied Palestinian Terr.	0,9	1,1	74,7	22	Italy	1,6	0,9	70,1
23	Sri Lanka	0,8	1,0	75,7	23	Japan	1,6	0,9	71,0
					24	Netherlands	1,6	0,9	71,9
					25	Turkey	1,5	0,9	72,8
					26	Argentina	1,4	0,8	73,6
					27	Malaysia	1,4	0,8	74,4
					28	Uzbekistan	1,4	0,8	75,2
	World	81,5	100,0	100,0		World	174,9	100,0	100,0

Source: IMO World Migration 2005

APPENDIX II

Timeline of Filipino Immigration to the United States (Adapted from Daisy C.S. Catalan, 1996)

1898 Commodore Dewey sailed to Manila as war broke out between United States and Spain. Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States at the Treaty of Paris on December 10th.

1900-1945 First Phase of Filipino Immigration to the United States

1900 First Filipino immigrants came to the mainland United States. They were made up of students called “pensionados”. They were sons and daughters of rich influential Filipinos who were friends of United States officials. They were sent to study at the expense of the United States government. They were often “mestizos”, a mixture of Spanish and Filipino blood. They were also volunteers for services in the U.S. army, navy, and merchant marines during World War I. Most of these Filipinos stayed in the United States after the war.

1906 First group of 15 Filipino men arrived in Hawaii to work in the sugar plantations. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association recruited them from rural areas in Northern and Central Philippines. They were called “sacadas”. Several years earlier the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Portuguese and others had already started working in the plantations.

1922 Filipino laborers in Hawaii were recruited to work for higher wages in the United States mainland as cannery workers in Alaska, fruit and vegetable farmers in the state of Washington and California. Some laborers whose contracts had expired in Hawaii opted to go to the mainland rather than returning home. Likewise, Filipino students came to the mainland United States with plans to complete their education. Most of these students were on their teens or early twenties. Many had only a few dollars in their pockets having used most of the money from the mortgage of their parents’ lands or sale of their animals to pay their fares. Although they were eager to continue their education they discovered that they could not earn enough money to support themselves and go to school at the same time. Many of these Filipinos had limited job opportunities that were oftentimes confined to the lowest paying menial occupations.

1930 Approximately 150 thousand (Pedraza and Rumbaut, 1996:296) became contract workers in the sugar and pineapple plantations in Hawaii. After their contracts expired, more than 50 thousand (Teodoro, 1981:4) either returned to the Philippines or went on to the mainland. At this time, in the wake of the Great Depression, 7,300 Filipinos (Teodoro, 1981:4) were repatriated to the Philippines because of lack of work.

1934 U.S. Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act which established the Commonwealth of the Philippines. It set a ten-year transition period for which the United States would withdraw all rights of possession over the Philippines.

1934-1945 Post-depression and World War II years. A quota of 50 Filipinos a year could emigrate to the United States as permanent residents.

1946 Philippine Independence from the United States

1946-1965 Second Phase of Filipino Immigration

The majority of immigrants at this time were war brides or wives of Filipino service men. Immigration quota was raised to 100 Filipinos per year immediately after independence. President Truman signed the Immigration and Nationality Act which enabled many Asian residents in the United States to apply for citizenship. Filipinos who had served honorably for three years in the United States Armed Forces were eligible for naturalization as U.S. citizens. The law likewise gave the Filipinos the opportunity to request or petition members of their family who were entitled to non-quota or high preference status to join them. The recruitment of plantation workers to Hawaii continued. Some established workers requested recruitment of younger male relatives. During the two decades from 1946 to 1965 over 34,000 Filipinos (Pedraza-Rumbaut, 1996:295) came to the United States.

1965 - Present Third Phase of Filipino Immigration

1965 Liberalization of immigration laws. This increased the Filipino immigration to the United States. The guiding philosophy behind the new policy was the admission of relatives, the reunification of families and the recruitment of needed skilled professional workers. The number of immigrants allowed to enter by quota in each country from the eastern hemisphere was 20,000. Those allowed to enter were classified under preference categories. Exempted from the quota were minor children, spouses and parents of adult U.S. citizens. Also exempted from the quota was the admission of refugees. The influx of Filipino immigrant professionals such as doctors, nurses, medical technologist, teachers etc. began.

1980's More than half of the Filipino American population in the United States were foreign born.

1990's The Immigration and Naturalization Service(INS) reported 1 million (Pedraza-Rumbaut,1996:295) Filipino admissions to the United States.

Source: Remigio in *SCATTERED*, p. 27-29.

APPENDIX III

Asia-Pacific Region OFW Profile

Period	Demand Factors	Destination	Origin	Job Types	Gender
Mid-70's	Petro-dollars	Middle East	Arab countries, India, Pakistan, Philippines	Construction	Men
Early 80's	High economic growth; high cost of local labor	Middle East	India, Pakistan, Philippines, Korea	Semi-skilled	Men
		Japan	Philippines, Thailand	Entertainers	Women
		Hong Kong	Philippines, Thailand, India, Bangladesh	Domestic workers	Women
		Singapore	Indonesia, Philippines	Domestic workers	Women
		Malaysia	Indonesia	Plantations	Men
Mid-to late 80's	High economic growth; high cost of local labor	Middle East	*India, Philippines	*Semi-skilled *Skilled	*M *M/W
			*India, Phils, Thailand	*Domestic workers *Professionals	*W *M/W
		Japan	*Philippines, Thailand, Korea, China	*Entertainers	*W
			*Philippines, Korea, China	*Trainees	*M/W
		Malaysia	Indonesia, Philippines	*Plantation *Domestic workers	*M *W
		Singapore	Malaysia, Philippines	Manufacturing	M/W

		Hong Kong	China	Construction	M
		Macau	China	Manufacturing	M/W
1990's	Economic restructuring		Philippines, Indonesia, India, Vietnam	Construction, maintenance	M
		Middle East	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Pakistan, Nepal	Domestic workers	W
			(various countries; see above)	Manufacturing, services (incl. military), medical, professionals	M/W
		Japan	Philippines, Korea, Iran, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Peru, Brazil, China	Construction, manufacturing, services	*M *M/W
			Philippines, Thailand, China, Korea, Russia	Entertainers	W
		Malaysia	Indonesia, Philippines	Domestic workers	W
			Bangladesh, Indonesia	Plantations	M
			Indonesia, Philippines	Construction	M
			Indonesia, Philippines	Manufacturing	M/W
			Indonesia, Philippines	Other services	M/W
		Singapore	Philippines, Sri Lanka, Indonesia,	Domestic workers	W

			India, Malaysia		
			Malaysia	Manufacturing	M/W
		Korea	China, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, L. America, Sri Lanka, Africa, Vietnam, Uzbekistan	Manufacturing	M/W
		Hong Kong SAR	Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India	Domestic workers	W
			China	Construction	M
		Thailand	Myanmar, China, Bangladesh, Laos	Construction	M
			Myanmar, Laos	Manufacturing	M/W
			Myanmar	Fishing	M
			Myanmar, China	Entertainers	W
		Brunei	Philippines	Domestic workers, teachers	W
		Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Teachers, other professionals	M/W
		Australia	*Philippines, Vietnam	*Professionals	M/W
			*Various countries	*Students	M/W

Source: Remigio in *SCATTERED*, p. 15-18.

APPENDIX IV

Deployment of OFW by Major World Group - New Hires and Rehires for the Period Indicated

World Group	OFW Deployment			Percentage Share to Total	
	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006
Asia	259,209	222,940	-14.0%	35.0%	28.3%
Middle East	394,419	462,545	17.3%	53.3%	58.7%
Europe	52,146	59,313	13.7%	7.0%	7.5%
Americas ^{1/}	14,886	21,976	47.6%	2.0%	2.8%
Trust Territories	7,596	6,481	-14.7%	1.0%	0.8%
Africa	9,103	9,450	3.8%	1.2%	1.2%
Oceania	2,866	5,216	82.0%	0.4%	0.7%
Others	135	8	-94.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Landbased Total	740,632	788,160	6.4%	75.0%	74.2%
Seabased Total	247,497	274,497	10.9%	25.0%	25.8%
Total Deployed	988,129	1,062,657	7.5%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: POEA *Statistics 2006* Table 3

APPENDIX V

Deployment of OFWs by Top Ten Destination New Hires and rehires

Destinations	OFW Deployment - New hires			Percentage Share to Total	
	2005	2006	% Change	2005	2006
1. Saudi Arabia	194,350	223,459	15.0%	26.2%	28.4%
2. United Arab Emirates	82,039	99,212	20.9%	11.1%	12.6%
3. Hong Kong	98,693	96,929	-1.8%	13.3%	12.3%
4. Kuwait	40,306	47,917	18.9%	5.4%	6.1%
5. Qatar	31,421	45,795	45.7%	4.2%	5.8%
6. Taiwan	46,737	39,025	-16.5%	6.3%	5.0%
7. Singapore	28,152	28,369	0.8%	3.8%	3.6%
8. Italy	21,267	25,413	19.5%	2.9%	3.2%
9. United Kingdom	16,930	16,926	0.0%	2.3%	2.1%
10. Korea	9,975	13,984	40.2%	1.3%	1.8%
Other Destinations	170,762	151,041	-11.5%	23.1%	19.2%
Landbased Total	740,632	788,070	6.4%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: POEA *Statistics 2006* Table 4

APPENDIX VI

Deployed Landbased OFW by Destination

	1996	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
MIDDLE EAST	279,767	287,076	283,291	297,533	306,939	285,564	352,314	394,419	462,545
Bahrain	5,180	5,592	5,498	5,861	6,034	6,406	8,257	9,968	11,736
Egypt	358	334	487	539	421	490	385	257	302
Iran	18	24	132	641	112	240	576	687	619
Iraq	10	23	42	86	50	1,490	3,252	-	-
Israel	2,022	3,488	4,429	5,562	5,049	5,094	5,639	5,121	5,053
Jordan	551	456	541	560	701	812	1,166	3,844	5,720
Kuwait	17,372	17,628	21,490	21,956	25,894	26,225	36,591	40,306	47,917
Lebanon	1,342	1,674	2,783	3,350	3,046	2,786	7,795	14,970	9,596
Libya	7,084	5,937	5,962	5,489	6,114	5,083	5,728	5,328	5,165
Oman	5,199	5,089	4,739	4,512	3,303	3,652	4,279	5,308	7,071
Qatar	10,734	7,950	8,679	10,769	11,516	14,344	21,380	31,421	45,795
Saudi Arabia	193,698	198,556	184,724	190,732	193,157	169,011	188,107	194,350	223,459
Syria	99	109	151	1,705	193	138	142	139	108
United Arab Emirates	35,485	39,633	43,045	44,631	50,796	49,164	68,386	82,039	99,212
Yemen	691	582	589	1,140	553	629	651	681	792
Middle East (unsp.)	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* - Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports;

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ASIA	307,261	299,521	292,067	285,051	292,077	255,287	266,609	259,289^F	222,940
Afghanistan	-	16	1	-	2	19	148	498	887
Bangladesh	501	220	190	230	152	416	286	350	413
Bhutan	-	5	1	-	1	-	3	3	2
Brunei	16,264	12,978	13,649	13,068	11,564	9,829	10,313	9,083	9,461
Cambodia	179	224	355	524	629	719	605	691	571
China	1,280	1,858	2,348	1,979	2,046	2,168	2,942	4,608	5,654
East Timor	-	-	-	24	812	439	553	735	283
Hong Kong	122,337	114,779	121,762	113,583	105,036	84,633	87,254	98,693	96,929
India	191	165	185	454	249	408	316	394	332
Indonesia	2,471	1,706	1,507	1,411	1,492	1,534	1,744	2,186	2,102
Japan	38,930	46,851	63,041	74,093	77,870	62,539	74,480	42,633	10,615
Kazakhstan	3	4	32	311	548	1,580	314	558	787
Kirgizstan	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	2
Korea	2,337	4,302	4,743	2,555	3,594	7,136	8,392	9,975	13,984
Laos	63	82	118	174	71	181	54	164	153
Macau	2,021	1,983	2,208	1,860	1,963	2,335	2,361	2,684	2,802
Malaysia	7,132	5,978	5,450	6,228	9,317	7,891	6,319	6,599	5,749
Maldives	82	147	117	123	105	186	142	180	365
Mongolia	72	31	47	28	15	9	32	48	45
Myanmar	153	96	153	215	187	221	139	152	92
Nepal	3	7	7	13	4	5	6	6	3
Pakistan	186	136	107	180	65	58	84	170	206
Singapore	23,175	21,812	22,873	26,305	27,648	24,737	22,198	28,152	28,369
Sri Lanka	230	290	396	629	502	309	293	362	231
Tadzhikistan	3	3	-	3	3	4	3	-	3
Taiwan	87,380	84,186	51,145	38,311	46,371	45,186	45,059	46,737	39,025
Thailand	1,384	1,014	1,015	2,056	1,162	2,139	1,750	2,401	2,497
Turkmenistan	98	35	94	126	33	2	29	41	26
Uzbekistan	4	80	28	17	18	8	5	3	4
Vietnam	802	531	494	549	568	596	783	1,103	1,348

* - Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports;

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EUROPE	26,422	30,707	39,296	43,019	45,363	37,981	55,116	52,146	59,313
Albania	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	2
Andorra	48	64	49	92	68	180	83	83	28
Austria	468	363	334	206	165	152	132	94	64
Azerbaijan	53	88	76	87	113	190	696	790	627
Belgium	183	168	160	159	148	189	119	121	98
Belorussia	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	8	27	2	2
Channel Islands	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	18
Cyprus	941	1,168	1,500	1,548	1,836	1,637	2,134	1,890	2,055
Czech Republic	3	10	9	3	8	13	11	11	7
Denmark	78	55	28	27	25	30	30	31	39
Faeroe Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	16	16	12	13	8	15	20	13	23
France	122	130	297	149	129	92	143	121	94
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	14	106	74	21
Germany	156	131	120	134	89	75	69	78	52
Gibraltar	1	-	2	42	1	-	-	13	6
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
.cont. Europe									
Greece	593	2,145	1,618	1,402	1,819	1,880	991	1,656	2,977
Hungary	6	5	2	4	11	-	2	2	5
Iceland	1	3	4	17	25	35	59	56	25
Ireland	18	126	793	3,734	4,507	5,642	5,439	5,710	5,439
Isle of Man	-	-	10	13	-	7	187	4	5
Italy	20,233	21,673	26,386	21,641	20,034	12,175	23,329	21,267	25,413
Luxembourg	7	6	2	-	1	-	4	5	5
Macedonia	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	11	9	15	30	13	15	96	34	133
Moldova	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
Monaco	6	14	7	-	-	-	13	8	8
Netherlands	473	326	292	432	213	228	355	329	217
Norway	108	252	180	139	125	126	422	171	246
Poland	7	10	7	23	12	6	27	17	108
Portugal	12	26	40	44	55	38	84	67	55
Romania	8	2	-	-	3	1	12	12	11
Russia	31	66	112	77	57	67	317	1,274	2,571
Slovenia Republic	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	3
Spain	1,940	1,557	1,913	1,783	1,751	1,258	1,452	907	1,720
Sweden	35	26	29	59	29	21	23	16	16
Switzerland	312	312	298	239	324	238	307	287	205
Turkey	41	39	129	201	137	49	66	64	60
United Kingdom	502	1,918	4,867	10,720	13,655	13,598	18,347	16,930	16,926
- England	491	1,896	4,834	10,695	13,633	13,558	18,200	16,883	16,900
- Northern Ireland	7	22	21	-	-	3	94	-	-
- Scotland	4	-	12	25	22	37	53	47	26
Yugoslavia	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	17

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
AMERICAS	9,152	9,045	7,624	10,679	11,532	11,049	11,692	14,886	21,976
Antigua	9	-	-	2	17	16	2	4	8
Argentina	23	41	40	34	6	18	16	13	12
Armenia	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	4	4
Aruba	792	1,428	168	119	121	230	132	134	51
Bahamas	22	32	41	128	219	161	240	242	216
Barbados	-	-	50	36	-	-	86	16	30
Belize	-	56	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Bermuda	177	128	239	196	272	118	319	367	552
Brazil	19	35	61	41	32	69	82	49	48
Canada	1,957	2,020	1,915	3,132	3,535	4,006	4,453	3,629	6,468
Caribbean (unsp.)	-	-	2	19	-	-	-	1	-
Cayman Is.	200	278	352	645	798	613	532	637	728
Chile	34	5	1	1	41	11	2	8	13
Colombia	3	1	7	1	83	90	6	4	6
Costa Rica	2	11	1	26	4	3	4	6	2
Cuba	314	299	319	216	652	495	427	428	291
Diego Garcia	1,444	673	306	726	1,261	1,042	643	505	371
Dominica	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	7	4	1	7	12	11	7	5	17
Ecuador	-	4	1	-	2	2	1	-	7
El Salvador	1	-	4	4	4	2	5	6	2
Grenada	8	9	-	-	6	4	12	1	9

^a - Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports:

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
..cont. Americas									
Guam	812	370	209	195	100	269	322	351	512
Guatemala	1	11	1	28	11	11	4	2	6
Guyana	4	5	-	-	2	14	8	6	46
Haiti	11	20	24	37	48	43	23	64	64
Hawaii	-	-	1	41	1	-	-	-	1
Honduras	11	12	4	7	7	4	2	3	-
Jamaica	27	26	13	8	34	14	20	21	47
Mexico	33	90	241	242	78	50	245	168	185
Midway Is.	23	21	25	27	7	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	1	15	20	32	4	8	1	10
Nicaragua	-	2	4	-	4	1	4	4	4
Panama	2	3	3	13	26	4	2	32	1
Peru	2	3	2	1	-	-	3	-	3
St. Nevis - Anguilla	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	28
St. Kitts Nevis	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	3
St. Vincent	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	34
South America (unsp.)	3	1	-	-	-	5	187	190	517
Surinam	2	8	2	-	-	-	2	4	7
Trinidad and Tobago	-	11	7	1	10	6	18	181	182
United States of America	3,173	3,405	3,529	4,689	4,058	3,666	3,831	7,752	11,443
Uruguay	17	5	3	-	-	14	3	-	1
Venezuela	14	15	13	21	12	23	11	6	15
Virgin Is.	2	3	14	13	8	12	17	14	21
West Indies (unsp.)	-	5	6	2	3	7	4	2	11

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
AFRICA	5,538	4,936	4,298	4,943	6,919	8,750	8,485	9,103	9,450
Algeria and Issas	-	-	-	12	-	1	3	-	-
Algeria	1,258	705	280	393	742	1,076	763	768	608
Angola	681	772	788	1,119	960	922	1,369	1,721	1,818
Botswana	26	24	27	50	72	21	27	51	32
Burundi	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cameroon	12	19	4	30	77	102	126	75	91
Cape Verde	-	15	7	-	2	2	1	1	-
Central African Republic	1	1	2	6	11	92	34	3	4
Chad	1	-	-	77	2,010	1,895	835	450	234
Congo	66	35	43	69	181	105	138	125	146
Djibouti	11	-	2	2	3	2	18	20	216
East Africa (unsp.)	4	-	-	-	-	3	10	6	6
Equatorial Guinea	40	732	865	773	544	961	1,240	1,032	1,244
Eritrea	44	8	2	9	19	14	33	20	10
Ethiopia	15	9	19	10	12	12	14	64	40
Gabon	53	66	63	81	74	138	212	200	217
Ghana	18	42	70	37	44	64	39	91	93
Guinea	125	121	-	-	-	1	6	3	26
Ivory Coast	7	4	22	25	35	7	7	27	17
Kenya	37	57	47	48	48	41	158	69	51
Lesotho	-	3	6	29	29	10	28	53	30
Liberia	-	5	1	1	1	1	5	7	10
Madagascar	1	1	6	9	5	5	31	42	23
Malawi	4	22	17	19	16	12	6	23	17
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
.cont Africa									
Mali	61	50	52	27	10	11	8	29	40
Mauritania	-	3	19	2	5	2	3	-	14
Mauritius	2	1	-	1	2	1	13	30	2
Morocco	42	37	38	37	48	51	84	156	102
Mozambique	9	3	7	7	9	7	18	47	29
Namibia	14	5	4	14	42	586	87	25	137
Nigeria	1,496	1,110	833	1,039	1,061	1,472	2,075	1,960	2,324
Rwanda	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	14	7	1	-	2	3	6	6	2
Senegal	-	5	-	3	-	6	2	1	13
Seychelles	547	191	125	242	238	112	155	195	197
South Africa	123	182	106	112	78	42	109	98	43
Sudan	317	420	236	329	308	362	430	1,156	923
Swaziland	3	1	8	4	4	11	12	44	31
Tanzania	30	30	37	59	57	42	70	120	87
Togo	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Transkei	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tunisia	14	21	13	8	4	3	23	35	7
Upper Volta	-	1	-	1	-	9	2	-	-
Uganda	34	27	26	24	16	13	22	24	43
West Africa (unsp.)	357	149	386	98	60	42	84	55	23
Zambia	16	24	33	20	15	15	21	17	116
Zimbabwe	4	5	14	4	5	1	4	2	5
Africa (unsp.)	48	19	107	112	82	469	173	251	378

- Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports;

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
TRUST TERRITORIES	7,677	6,622	7,421	6,823	6,075	5,023	7,177	7,596	6,481
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	5,982	4,837	5,215	4,681	4,163	3,562	5,156	5,622	4,686
- Rota	162	106	146	127	63	55	79	90	60
- Saipan	5,139	2,270	3,760	2,288	1,830	1,539	2,219	1,966	1,364
- Tinian	94	89	95	160	94	74	56	49	57
- Marianas	587	2,372	1,214	2,106	2,176	1,894	2,802	3,517	3,205
Federated States of Micronesia	429	554	494	431	451	358	439	393	356
- Chuuk (Truk)	9	34	2	6	8	6	9	3	1
- Pohnpei (Ponape)	60	61	69	138	58	54	30	45	29
- Yap	9	22	11	4	2	-	6	6	8
- Micronesia (unsp.)	351	437	412	283	383	298	394	339	318
Republic of Marshall Is.	65	71	109	107	86	86	94	118	99
- Majuro	9	11	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
- Marshall Is. (unsp.)	56	60	106	106	83	86	94	118	99
Republic of Belau	1,084	1,010	1,480	1,420	1,233	923	1,337	1,291	1,129
<i>- Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports:</i>									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
.cont. Trust Territories									
Melanesia	111	127	111	162	117	77	134	143	169
- Cook Is.	-	2	-	-	4	5	16	14	31
- Fiji Is.	31	58	36	101	51	28	45	45	58
- Solomon Is.	72	58	69	57	59	40	67	76	77
- Vanuatu	8	9	6	4	3	4	6	8	5
- Melanesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesia	6	23	11	7	25	17	16	29	40
- Samoa	6	23	11	7	19	9	9	14	18
- Tonga	-	-	-	-	6	8	7	15	22
Trust Territories (unsp.)	-	-	1	15	-	-	1	-	2
OCEANIA	2,524	2,424	2,386	2,061	1,917	1,698	3,023	2,866	5,101
Australia	182	184	234	148	138	156	250	586	2,318
Nauru	38	37	47	20	42	7	2	10	7
New Caledonia	3	4	8	-	10	8	3	2	429
New Zealand	75	102	110	150	185	64	152	196	420
Papua New Guinea	2,226	2,097	1,987	1,743	1,542	1,463	2,616	2,072	1,952
UNSPECIFIED	2	-	6,921	11,530	10,882	46,279	1	135	8
<i>- Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports;</i>									

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Deployed Landbased Total	638,343	640,331	643,304	662,648	682,315	651,938	704,586	740,360	788,070
LAC NAIA	629,845	632,861	634,976	651,613	667,745	641,191	687,416	710,793	747,282
LAC MACTAN	7,608	6,757	7,672	9,308	9,217	8,369	15,335	16,196	22,285
LAC DAVAO	848	694	656	718	4,742	2,071	1,666	1,808	2,795
LAC LAOAG	42	19	-	-	-	-	-	4,125	2,479
LAC PAMPANGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,814	7,549
Zamboanga-based OFW to Malaysia **	-	-	-	-	3,596	787	-	-	-
Employment-based Immigration ****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,624	5,449
Workers with Special Exit Clearance ***	-	-	-	1,009	611	307	169	272	231
Deployed Seabased Total	193,300	196,689	198,324	204,951	209,593	216,031	229,002	247,983	274,497
LAC NAIA	192,799	195,367	196,916	204,088	209,135	215,260	228,675	244,835	269,674
POEA Regl Ctrs./Ext. Units	501	322	1,408	863	458	255	327	468	719
Phil. Waterports & Seaports	-	-	-	-	-	516	-	2,448	4,104
GRAND TOTAL	831,643	837,020	841,628	867,599	891,908	867,969	933,588	988,615	1,062,567

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* - Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports;

** - Number of Deportees from Malaysia based on the report of POEA Zamboanga;

*** - Number of workers with Special Exit Clearance Issued by Employment Regulation Branch, POEA

**** - Data from Commission on Filipinos Overseas

Source: POEA Statistics 2006 Table 20

APPENDIX VII

Deployed OFW Top Ten Occupational group by Sex

	Male	Female	Total	% Share to total
1 Household and Related Workers	1,590	89,861	91,451	29.7%
2 Factory and Related Workers	30,544	12,690	43,234	14.0%
3 Construction Workers	40,178	2,862	43,040	14.0%
4 Medical Related Workers	2,650	15,081	17,731	5.8%
5 Hotel and Restaurant Related Workers	6,210	9,483	15,693	5.1%
6 Caregivers and Caretakers	842	13,570	14,412	4.7%
7 Building Caretakers and Related Workers	2,103	10,191	12,294	4.0%
8 Engineers and Related Workers	10,754	415	11,169	3.6%
9 Dressmakers, Tailors and Related Workers	375	7,456	7,831	2.5%
10 Overseas Performing Artists	709	6,722	7,431	2.4%
Total Deployment - New hires	123,688	184,454	308,142	100.0%

Source: POEA *Statistics 2006* Table 17

APPENDIX VIII

Deployment of Seafarers by Vessel type for the year 2006

Top Ten Vessel Type	No. of Seafarers	% Share to Total
PASSENGER	46,752	20.33%
BULK CARRIER	45,697	19.87%
CONTAINER	32,156	13.98%
TANKER	28,377	12.34%
OIL/PRODUCT TANKER	12,908	5.61%
GENERAL CARGO	11,387	4.95%
OTHERS	9,114	3.96%
CHEMICAL TANKER	6,709	2.92%
TUGBOAT	5,875	2.55%
PURE CAR CARRIER	5,827	2.53%

Based on the profile of 230,022 deployed seafarers

Deployment of Seafarers by Category and Sex for the year 2006

	Total	Male	Female
Rating	136,579	136,250	329
Officer	62,757	62,732	25
Passenger Ship/Liner Personnel	38,508	32,528	5,980
Rating not Stated	2,178	2,076	102

Based on the profile of 230,022 deployed seafarers

Source: POEA *Statistics 2006* Table 15 & 16

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