



The Lived Experiences of the Repatriated Overseas Filipino Nurses from Libya

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Abstract: This phenomenological study aimed to explore the lived experiences of the Filipino Nurses throughout the repatriation process and to provide better understanding on their experiences. Thirty snowball-earned participants who were repatriated from Libya to the Philippines in different dates thru land and sea-routes from August 2014 to June 2015 were interviewed. Respondents were mostly single females at the age range of 25-52 with no dependents and were assigned as Staff Nurses at varied government hospitals deployed thru employment agencies and have stayed in Libya for about 2-3 years.

There were various prompting factors pertaining to the existing situation, employment environment and personal choices suggesting that Libya was not a favorable working ground for nurses. The study revealed the honeymooning, reflecting, stabilizing and regenerating behaviors towards re-entry issues after repatriation. Challenges encountered include career anxiety, kingpin phenomenon, unmet personal expectations, employment rejection, age discrimination and being a penniless returnee.

The diversity of the generated sample had revealed varied discernments towards the repatriation experience. The results emphasized that career anxiety prevailed among repatriates. There were varied reintegration adjustments experienced by the repatriates but they had mainly resorted to self-determination measures to secure employability after repatriation.

Keywords: Repatriation; reintegration; career anxiety; self-determination

1. INTRODUCTION

Working overseas is a multi-faceted experience. Financial gains commonly drive Filipinos to secure job overseas withstanding the emotional distress of not seeing loved ones for a period of time. Challenges were endured during the overseas experience mostly aiming to secure a better future for the family.

Libya, an oil-rich North African nation, may have been one of the grounds providing employment to Filipinos. For the year 2014, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) had estimated around 4,395 deployed OFWs where 1,503 were newly-deployed and 2,892 were rehires. Presumably, the figures for the newly-deployed workers constituted only those sent prior for the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) declaration of Alert Level 2 (Restriction Phase) and before imposing deployment ban.

The Philippine government has declared moratorium to send OFWs after May 23, 2014 when Alert Level 2 was imposed on the conflict-stricken country (Locsin, 2014). It was the same

scenario as before when Libya was on Civil War that resulted in the ousting of the late dictator Muammar Gaddafi on 2011. The country was unable to hold any peaceful resolution on a post-uprising situation and has not able to maintain any stable government to preside over Libya.

In lieu to the massive deterioration of peace and security in Libya, the Philippine government raised alert status to Level 3 (Voluntary Repatriation Phase) on May 29, 2014. Under Alert Level 3, Filipinos staying in Libya were persuaded to leave voluntarily the earliest with the Philippine government shouldering the cost for repatriation (Santos, 2014).

Subsequently, on July 2014 the DFA raised Alert Level 4 (Mandatory Repatriation Phase) to OFWs who were still in Libya. In the same month, two Filipinos have become casualties in the ongoing strife: a heavy equipment operator who was kidnapped and beheaded by militia in Benghazi and a Filipina nurse who was abducted and gang raped in Tripoli. However, only 1,625 OFWs of the estimated 13,000 have returned to the Philippines (Dela Cruz, 2014).

Repatriation was still continuing up to the time of study. The DFA thru the Office of the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs (OUMWA) estimated that the government had repatriated 5,331 OFWs, with their dependents, as of June 27, 2015.

The civil unrest in Libya might have been a situation that illuminates unexpected circumstances. It has been a home to around 13,000 of OFWs mostly medical related professionals. The prevailing ruthless violence had caused the Philippine government imposed a deployment ban and encouraged its citizens to avail the repatriation program starting May 2014. This study may possibly give insight and first-hand information of the general situation and circumstances undergone by the generated sample.

This research aimed not to generalize the experiences of the participants who joined the government-led repatriation conducted in various dates. It may be hard to draw a specific set of assumptions and conclusions considering the diversity of the participants from different geographical locations in Libya with their own earned experiences and in varied time setting. However, maximum efforts had been utilized in collating, analyzing and presenting data for this research.

2. METHODOLOGY

This qualitative study utilized the phenomenological method.

Lived experience of the world of everyday life is the central focus of phenomenological inquiry. It is the lived experience that presents to the individual what is true or real in his or her life. Furthermore, it is this lived experience that gives meaning to each individual's perception of a particular phenomenon and is influenced by everything internal and external to the individual (Streubert-Speziale et al, 2011).

Data were elicited from 30 participants. It was empirical to collect responses from this sample as repatriation occurred in various dates from May 2014 up to the time of writing. Moreover, the country of Libya has a huge land area and Filipino Nurses were scattered in various towns and cities - the situation in one area may be different to one another. Specific criteria were set for the qualification of a participant: a) has been deployed to Libya and worked as a nurse, either in the government sector or in private institutions, and b)

has joined the government-sponsored voluntary or mandatory repatriation program from May 2014 to June 2015.

Initially, purposive sampling was exploited to select participants. Invitation was posted on social media forum group *MOH Flash Updates*. It was done to generate initial volunteer participants together with the personal contacts and associates of the researcher. Online invitations were sent to various prospected respondents assuring their most confidentiality and anonymity.

In order to trace additional participants or informants, the author used snowball sampling to expand the sample by asking one informant or participant to recommend others for interviewing. Request for suggesting co-repatriates or former colleagues in Libya to join the study was appealed to the online participants to adjoin the number of informants and likewise to substantiate the responses of the former.

Due to the nature of the research and the importance of assessing the flexible context, semi-structured online interview process was employed to gather contextual rich descriptions to uncover truth revealed through reflection of remembered experience. The interview was composed of questions that sought to answer the data needed.

To explore the perceptions of participants and to provide better understanding of their experiences, three Research Questions (RQs) were examined in the study: a) *What prompted you to join the repatriation?* b) *What were your experiences during repatriation?* and c) *What were your experiences after repatriation?*

A pilot data gathering to two known associates of the author was conducted before proceeding to send questions to others and looking for further participants. This was a valuable method that served as an opportunity to reflect on predetermined-questions raised and restructured them to a manner that will be easier to understand.

Each of the participants was provided with the same main questions. However, further data were extracted depending on the responses they have presented. Their responses were saved as a Word document file on a computer.

After earning the desired number of respondents and confirming that saturation has been reach, personal interviews were performed to four purposively chosen members of the sample. The interviews were conducted in various location and each done separately to seek clarification and



explore the topic in greater depth. Two of the four chosen respondents joined the sea-route repatriation (Libya-Malta route) last August 2014, and the other two joined the land-route repatriation (Libya-Tunisia route) with different dates of occurrence. The purpose of collecting data from this manner is a form of triangulation to contrast the data and validate if it yields similar findings.

The demographic data and employment information were taken and used to describe the participants and assisted the investigator in deriving meaning to the experiences from the participants' perspective. These include the respondents' age, gender, civil status and number of dependents. Further, employment information consists the duration of stay, position, job placement and monthly salary.

Written narratives regarding the experienced program of repatriation were recorded. The qualitative analysis of data gathered was done solely by the researcher. The researcher had been constantly reviewing set of related literature regarding the current events in Libya and other theoretical and conceptual literature to associate the responses extracted from the informants.

The author acquired an understanding of the lived experiences of the informants as contained in the constructs of the intuiting process. To ensure that data will be explicated accordingly, the author involves five phases according to Hycner (1999) as cited by Groenewald (2004).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Demographic and Employment Profiles

Respondents were mostly single females at the age range of 25-52 with no dependents and were assigned as Staff Nurses at varied government hospitals deployed thru employment agencies and have stayed in Libya for about 2-3 years earning P30,000 to P40,000.

Prompting Factors of Repatriation

There were various prompting factors pertaining to the existing situation, employment environment and personal choices suggesting that Libya was not a favorable working ground for nurses.

The situational factors pertaining to the circumstantial unconstructive features experienced by the repatriate include *foreseeable and eminent*

threat, violence and irrational treatment to foreigners, devaluation of the Libyan currency and "the feeling of worthless dinars."

Aside from the worsening security situation, there were problems encountered by the repatriates that pressed them to leave particularly the devaluation of Libyan currency due to unstoppable rising rate of US dollar and the inclining prices of commodities, and the massive difficulty of sending remittances and closure of remitting bank outlets.

Meanwhile, employment-related factors were the unfavorable circumstances faced by the respondents related to their work and remuneration. These include *delayed salaries, understaffing and increasing workloads and unavailability of return tickets.*

It was very evident among all the participants about salary delays that ranged from two months to a year even before the outburst of the civil unrest. The dilemma worsens when the political instability occurred. There were repatriates who went home and were unable to secure their due compensations.

The medical sector in Libya was always been man by foreigners. Filipino nurses in particular constituted around 60% of this sector (Lamloum, 2014). With the increasing number of Filipinos going home, it has drastically affected the workforce of the institutions.

There are repatriates who finished their employment contract, however, their employing hospital cannot provide their return tickets or usually takes months before it will be handed. Repatriation as shouldered by the Philippine government had been a sort of alternative for these repatriates.

The personal factors were related on the repatriates' intentions particularly regarding their families, career and perception towards the repatriation.

The *family over money principle* which was manifestly affirmed by most of the participants reflects the concern to the worrying left loved ones in the Philippines. They opted to leave their current posts even though dreaded to foresee unemployment.

There were notable responses emphasizing the acceptance of the unfulfilled expectations and had expressed an explicit plan to direct a reconstruction of the career just like going back to the school or starting to establish own business.



With the previous experiences shared by their counterparts who joined the repatriation, some repatriates recognized that the travel with colleagues and co-Filipinos was also a delightful experience.

The current study had exposed the negative experiences of Filipino Nurses deployed in Libya. There was an immense threat within the context of safety among foreign workers. However, the uncertainty may not be posed directly but in some extent felt indirectly among Overseas Filipino Nurses.

The Repatriation Process

The study included participants from different repatriation dates and highlighted varying experiences. The earliest encountered set of participants was repatriated on August 14-17, 2014 and the latest were on June 20-23, 2015.

Unfortunately, no single repatriate joined the voluntary repatriation conducted on May to July, 2014 from the sample frame.

From the data gathered from the repatriates, there were two major routes of repatriation - through the Libya-Malta exit (sea route) and Libya-Tunisia exit (land route). The sea-route was conducted only once which started on August 13 with a ship docked from ports of Benghazi then to the port of Misurata on August 14. On the other hand, the land-route repatriation was conducted since May 2015 and has continued up to the time of study. It was conducted depending on the number of willing Filipinos who enlisted and coordinated with the Philippine Embassy in Tripoli.

The author was able to secure sample from sea-route repatriation. There were nine (9) Filipino nurses who joined the sea-route repatriation and all of them were enlisted through the Rapid Response Team based in Misurata, Libya. This constituted 30% of the sample. These repatriates were mostly from central or western cities of the country.

Unfortunately, there was no secured informant with the repatriation conducted in Benghazi who joined the same ship with those from Misurata.

On the other hand, there were 21 informants who joined the land-route repatriation from August 2014 to June 2015 or 70% of the whole sample. Schedules of repatriation were commonly announced by the Philippine Embassy in Tripoli. Enlistment and coordination process were done by

the repatriates especially for those who were far from the embassy location. Repatriates were asked to stay at least two days prior to the scheduled date of travel and to submit their passport. They were required to stay in the embassy at least the night before the scheduled travel to Tunisia.

Interestingly, based on the responses earned from the informants, the land-route repatriation has shown higher degree of satisfaction among the repatriates. The Rapid Response Team that headed the repatriation program both through sea-route and land-route has been effective in assuring the safety of the participants.

Implied Definitions of Repatriation

Repatriation was defined as an *escaping measure*, as the *last alternative* and as *a way to start a new beginning*. Repatriates consistently stated the intense violence and were apprehensive for the continuing deterioration of safety and security in the country. There were informants who experienced direct hostility among the locals. Repatriation was believed to be the means to escape from the unfavorable circumstances in the country.

Most employers were unable to provide return tickets. The non-existence of guaranteed flights and the frequent threats at the country's airports prevailed fear among respondents. They believed that repatriation was a short-cut to secure a trip going back to the Philippines as repatriation schedule was frequently announced.

A number of the respondents have already accepted the fact that they need to start from the beginning again. Most of the participants were much concerned for unemployment. They were willing to undergo series of job hunting again, particularly searching overseas employment, even though not knowing which next country they will be destined again. They have anticipated that they will be going to start the long process of applying and waiting for another overseas stint.

Attitudes After Repatriation

It was observed that repatriates have varied approaches on how they identify the repatriation experiences. These approaches were evident from the generated responses. These embody their behavior on how they slowly go through the process of reintegration.



Honeymooning. This period is characterized by intense excitement in returning home and in experiencing home country environment. It includes the gratifying set of experiences done by the repatriates right after their arrival in home country. *Re-establishing social networks, vacationing, indulging to missed experiences and getting monetary claims* are some remarkable themes from the responses.

Reflecting. The period characterized by unfavorable emotions towards the negative effects of repatriation. This includes the feelings of *reverse homesickness, chopping board situation and devaluing of experience.*

Stabilizing. The period characterized by re-adjustment challenges during the re-entry period. This includes *counteracting alienation and re-adapting to present social situation.*

Regenerating. The period characterized by slowly adapting to the re-entry issues and utilizing positive coping measures towards securing an employment. This includes *career reframing and reconfiguration, and seeking employment information.*

Challenges Encountered

The life after repatriation entailed challenges that were faced by most of the repatriates. These were generally related on the sudden employment transition and re-entry issues. Challenges encountered include career anxiety, *kingpin phenomenon*, unmet personal expectations, employment rejection, age discrimination and being a penniless returnee.

The repatriation experience posed difficulties among the repatriates. These had been the resultant of the loss of job, the undervalued earnings and the inability to obtain their earned money. The repatriates who had the least time of preparation for repatriation presumably bore the least understanding of what will transpire in the reintegration period and proceed for a rougher post-repatriation experience. Limited number of career possibilities were regularly been mentioned. Looking for a new placement for work, both for local and overseas, was seemingly difficult among aged and seasoned repatriates and for those who were not able to secure employment documents from their employers.

Coping Strategies

Gradually the repatriate developed strategies to cope with difficulties and recovery towards adaptation. Adaptive measures utilized include *maintaining family and seeking social support, searching for career alternatives, proactive thinking and diversion of attention.*

The participants were able to utilize positive adaptive measures after the repatriation experience mostly focused in counteracting unemployment. The major concern of the repatriates was the desire to procure a sustainable income after repatriation. Through self-determination, support by the surrounding individuals and the government, repatriates were able to counteract the challenges present. The ability to recognize valuable opportunities, positive experiences, and learning outcomes were also observed to be helpful strategies for reintegration.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The situational and employment-related factors reflect the repatriates' negative experiences on their work positions and to the existing conditions in Libya. Personal factors constitute the driving pulling force to leave Libya and return to the Philippines. Joining the repatriation program was a multi-causal judgment among the repatriated Overseas Filipino Nurses.

The diversity of the generated sample had revealed a varied discernment towards the repatriation experience. The results emphasized that career anxiety prevailed among repatriates.

There were varied reintegration adjustments experienced by the repatriates but they had mainly resorted to self-determination measures to secure employability after repatriation.

The results of this study can provide insights toward a more desirable program and policy changes concerning the Overseas Filipino Workers and this can be a positive initiative for more researches dedicated to this population.

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