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Labour Migration in Sri Lanka Select Annotated Bibliography

(2004-2014)

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Foreword

Sri Lanka has experienced varying forms of migration during the post-independence era. At present, over one million Sri Lankan citizens are estimated to have migrated for foreign employment. The scale of this migration is significant considering the labour force of around 8.5 million in the country. Migrant remittance inflows into Sri Lanka are significant and rising. For instance, the inflow of remittances to the country stood at US\$ 6.4 billion or 9 per cent of GDP in 2013. These remittances have widespread implications on the macroeconomy including driving growth, easing foreign exchange constraints, and providing balance of payment support. At the micro level, remittances have been an important flow of income for poorer households, although studies have found mixed results on the effects of migration on households.

In recognition of the importance of labour migration for the Sri Lanka economy and its development, the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) has focused on migration research since 2008. To date, the Institute has completed seven studies/reports on migration. In addition, the Institute has organized three international conferences towards disseminating research and sharing information/experiences with other regional institutions in South Asia and the general public. The Institute also participates in the National Advisory Committee on Labour Migration (NACLM) under the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare.

One main constraint in developing migration related policies in the country is lack of access to resources. Available research on migration related studies in the country is scarce, scattered and not easily accessible. To fill this gap, the IPS took the initiative to establish a Labour Migration Resource Centre within the IPS library as part of the 'Meeting the Development Challenges of Migration' study funded by the Think Tank Initiative (TTI) in 2014.

This annotated bibliography was prepared as a guide and an easy reference to the special collection of migration related literature gathered and located by the IPS. Where possible this material will be digitized, and within copyrights, will be made available to researchers for easy access through the Labour Migration Resource Centre (LMRC) at the Institute. Access to information on this Centre will be made available through the migration portal of the IPS website.

I hope this annotated bibliography and the Migration Resource Centre at the IPS will facilitate migration related research and assist effective policy formulation to mainstream migration into overall development in the country.

Saman Kelegama
Executive Director
Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka
August 2014

Introduction

This select annotated bibliography is compiled as a part of the 'Meeting the Development Challenges of Migration' (MED_MIG) project initiated by the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka.

In preparation of this bibliography, scholarly publications on international labour migration on Sri Lanka were collected under the following key thematic areas selected by researchers involved in the MED_MIG project:

- Domestic migration control
- Employment
- Remittances and economic impact
- Recruitment
- Reintegration
- Social costs/impact of labour migration
- Social protection
- Welfare and protection

Literature on the above themes, including working papers, conference papers, journal articles, reports, books, book chapters, government documents published between 2004-2014 were gathered from various sources such as libraries, on-line databases, thesis databases, and abstracted in the bibliography.

This annotated bibliography consists of two main sections. The first section lists the entries of bibliographic references and section two comprises of an author index and title index.

Each bibliographic reference contains information such as an entry number, title, author(s), source, publisher, year of publication, physical descriptions and notes to enable the user to have easy access to the information pertaining to each publication. With the aim of facilitating those who wish to locate the publications listed in this bibliography, the information of at least one location where a copy of that publication can be found is included. The relevant web link is provided when the publication is available online. Bibliographic entries are first grouped under thematic areas and then arranged alphabetically under the title of the publication. Due to inconsistencies of the names of authors in different publications, only the initials of the authors are used in both the Author Index and the bibliographic entries.

As the title implies, the word “select” bibliography is used to indicate that the compilers have delineated the scope of the publication on the type and subject area of the publications included. Thus this bibliography does not include statistical reports, literature on skilled migration or brain drain, and popular articles (i.e. newspaper articles, blogs, book reviews etc.), but is limited to research publications. Articles pertaining to Asia are included only if specific reference is made to Sri Lanka. It also does not contain conference presentations when the full paper is not published in the proceedings.

Although every effort has been made to ensure this bibliography is as inclusive as possible, due to the exigencies of human error, there could be some omissions and shortcomings. For example, in searching databases and other collections, the search terms used may not have coincided with those used by the compilers of such databases or indexes, while some publications may have eluded the search. Further, at some libraries, access to the databases and collection was restricted, in which case the librarian located the information.

In cases where there were no databases to search, library shelves were browsed physically to gather information. Thus, some items must have been omitted if the publications were not on the shelves at the time of browsing. Apart from these problems and limitations, the 156 entries in this bibliography provide a fair representation of the literature on the labour migration on Sri Lanka during the last ten years. It is hoped that the gaps could be filled with the assistance of users of this bibliography.

Dilmani Warnasuriya
Premila Gamage
Compilers

Acronyms

CENWOR	-	Centre for Women's Research
CEPA	-	Centre for Poverty Analysis
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
IPS	-	Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka
LST	-	Law & Society Trust
NSF	-	National Science Foundation
OUSL	-	Open University of Sri Lanka
SLBFE	-	Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
SSA	-	Social Scientists' Association
UN	-	United Nations
WERC	-	Women's Education and Research Centre

1. Domestic Migration Control

- 1.1 Title** **Development of International Migration Statistics in Sri Lanka**
- Author Gunasekera, H. R.
- Source United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Measuring International Migration: Concepts and Methods, 4–7 December 2006, United Nations, New York
- Publisher United Nations Secretariat, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York
- Year 2006
- Pages 1-19
- Notes Tables and charts relating to migration are provided, in addition to the forms used by immigrants
- Location IPS
- URL <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/migrationegm06/DOC%2011%20Sri%20Lanka.pdf>
- Abstract** International migration is a significant component of demography, and has the unique feature, that it could be controlled through regulation unlike other factors affecting demography such as births and deaths. Statistics on migration in Sri Lanka are compiled using several sources, such as the Department of Immigration and Emigration, Bureau of Foreign Employment, UNHCR, ad hoc airport surveys, and even census studies. Under the purview of this publication, only data from the Bureau of Foreign Employment is deemed relevant, and professional migration to Western countries is not taken into account. SLBFE is responsible for the welfare, promotion and regulation of migrant workers and workers are required to register with the Bureau when leaving for employment. However, not all workers comply and hence the statistics recorded could be less than the actuals. These statistics are also augmented by figures received from embassies abroad and from ILO statistics.

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- 1.2 Title** **A Microanalysis of Contextual Determinants of Labour Migration in Sri Lanka**
- Author Weeraratne, B. B.
- Source Migration and Development, Vol.3 (2)
- Publisher Routledge, London
- Year 2014
- Pages 1-18
- Location IPS
- Abstract** Using micro-level data, this paper analyses the determinants of internal migration in Sri Lanka through a multinomial logit model. It finds that higher probability for internal migration is correlated with rural areas; districts with a larger concentration of labour in agriculture; districts with greater ownership of assets among the population; and districts with a larger share of population in the 19 – 34 age group. Conversely, districts with larger labour forces and those with a more unequal income distribution are correlated with lower probability for internal migration. Based on these findings, shifting the balance in policy focus from receiving areas of internal migrants towards sending areas of internal migrants is recommended; as is developing rural areas with larger labour forces and greater income inequality into metro cities.

- 1.3 Title** **National Labour Migration Policy for Sri Lanka**
- Author Ministry for Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare
- Publisher Ministry for Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare, Colombo
- Year 2008
- Pages 1-56
- Notes Six appendices describe the comprehensive framework and consultative process within which the policy was developed. Development of the National Policy is supported by ILO, Colombo Office
- Location CENWOR; IPS; Marga; WERC
- URL http://www.ips.lk/ips_migration/policy/assets_policy/policy_srilanka_ips.pdf
- Abstract** Labour migration in any country brings forth many contentious issues regarding conditions of employment, welfare and societal, arising from migration. Having recognized the importance of having a framework for such issues, the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare has developed the Sri Lanka National Policy on Labour Migration. This policy aims to enhance the effects of labour migration, minimize the negative effects to society and to the families of the workers, and work towards the fulfilment and protection of all human and labour rights of migrant workers. The Sri Lanka Bureau for Foreign Employment set up in 1997, had already laid down a regulatory framework for interested migrants, and in 1997, the Bureau was brought under the purview of the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare. In spite of the regulations and guidelines set out, the migrant workers face several challenges and hardships, and the policy attempts to balance these challenges with the promotion of foreign employment for the benefit of both the workers and the country. Overall, the national policy aims to promote opportunities for all men and women to engage in migration for decent and productive employment in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Four key areas are considered, namely, the institutional framework, the legislative framework, the regulatory framework and the social dialogue and consultative framework.

- 1.4 Title** **National Policy for Decent Work in Sri Lanka**
- Author Ministry of Labour Relations and Foreign Employment
- Publisher Ministry of Labour Relations and Foreign Employment, Battaramulla
- Year 2006
- Pages 1-66
- Notes Development of the National Policy is supported by ILO, Colombo Office
- Location CENWOR; IPS; Marga; WERC
- URL: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@asia/@ro-bangkok/@ilo-colombo/documents/publication/wcms_114045.pdf
- Abstract** The setting out of a National Policy for Decent work in Sri Lanka was a result of the commitment made at a regional meeting of the ILO constituents in 2001. The concept of decent work arose from one of the founding principles of the International Labour Organization and is defined as the “opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.” The surest way of alleviating poverty is increasing the quantity of jobs available and assuring the quality of the said jobs, which is the essence of Decent work. Four elements have been identified, these being Opportunity for Work, Rights at Work, Social Protection and Social Dialogue. The National Policy has taken cognizance of the weaknesses in the focus area of decent work, and set out a policy to overcome these weaknesses. Subsequently, a National Action Plan has also been laid out to convert this policy into action. This document is a very useful tool in guiding the social and economic development in the country.

- 1.5 Title** **Safe Labour Migration Information Guide**
- Author Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment; ILO Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives, Colombo
- Publisher Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, Battaramulla
- Year 2013
- Pages 1-68
- Notes Technical assistance to develop this information guide was provided by ILO Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives
- Location CENWOR; IPS; SLBFE
- URL http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-asia/-ro-bangkok/-ilo-colombo/documents/publication/wcms_233361.pdf
- Abstract** This publication is a useful treatise to those seeking employment as labour migrants. It has been mainly targeted for the category of workers considered as low skilled and under skilled which includes domestic workers, factory workers and labourers. It has been developed with the input of several stakeholders including ministries, labour organizations, civil organizations and guided by the ILO's regional experience with such documentation. The main objective of preparing such an information guide is to provide the necessary information to relevant government officials at Divisional and village level, to share correct information among prospective job seekers, in-service migrant workers, returnees and their family members. There was an urgent need to ensure that information supporting safe migration of women and men was available at the Divisional and village level in order to minimize the risks faced by migrant workers and their families in the labour migration process, and the guide will fulfil this need at every level. The publication is divided into four main categories relating to labour migration, namely, Pre-departure, Departure, In-service and Return. The guide has been developed based on the labour migration cycle.

- 1.6 Title** **Sri Lanka Country Report: Situation Report on International Migration in East and South-East Asia**
- Author Wadud, A.J.
- Source Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-West Asia edited by Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration and Human Trafficking
- Publisher International Organization for Migration, Regional Office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok
- Year 2012
- Pages 101-111
- Notes The situation report covers the characteristics and areas of concern regarding migration dynamics across ten countries. The Sri Lanka report is given below
- Location IPS
- Abstract** The foreign employment industry has become the highest net earner of foreign exchange in the country. Female migrants largely dominated the domestic workers category until the late 2000s when male migration started increasing. The country has shown a ten fold increase in number of migrants during the last two decades. The factors leading to migration are: settlement (skilled personnel) economic (low skilled) political educational Migration for employment escalated after 1976 with the decisions taken at the Non Aligned Conference to increase labour opportunities in West Asia, and further increased with the liberalization of economic policies in 1977.

2. Employment

- 2.1 Title** **Advocating for Sri Lankan Migrant Workers: Obstacles and Challenges**
- Author Gamburd, M.R.
- Source Critical Asian Studies, Vol. 41(1)
- Publisher United Nations Secretariat, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division
- Year 2009
- Pages 61-68
- Notes Distant Divides and Intimate Connections: Migrant Domestic Workers in Asia — Part 2. Part 1 appeared in Critical Asian Studies 40:4 (December 2008)
- Location IPS

Abstract Although remittances of Sri Lankan female migrant workers make a significant contribution to the national economy, support provided to the female workers by either government or non-governmental organizations is woefully inadequate, particularly in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in West Asia. The author conceptualizes Sri Lankan migration within larger or global economic dynamics and local ideological formations, and argues that political freedom in the host countries significantly affect the organizing activities in both the host and donor countries. A comparison is made of the Sri Lankan and Philippines situations where vigorous activism in the Philippines is reflected in the liberal organizing climates in the EFU and East and SE Asia, in contrast to Sri Lanka. Although Sri Lanka has an active labour presence and political participation, there is a lack of organizational activity, which in turn is seen in the oppressive treatment of migrant workers in the GCC. These countries are not tolerant of any labour activities or protests, particularly in the case of women workers.

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- 2.2 Title** **An Assessment of the Impact of Enhancing the Quality of Foreign Employment on the Sri Lankan Economy**
- Author Malik, M.A.M.
- Source Essay submitted as the requirement to fulfil the Postgraduate Diploma in Economic Development, Department of Economics, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
- Year 2007
- Pages v, 39
- Location SLBFE

Abstract Remittances from foreign labour migrants constitute the second highest earner of foreign exchange. Such employment also contributes significantly to reducing the unemployment rate in the country. It would thus be in the best interest of the country and also of the migrants to seek ways of improving this sector, both qualitatively and quantitatively. It is recommended that to improve the productivity of the labour force, more male migrant workers in the skilled category should be encouraged to leave the country, as opposed to female domestic workers, as the former will bring in more foreign exchange, and also mitigate the social costs arising from absentee mothers. Appropriate vocational training should be provided to upgrade the labour force. Another major recommendation is to explore labour markets in European and other developed countries which provide higher wages.

2.3 Title **Connecting and Disconnecting People and Places: Migrants, Migration and the Household in Sri Lanka**

Author(s) Hewage, P.; Kumara,C.; Jonathan, R.
 Source Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 101(1)
 Publisher Routledge, New York
 Year 2011
 Pages 202-219
 Location IPS

Abstract Migration can be domestic or international. The author examines the impact of both types of migration at the economic and social levels by surveying two sites in rural Sri Lanka. Findings of the survey indicate that domestic migration is caused by the desire to escape from the mundane rural life, whereas international migration is caused by a need to escape from poverty, and to provide a better life for families. Domestic migration is common with the youth who wish to become independent and have their own means of livelihood. International migration is likely to raise the status of the migrant in the household and create several household- migration interactions. This study seeks to explore these interactions and also the role of migration in this context.

2.4 Title **Distant Neighbours at Workplace: A Study of Sri Lankan Migrant Workers in Japan**

Author Karunaratne, H.D.
 Publisher Department of Business Economics, Faculty of Management and Finance,
 University of Colombo
 Year 2007
 Pages xiii, 280
 Location Main Library, University of Colombo; OUSL

Abstract Japan is a much sought after destination for employment for Sri Lankans due to high wages offered by the employers. Not many studies have been conducted on labour migrants in Japan, and this book seems to fill the void. It aims to discover both economic and non-economic causes of labour migration from Sri Lanka to Japan. It attempts to analyse the trends, causes and structural changes in labour markets in Japan and Sri Lanka, with a view to understanding what influences the labour flow between the two countries. The economy and labour markets of both countries have been given good coverage.

- 2.5 Title** **Exporting Subservience: Sri Lankan Women's Migration for Domestic Work in Jordan**
- Author Frantz, E.
- Source Ph.D. Thesis; London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London
- Year 2011
- URL <http://ethos.bl.ukOrderDetails.do?did=10&uin=uk.bl.ethos.551335#sthash.9v5hWAPx.dpu>
- Abstract** Sri Lanka is one of the highest suppliers of female labour for domestic work to the Middle East. This study attempts to explore the migrants' experiences both at their home and destination countries through a survey in the two countries, Sri Lanka and Jordan. In Sri Lanka, a rural village with high female migrancy rates is selected as the study area. The compelling reasons for migration and whether or not their expectancies by migration were fulfilled are researched into. The author also delves into the migrants' experiences in the host country, and relationships between the migrant and the employer. The kafala (sponsorship) system under which the migrants are required to work, is explored, and it emerged that under this system, the migrant is under bondage to her employer with regard to all aspects of her service. The data from this study is used to demonstrate the kafala system prevailing in these countries.
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- 2.6 Title** **Foreign Labour Migration Prospects for Sri Lanka**
- Author(s) De Silva, W. I. Fernando, D.
- Publisher Not available
- Year 2011
- Pages 1-59
- Location SLBFE
- Abstract** Presently, the destination of over 90% of Sri Lankan labour migrants constitute the Middle East region. Other significant facts are that most of the labour is in the unskilled category, and females dominate in this category. Remittances from migrants are a valuable source of foreign exchange to the country, and also eases the unemployment problems faced by the country. However, while mass labour outflows are dominant, especially in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, other countries have shown a gradual shift towards employment of skilled labour. In order to capitalize on this trend, it is imperative that Sri Lanka prepares its labour force to satisfy the demand for skilled labour by providing avenues for skill enhancement of prospective migrants. Its long term vision should be to reduce the flow of unskilled labour and increase that of skilled labour, so that the country could provide a competitive edge in comparison to those of other labour sending countries.

- 2.7 Title** **For the Sake of My Family: Sri Lankan Female Return Migrants**
- Author Beving, J.L.
- Source Master Thesis; Department of Social Anthropology Universitetet I Oslo, Oslo
- Year 2011
- Pages x, 99
- Location IPS
- URL <https://www.duo.uio.no/bitstream/handle/10852/16190/BevingxMaster.pdf?sequence=1>

Abstract Of the Sri Lanka labour migrants, over 50% are women and almost 90% work as housemaids and thus is an appropriate setting for a study on female migration. This study is based in Batticaloa, along the East coast of the country. A field study is conducted to determine the compelling reasons for migration, their concerns and priorities, and expectations from migration. It emerged that one of the prime factors relating to migration was the dowry system, which requires a bride to bring along a sum of money/estate with marriage. It is evident from this that migration cannot be explained in pure economic and political terms, but is a combination of interrelated factors such as socio-cultural, ethnicity, gender and family relationships.

2.8 Title **From Kuwait to Korea: the Diversification of Sri Lankan Labour Migration**

- Author Shaw, J.
- Source Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy, Vol. 15(1)
- Publisher Routledge, London
- Year 2010
- Pages 59–70
- Location IPS

Abstract The author attempts to analyse the changing trends in labour migration in Sri Lanka, in terms of socio-economics, household remittances, occupations, gender, and migration destinations. While female domestic labour to the Middle East dominated the migration scenario up to the mid-1990s, there was a change in destination from the Gulf region to some European countries such as Italy and Cyprus, and Korea in East Asia. The percentage of male migrants and semi-professionals also increased with the increased construction activities and newly acquired oil wealth in some oil rich countries. While women continued to outnumber men as labour migrants, there was a surge in the number of male migrants during the last ten years, where a doubling of numbers was seen. The effect of these changes is analysed in the context given earlier, through an exhaustive survey carried out in a selected area in Sri Lanka.

2.9 Title Gender Differentials in the Pattern and Determinants of International Labour Migration: Evidence from Sri Lanka

Author Perera, S.
Source Sri Lanka Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol.1(2)
Publisher National Centre for Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, Colombo
Year 2009
Pages 14-26
Location CENWOR; NSF
URL <http://www.sljol.info/index.php/SLJHSS/article/view/2553>

Abstract Much attention has been paid to the impact of international labour migration on macro-economic development and to the migrants as well, with female migrants dominating studies. This paper focuses on the pattern of gender differentials in international labour migration in Sri Lanka. The findings are expected to interest policy makers in ascertaining its potential impact on labour migration.

2.10 Title Gilded Cage in an Ocean Paradise; Sri Lankan Labour Migration to the Maldives

Author Gunasinghe, M.
Publisher Law & Society Trust (LST), Colombo
Year 2013
Pages 1-51
Notes This research paper is an activity of the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights programme under the Labour Migration Project of the Law & Society Trust and is supported by the Solidarity Centre, Sri Lanka Office
Location IPS; CEPA
URL http://www.lawandsocietytrust.org/PDF/Gilded_Cage.pdf

Abstract Maldives, having a total population of approximately three hundred and thirty thousand, acts as a hosting country for over hundred thousand migrant workers, with over fourteen thousand of them being from Sri Lanka. This influx of labour is mainly due to the tourist boom in the country which consists of over 200 inhabited islands. However, Maldives is now facing several problems of human trafficking, involving illegal recruitments and forced labour practices in the country. Labour migration has a national impact on the national economy of both Sri Lanka and the Maldives, and the research is centred on the multitude of issues relating to such migration, with a view to providing recommendations to all stakeholders in both countries to regulate and improve the conditions of migrant workers in the Maldives.

2.11 Title Growth and Structural Changes of Foreign Workers in Japan: Economic Implications for Sri Lanka

Author Karunaratne, H.D.
 Source Hosei University Economic Review, Vol.75 (3)
 Publisher Hosei University, Tokyo
 Year 2007
 Pages 55-135
 Location IPS; Main Library, University of Colombo
 URL <http://archive.cmb.ac.lk/research/bitstream/70130/2232/1/75-3hettige.pdf>

Abstract Foreign workers in Japan have been the lowest when compared with OECD countries, in the past. From around the 1990s the scenario demonstrated a slight change, with the number of workers showing a rapid growth, with Sri Lanka being one of the highest migrant sending countries. From 1990 to 2006, the number of migrants increased from 1200 to 12,000. A sample survey was conducted among hundred workers in Japan to analyse this outflow. Findings were displayed under four headings, the more salient being that Japanese employers preferred to recruit Sri Lankans than other nationalities, once a Sri Lankan was already in their employment. Consequently, it is recommended that Sri Lanka conduct more Japanese language teaching programmes and skill training sessions in rural areas, to obtain the maximum benefits from the opportunities afforded through employment in Japan.

2.12 Title International Contract Migration in Sri Lanka: Dynamics, Issues and Policy Implications

Author Perera, S.
 Source Sri Lanka Journal of Population Studies, Vol. 10
 Publisher Population Association of Sri Lanka, Colombo
 Year 2008
 Pages 40-56
 Location Library, Department of Demography, University of Colombo

Abstract In recent times, several studies have been conducted on labour migration issues in Sri Lanka. Using the findings of such studies, together with data obtained from the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment this paper attempts to delve into the trends and patterns of contract labour migration in the country. The findings from the study confirm the hitherto held view that international contract migration is a development tool. Apart from economic differences and unemployment prevailing in the country, which is the prime driver for contract labour, other key factors contributing to migration are highlighted. The changing gender distribution of migrants from 1997 to 2007 where female migration showed a decline is also discussed, as well as the social costs for migrants and their families. The author expresses the view that enhancing opportunities of male migrants could reduce the negative impact on the families and of the female migrant, caused by such migration.

2.13 Title International Labour Migration from India, the Philippines and Sri Lanka: Trends and Policies

Author(s) Iredale, R.; Doloswala, K.N.
Source Sri Lanka Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 27(1&2)
Publisher National Science Foundation, Colombo
Year 2004
Pages 107-142
Location CENWOR; IPS; SLBFE
URL http://dl.nsf.ac.lk/bitstream/1/5103/1/JSS%2027_107.pdf

Abstract With the rise in labour migration, most countries are laying down policies and regulations to extract the maximum benefits to development from such migration, while providing protection and security to the migrants. The paper describes the progress made by three countries, who are at different stages in the policy development process, and highlights the current situation in each of the countries.

2.14 Title International Migration and Employment in the Post-reforms Economy of Sri Lanka

Author Wickramasekara, P.
Source International Migration Papers; No.107
Publisher International Migration Programme, International Labour Office, Geneva
Year 2010
Pages 1-43
Notes Research supported by the DFIF-ILO Project on Effective Action for Migration Policies and Practice
Location IPS
URL http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed_protect/-protrav/--migrant/documents/publication/wcms_179643.pdf

Abstract The setting up the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment in 1985 as a one stop agency to administer foreign employment was a major step in promoting and regulating labour migration. The open economy reforms in the early 1970s coupled with the surge of labour migration to the Middle East region necessitated such an institution to cope with the many issues which surfaced. Migration was triggered by several factors, such as the easing of foreign travel, setting up of recruiting agencies, and most importantly poverty. Such migration impacted on the domestic labour market to some extent, as it absorbed local workers. Migration also did not cater to the educated unemployed youth. However, several positive effects on the labour market were seen. There is now an urgent need for the implementation of the regulatory framework and policies for labour migration which have already been laid out, in compliance with international regulations.

2.15 Title International Migration Outlook - Sri Lanka, 2008

Author(s) Jayawardhana, T.; Jayathilaka, R.
 Publisher International Organization for Migration, Colombo; Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Colombo
 Year 2009
 Pages 1-148
 Location CENWOR; CEPA; IPS; Marga; SLBFE; SSA; WERC
 URL http://www.ips.lk/ips_migration/news/2009/16_10_9_book_launch/tilani&ruwan.pdf

Abstract Migration has become an integral component of the socio-economic environment in the country. The authors give a comprehensive picture of the migration scenario in Sri Lanka, outlining the many reasons for migration, types of migration supplemented with authoritative charts and figures, and the institutional framework for such migration. Profiling of migrants in terms of gender, skill, manpower levels are clearly illustrated through figures. Destinations for migration, departures of migrants by district, demand and supply for Sri Lankan workers and the ensuing gaps in the international labour market are clearly outlined. Student migration, irregular migration and tourist arrivals are also given attention and the report concludes with recommendations for future action.

2.16 Title International Outbound Labour Migration in Sri Lanka

Author Gunasinghe, M.
 Source Gilded Cage in Ocean Paradise; Sri Lankan Labour Migration to the Maldives
 Publisher Law & Society Trust (LST), Colombo
 Year 2013
 Pages 18-22
 Location CEPA; IPS
 URL http://www.lawandsocietytrust.org/PDF/Gilded_Cage.pdf

Abstract Sri Lanka has presently over two million labour migrants spread over fifty five countries in the world, bringing with it a tremendous boost to the economy of the country. The major destination countries are the Middle Eastern countries, which employ around 95% of the total labour migrants from Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has set in place several institutional mechanisms and regulations to monitor and manage the migration process although several gaps exist in its implementation. The report describes the three stages of migration, highlighting the problems and issues surrounding them, the most salient being abuse and exploitation by employers and recruitment agents, unsavoury working conditions, the breakdown of family units and other socio-cultural issues. The report also covers labour migration of Sri Lankans to the Maldives, the number of which is increasing. The report is supplemented with detailed figures and charts.

2.17 Title International Migration and Employment in the Post-reforms Economy of Sri Lanka

Author Wickramasekara, P.
Source International Migration Papers; No.107
Year 2013
Pages 18-22
Location CEPA; IPS
URL http://www.lawandsocietytrust.org/PDF/Gilded_Cage.pdf

Abstract Sri Lanka has presently over two million labour migrants spread over fifty five countries in the world, bringing with it a tremendous boost to the economy of the country. The major destination countries are the Middle Eastern countries, which employ around 95 per cent of the total labour migrants from Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has set in place several institutional mechanisms and regulations to monitor and manage the migration process although several gaps exist in its implementation. The report describes the three stages of migration, highlighting the problems and issues surrounding them, the most salient being abuse and exploitation by employers and recruitment agents, unsavoury working conditions, the breakdown of family units and other socio-cultural issues. The report also covers labour migration of Sri Lankans to the Maldives, which is increasing. The report is supplemented with detailed figures and charts.

2.18 Title Is Emigration of Workforce a Foreign Exchange Earner or a Modern Slavery?

Author Bruce, A. A.A.
Source Journal of Business Management and Social Sciences Research, Vol. 2(10)
Publisher Blue Ocean Publications (Online)
Year 2013
Page 40-48
Location IPS
URL <http://www.borjournals.com/a/index.php/jbmssr/article/view/286/855>

Abstract There are several avenues whereby a country is able to acquire foreign exchange reserves. This article strives to study one such source, this being the earnings from workforce migration from Sri Lanka to other countries. The moot point raised is whether or not the government should encourage any kind of employment even that bordering on slavery, in order to raise its foreign reserves. From a study of the data available on the type of worker, it emerged that over 60 per cent of emigrants are made up of housemaids and unskilled-labour (66.3 per cent). The author argues that migrant labour could be compared to the slaves of the past era, engaging in servant like jobs or even in anti-moral activities. This gives lie to the perception that the emigration in Sri Lanka is an important contributor to national development. It is strongly suggested by the author that the government takes steps to upgrade the level of migrants by providing professional training so that the earnings can be commensurate with the type of employment.

2.19 Title Labour Migration – Present Day Experience of Sri Lanka

Author Ruhunage, L.K.
 Source Economic Review (33) 4-9 July/December
 Publisher Peoples Bank, Colombo
 Year 2007
 Pages 9-10, 16
 Notes Part of Special Report, Migration Issues and Trends
 Location IPS; Main Library, University of Colombo

Abstract Migration as a phenomenon is not new to Sri Lanka, with the exodus of professionals in the 60s causing 'brain drain', and other types of migration such as settlement migration, refugee migration, free, and irregular migration. However, with the oil boom in the Middle East calling for contractual labour migrants to the Gulf countries, the Sri Lankan labour scenario, entered into a whole new phase, with over 200,000 migrants leaving the country annually. Foreign employment, achieved the status of an industry, necessitating the setting up of a dedicated Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare, under which the Bureau of Foreign Employment was instituted. The article provides details of contractual employees gender wise, labour markets, annual outflow and trends in the industry. New policy developments in the destination countries, with a welcome development of bilateral agreements and MOUs for streamlining the process, protecting rights and obligations of both employer and employee are detailed in the article.

2.20 Title Labour Recruitment to the UAE: Gaps between Policy and Practice in Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and the Philippines

Author Migrant Forum in Asia
 Publisher Migrant Forum in Asia, Quezon City, Philippines
 Year 2011
 Pages 1-63
 Location CENWOR; IPS; SLBFE
 URL www.mfasia.org/component/simpledownload/?task=download&fileid

Abstract Private recruitment agents continue to operate a wide and profitable network which offer several services to migrant workers as well as employers, although several other channels provide similar services to access the overseas job markets. Most sending countries including Sri Lanka, have set in place regulations and guidelines for the protection and welfare of the workers and the recruitment agencies are required to abide by them. Recently, the UAE, being a major receiving country has also brought in measures to regulate employment agencies operating in their country. However, in spite of this, migrants experience untold hardship, abuse and mistreatment due to the gaps between such regulations and its implementation. The paper identifies these gaps and provides recommendations to overcome them.

- 2.21 Title** **Linking International Migration and Development in Asia**
- Author Huguet, J. W.
- Source Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Deal with International Migration, 22-23 April 2010, Bangkok, Thailand
- Publisher United Nations
- Year 2010
- Notes This paper was commissioned to be presented at the above mentioned workshop, by the United Nations
- Location IPS
- URL http://apmigration.ilo.org/resources/linking-international-migration-and-development-in-asia/at_download/file1
- Abstract** The paper gives comprehensive coverage of the international migration process in the different countries of Asia; Sri Lanka included. It exposes the trends related to migration in both the host country and the sending country, and the economic situations of these countries, pertaining to the global economic crisis. Policies and legislations in the countries of the region are discussed, together with the cooperation and pacts between these countries. Recommendations for strengthening national capacities to integrate national migration policies into development strategies are also given.
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- 2.22 Title** **Lentils There, Lentils Here! Sri Lankan Domestic Labour in the Middle East**
- Author Gamburd, M.R.
- Source Asian Women as Transnational Domestic Workers edited by Huang, S.; Yeoh, B.S. A. and Rahman, N.A., Chapter 3
- Publisher Marshall Cavendish Academic, Singapore
- Year 2005
- Pages 92-114
- Location CENWOR
- Abstract** The paper traces the history of transnational migration, and gives the current status of transnational domestic workers with a discussion of the whole migration process. It also covers the support and assistance given by the state to migrants both at home and abroad. Gender inequalities of migrants, and the voice to ban female migration is also discussed. The essay concludes with suggestions for future policy developments.
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- 2.23 Title** **Migration and Household**
- Author Kottegoda, S.
- Source Negotiating Household Politics: Women's Struggles in Urban Sri Lanka by Kottegoda, S., Chapter 7
- Publisher Social Scientist's Association (SSA), Colombo
- Year 2004
- Pages 173-210
- Location SSA
- Abstract** This paper examines the migration of females from low income urban neighbourhoods, to West Asia, in order to determine whether or not such migration has been successful in household survival and social mobility. Interviews with returned migrants and families of migrants revealed that these were the main reasons for migration. Mixed views were also expressed.

2.24 Title Migration Profile Sri Lanka

Author Institute Of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka
 Publisher Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Colombo
 Year 2013
 Pages xxiv, 108
 Notes Supported by Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare and International Organisation for Migration
 Location CENWOR; IPS; Marga; SLBFE; SSA
 URL http://www.ips.lk/ips_migration/publication/migration_profile/migration_profile_ips.pdf

Abstract The Migration Profile of Sri Lanka gives a comprehensive overview of the migration situation in the country. It traces the history and initial causes leading to migration, different types of migrants, contribution to the development of the country and also outlines the challenges to international migration. While focusing mainly on external labour migration, the publication also covers the Sri Lanka diaspora spread around the world, with special mention of the Tamil migrants to countries such as Australia and Canada. The demand for skilled labour internationally and Sri Lanka's inability to meet this demand is also touched upon while high skilled labour specially in the health sector and its negative impacts are also mentioned. Governance and procedures relating to migrations, recruitment, social welfare schemes including finances are given its due place, and the publication finally provides recommendations seeking to maximise the benefits of migration. The entire publication is replete with statistics, charts and figures as such is a useful tool for policy makers and regulatory bodies in the country.

2.25 Title "Model Employees": Sri Lankan Domestic workers in Lebanon

Author Smith, M.
 Source MER 238, Vol. 36, Spring
 Publisher Middle East Research and Information Project, Washington
 Year 2006
 Pages 1-4
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.merip.org/mer/mer238/model-employees>

Abstract The article brings to light the abuse, maltreatment and exploitation of Sri Lankan migrants in Lebanon. It highlights the inadequate support and protection given by the state in ameliorating this situation. The responsibility lies with both the sending and receiving countries, and although bilateral agreements, and MoUs between Sri Lanka and Lebanon exist, enforcement of these through legal means is almost non-existent. Little faith is placed in appealing to state agencies, as experience has shown that this does not elicit any result. Few women take recourse in resorting to legal action. One reason attributed to the inertia of the sending country is the economic benefits gained by the country through migrants. The societal norms such as the patriarchal system prevailing in the country giving rise to subservient and passive women, has done little to urge the women to revolt against the injustice and abuse metered out to them. The article highlights the need for a positive change in alleviating the state of the women employed, particularly in Lebanon, as labour migrants.

2.26 Title South Asian Migration to the GCC Countries in the Global Financial Crisis ADB-CDS Study: Sri Lanka –Country Paper

Author Perera, M.
Publisher Marga Institute, Colombo
Year 2010
Pages 1-19
Location Marga

Abstract In the early 1960s, migration for employment consisted of educated professionals such as doctors and engineers, who were recipients of free education by the state. This deprived the country of much needed human resources, and consequently the country adopted various measures to stem the out flow. The receiving countries were mainly Britain and the US. The oil boom in the 1970s changed this pattern drastically as these Middle eastern countries had the finances but not the manpower, and were able to attract labour from Sri Lanka and other South Asian countries with the lure of higher wages. This wave of labour migration benefited the country greatly through the foreign exchange received, which helped to reduce the balance of payments. This source of revenue, even now overtake the aid packages received from donors.

2.27 Title Sri Lanka Country Study

Author Shaw, J.
Source Leveraging Remittances with Microfinance: Synthesis Report and Country Studies, edited by Shaw, J.; Eversole, R.H.
Publisher AusAID, Canberra
Year 2007
Pages 153-194
Location IPS
URL http://aid.dfat.gov.au/Publications/Documents/sri_lanka_study.pdf

Abstract This report gives a comprehensive overview of the migration scenario in Sri Lanka. It traces the beginnings of the migration process, impetus for such migration, remittances and their social and financial impact both to the source country and the migrant. It covers the legislative framework and support given by the state, and identifies the gaps in such support. The status of the destination countries are also examined in relation to migration. Much emphasis is given to the violation and exploitation of migrants, and support and facilities available for redress. The report is supplemented with detailed charts and figures.

2.28 Title Sri Lanka Country Study: Gender Roles and Support Networks of Spouses of Migrant Workers

Author(s) Jayaweera, S.; Dias, M.
 Source Gender and Labour Migration in Asia by International Organization for Migration(IOM)
 Publisher IOM, Geneva
 Year 2009
 Pages 43-120
 Location CENWOR; IPS; SLBFE
 URL http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/gender_and_labour_migration_asia.pdf

Abstract Gender is a crucial factor in understanding the dynamics of migration. It has now assumed an important position in migration research studies. Gender analysis explores the study of interactions and power relations among men and women, and the varying impacts on society, household, family and country. The ILO placed gender in the labour migration and development agenda of Asia, and initiated a policy oriented research project on it, targeting several Asian countries. This report is a consequence of this. The Sri Lankan study gives a comprehensive and historical coverage on gender relations in Sri Lanka with respect to migration. The causes, effects and consequences of migration with the changing gender roles are well covered.

2.29 Title Sri Lankan Men Working as Cleaners and Carers: Negotiating Masculinity in Naples

Author Näre, L.
 Source Men & Masculinities, Vol. 13 (1)
 Publisher SAGE, New Delhi
 Year 2010
 Pages 65-86
 Location IPS
 URL <http://jmm.sagepub.com/content/13/1/65.full.pdf>

Abstract The author examines the perceptions of Neopolitan employers on the masculinity of Sri Lankan domestic workers, taken together with race and ethnicity. These employers view these workers' masculinity as effeminate, asexual and unthreatening and Sri Lankan men put these perceptions to good use by gaining access to jobs hitherto considered as woman's domain. These perceptions of Neopolitan employers are in direct contradictions to those held in Sri Lanka, where traditional gender roles of men and women remain unchanged. Interviews with male and female workers, and employers together with observations are used for this study. The findings of this study, demonstrate how racial and ethnic differences can be strategically used by members of a specific group, and that there is no fixed notion of Sri Lankan masculinity. Rather, it can be constructed in different ways by Sri Lankan men and their Neopolitan employers.

2.30 Title **Sri Lankan Migration to Gulf: Female Breadwinners – Domestic Workers**
Author Gamburd, M.R.
Source Viewpoints: Special Edition - Migration and the Gulf
Publisher Middle East Institute, Washington
Year 2010
Pages 13-15
Location IPS
URL <http://www.mei.edu/content/sri-lankan-migration-gulf-female-breadwinners-domestic-workers>

Abstract The leading destination of female labour migrants for domestic work has been the Gulf -regions of Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait and Qatar. Until around 2007, women migrants accounted for over 75 per cent of the migrant flow. With increasing encouragement given to male recruitments in the skilled and unskilled labour category, male migration is gradually gaining ground. The Gulf countries, becoming aware of the growing numbers of guest migrants have brought in regulations and curbs to discourage long stays in the country, and consequently, labour migrants' sojourn in the country consists of a couple of years at a time. Women migrants assert that the only avenue by which they could escape poverty is through migration, and often is the sole breadwinner of the family. Migration is likely to become a mainstay economic avenue both for the country and the migrant, although trends and conditions in destination could change.

2.31 Title **A Study of Factors Influencing Effectiveness of Performance of Sri Lankan Employees**
Author Samantha, H.W.
Publisher Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA)
Year 2011
Pages x, 73
Notes Masters Thesis, Submitted to the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration in Partial Fulfilment of the Recruitments for the Degree of Master of Public Management. (Thesis No.MPM-07-031)
Location CENWOR

Abstract Although labour migration has contributed immensely to the foreign exchange earnings of the country, and towards the unemployment problems, particularly in rural areas, several shortcomings in the employability of workers has been observed, due to their low performance. This has impinged upon the image of the country as well. The present study aims at assessing the performance of Sri Lankan workers, and presenting recommendations for the upgrading of their skill and performance through relevant and updated training programmes.

- 2.32 Title** **Study on Labour Migration from SAARC Countries: Reality and Dynamics**
- Author Abrar, C.R.
- Source Refuge and Migratory Movement Research Unit, University of Dhaka
- Year 2005
- Pages 1-35
- Notes This study was commissioned by Batu-SAARC
- Location IPS
- URL <http://www.gurn.info/en/topics/migration/research-and-trends-in-labour-migration/asia/study-on-labour-migration-from-saarc-countries-reality-and-dynamics>
- Abstract** With the growing impact of labour migration upon the economies of both the destination and source countries, deserved attention is now given by policy makers and states to maximize the positive effects of migration in the globalised world. With the globalizing process, increase in trade, goods, services and information has taken place among countries. However, the movement of labour has continued to be restricted to the Asian, particularly South Asian countries. This study explores the socio-economic profiles of the SAARC countries, their migration dynamics, national policy and legal framework in relation to migration, civil society institutions, and provides recommendations on how to increase the positive effects of labour migration. A comprehensive analysis is given of the Sri Lankan scenario.
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- 2.33 Title** **Trends and Determinants of Migration in Sri Lanka**
- Author(s) De Silva, W.I.; Perera, S.
- Source Economic Review (33) 4-9 July/Dec 2007
- Publisher Peoples Bank, Colombo
- Year 2007
- Pages 2-8, 19
- Notes Part of Special Report, Migration Issues and Trends
- Location IPS; Main Library, University of Colombo
- Abstract** This is a comprehensive article covering all aspects of migration in the country, with appropriate definitions of different types of migration, and going on to trace the history of International migration, starting with the South Indian immigrant labour. The exodus of Sri Lankan labour migrants to the Gulf countries is next detailed, with trends and statistics including destination figures. Internal migration, which is an area, not given its due prominence is also described; with migration theories, trends and patterns of such migration included. Lifetime migration streams are another area which has received scant attention from social scientists, and this is dealt with in detail. Reasons for internal, international and lifetime migration is well researched and presented. The entire article is well supplemented with charts and tables.

2.34 Title **Why should I Do Everything Myself: Migration and Employment of Women in Sri Lanka**

Author Pinnawala, M.
Source Annual Academic Sessions, Open University of Sri Lanka
Publisher Open University of Sri Lanka, Colombo
Year 2012
Pages 244-246
Location IPS; OUSL
URL <http://digital.lib.ou.ac.lk/docs/handle/701300122/607>

Abstract Women's empowerment is said to be the process whereby women have the strength and confidence to challenge the accepted norms of gender inequality prevalent in many societies. Empowerment also means that women take control and liberate themselves of dependency. Labour migration, where women become the income earners has been one avenue where women were able to be decision makers, have a greater say in household matters, and redefine hitherto followed gender roles. The objective of this study is to understand the flow of empowerment through the three stages of migration, and the demonstration of that empowerment on return.

2.35 Title **Youth Mobility and Overseas Migration in Sri Lanka**

Author Abeyasekera, A.
Source The Challenge of Youth Employment in Sri Lanka edited by Gunatilaka, R.; Mayer, M.; Vodopivec, M., Chapter 6
Publisher World Bank, Washington
Year 2010
Pages 139-163
Location CEPA; IPS; Marga

Abstract This study examines the international labour migration patterns in the country as a whole, and the opportunities for the employment of youth. The author also studies the other facets of migration such as trends, impacts, characteristics of migrants and the attendant policies on migration. Findings show that temporary overseas migration is a promising option for youth, but this should be done systematically and be clearly stated in the Employment policy of the country, provided other factors are in place.

3. Remittances and Economic Impact

3.1 Title **Are Workers' Remittances a Hedge Against Macroeconomic Shocks? The Case of Sri Lanka**

Author(s) Lueth E.; Ruiz-Arranz, M.
 Source IMF Working Paper – WP/07/22
 Publisher International Monetary Fund, Washington
 Year 2007
 Pages 1-16
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2007/wp0722.pdf>

Abstract The paper attempts to determine the response of remittance receipts to macroeconomic shocks in Sri Lanka. No work has been done in connection to this earlier. It was shown that when the currency weakens, the remittance receipts decline, and this undermines their usefulness as a shock absorber. Conversely, remittances increase in response to oil price shocks. Other useful conclusions can be drawn by this study.

3.2 Title **Best Practices in Social Insurance for Migrant Workers: The Case of Sri Lanka**

Author del Rosario, T.
 Source Asian Regional Programming on Governance of Labour Migration: Working Paper: No.12
 Publisher Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organization, Bangkok
 Year 2008
 Pages 1-35
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.ilo.org/public/english//region/asro/bangkok/library/download/pub08-21.pdf>

Abstract With over 1.5 million women migrant workers abroad, social insurance is an essential requisite in order to provide security and protection to the workers and their families. The article provides some information on the social insurance schemes available to them. The setting up and administration of the schemes available is overseen by the Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment. The measures taken are indeed laudable, and worthy of emulation by other countries, and the paper provides recommendations to further strengthen the resources provided to workers.

3.3 Title **Consequences of Temporary Migration and Remittances for Sri Lankan Individuals, Household and Communities**

Author Cho, A.

Source Masters thesis, submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of International Studies of Ewha Woman's University in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of International Studies, South Korea

Year 2010

Pages 1-166

Location SLBFE

Abstract The study is designed to determine the economic and social impact of Sri Lankan returnees from Korea, and the influence of Korea on the country and the labour migrants. This is estimated through four indicators, namely, the level of poverty reduction, economic improvement, social influence and growth of women empowerment in the country. According to accepted economic theories, such international migration is beneficial in improving the socio-economic status of the country, particularly migration from Korea, due the Korean Foreign Policy. However, the limitation was that not all economic groups were benefited equally. Another interesting finding was that women migration to Korea was considerably less than to other countries. Furthermore, while short-term migration showed positive consequences, migration for longer periods required more planning and support from other stakeholders, and this is one area where the state could come in.

3.4 Title **Extent of Poverty Alleviation by Migrant Remittances in Sri Lanka**

Author Kageyama, A.

Source South Asia Research, Vol. 28(1)

Publisher SAGE Publications, London

Year 2008

Pages 89–108

Location IPS

URL <http://sar.sagepub.com/content/28/1/89.full.pdf+html>

Abstract While it is an accepted fact that the remittance of migrant workers add significantly to the economy of the country, it is also essential to analyse the negative effect of such migration. No doubt the increased income to the migrants' families goes a long way in alleviating the economic hardships faced by the families, but the consequent detrimental effect in destroying the social fabric of the family cannot be ignored. The social costs are high. Hence, due attention should be paid in mitigating these adverse effects and finding alternative strategies to relieve poverty.

- 3.5 Title** **Housemaid Remittances in Rural Sri Lanka: Development Policy Issues**
- Author Shaw, J.
- Source 17thBiennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, 1-3July, Melbourne, Australia
- Year 2008
- Pages 1-17
- Location IPS
- URL: <http://artsonline.monash.edu.au/mai/files/2012/07/judithshaw.pdf>
- Abstract** The contribution of migrant workers as a key source in increasing the foreign exchange reserves of Sri Lanka has become a central topic in many a forum. Several studies have also been done to evaluate these remittances as a macro level tool for development. However, little attention has been paid to the income generating migrant households. These households, while gaining income from the migrants, have also borne the brunt of the initial risks and costs. This study is designed to assist in building a policy framework to enable the migrants to achieve sustainable improvements to living standards by maximizing the use of the remittances received and minimizing the costs incurred. In so doing, it will identify the key issues which affect remittance flows to households and their expenditure decisions and recommend appropriate corrective measures.
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- 3.6 Title** **Impact of Remittances on the Household of the Emigrant and on the Economy of the Migrant's Country: Sri Lanka**
- Author(s) Arunatilake, N.; Jayaratne, S.; Jayawardena, P.; Jayaweera, R.; Weerakoon, D.
- Source Project report submitted on 10th Round Regional Research Competition of South Asia Network of Economic Research Institute (SANEI) by Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka
- Year 2010
- Pages 1-68
- Location IPS
- URL: http://saneinetwork.net/Files/10_13Nisha_Arunatileke.pdf
- Abstract** The labour flow of migrants from Sri Lanka has been increasing over recent years, with the latest figures recording 20% of the entire labour force of the country. It is the responsibility of the state to maximize the development benefits of migration while providing migrant workers and their families with protection and security from the ill effects of migration. Through this study the authors aim to examine the impact of remittances on the national economy, on the households of the migrants and also the nature of the remittance flows. Both the formal and informal channels of remittance flow are studied with recommendations on how to maximize the benefits of formal channels and what incentives could be provided to encourage the use of formal channels for remittance flow.

3.7 Title **Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on International Labour Migration and the Economy of Sri Lanka**

Author Ruhunage, L.K.
 Source Country report presented to ILO/SMC Conference on Assessing the Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on International Migration in Asia: Findings from the Migration Information System in Asia (MISA) Project, 6 May, Manila, Philippines
 Year 2010
 Pages 1-9
 Location IPS
 URL http://www.smc.org.ph/misa/uploads/country_reports/1285920209.pdf

Abstract Although it was feared that the global financial crisis would have an adverse impact on the country's labour migration and associated economic benefits, these fears were not realized, despite an initial decline observed in late 2008. Overall, the recruitment for foreign employment declined a mere 2%. The domestic labour market however, was adversely affected as was the external trade sector. The economy as a whole was also affected by the global crisis.

3.8 Title **International Labour Migration, Remittances and Income Inequality in a Developing Country: The Case of Sri Lanka**

Author Karunaratne, H. D.
 Source Hosei Economic Review, Vol. 75(3)
 Publisher Hosei University, Tokyo
 Year 2008
 Pages 21-65
 Location IPS
 URL <http://archive.cmb.ac.lk/research/bitstream/70130/2233/1/75-4hettige.pdf>

Abstract With the increasing demand for foreign domestic labour from Sri Lanka, the recorded number of migrant workers was 1.5 million persons by 2006. Consequently, remittances of migrants showed a corresponding rise amounting to an average annual rate of 10 per cent over the past thirty years. This is one of the largest sources of foreign financing. Sri Lanka has been displaying a growing trend of income inequality since the late 1970s and based on the available data the authors suggest that the increasing number of international migrants together with the increasing remittances generate higher income inequality in the country. They therefore recommend that policy makers should take due cognizance of these observations and provide remedial action.

- 3.9 Title** **Macroeconomic Impact of International Migration: A Case Study of Sri Lanka**
- Author Marga Institute
- Source Project Report Submitted on 10th Round Regional Research Competition of South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI), Final Report No. 10 - 06
- Publisher Marga Institute, Colombo
- Year 2010
- Pages 1-72
- Location IPS; Marga
- URL http://saneinetwork.net/Files/10_06_S_S_Colombage.pdf

Abstract The remittances from Sri Lankan migrant workers have several positive and favourable outcomes. Worker remittances constitute the second largest source of foreign exchange to the country; they help in reducing the unemployment rates and contribute towards alleviating poverty in migrant households. These worker remittances also show several advantages when compared to other sources of foreign exchange. However, the adverse socio-economic impacts of such migrations also cannot be ignored. This study aims to assess the macroeconomic impact of migration, and to examine the policy implications of such information.

3.10 Title **Macroeconomic Implications of Sri Lankan Migrant Workers in Japan**

- Author Karunaratne, H.D.
- Source Sri Lanka Economic Journal, Vol. 11(1)
- Publisher Sri Lanka Economic Association (SLEA), Colombo
- Year 2010
- Pages 161-203
- Location IPS

Abstract The number of foreign workers in Japan was comparatively low when compared to that in the Gulf countries in the past. However, by 2010, the registered number of foreign workers increased drastically, a larger percentage of them being temporary migrant workers. Sri Lanka migrants also were part of this increase, and by 2006 the number of labour migrants was 12,000, showing an increase from 1,200 in 1990. This paper uses macro level data and a sample survey to rationalize this trend.

3.11 Title **Making Housemaid Remittances Work for Low-income Families in Sri Lanka**

- Author Shaw, J.
- Source Development in Practice, Vol. 20(1)
- Publisher Taylor and Francis, London
- Year 2010
- Pages 18 -30
- Location IPS
- URL <http://artsonline.monash.edu.au/mai/files/2012/07/judithshaw.pdf>

Abstract This paper analyses the benefits of migrant remittances from housemaids in improving the living standards of households in rural Sri Lanka. It also provides some suggestions to maximize the benefits from such remittances while minimizing the expenditure incurred for migration. It stresses the importance of proper management of such remittances by the migrant and also the necessity of other income sources in the absence of the migrant.

- 3.12 Title** **Migration and Remittances: Assessing the Potential to Maximise Poverty Impact**
- Author(s) Cader, A.A.; Munas, M.
- Source Opportunities for the Productive Poor: Perspective on Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods in Sri Lanka edited by Rathnayake, I. and Fernando, P.
- Publisher Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Colombo
- Year 2009
- Pages 101-147
- Notes Sponsored by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Location CEPA; IPS
- URL <http://www.cepa.lk/uploads/0d222ce24ed59055ebc7ea7ef1c85bf7-Opportunities-for-the-productive-poor.pdf#page=199>
- Abstract** This paper provides an overview of migration and remittances in Sri Lanka, showing how migration and remittances have impacted on poverty reduction. It analyses how migration trends can be more efficiently managed for effective development and how remittances can be better channelled to improve the overall quality of the life of migrants, their families and their communities. The paper also provides some insights on the present policies on migration and remittances.
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- 3.13 Title** **Overseas Migration in the Household Economies of Microfinance Clients: Evidence from Sri Lanka**
- Author Shaw, J.
- Source Remittances, Microfinance and Development: Building the Links. Vol. 1: a Global View edited by Shaw J., Chapter 9
- Publisher The Foundation for Development Cooperation, Brisbane
- Year 2005
- Pages 84-91
- Location IPS
- URL <http://www.geoffbertram.com/fileadmin/publications/Remittances%20bibliography.pdf>
- Abstract** Remittances from migrant workers account for 30% of national savings and 9% of GDP making this source the third largest contributor of foreign exchange. Increasing interest is seen internationally in remittances being used as a development resource, using financial institutions as the channel. Microfinance has now emerged as key player in remittance linked products, the microfinance industry being quick to respond to the demand for such products. In Sri Lanka however, this industry has been slow to take hold. Not much information is available on the financial services needed and used by migrants, and the impact of microfinance on their remittances if any. This paper reviews the use of microfinance in a rural MFI, using both migrant and non-migrant clients. Recommendations are also provided in this connection, to maximize the use of remittances through MFIs for the betterment of the country as well the migrant and the household.

3.14 Title Policy and Regulatory Framework for Remittance - Sri Lanka

Author Sirisena, N.L.
 Publisher The Foundation for Development Cooperation (FDC), Brisbane
 Year 2007
 Pages 1-20
 Location IPS
 URL http://www.fdc.org.au/data/Remittances/Sri_Lanka.pdf

Abstract The benefits obtained by the source country by labour migration is manifold. Apart from being one of the largest sources of foreign remittances to the national economy, contribution towards reducing unemployment, and poverty alleviation, particularly of rural households is indisputable. However, of the over one million migrants, five hundred thousand are found to be illegal migrants. Consequently, in spite of there being several financial institutions, incentive schemes and money transfer channels for management of remittances, about 50% of the remittances are sent through informal channels. This study provides several recommendations to reduce such informal remittances and enhance the use of formal channels for remittances. The author is of the view, that those restrictive licensing policies and regulations are a barrier to the better utilization of remittances, and that reforms in this sector is the answer.

3.15 Title Remittances and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka

Author(s) Siddique, A.; Selvanathan, E.A.; Selvanathan, S.
 Source Working Papers Series, No. 10.27
 Publisher Department of Economics, University of Western Australia
 Year 2010
 Pages 1-24
 Location IPS
 URL http://www.is.uwa.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/1371948/10-27-Remittances-and-Economic-Growth.pdf

Abstract Many developing countries are increasingly dependent upon the remittances received from migrant workers to boost up their foreign reserves. This study examines the relationship between remittances and economic growth in Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. Findings revealed that in Bangladesh, growth in remittances had a positive effect on economic growth, while in India such a relationship was not seen. Sri Lanka showed a two way directional causality, where economic growth influences growth in remittances and vice versa. The paper also discusses several policy issues on remittances in relation to financial institutions, savings and investment, regulatory framework and gender.

3.16 Title Remittances and Poverty-Reduction: Polhena in Southern Sri Lanka

Author Sanjeewanie, H.M.P.
 Source LST Review, Vol. 21(278)
 Publisher Law & Trust Society, Colombo
 Year 2010
 Pages 1-10
 Location CENWOR
 URL <http://www.gbv.de/dms/spk/sbb/toc/67173718X.pdf>

Abstract During the last few decades, remittances from migrants have had a significant impact on the foreign exchange earnings of the country. It is also assumed that it has a positive effect on poverty reduction, and this study is based on determining whether or not this is actually so. The research is centred around a predominantly Sinhala Buddhist rural village in Sri Lanka from where several migrants originated.

3.17 Title Remittance Flow and Their Use in Households: A Comparative Study of Sri Lanka, Indonesia and the Philippines

Author(s) Eversole, R.; Shaw, J.
 Source Asian and Pacific Migration Journal, Vol. 19(2)
 Publisher Scalabrini Migration Centre (SMC), Quezon City, Philippines
 Year 2010
 Pages 175-202
 Location IPS; SLBFE
 URL http://www.smc.org.ph/administrator/uploads/apmj_pdf/APMJ2010N2ART1.pdf

Abstract While the positive economic impact to the country by migrant remittances is an indisputable fact, the influence of such remittances on the households of migrants deserve more attention. Through household surveys, focus groups and migrants, both in situ and returnees, more data is gleaned on the patterns of migration, labour exporting countries, the use and misuse of remittances, and the overall impact of such remittances in households of Sri Lanka, Indonesia and the Philippines.

3.18 Title Remittances of Migrant Workers

Publisher Marga Institute, Colombo
 Year 2006
 Pages Various pages
 Location Marga
 Notes The study is commissioned by the International Organization for Migration and funded by the European Union and the Government of Australia

Abstract Remittances of migrant workers constitute one of the largest sources of foreign exchange earnings of the country. However, a considerable amount of remittances is also lost to the country when channelled through informal methods. Such methods also increase the vulnerability of workers to fraud and exploitation and the government is desirous of mitigating this situation. This study is aimed at examining such informal systems of money transfer, and recommending ways of transferring such funds through official means. The recommendations include increasing the incentives for using official banking systems for remittance transfer and disseminating information to migrants on the advantages of using official banking system for money transfers.

- 3.19 Title** **Sri Lanka**
- Author(s) Arunatilake, N.; Jayawardena, P.; Weerakoon, D.
- Source Migration, Remittances and Development in South Asia, Section 1 – Country Studies edited by Kelegama, Saman
- Publisher Sage Publications, New Delhi
- Year 2011
- Pages 112-140
- Location CENWOR; CEPA; IPS; Marga
- Abstract** Remittances of migrant workers constitute one of the largest sources of foreign exchange earnings of the country. However, a considerable amount of remittances is also lost to the country when channelled through informal methods. Such methods also increase the vulnerability of workers to fraud and exploitation and the government is desirous of mitigating this situation. This study is aimed at examining such informal systems of money transfer, and recommending ways of transferring such funds through official means. The recommendations include increasing the incentives for using official banking systems for remittance transfer and disseminating information to migrants on the advantages of using official banking system for money transfers.
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- 3.20 Title** **Sri Lanka's Migrant Labour Remittances: Enhancing the Quality and Outreach of the Rural Remittance Infrastructure**
- Author(s) Lasagabaster, E.; Maimbo, S.M.; Hulugalle, S.
- Source Policy Research Working Papers, No. 3789
- Publisher World Bank, Washington
- Year 2005
- Pages 1-30
- Location IPS
- URL <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/pdf/10.1596/1813-9450-3789>
- Abstract** The remittances of migrant workers contribute significantly to the country's foreign coffers, and it is estimated that the trend in the outflow of workers will continue, given the poor economic climate in their homes. In this backdrop, the Central Bank has given much thought to several key issues with regard to the developmental impact of remittances, the high transaction costs associated with remittances and the level of transparency and accountability in the remittance industry, especially the informal remittance sector. This paper highlights the key policy issues associated with the remittance industry of the country.

3.21 Title Welfare Funds for Migrant Workers – A Comparative Study of Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka

Author Tan, E. A.
Source Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits, Vol. 2, edited by Mackenzie, C.
Publisher International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva
Year 2005
Pages 153-217
Location IPS; SLBFE; CENWOR
URL http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Labour_Migration_Asia_2.pdf

Abstract The study describes institutional arrangements for the welfare funds in three countries. The author assesses the impact and effectiveness of their operation in promoting the interests of migrant workers and protecting them from the risks commonly encountered at their job sites. The three welfare funds have similar objectives and are funded mainly from the contributions of the migrant workers. For each welfare fund, this report will review its ability to provide the efficient delivery of a service and its outreach. This assessment will identify “good practices” and elements which contribute to the effective performance of a fund in protecting migrant workers especially at their place of work.

3.22 Title Workers’ Remittances and Economic Growth in South Asia

Author(s) Jawaid, S.T.; Raza, S.A.
Source MPRA Paper No. 39001
Publisher Munich Personal RePEc Archive (Online)
Year 2012
Location IPS
URL http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/39001/1/MPRA_paper_39001.pdf

Abstract Using data from 1975 to 2009 this paper analyses the effect of remittances of migrant workers on the economic growth of five South Asian countries. Other than Pakistan, positive long-term economic growth is seen in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. A bi-directional causality is seen between remittances and economic growth in Nepal and Sri Lanka.

4. Recruitment

- 4.1 Title** **Code of Ethical Conduct: for Licensed Foreign Employment Agencies/Licensees**
- Author Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
- Publisher Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, Battaramulla
- Year 2013
- Pages 1-21
- Location IPS
- Notes Technical assistance to develop this document was given by the ILO country office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives
- URL http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/—asia/—ro-bangkok/—ilo-colombo/Documents/publication/wcms_233369.pdf
- Abstract** The Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment is mandated to provide for safe and secure employment for its overseas migrants. Recruitment agencies play a crucial role in this, and regulation of this industry is vital. To this end, the Government is implementing the Labour Migration Policy which states that the ‘recruitment aspect of the labour migration process will be regulated and managed within a framework of governance accountability’. Assistance and support to the Bureau is provided by the ILO in developing guidelines and recommendations to regulate the recruitment industry.
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- 4.2 Title** **The Employment Permit System to Recruit Sri Lankans for Employment in South Korea**
- Author Wanasekara, W.M.V.
- Publisher Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, Battaramulla
- Year 2011
- Pages 1-12
- Location SLBFE
- Abstract** Korea operates an Employment Permit System (EPS) to legally recruit foreign workers to the country. Most of the hiring Korean companies are satisfied with this system. Korea has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with fifteen countries for the import of manpower, Sri Lanka being one. The main objectives of the EPS system are to operate an efficient management system for foreign workers and to apply identical labour conditions and human rights as the native workers. Foreign workers under the EPS are eligible to work under the labour laws of the country while household services workers are not permitted to do so.

4.3 Title Integrity in Foreign Employment: An Analysis of Corruption Risks in Recruitment

Author Centre for Women's Research; Transparency International Sri Lanka
 Publisher Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL), Colombo,
 Year 2010
 Pages 1-54
 Notes The study was undertaken by CENWOR on behalf of TISL and carried out by Leelangi Wanasundara and Malsiri Dias
 Location CENWOR; IPS

Abstract Remittances from foreign labour constitutes the second largest source of foreign exchange in the country. To ensure a safe and decent working environment for labour migrants, the government has adopted a sound policy framework within the Bureau of Foreign Employment in keeping with the ILO guidelines. This framework allows for the regulation and supervision of recruitment procedures according to prescribed standards and procedures. Despite these measures, corruption, malpractices and exploitation of workers is rampant, with illegal and unauthorized recruitment agencies being at the forefront of these abuses. This study was undertaken to support the efforts already made to ensure safe working conditions for migrants, bringing to light any shortcomings in the process.

4.4 Title Recruitment Practices of Employment Agencies Recruiting Migrant Workers: A Review Aimed at Improving Recruitment Regulations and Drafting Recruitment Guidelines

Author International Labour Organization (ILO); ILO Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives
 Publisher International Labour Organization, Geneva
 Year 2013
 Pages 1-39
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2013/481600.pdf>

Abstract The exodus of Sri Lankan workers as labour migrants is a phenomenon that is now deeply entrenched in the fabric of certain segments of society. The remittances brought in by the migrants constitute one of the main avenues of foreign income. Under this scenario, management of the migration procedures to ensure that maximum benefits are accrued by the migrants and their families, becomes of paramount importance. Recruitment practices and procedures play a key role in the migration process. The article reviews the present recruitment practices through both state and private agencies, regulations and processes, and also identifies gaps in the processes that could lead to exploitative practices. Best practices from other labour sending countries are also given.

4.5 Title **Regulatory Frameworks for Recruitment of Migrant Workers and Minimum Standards In Employment Contracts: A Comparative Study of Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka**

Author(s) Mughal, R.; Padilla, L.
 Source Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits edited by Mackenzie, C.
 Publisher International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva
 Year 2005
 Pages 13-67
 Notes Part of three studies commissioned by the IOM with financial assistance from UK Department for International Development
 Location CENWOR; IPS; SLBFE
 URL http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Labour_Migration_Asia_2.pdf

Abstract With the flow of labour migrants from developing countries reaching unprecedented proportions, governments of sending countries are committed to ensure and protect the rights of their workers who contribute much to the economy of the country. The issue is also now internationalized, with both host and sending countries having a stake. The necessity of having a regulatory framework to monitor and regulate all aspects of the migration process has been realized and action plans have been drawn up. This report gives a comprehensive coverage of the legal and structural framework for regulating recruitment, licensing and monitoring of recruitment agencies, illegal recruitments and malpractices of employers and agencies, standards for overseas contracts, documentation, redress for violation of employee rights and also concludes with good practices for recruitment. The report covers three countries including Sri Lanka.

4.6 Title **Running in Circles: Progress and Challenges in Regulating Recruitment of Filipino and Sri Lankan Labour Migrants to Jordan**

Author Agunias, D.R.
 Publisher Migration Policy Institute, Washington
 Year 2011
 Pages 1-43
 Location IPS
 URL www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/JordanCorridor-Labor-2011.pdf

Abstract In recent years, Jordan became a major recruiter of domestic labour, the migrants being mainly from Philippines and Sri Lanka. Recruitment agencies play an important role in facilitating such employment, and this brings up the possibility of abuse and exploitation of the migrants. To circumvent this, several regulatory mechanisms relating to recruitment practices have been put in place by state agencies in both countries. Monitoring and adjudication systems are also in operation to ensure compliance with such regulation, this being done by a dedicated office or department mandated to deal with foreign employment and recruitment. Despite these steps, migrants still remain vulnerable at the hands of unscrupulous recruitment agencies.

4.7 Title **Towards Effective Foreign Employment Recruitment Monitoring in Sri Lanka**

Author Smith, M.

Publisher International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva

Year 2010

Pages 1-43

Notes Draft Recruitment Monitoring (Draft 7)

Location SLBFE

Abstract In spite of many curbs and related regulations set out by the state, irregular migrations of those not registered with the Bureau continue to take place. This causes many problems to the country, and the migrants as well. Basically, irregular migrations compromise the ability of the migrant to “move in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.” The loss of revenue to the state is also substantial. Many of these irregular migrations are due to problems of recruitment and illegal recruitment agencies. This study examines the best practices and gaps in recruitment monitoring which could give rise to breaches and violations in recruitment, and provides recommendation to better the procedures.

5. Reintegration

- 5.1 Title** **Abandoned and Forgotten: Returnee Migrant Women Workers in Sri Lanka**
- Author Gunasinghe, M.
- Source Rights, Remittances and Reintegration: Women Migrant Workers and Returnees in Sri Lanka edited by Skanthakumar, B.
- Publisher Law & Society Trust (LST), Colombo
- Year 2011
- Pages 93-152
- Location CEPA; IPS; Marga
- Abstract** Reintegration of returnee migrant workers into society is an integral part of the migration process. However, regrettably, little attention has been paid to it by either the state or civil organizations. There are no formal organized programmes for reintegration or any count of Sri Lankan returnees. This is despite one of the objectives of the Bureau of Foreign Employment being, "to undertake programmes for the rehabilitation of Sri Lankans who return to Sri Lanka after employment outside Sri Lanka". This study examines the plight of returnee female migrants, and the actions taken by the Bureau and other organizations for their reintegration. It also identifies gaps and shortcomings of the existing programmes and provides recommendations for future action.
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- 5.2 Title** **Discriminated Abroad and at Home: Sri Lankan Women Migrant Workers**
- Author Gunasinghe, M.
- Source Rights, Remittances and Reintegration: Women Migrant Workers and Returnees in Sri Lanka edited by Skanthakumar, B.
- Publisher Colombo: Law & Society Trust (LST), Colombo
- Year 2011
- Pages 1-67
- Location CEPA; IPS; Marga
- Abstract** The volume of Sri Lankan labour in the categories of unskilled and skilled categories amounts to an outflow of around 250,000 an year. The very numbers necessitated a dedicated state body to look after the interests of the migrants, and the Bureau of Foreign Employment was set up for this purpose. However, notwithstanding the enormous contribution made to the economy by the workers, their welfare is largely ignored, and the female workers are subject to abuse, exploitation and discrimination both at home and in the host countries. This study is designed to examine the existing legal, political and administrative provisions and also international conventions relating to the protection and welfare of migrant workers, particularly women. Three stages of the migration process, pre-departure, employment and reintegration are examined, and recommendations for improvement are highlighted.

5.3 Title Reintegration with Home Community: Perspectives of Returnee Migrant Workers in Sri Lanka

Author ILO Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives in Colombo
 Publisher International Labour Organization, Geneva
 Year 2013
 Pages 1-74
 Location IPS
 URL http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-asia/-ro-bangkok/-ilo-documents/publication/wcms_233365.pdf
 Notes This research study on returnee migrant workers undertaken by the Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre of the University of Colombo was conducted during January-September 2012 under the Project on “Promoting decent work through good governance, protection and empowerment of migrant workers: Ensuring the effective implementation of the Sri Lanka National Labour Migration Policy” funded by (ILO) Swiss Development Cooperation in Sri Lanka implemented by the International Labour Organization.

Abstract This study is a national level survey covering fifteen districts of Sri Lanka, with over two thousand returned migrant workers in the survey. The pre-departure, overseas stay and post-departure situations were evaluated. No overridingly dominant findings were seen. Although improvements in housing and consumable assets were observed in many cases, few displayed significant upliftment of poverty levels. Improvements in marketable skill levels were also not seen in most of the domestic workers. More studies are needed to determine the kind of intervention needed to reintegrate these returnees into society. Through some certification and assessment of skills it would also be possible to revamp the domestic services in the country to offer a more lucrative market to these returnee migrants.

5.4 Title Rights, Remittances and Reintegration: Women Migrant Workers and Returnees in Sri Lanka

Author Skanthakumar, B. [ed.]
 Publisher Law & Society Trust, Colombo
 Year 2011
 Pages v, 168
 Location CEPA; IPS; Marga

Abstract The women migrant workers’ contribution to the national economy is the island’s biggest single source of external revenue. In spite of this contribution, they face social, political and cultural discrimination in the host country as well as in their own country. This publication highlights gaps between the rights of migrant workers under national and international laws and the reality of their shortcomings and poor implementation by the relevant authorities. The assumed link between remittances and economic well-being is analysed through a case study from the southern region of the country and current policies and practices of relevance to the reintegration of women workers upon their return to their homes, is also assessed.

6. Social Costs and Impacts

6.1 Title **Achieving Women's Empowerment as a Central Condition towards the Vision of Sustainability: The Case of Migrant Domestic Maids in Sri Lanka**

Author Handapangoda, W.S.
 Source International Conference on Mainstreaming Education for Sustainable Development in the Asia Pacific Region: Rethinking the Linkage with Human Security, 18-19 September, Kyoto, Japan
 Publisher Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University, Kyoto
 Year 2009
 Pages 1-13
 Location IPS
 URL http://global-studies.doshisha.ac.jp/attach/page/GLOBAL_STUDIES-PAGE-EN-36/25424/file/Wasana_Sampath_full_paper.pdf

Abstract Does transnational labour migration of women confer gender equality and empowerment on a long-term and sustainable basis? This is the question that is being addressed in the paper. After a survey of a group of housemaids employed in the Middle East and South Asia, the author opines that although women migrants who achieve the status of being the main wage earner, and contribute significantly to the household income, the position of the male being the rightful head of the household remains unchanged. This is in spite of the women migrants gaining the essential prerequisites for intra-household gender equality and empowerment, having experienced a sense of financial autonomy and political independence in contrast to the dependent housewife during the pre-migration stage. The traditional gender ideologies are too deeply ingrained in both the women and their spouses. The author concludes that transnational low skilled labour migration is thus not the strategy to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, which is a vital factor for the sustainable development of Sri Lanka. The study thus emphasizes the importance of gender mainstreaming as a key to a sustainable society in Sri Lanka.

6.2 Title **Bringing Home the Money: Migration and Poverty in Gender Politics in Sri Lanka**

Author Kottegoda, S.
 Source Poverty, Gender and Migration, Women and Migration in Asia Series: Vol. 2 edited by Arya, S.; Roy, A.
 Publisher Sage Publications, New Delhi
 Year 2008
 Pages 49-71
 Location CENWOR

Abstract Foreign labour migration constitutes the second largest foreign exchange source in the country, with female migration for domestic labour being a dominant factor in the employment sector. Females have overtaken males in the foreign domestic market and in spite of the economic benefits gained by the country and the families, and the role played by being the main breadwinners in their households, female migrants have not been bestowed the acknowledgment and recognition due to them. Traditional gender relations are partly responsible for this. The author explores this and other aspects of women migration for the overseas market, their impact, traditional concepts and the related social dynamics inherent in society.

6.3 Title **Can Money Buy Them Power? A Re-Evaluation of Women's Transnational Labour Migration and Their Household Empowerment in Sri Lanka**

Author Handapangoda, W.S.
Source Women's Studies, Vol. 41(5)
Publisher Routledge, London
Year 2012
Pages 558-582
Location IPS

Abstract Conflicting arguments have been raised as to whether or not women migration brings about empowerment. This study is an attempt to determine this. The findings show that while there is no doubt that being the breadwinner and provider of the family brought about economic empowerment to women, other overriding factors tended to downplay this to a great extent. Traditional gender values and social order were challenging issues which lessened the transient empowerment gained through migration. It is the author's view that family support and acceptance are pre-conditions for migrants to maintain their status.

6.4 Title **"Don't Forget the Migrants": Exploring Preparedness and Response Strategies to Combat the Potential Spread of MERS-Co V Virus through Migrant Workers in Sri Lanka**

Author(s) Wickramage K.; Peiris S.; Agampodi, S.B.
Source F1000Research, Vol.2-163 (Online)
Year 2013
Pages 1-10
Location IPS
URL <http://f1000research.com/articles/2-163/v1>

Abstract The incidence of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) detected in the Middle East countries poses serious health risks to labour sending countries such as Sri Lanka. The disease is prevalent in the Gulf States with predominance in Saudi Arabia, where the majority of Sri Lankan migrants reside and work. Urgent surveillance and prevention strategies need to be taken to prevent the entry of this disease into the country, and the paper discusses such strategies and discusses the probable risks that the disease could pose. The necessity of forging partnerships between public health authorities and labour migration networks to establish policy mechanisms to ensure effective preparedness and response planning is also stressed. The strategies described could also be extended to other labour sending countries to the Gulf.

6.5 Title Economic and Social Impacts of the Migration of Sri Lankan Transnational Domestic Workers on Families and Children Left Behind

Author Ukwatta, S.
 Source Ph.D. theses, submitted for the Doctor of Philosophy Discipline of Geographical and Environmental Studies, University of Adelaide, Australia
 Year 2010
 Pages 1-343
 Notes The abstract of the article titled "Impact of Female Transnational Migration on Families in Sri Lanka: Domestic Worker Migration Overseas" by the same author is included as the full article could not be located. (6.13)
 Location IPS
 URL <http://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/bitstream/2440/63080/1/02whole.pdf>

Abstract The government of many Asian countries are faced with the problem of balancing the positive effects of women migrating for domestic employment on the economy of the country and the social ills faced by the children and families of migrants, Sri Lanka being no exception. While some countries banned the export of women migrants, this move did not meet with success as illegal flows took place. This doctoral thesis attempts to fill the void of having a dearth of information on the impact of women migration on children and families through a survey carried out on families of women migrants. The survey gives an analysis according to different socio-economic households as well on demography. Policy implications and recommendations for balancing the negative effects of women migration and the positive effects on the economy of both the country and the migrant are provided.

6.6 Title Engaging in Trans-local Management of Households: Aspects of Livelihood and Gender Transformations among Sri Lankan Women Migrant Workers

Author Pinnawala, M.
 Source Gender Technology and Development, Vol. 12(3)
 Publisher Sage Publications, New Delhi
 Year 2008
 Pages 439-459
 Location IPS

Abstract With the women migrants assuming the role of the family income earner, a new dimension to migration and household management has been added. Physical and spatial separation from their families results in the management and use of resources being taken away from the household. Two centres of power is the consequence where the earner is the woman migrant and the manager a delegated person in the family. To support these two power positions, a supportive social network is also necessary.

- 6.7 Title** **Erasure of Sexuality and Desire: State Morality and Sri Lankan Migrants in Beirut, Lebanon**
- Author Smith, M.
- Source The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology, Volume 11(3-4)
- Publisher Routledge, London
- Year 2010
- Pages 378-393
- Location IPS
- Abstract** This study has been carried out on Sri Lankan migrant women working in Lebanon. The sexual lives of these women have been examined, and the predominant issues brought out have been the abuse and exploitation of women sexually. The natural desires of women and the repression of their sexualities have been largely ignored, in the state and non-state interventions regulating and stereotyping sexual activity as according to accepted norms.
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- 6.8 Title** **Family Transition in South Asia: Determinants and Implications**
- Author De Silva, W.I.
- Source Annual Meeting Programme, 31 March-2 April
- Publisher Population Association of America, Philadelphia
- Year 2005
- Location IPS
- URL <http://paa2005.princeton.edu/papers/50414>
- Abstract** This article is a comprehensive review of the changing face of families and households due to the changes in demography, socio-economic factors and societal norms. One aspect covered in this paper is the progressively declining size of households, from 1970s to the 90s throughout the Asian region. Taking the case of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka records the largest decline of large households, and also the largest number of female headed households. The reasons for these trends are investigated. The study showed that International migration, including labour migration is one such cause and the impact on family, society, and country are explored in greater detail.
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- 6.9 Title** **Gender Transformation and Female Migration: Sri Lankan Domestic Workers Negotiate Transnational Household Relations**
- Author Pinnawala, M.
- Source Ph.D. thesis submitted for the Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Development Studies of the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, Netherlands
- Year 2009
- Pages xvii, 255
- Location IPS; SLBFE
- URL http://www.iss.nl/fileadmin/ASSETS/iss/Documents/PhD_Abstracts_and_theses/Abstract_Mallika_P.pdf
- Abstract** The study is based on analysing the changes wrought in gender relations, household management and power dynamics in the household as a consequence of female migration. Information is obtained through a number of returnee women migrants. The author concludes that transformation in gender identities and effects on household cannot be taken in isolation as several interrelated factors come into play in this scenario. Households have to be taken in the context of them being part of a larger system, and not in isolation. Kinship and community networks play an important role in household management and also transnational links with the migrant. These factors are discussed in detail.

- 6.10 Title** **Health Problems and Abuses of Female Middle East Returnee Migrants**
- Author(s) Munasinghe, S.S.; Wickramasinghe, A. R.; Hettiarachchi, T.
- Source Ninth National Convention on Women's Studies, 20-23 March, Colombo
- Publisher Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR), Colombo
- Year 2004
- Pages 1-12
- Location CENWOR; IPS
- Abstract** The study is based on comparing the health status and forms of abuse experienced by Middle East returnee migrants with that of both locally employed and unemployed women in Sri Lanka. Colombo District was selected as the area of study. Study revealed that unemployed females were in better health and were physically in a better condition than those of migrant females. The latter were also more physically abused than unemployed females, and employed females were the most frequently sexually abused group. Psychological abuse was most seen in migrant females.
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- 6.11 Title** **HIV Vulnerabilities of Migrant Women: from Asia to the Arab States: Shifting from Silence, Stigma and Shame to Safe Mobility with Dignity, Equity and Justice**
- Author Regional HIV and Development Programme for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP
- Publisher UNDP Regional Centre, Colombo
- Year 2008
- Pages 1-102
- Location IPS
- URL http://asia-pacific.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/Research%20&%20Publications/hiv_aids/rbap-hhd-2008-hiv-vulnerabilities-migrant-women-asia-to-arab-states.pdf<http://www.caramasia.org/docs/publications/reports/HIV%20Vulnerabilities%20of%20Migrant%20Women.pdf>
- Notes Country study of Sri Lanka which was conducted by Monica Smith is available from pp.85-87
- Abstract** Asia is one of the largest suppliers of migrant women sent for domestic work in the Arab states. In Sri Lanka, the economic gains through such migration, amounts to almost 8% of its GDP. In recent years, a number of women have been diagnosed with HIV and AIDS thus putting paid to the economic gains expected by them. This study was initiated to investigate the relationship between migration and the vulnerability of women to such risks in Asia. A study on the Sri Lankan situation revealed that Sri Lanka has been classified as a low HIV/AIDS prevalent country. Nevertheless, the government has publicly stated that it is committed to stemming the proliferation of HIV/AIDS and has launched several programmes towards this end, particularly for women migrant workers.

6.12 Title I am Back: Returned Migrant Women and Changes in the Social Organization of the Household

Author Pinnawala, M.
 Source Thirteenth National Convention on Women's Studies, 27-30 July, Colombo
 Publisher Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR), Colombo
 Year 2012
 Pages 1-8
 Location CENWOR

Abstract During the last few decades, male dominated migration of professionals and skilled workers was replaced by female migration for unskilled domestic work mainly to the Middle East countries. This created a social upheaval of the male dominated society to a woman empowered society, where the woman being a breadwinner assumed a leadership role. However, it was also seen that on returning, the roles were once again reversed. This study is based on the social adjustments and reorganization of households with returned women migrants.

6.13 Title Impact of Female Transnational Migration on Families in Sri Lanka: Domestic Worker Migration Overseas

Author Ukwatta, S.
 Publisher LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing
 Year 2011
 Pages 1-292
 Location Not located
 URL <https://www.lap-publishing.com/catalog/details/store/gb/book/978-3-8465-5945-1/impact-of-female-transnational-migration-on-families-in-sri-lanka?locale=gb>

Abstract Families with absentee mothers and sometimes absentee parents are common in countries like Sri Lanka, and other labour sending countries. While the economic benefits stemming from employment cannot be disputed, the negative effects on the children and family system through the lack of parental presence, are considerable, especially the absence of mother care. This book examines both sides of the coin.

6.14 Title Impact of Internal and International Migration: Country Study Sri Lanka

Author(s) Lakshaman, R.W.D.; Sangasumana,P.; Ruhunage, L.K.
 Source RMMRU Working Paper Series, No. 23
 Publisher Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU), Dhaka
 Year 2011
 Pages 1-26
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.rmmru.org/newsite/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/workingpaper23.pdf>

Abstract The paper gives a comprehensive picture of the history of internal migration, destination cities, age and sex of migrants and the sectors of employment. It also covers the impact of such internal migration both to the migrants and their families and the economy of the country. The author also identifies the gaps in research on the subject and recommends the conduct of regular migration surveys. The patterns and trends of labour migration, with emphasis on migration to the Gulf region are also described, with detailed tables of statistics relating to destinations, periods, gender, abuse and accidents. The impact on the national economy of labour migration is also examined. The report concludes with a review of the existing policy directives and recommendations for future developments of such policies.

6.15 Title The Impact of Mothers Migration for Work Abroad on Children's Education in Sri Lanka

Author(s) Dissanayake, P.L.; Chandrasekara, N.V.; Jayasundara, D.D.M.
Source European International Journal of Science and Technology, Vol. 3(1)
Publisher Centre for Enhancing Knowledge, London
Year 2014
Pages 110-120
Location IPS

Abstract The crucial role played by the mother in the care, nurturing and education of the child is indisputable. This study is limited to assessing the impact of the migrant mother in the education of the child. Results of a survey conducted in the Gampaha district clearly illustrates that low level of examination results is an outcome of the absentee mother. Hence it is concluded that the educational performance of children is strongly related to the presence of the mother in the household.

6.16 Title International Contract-Based Migration, Remittances, and Household Well-Being in the Western Province of Sri Lanka

Author Sharma, M.P.
Source International Migration Vol. 51(S1)
Publisher International Organization for Migration, Geneva
Year 2013
Pages 1-33
Location IPS

Abstract International labour migration no doubt offered the poorer segment of Sri Lankan society a way out of poverty. This study is based on determining whether or not this is really so. A sample of migrant and non-migrant households drawn from the Western Province was used, and using household survey data, the net impact of migration on several aspects of household well-being was examined. While the total impact of migration showed positive outcomes in areas such as health, food consumption, and other basic goods, there was substantial scope for providing remittance recipients wider options to manage their resources.

6.17 Title International Contract Migration and Children Left Behind: Impacts on Children's School Enrolment in Sri Lanka

Author(s) Perera, S.; Jampaklay, J.
 Source Sri Lanka Journal of Population Studies, Vol. 12-13
 Publisher Population Association of Sri Lanka, Colombo
 Year 2011
 Pages 81-100
 Notes Based on the research conducted for the Ph.D. thesis, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Demography), Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand
 Location Library, Department of Demography, University of Colombo

Abstract This study attempts to analyse the impact of labour migration on the education of children of the migrants. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used. Data from Population and Housing Census of 2001 was used as was data from in-depth interviews of migrant families. Surprisingly, it was revealed that parental migration had a positive impact on school enrolment and also the quality of education, when compared to children of non-migrants. These findings contradict the previous held views that parental migration had a negative impact on children's education, which influenced the policy makers to consider banning of mother migrations. However, policy makers should now pay more attention to providing social protection systems for children of migrant parents, and programmes for care givers and spouses, to mitigate the negative effects of migration.

6.18 Title Labour Migration and HIV Vulnerability

Author Weeramunda, A. J.
 Source Ninth National Convention on Women's Studies, 20-23 March, Colombo
 Publisher Centre for Women's Rights (CENWOR), Colombo
 Year 2004
 Pages 1-27
 Location CENWOR
 Notes The paper is an outcome of a study undertaken on behalf of UNDP's Regional HIV and Development Programme. 'No Safety Signs Here: Research Study on Migration and HIV Vulnerability from Seven South and North East Asian Countries', UNDP, New Delhi, pp. 131-147

Abstract The study covers thirteen countries in the South and Northeast Asia region, and discusses the transborder challenges of HIV/AIDS. Mobility pattern and HIV transmission which are seen to be closely related in disease transmission are especially focused upon. The threat of migrants being carriers of disease has made pre-departure and sometimes post-arrival medical testing mandatory in several countries. The problems undergone by migrant workers and their vulnerability are also discussed.

6.19 Title Long-Term Benefits from Temporary Migration: Does the Gender of the Migrant Matter?

Author De Silva, S.
 Source Working Paper No. 756
 Publisher Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, New York
 Year 2013
 Pages 1-45
 Location IPS
 URL http://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/wp_756.pdf

Abstract It is reported that over 75 per cent of migrants from Sri Lanka to the Middle East comprise of women. Most of these migrations are temporary, as the unskilled domestic work undertaken is not conducive to long-term migration. Hence, the economic gains through such employment is short lived, unless wiser counsel prevails, and remittances are invested for long-term returns. This study is focused on determining whether the long-term benefits from temporary migration is dependent on the gender of the migrant. It has been found that women migrants invest mainly on home improvements and keeping up with other households, whereas, remittances of men are utilized more on housing and business ventures, thereby strengthening the economic position of the households.

6.20 Title Mental Health Status and Risk Factors for Mental Health Problems in Left-behind Children of Women Migrant Workers in Sri Lanka

Author(s) Senaratna B.C.V.; Perera, H.; Fonseka P.
 Source The Ceylon Medical Journal, Vol. 56(4)
 Year 2011
 Pages 153-158
 Location IPS; Main Library, University of Colombo
 URL <http://www.sljol.info/index.php/CMJ/article/viewFile/3893/3155>

Abstract Although it has always been postulated that most children of migrant mothers have psychological problems, no systematic assessment of this charge has been made. This study has the objective of comparing the mental health status of children of migrant mothers with children living with their mothers. The socio-demographic and risk factors associated with the children of the former group is also looked into. Results demonstrated the validity of the postulate, when it was shown that the number of children with mental health problems were significantly higher in the study group than those in the control group.

6.21 Title Middle East Migration, Women's Empowerment and Changing Gender Roles in a Peasant Colonization Scheme in Sri Lanka

Author Azmi, F.
Source Modern Sri Lanka Studies, Vol. II(2)
Publisher University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya
Year 2007
Pages 77-100
Location IPS; University of Peradeniya
URL <http://www.dlib.pdn.ac.lk/archive/handle123456789/3536>

Abstract Employment of women in the Middle Eastern countries have the consequence of changing gender roles of Sri Lankan women and empowering them in households as well as in their communities. This study examines these changes with particular reference to women in the Mahaweli settlements who are increasingly leaving the country in search of employment and economic gains. Findings through a survey carried out reveal that not many changes were wrought at the community level, but at household level the women were able to effect some changes, although these changes were not sustainable.

6.22 Title Migration of Female Domestic Workers to Middle Eastern Countries: Impact on Women's Empowerment -The Case of Sri Lanka

Author Premarathne, L.
Source Nivedini: Journal of Gender Studies, Vol. 19
Publisher Women's Education and Research Centre (WERC), Colombo
Year 2013
Pages 110-134
Location WERC

Abstract Female migration to the Middle East as domestic labour has not abated much during the last few years. Many studies have been done on the violence, abuse and exploitation of female workers. However, in spite of these hardships endured by them, migration continues, and one has to assume that women consider migration to be a positive move, and an avenue for economic advancement. This study is conducted to assess the positive impacts of such migration and to assess whether it has led to women's empowerment.

6.23 Title Migration of Sri Lankan Transnational Domestic Workers and Families Left Behind: Benefits vs. Social Costs

Author Ukwatta, S.
 Source XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference, Session 144: Impact of Migration on the Well-being of left-behind children, 26-31 August, Bussan, Republic of Korea
 Publisher International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Paris
 Year 2013
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.iussp.org/en/event/17/programme/paper/4832>

Abstract The social cost of the increasing numbers of women migrants leaving the country as domestic workers, is many faceted. While migration has a negative impact on the emotional and sometimes physical well-being of the children, and even on married life, the economic gains from such migration is undeniable. This study is thus based on investigating the economic benefits and social costs of women's migration, and devising means of minimising the social costs and maximising economic benefits. The paper provides the findings of a survey conducted by interviewing several migrant families and also gives policy recommendations based on the results of the survey.

6.24 Title Milk Teeth and Jet Planes: Kin Relations in Families of Sri Lanka's Transnational Domestic Servants

Author Gamburd, M.R.
 Source City & Society, Vol. 20 (1)
 Publisher American Anthropological Association, Virginia
 Year 2008
 Pages 5-31
 Location IPS

Abstract Social costs to families and children of migrant mothers is a much talked of topic among stakeholders of migration, and social organizations. The state stands to gain much in financial terms through the remittances of these migrants, and the migrant families themselves find themselves in better living conditions due to this migration. Further study is thus necessary to ascertain whether the absent mothers cause the children and families the much talked of disruption of family life and distress to the household, particularly children. Certainly, gender relations could change with maternal duties being delegated to males and female relations. The study carried out in a coastal village in Sri Lanka did not support the concerns that long-term maternal migration impinged adversely on households. Children did not suffer much abuse and neglect as thought, although detrimental effects on children's education and marriages was seen

6.25 Title Not Allowed to Love? Sri Lankan Maids in Lebanon

Author Moukarbel, N.
 Source Mobilities, Vol. 4(3), November
 Publisher Routledge, London
 Year 2009
 Pages 329–347
 Location IPS

Abstract Using the situation of Sri Lankan maids in Lebanon, the paper presents the emotional issues faced by them, due to the control exerted by their employers. The maids are expected to put aside their personal lives, and forgo any social or romantic associations with others. The paper focuses on the means used by the employers to control the lives of their maids.

6.26 Title Of Maids and Madams: Sri Lankan Domestic Workers and Their Employers in Jordan

Author Frantz, E.
 Source Critical Asian Studies, Vol. 40(4)
 Publisher Routledge, London
 Year 2008
 Pages 609–638
 Location IPS

Abstract The Gulf States have been the major destination of Sri Lankan migrant workers, but in recent times, Jordan has shown a great demand for Sri Lankan workers, and in fact, they now constitute the largest group of domestic workers in the country. The article analyses the various factors influencing this market in Jordan, using field work carried out in Sri Lanka as well as Jordan. In the author's view, workers rights are not given adequate attention due to mismanagement by the state, recruitment agencies and employers. Workers thereby tend to turn to other avenues such as faith based networks, for support.

6.27 Title Physical Abuse and Neglect among 13-15 Year Old Children of Migrant Mothers in Kandy District

Author Jayasinghe, W.A.D.S.
 Source MD Community Medicine thesis, submitted to Postgraduate Institute of Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
 Year 2005
 Pages xxiv, 256
 Location Main Library, University of Colombo

Abstract The physical abuse of children between the ages of 13-15 whose mothers were employed abroad, was studied by comparing a sample of such children with a group of similar children who lived with their mothers. The grandmother was the main care giver of children with absentee mothers. Findings showed, that physical abuse, poor performance in schools, school drop-outs and behavioural problems was significantly higher in the former group of children. These findings suggest that the negative effects of migration of mothers could outweigh the economic benefits accrued. To strengthen this view, it has been seen that adults with a history of child abuse also turned out to be abusers. A further assessment of maternal migration needs to be done.

6.28 Title **Poverty, Migration and Family: The Politics of Gender in Sri Lanka**

Author Kottegoda, S.
 Source Ninth National Convention on Women's Studies, 20-23 March, Colombo
 Publisher Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR), Colombo
 Year 2004
 Pages 1-34
 Location CENWOR

Abstract The paper discusses the role played by female migrants in their households and society, and the change in gender relations by migration. Three aspects of the issue of female migration are explored, gender relation in households, state policy and existing social practices, and social dynamics and women's empowerment.

6.29 Title **Sri Lankan Female Domestic Workers Overseas - The Impact on Their Children**

Author(s) Hugo, G.; Ukwatta, S.
 Source Asian and Pacific Migration Journal, Vol. 19(2)
 Publisher Scalabrini Migration Centre, Quezon City, Philippines
 Year 2010
 Pages 237-264
 Location IPS; SLBFE

Abstract Sri Lanka is a major supplier of domestic labour to foreign countries. Such migration, usually entails the worker to be away from their homes and families for over two years. The impact of such long absences on the children of women migrants is the focus of this study. It also examines the strategies taken by these women to overcome the negative consequences of their absence on their families. Several policy recommendations are made to mitigate these negative impacts.

6.30 Title **Sri Lankan Housemaids in Lebanon: A Case of 'Symbolic Violence' and 'Everyday Forms of Resistance'**

Author Moukarbel, N.
 Source IMISCOE Dissertations
 Publisher Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam
 Year 2009
 Pages 1-250
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.oopen.org/search?identifier=341445>

Abstract This treatise is an exposition of the Lebanese households with Sri Lankan housemaids employed as domestic labour. The 'symbolic violence' exerted by the lady of the house, and the resistance displayed by the worker, is unravelled.

6.31 Title Sri Lanka's Missing Mothers. A Working Paper on the Effects of Mother Migration on Children

Author(s) Perera, N.; Rathnayaka, M. R.
 Publisher Save the Children in Sri Lanka, Colombo
 Year 2013
 Pages 1-39
 Location IPS
 URL http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/missing_mothers1.pdf

Abstract It is an accepted fact that children of migrant mothers have severe emotional and behavioural problems and face uncertain futures. In Sri Lanka, over one million children face the trauma of absentee mothers. The study undertaken is to understand the impact of missing mothers on children, and determine the reasons why so many women opt to leave their children behind in search of economic benefits. The study provides recommendations as to what steps could be taken to alleviate these problems through state and institutional intervention. The overall objective is to promote policy level dialogue on the issue of mother migration and its negative impacts on the children, and to draw up concrete recommendations on how Save the Children can address the problem.

6.32 Title Study on the Social and Psychological Status of Primary School Children of Employed Migrant Mothers

Author Jayasinghe, S.
 Source VISTAS Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol. 5
 Publisher Open University of Sri Lanka, Nawala
 Year 2009
 Pages 1-17
 Notes This paper is part of an MPhil thesis carried out at the Open University of Sri Lanka
 Location CENWOR

Abstract The study is designed to analyse the psychological and social status of children who have been left behind by their mothers for overseas employment. Over one hundred and fifty primary school children from six schools in the Borella Education division, in three categories were selected for the study. The groups consisted of children of migrant mothers, employed mothers and unemployed mothers. Care givers of migrant mothers were also consulted. Findings revealed that children of migrant mothers had greater psychological and social problems than those of their counterparts. The study highlighted the need for schools to provide more support for these children in addition to the state who needed to intervene at the policy making level to provide solace to the children of migrants to take their place in society in an equitable manner.

6.33 Title A Survey on Female Migrant Domestic Workers of Sri Lanka: The Short-term Economic Benefits and the Long-term Social and Economic Costs

Author Kage, R.
 Source Economic Review, Vol. 39(3 & 4) June/July
 Publisher People's Bank, Colombo
 Year 2013
 Pages 22- 28, 32
 Location IPS; Main Library, University of Colombo

Abstract The labour export industry has become one of the biggest contributors to the foreign income coffers of Sri Lanka, in addition to it being a significant means of reducing the unemployment rate. This article examines the social and economic impact of the Labour export policy, with special reference to female workers. Both the macro and micro level impacts are assessed. The migrants' background and profiles were studied to estimate the effect on the individual households and families of the migrants. The survey sample was a group of female migrants from the Hambantota district. The author concludes that at the macro level, a positive contribution to the national development of the country is seen. In the short-term it will have a significant effect in alleviating poverty of the migrant and the household. However, such migration was shown to cause severe social problems both to the migrant, household and consequently, society. Thus the labour export policy needs to be looked into further in order to avoid long-term social and economic costs to the country.

6.34 Title Transforming Lives: Listening to Sri Lankan Returnee Migrant Women

Author(s) Kottegoda, S.; Jayasundere, R.; Perera, S.; Attapattu, P.
 Publisher Women and Media Collective, Colombo
 Year 2013
 Pages 1-79
 Notes The research and publication was supported by Diakonia
 Location IPS
 URL http://womenandmedia.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Migrant-Research-publication_TRANSFORMING-LIVES.pdf

Abstract The Foreign Employment Bureau in Sri Lanka was set up in 1985 to provide institutional support to the growing outflow of migrants for employment. This was the first Asian country to recognize the need for such an institution. Woman migrants constituted over 60 per cent of migrants for over three decades. Prior to migration these women were engaged in domesticity, cultivation and other home related activities. Migration caused a noteworthy social upheaval of their lives, many by being transformed into the main breadwinner of the family thereby fostering a change in gender relations. This study is based on examining the impact of migration on the lives of these women, including societal changes, marital effects and household income management. The paper is well illustrated with charts and tables giving relevant statistics.

- 6.35 Title** **Understanding Psychosocial Issues Faced by Migrant Workers and Their Families**
- Author(s) Hettige, S.T.; Ekanayake, E.S.; Jayasundere, R.; Rathnayake, A.; Figurado, P.
- Year 2012
- Pages 1-98
- Location` IPS
- Notes Under the patronage of the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare and supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- URL <http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/srilanka/en/Home/Publications>
- Abstract** A study to examine the psychosocial issues faced by Sri Lankan migrant workers and their families at all stages of the labour migration cycle was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare. It was expected that the study would provide an understanding of the many faceted psychosocial issues of labour migration and thereby enable a suitable course of action to be taken to provide support and assistance to the workers and their families. The rationale for the importance of this is that these workers provide a substantial amount to the state coffers, and it is incumbent upon the state to protect and fortify the mental health and psychosocial well-being of this migrant community.
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- 6.36 Title** **What happens to Children's Education When Their Parents Emigrate? Evidence from Sri Lanka**
- Author(s) Sarma, V.; Parinduri, R.
- Source MPRA Paper No. 52278
- Publisher Munich Personal RePech Archive (Online)
- Year 2013
- Pages 1-32
- Location IPS
- URL http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/52278/1/MPRA_paper_52278.pdf
- Abstract** The effect on the education of children of migrant parents is examined in this study. On an average, absentee parents, not separated by gender, did not have a significant effect on the education outcomes of children. However, differences in gender of the migrant seems to have some bearing on children's education in some instances. With the migration of the mother, the education outcomes of the children worsens, but with the migration of the father the education outcomes seemed to improve. This is because the children are cared for by the mother in the absence of the father. Another interesting feature which emerged from this study is that in the case of less educated parents, the younger children and boys in particular seemed to gain from parental migration.

7. Social Protection

7.1 Title **Alternative Care Giving of Migrant Workers' Children**

Author(s) Wettasinghe, K.; Shanmugam, G.; Emmanuel, S.
 Publisher Terre des Hommes (Tdh), [Laussane]
 Year 2012
 Pages 121
 Location IPS
 URL: http://mhps.net/?get=49/1378035842-Alternative_Caregiving_of_MigrantWorkers-FINALIZED.pdf
 Notes Report prepared for Terre des Hommes (Tdh)

Abstract In 2010, approximately 50 per cent of the labour migrants to the Middle East, were women, and of these over 90% were mothers. The districts of Ampara and Batticaloa were among the seven districts having the most number of migrants. This study was commissioned to assess the scale of migration and the alternative care arrangements made for the children of migrant parents. The impact of migration on children's rights, risk factors and protective measures available were also studied with data collected through a survey of over 350 households in the two districts. The study contested some earlier held misconceptions regarding migrant parents. What was also highlighted were the issues faced by children under alternative care, (alcohol abuse, poverty, corporal punishment, emotional trauma) and the resultant behaviour patterns and life choices made by the children (school drop-outs, early marriages, child labour etc.)

7.2 Title **Combating Forced Labour for Sri Lankan Domestic Workers in Kuwait**

Author Wilson, A.E.
 Year 2012
 Pages 1-65
 Notes Report prepared for the International Labour Organization Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour by a Master of Public Policy and Master of Business Administration candidate of the Sanford School of Public Policy, the Fuqua School of Business, Duke University
 Location IPS
 URL: <http://dukespace.lib.duke.edu/dspace/handle/10161/5161>

Abstract A large percentage of complaints received by the Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment relates to forced labour of domestic workers, many of these being from Kuwait. Recommendations as to how the government should combat the problem is the subject of this report. Recommendations include educating the potential migrants of possible hazards of migration, providing easy access to information, and regulation of sub-agents by the Bureau.

7.3 Title Gender Roles and Support Networks of the Spouses of Migrant Workers

Author(s) Jayaweera, S.; Dias, M.
 Source Study Series No. 38
 Publisher Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR), Colombo
 Year 2011
 Pages 1-59
 Location CENWOR; CEPA

Abstract Gender and migration have many nuances. Male and female migration impact differently on the family dynamics with the resources and strategies employed being at variance. This study which is conducted in the Colombo and Kurunegala Districts in Sri Lanka is based on examining support networks for spouses of migrants, and the gender effects of such support systems.

7.4 Title Impact of Migration and Remittances on Investment in Agriculture and Food Security in Sri Lanka

Author(s) Samaratunge, P.; Jayaweera, R.; Perera, N.
 Source Agricultural Economic Policy Series, No. 8
 Publisher Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Colombo
 Year 2012
 Pages xiv, 40
 Location IPS

Abstract Migration of labour from the rural farming areas of the country impacts on agricultural production as well as food security in the families of the farmers. This study examines both the positive and negative effects of such migration in a rural setting. Data for the study is obtained through available literature, official income and expenditure data, interviews and focus group discussions with stakeholders in the commercial agricultural, semi-subsistence agricultural and fisheries sectors. Analysis of the data revealed that in the poorer families, remittances from the migrants accounted for a large percentage of their income reaching to over 80 per cent in some families. Findings also showed that in these families, poor financial management of their resources was displayed. Remittances received was primarily used for improvement of their lifestyle and not on productive investment activities. It was apparent that the state was lethargic in educating the migrants and their families on prudent management of their finances. The study provides recommendations on increasing the development impact of migration in terms of agricultural development and food security. The authors are also of the view that generating a skilled and self-sufficient rural labour force is a prime responsibility of the state, and assistance through financial credit facilities and training is an urgent need. The necessity of the education system being in line with the state migration policy, in terms of technical and language education is also emphasised.

7.5 Title Impact of Ratifying the 1990 UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Family: Case Studies of the Philippines and Sri Lanka

Author(s) Iredale, R.; Piper,N.; Ancog, A.
 Source Asia Pacific Research Network, Working Paper No. 15
 Publisher Asia Pacific Migration Research Network, [Australian Centre for Population Research, Australian National University, Canberra]
 Year 2005
 Pages 1- 55
 Notes Report was commissioned by UNESCO
 Location IPS; SLBFE
 URL <http://www.cetim.ch/fr/documents/UNESCO-CMW-PhilipSriL.pdf>

Abstract Sri Lanka is one of the three major labour exporting countries to ratify the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The report identifies the obstacles and barriers which prevented other countries from being a party to the Convention. Cost of implementation and monitoring, fear of rejection of workers by destination, collusion between recruitment agents and government agents, fear of loss of markets and competition were some of the obstacles. With the intention of dispelling such fears and doubts, and resolving problems, the impact of ratification on Philippines and Sri Lanka was investigated and reported upon.

7.6 Title Left-behind Children of Migrant Women: Difficulties Encountered and Strengths Demonstrated

Author Senaratna, B.C.V.
 Source Sri Lanka Journal of Child Health; Vol. 41(2)
 Publisher Sri Lanka College of Paediatricians, Colombo
 Year 2012
 Pages 71-75
 Location NSF
 URL <http://www.sljol.info/index.php/SLJCH/article/view/4394/3561>

Abstract The paper highlights the problems encountered by children of migrant mothers, through a study carried out in three administrative districts. Discussions with teachers, care givers, migrants' children and religious leaders provided the necessary data. It was revealed that many of them undergo abuse, both physical and sexual, and have difficulties in performing well in school. Emotional and behavioural problems are common and many of them find it difficult to establish or maintain relationships with family or friends, and even communicate with them. A lesser number of children had the strength to cope with the stresses resulting from the absence of the mother, and were able to survive with some normalcy.

7.7 Title Left Behind, Left Out: The Impact on Children and Families of Mothers Migrating for Work Abroad: Summary Report

Author Save the Children in Sri Lanka; Pinto-Jayawardena, K. (Compilers)
 Publisher Save the Children Sri Lanka, Colombo
 Year 2006
 Pages 1-31
 Notes Study was conducted from March to December of 2005 by Integrated Development Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd on behalf of Save the Children in Sri Lanka Extracts from this summary report is available in LST Review, Vol.17 (226), pp. 19-46
 Location IPS; CEPA
 URL http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/left_behind_left_out_-_the_impact_of_children_and_families_of_mothers_migrating_for_work_abroad.pdf

Abstract The authors are emphatic in the view that there should be no restrictive policies on women migrants, respecting their right to choice of employment, notwithstanding the impact on the lives of the children of such migrants. However, it is recommended that policies on support systems for such children and families should be put in place, with many shortcomings in the present policy framework being identified. The report also analyses the emotional, psychological and physical well-being of the children, and their educational progress, in the absence of the mother. Recommendations for government, donors, NGOs and other stakeholders are also provided.

7.8 Title Managed Migration: Review of Readmission Agreements and a Case Study of Sri Lanka

Author(s) Karunaratne, C.; Abayasekara, A.
 Publisher Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, International Organization for Migration Regional Office for South Asia, Colombo
 Year 2012
 Pages 87
 Notes Study was funded by the European Union
 Location IPS

Abstract The European Union is attracting more and more Sri Lankan nationals seeking employment. Many of these are said to be undocumented migrants. Readmission agreements were created as a means of mitigating this problem. These agreements regulate the return and readmission of persons between two or more countries, and are used primarily by the EU, being unique to it. The main purpose of such agreements is to enable the return of non-nationals who do not have the necessary permission to remain in the country, and to facilitate the return to their own country.

7.9 Title **Migrants' Children: Making Sense of their Development and Welfare in the Context of the 'Attachment Theory'**

Author Samaranayake, S.
 Source The Impact of Mother Migration on Children and Families in Sri Lanka, LST Review, Vol. 17(226)
 Publisher Law & Society Trust, Colombo
 Year 2006
 Pages 1-18
 Location CEPA; IPS

Abstract The decision by migrant parents to leave their families and children behind is motivated by the desire to be lifted from poverty. The study focuses on the detrimental development effect on the children left behind by migration, although in the present economic climate, public and private sector employment also leads to family separation, with jobs being situated away from the homes. With this, the traditional role of the father being the breadwinner and mother the homemaker and stable presence is largely being dispelled. Parental absence is common, and this study aims to assess how children cope with these absences, what are the implications for their right to equal development with other children, and how neglect and abuse infringe upon this right. The framework of the Attachment theory is used by the authors to respond to these questions, the Attachment theory being "that relationships provide the key experience that connects children's personal and social world."

7.10 Title **Self-perceived Burden of Child Care on Mother-substitutes of Children of Migrant Women**

Author Senaratna, B.C.V.
 Source Journal of the College of Community Physicians of Sri Lanka; Vol. 16(2)
 Publisher The College of Community Physicians of Sri Lanka, Colombo
 Year 2011
 Pages 38-41
 Location IPS
 UIRL www.sljol.info/index.php/JCCPSL/article/download/4579/3707

Abstract Women who migrate overseas for employment usually entrust the care of their children to substitute care givers. The objective of this study is to describe self-perceived burden of child care on these primary carers of children of women migrants, as in the author's view this is an area which has not received much attention. A qualitative study was conducted in three districts in Sri Lanka. Findings reveal that most primary carers suffer hardship and sacrifice their lives in providing care to the children. They also feel the child care is a burden which adversely affect their own lives. The author recommends that suitable arrangements be made to provide suitable support child care facilities, without burdening carers and those policies should ensure that financial and social benefits of women's migrations reach the families and country.

7.11 Title Sri Lanka: Migrants Gain Voice and Protections

Author Solidarity Center
Source Catalysts for Change: Sri Lanka
Publisher Solidarity Center, Colombo
Year 2013
Pages 1-8
Location IPS
URL http://www.solidaritycenter.org/Files/Sri%20Lanka_English_%20Final_bug.pdf

Abstract It is an accepted and unfortunate fact that domestic migrant workers are the most exploited and abused group of workers. This issue has gained the attention of both state and international organizations, and steps have been taken to redress this issue, through agreements, conventions, and regulations. Steps taken by Sri Lanka in this connection are given in a chronological order. The most recent is the setting up of the Migrant Services Centre (MSC) which has subsequently partnered with the National Workers Congress. The MSC has gained legal status and provides valuable services to migrant workers and their families, both before and after migration.

7.12 Title Sri Lankan Female Domestic Workers Overseas: Mothering Their Children from a Distance

Author Ukwatta, S.
Source Journal of Population Research, Vol. 27(2)
Publisher Population Association of Sri Lanka, Colombo
Year 2010
Pages 107-131
Location IPS

Abstract The problems of social and emotional issues faced by children of migrant mothers, although being the focus of several discussions, have not been studied adequately. Most female migrants have at least one child, and the children are usually left in the care of family members. However, the effect of migration on both the mothers and the children is an issue that merits much attention. Mothers often do not perceive the effects of their migration on the children. The paper, using data taken from a survey of Sri Lankan migrant families, examines the problem and offers policy recommendations to mitigate these problems.

7.13 Title UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW), Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 73 of the Convention: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Initial Reports of States Parties due in 2004: Sri Lanka

Author Government of Sri Lanka
 Publisher CMW, Geneva
 Year 2008
 Pages 1-57
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.refworld.org/docid/48d8f7e52.html>

Abstract Sri Lanka as a state party of the International Convention on the Protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, is required to submit an initial report on the legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures taken to implement the provisions of this Convention. This report is submitted in fulfilment of this requirement. A significant step taken in this regard was the setting up of a Ministry for Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare tacitly recognizing the importance of labour and labour related activities in the country.

7.14 Title UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW), Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 74 of the Convention: Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Sri Lanka

Author UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
 Source 11th session: 2009: Geneva
 Publisher CMW, Geneva
 Year 2009
 Pages 1-10
 Notes Adopted 15 October 2009 after consideration of the initial report of Sri Lanka (CMW/C/LKA/1).
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b7966542.html>

Abstract In the concluding observations of the Committee, the Committee has lauded the state for its recognition of and commitment to workers' rights through the setting up of institutional mechanisms and a legislative, judicial and administrative framework. The adoption of the Labour Migration Policy was also mentioned as being a positive course of action. The committee report identifies gaps in the entire process and includes recommendations and suggestions for the better implementation of policies, and provisions set out in international conventions among others.

7.15 Title UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW), Written replies by the Government of Sri Lanka to the list of issues (CMW/C/LKA/Q/1) to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the initial report of Sri Lanka (CMW/C/LKA/1)

Author Government of Sri Lanka

Publisher CMW, Geneva

Year 2009

Pages 1-25

Notes Related document – Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under Article 73 of the Convention: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: initial reports of States parties due in 2004: Sri Lanka

Location IPS

URL <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4a9fcf02.html>

Abstract This document gives the written replies by the Government of Sri Lanka to the list of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the initial report of Sri Lanka as a party to the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

7.16 Title Utilization of Self-Employment Credit Schemes by Migrant Women Workers

Author Wanasundera, L.; Jayasinghe, S.

Source Ninth National Convention of Women's Studies (CENWOR), 20-23 March

Publisher CENWOR, Colombo

Year 2004

Location CENWOR

Abstract The study examines the credit schemes provided by the Bureau of Foreign Employment, and two state banks, for the welfare and support of migrant workers who have returned after employment abroad. It was expected that these schemes would enable the workers to engage in income generating activities including self-employment and also provide for other related expenses. Finding revealed that only a very small number of migrants made use of these schemes. The reasons for this are discussed. It was also shown that the large number of unskilled women migrants, had not benefited from these schemes, and that self-employment brought benefits to only a few.

- 7.17 Title** **Weighing the Options: The Gendered Representation of Care in Sri Lanka and Its Impact on Female Agency in Relation to Migrating for Work**
- Author Perera, L. N.B.
- Source MA thesis, submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for obtaining the degree of Masters of Arts in Development Studies
- Publisher Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, Netherlands
- Year 2009
- Pages 1-60
- Location IPS
- URL http://thesis.eur.nl/pub/6579/Nadya_RP.doc
- Abstract** There is many a discourse on the subject of gender based migration and its impact on care of families and children in particular. The supposed care crisis has triggered many responses leaning towards the limiting of women migrants. In Sri Lanka, motherhood and "care "are intricately linked and absence of the mother puts the family at risk. This paper puts the issue in perspective, putting forth the relationships between policy and societal responses, and how the female centred construction of care influences state responses and its impact on curtailing female migration. Issues to be addressed in this connection are highlighted.

8. Welfare and Protection

- 8.1 Title** **Assessment of Pre-Departure Programme for Female Migrant Domestic Workers**
- Author(s) Randeniya, M.; Farjana, N.
- Publisher Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare and International Organization of Migration (IOM), Colombo
- Year 2008
- Pages xvii, 60
- Location SLBFE
- Notes The assessment was undertaken by the International Organization for Migration in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare and Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

Abstract Presently, the government, through the Bureau of Foreign Employment, conducts training courses for domestic workers, prior to their departure. This assessment was undertaken to identify the existing gaps and shortcomings in these courses, and provide recommendations to upgrade the courses to meet international standards. Major findings are the non-uniformity of such training courses, the non-provision of training materials, the absence of systematic training for trainers, and lack of training on safe migration awareness. Recommendations include separation of training courses into regions and countries, care giving courses to be distinct from domestic worker courses and rectifying the identified shortcomings given above. It was also recommended that information needs relating to pre-departure, post-arrival, return and reintegration under identified headings, be provided to both the migrant and the families.

- 8.2 Title** **A Desk Review of Sri Lankan Migrant Worker Deaths in 2009**
- Author(s) Jayasuriya, V.; Wijewardena, K.A.K.K.; Pathirana, T.
- Source Ceylon Medical Journal, Vol. 57(3)
- Publisher Sri Lanka Medical Association, Colombo
- Year 2012
- Pages 120-122
- Location IPS
- URL <http://www.sljol.info/index.php/CMJ/article/viewFile/4703/3799>

Abstract On a cursory study, it is apparent that the number of deaths of migrants shows a significant increase in recent years. This research is designed to determine the mortality risk of Sri Lankan migrant workers. All data was obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Employment, and standard statistical methods with some assumptions, when data was not available, was used for the calculations. Findings for a three year period showed that there was no significant difference in mortality rates gender wise. However, females of a certain age group had greater risk of death when compared to their counterparts in the country. No data from the country of migration was available.

8.3 Title Empowerment of Migrant Workers through ICT

Author Guniyangoda, D.
Publisher Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association (SLANA), Colombo
Year 2008
Pages 1-23
Notes This project is funded by Microsoft Unlimited Potential
Location SLBFE

Abstract The project to empower migrant workers through Information and Communication Technology (ICT), was launched by the Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association, due to their concern with substance use of migrants when the fulfilment of their dreams are not realized after a period abroad. In their view, families become dysfunctional due to meagre communication, lack of finances and control. ICT, particularly internet and email would go a long way in eliminating difficult issues faced by migrants, and also add value to the employability of migrants in the future. Accordingly, three Technology Learning Centres were established in high migrant population areas of Colombo, Kurunegala and Chilaw.

8.4 Title Enhancing Integration Measures through Effective Social Protection and Social Inclusion Policies

Author Fernando, K.O.D.D.
Source 2 ADBI-OECD Roundtable on Labour Migration in Asia, Session III; 18-20, January, Tokyo, Japan
Year 2012
Pages 1-6
Location IPS

Abstract With almost 10% of its labour force being migrant workers, Sri Lanka has taken commendable steps to draw up a regulatory framework for the protection of the rights of its workers, their social protection and welfare. This includes an Act of Parliament on migrant workers and adopting a National Labour Migration Policy. Sri Lanka has also entered into several bilateral agreements with countries, and also Memorandum of Understandings for the benefit of their workers in these countries. This report gives a brief review of these, and it also provides suggestions for its better implementation.

8.5 Title **Exported and Exposed: Abuses against Sri Lankan Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, and United Arab Emirates**

Author Human Rights Watch
 Source Human Rights Watch, Vol. 19(16-C)
 Publisher Human Rights Watch, New York
 Year 2007
 Pages 1-131
 Location CEPA; CENWOR; IPS; Marga; SLBFE
 URL http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/srilanka_1107_webwcover.pdf

Abstract The foreign reserves of Sri Lanka are considerably boosted up by the remittances of female domestic migrants. It is therefore incumbent upon the government to provide adequate security and support to these female migrants. Presently, it is reported that fifty domestic workers return to the country per day due to ill-treatment and harassment, exploitation and unpaid wages. This is further exacerbated by the lack of labour laws covering domestic workers, in countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon and UAE. Although the Sri Lankan government has now taken steps to control unscrupulous recruitment agents and bring in policies to provide some protection and redress to domestic workers, much more needs to be done in this regard. Key recommendations are provided.

8.6 Title **Female Sri Lankan Domestic Workers in Lebanon: A Case of 'Contract Slavery'**

Author(s) Jureidini, R.; Moukarbel, N.
 Source Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Vol. 30(4)
 Publisher Sussex Centre for Migration Research, Brighton
 URL http://www.academia.edu/1206695/Female_Sri_Lankan_domestic_workers_in_Lebanon_a_case_of_contract_slavery
 Year 2004
 Pages 581-607
 Location IPS

Abstract Lebanon has been one of the major receiving countries of women as domestic labour migrants from Sri Lanka since the 1990s. The remittance received by the country through these workers constitutes one of the single largest sources of foreign income to the country, and thus the Sri Lankan government, has actively encouraged such migration. However, much attention is being now paid to the abuse and exploitation faced by these women, which is tantamount to slave labour. Through interviews with women living in Lebanon, an insight into their living conditions, and treatment metered out by their employers have been gained, and this has brought out the fact that legal and administrative arrangements available to these women have totally failed to alleviate the problems faced by them.

8.7 Title Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits

Author Mackenzie, C. (Ed.)
 Publisher International Organization for Migration, Geneva
 Year 2005
 Pages 1-358
 Notes The first volume (2003) looked at trends, challenges and policy responses in countries of origin
 Location CENWOR; IPS; Marga; SLBFE
 URL http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Labour_Migration_Asia_2.pdf

Abstract This is the second volume dealing with labour migration in Asia, and is a compilation of the findings of three studies set up to assess and identify good practices in the protection of vulnerable migrant workers and provision of support services. One observation was that Sri Lanka was one of two countries that organized pre-departure orientation programmes for migrants, and this was commendable. The study is a comprehensive treatise on the measures taken, the legal framework, institutional support and other protective mechanisms for the welfare and security of its migrant workers. The Sri Lankan situation is dealt with in some detail.

8.8 Title Migration: A Boon or a Bane

Author International Organization for Migration, Sri Lanka
 Source Economic Review, Vol. 33(4-9) July/December
 Publisher Peoples Bank, Colombo
 Year 2007
 Pages 11
 Notes Part of Special Report, Migration Issues and Trends
 Location IPS; Main Library, University of Colombo

Abstract With rapid globalisation and opening of borders, migration is becoming an increasingly common phenomenon. It has been estimated that 3% of the world's population live outside their place of birth. Sri Lanka itself has over one million migrant workers employed overseas. While such migration brings socio-economic benefits to the migrant as well the country, in terms of remittances, skill transfer and international partnerships, irregular migration or migration outside the normal established procedures, bring along many dangers. Human trafficking is the biggest such danger, and it is considered the third largest criminal industry in the world. Sri Lanka, with its high rates of labour migration is at high risk for such trafficking. As a counter measure, Sri Lanka has signed international agreements and follows protocols designed to prevent human trafficking. The IOM, a leading inter-governmental organization is working with governments and providing all assistance to put an end to these practices, through a concerted action plan within the country.

- 8.9 Title** **Migration of Sri Lankan Women: Analysis of Causes and Post - Arrival Assistance**
- Author Caritas Sri Lanka -Social and Economic Development Centre (SEDEC)
- Publisher [Caritas, Colombo]
- Year [2012]
- Pages 1-116
- Notes Several useful tables and charts relating to female migration in Sri Lanka are available in the report
- Location IPS
- URL <http://www.caritaslk.org/downloads/Migration-book.pdf>
- Abstract** The study is aimed at providing some workable solutions to the myriad of problems faced by women domestic migrants, both at home and their country of migration. Many incidences of harassments faced by such migrant women domestic workers have been recorded. The causes leading to migration of these women, post-arrival assistance provided to them, the many hazards relating to abuse and exploitation, are also explored, with data obtained from six districts in the country. It was distressing to note that only 30% of migrants were able to fulfil their expectations of migration, and improve their lives. The study concludes with recommendations for the alleviation of the situation of migrant women.
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- 8.10 Title** **Operational Manual for Labour Sections of Sri Lankan Diplomatic Missions in Destination Countries: Ensuring the Protection and Welfare of Migrant Workers**
- Publisher ILO Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives, Colombo
- Year 2013
- Pages 1-160
- Location IPS
- URL [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/docs/73/document\[1\].pdf](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/docs/73/document[1].pdf)
- Abstract** The National Labour Migration Policy adopted by Sri Lanka in 2008 lays great importance to the welfare and protection of migrant workers working overseas. The policy, while giving prominence to the role that should be played by the state in ensuring the safety, security and welfare of its nationals working overseas, emphasizes the need to strengthen the services given by diplomatic missions in labour receiving countries. Following upon the recommendations of two studies commissioned by the ILO on grievance redress mechanisms available to Sri Lankan workers, the Operational Manual for Diplomatic Missions was formulated incorporating standard operational guidelines for the purpose of addressing migrant issues.

- 8.11 Title** **Pre-Departure Orientation Programmes for Migrant Workers**
- Author Wanasundera, L.
- Year 2004
- Location CENWOR
- Notes The study was carried out for International Organization for Migration, and is an unpublished report

Abstract The study was carried out to assess the Pre-departure orientation programmes presently carried out in Sri Lanka, with a view to comparing these programmes with those of Pakistan and Philippines, and highlighting good practices in these countries. The programme components, cost effectiveness, curricula, target groups, and duration and costs, were adequately covered.

- 8.12 Title** **Pre-Departure Orientation Programme: Study of Good Practices in Asia (A Comparative Study of Bangladesh, the Philippines and Sri Lanka)**
- Author Ali, A.K.M.
- Source Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits edited by Mackenzie, C., Vol. 2
- Publisher International Organization for Migration, Geneva
- Year 2005
- Pages 85-152
- Location CENWOR; IPS; Marga; SLBFE
- URL http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTECA/Resources/Pre-Departure_OrientationStudy-Bd.pdf
http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Labour_Migration_Asia_2.pdf

Abstract The paper reviews the Pre-departure Orientation Programmes (PDOs) of three countries, Bangladesh, Philippines and Sri Lanka, giving an insight into the effectiveness of the programmes, and highlighting good practices. The characteristic criteria for effective pre-departure orientation seminars are also provided, and the government's role in running such programmes are spelt out, with related recommendations. Also highlighted was the gender specific roles and images of women inherent in these PDOS programmes, in spite of the legal recognition of equal opportunities for men and women. The challenge now lies in dispelling such concepts, and to empower women to regard migration as a way to overcoming these stereotypes. The final section of the paper emphasizes the importance of including a section on reintegration of returned migrant workers into the curriculum of PDOS.

8.13 Title Reforming the Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Act: Increasing Protection for Migrant Workers and Employing Lessons from the Philippines

Author Maznavi, N.
Source LST Review, Vol. 14(201)
Publisher Law & Society Trust (LST), Colombo
Year 2004
Pages 1-19
Location CENWOR; IPS

Abstract With the crucial role labour migrants play in boosting the economy of Sri Lanka, the time is opportune for the government to address the many issues related to the protection of migrants and securing their rights. The reformation of the Foreign Employment Act would be one way of ensuring this. Since the enactment of the present Act in 1985, the migration scenario has seen many changes, and the Act does not address the many problems associated with migrant workers. This paper gives a description of the main provisions of the Act, its flaws, and shortcomings in addressing the grievances of migrants. Additionally it reviews both Sri Lanka and Filipino Act which is said to be a model for sending countries, and provides recommendations for reformation.

8.14 Title Regulatory Frameworks for Recruitment of Migrant Workers and Minimum Standards in Employment Contracts

Author(s) Mughal, R.; Padilla L.
Source Labour Migration in Asia: Protection of Migrant Workers, Support Services and Enhancing Development Benefits edited by Mackenzie, C., Vol. 2
Publisher International Organization for Migration, Geneva
Year 2005
Pages 13-83
Location CENWOR; IPS; Marga; SLBFE
URL http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Labour_Migration_Asia_2.pdf

Abstract This is a comprehensive study on the regulatory and legal framework of all aspects of recruitment. It covers recruitment agencies, contracts, minimum standards of contracts, redress of complaints, violation of rights, and malpractices of employers among other related topics.

- 8.15 Title** **Report of the Committee on the Rights of Women Migrant Workers**
- Author Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
- Publisher Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, Colombo
- Year 2005
- Pages 1-78
- Location IPS; SLBFE
- URL <http://hrcls.lk/PFF/Report%20of%20the%20committee%20on%20the%20rights%20of%20women%20migrant%20workers.pdf>

Abstract Female migrants play a significant role in boosting the foreign reserves of the country through their remittances. It has been a matter of great concern that in spite of this, the violation of human rights, exploitation and abuse and hardships faced by these women continues unabated. Such experiences are felt both in their home country, during the pre and post-migration stages, and in the host country where domestic labour does not come within the ambit of labour laws of the country. It is in this scenario that the Human Rights Commission set up a committee in 2005 to review procedures for the protection of women migrant workers, providing the necessary terms of reference for the committee to work on. A report was presented by the committee, incorporating inputs by a group of stakeholders, and several recommendations.

- 8.16 Title** **Reporting on Human Trafficking and Forced Labour: A Practical Guide for Journalists in Sri Lanka**
- Author International Labour Office (ILO)
- Publisher ILO, Geneva
- Year 2012
- Pages iii, 53
- Location SLBFE

Abstract Human trafficking constitutes a major problem in Sri Lanka, particularly of women and children. The victims find themselves subject to physical and sexual violation, and other abuses and this is in part due to them being ignorant of proper procedures and dangers involved in migration. The International Labour Office has focused its attention on this issue and has taken several steps for the prevention of trafficking and forced labour. Identifying that the media could play an important role in informing the public and providing awareness to the problem, and thus alleviating the problem, the ILO has prepared a guide for journalists in Sri Lanka. The guide incorporates five parts, including legal framework and ethical considerations for journalists.

8.17 Title Rights of Migrant Workers

Author Government of Sri Lanka
Source Sri Lanka: National Action Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights - 2011-2016
Publisher Ministry of Plantation Industries and Office of Special Envoy on Human Rights, Colombo
Year 2012
Pages 77-92
Location IPS
URL http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/NHRA/NPA_SriLanka2011_2016.pdf

Abstract This is a comprehensive document incorporating the steps taken by the state for ensuring the rights of migrant workers in the country. The setting up of a separate Ministry and Bureau dedicated to foreign employment and migrant workers, ratification of international conventions, and training programmes for migrants are some of the initiatives. The goals, issues, action, key indicators, responsible agency and time frames are listed in the document.

8.18 Title Rights of Migrant Workers

Author Law & Society Trust (LST)
Source Rights of Migrant Workers; A Case Study, Examination of Lacunae in the Law and International Standards - LST Review, Vol. 21(278)
Publisher LST, Colombo
Year 2010
Pages 11-41
Location CEPA; CENWOR

Abstract The contribution made by labour migrants, particularly in the Middle East, makes an enormous impact on boosting the economy of the country. Despite this, they remain under-appreciated, and even discriminated both socially and culturally in the host country as well as at home. The Bureau of Foreign Employment was set up to promote and regulate migration and thus was the focal point in all matters of migration including the protection and welfare of workers. This report analyses the present legal and administrative provisions and policies and also its participation in international conventions related to the protection and welfare of migrant workers, particularly women and their families. The problems faced by female workers are also highlighted.

- 8.19 Title** **Sri Lanka: The Anxieties and Opportunities of Out-Migration**
- Author(s) Dias, M.; Jayasundere, R.
- Source Migrant Workers and Human Rights: Out-Migration from South Asia edited by Ahn, P.
- Publisher Sub Regional Office for South Asia, International Labour Organisation (ILO), New Delhi
- Year 2004
- Pages 153-190
- Location IPS; SLBFE
- URL http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-asia/-ro-bangkok/-sro-new_delhi/documents/publication/wcms_124657.pdf
- Abstract** The National Employment Policy of Sri Lanka has set out its vision as “Being a provider of a globally employable, competitive human capital’ to enhance the productivity and the competitiveness of the Sri Lankan workforce. The policy is greatly concerned with migrant labour and provides for skills training of migrant workers to enhance their employability. However, one lapse in this is that skills training is mainly provided to male workers, although the number of male workers is one third that of female. The policy also focuses on recruitment issues, safety and protection of workers and reintegration of migrants upon return.
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- 8.20 Title** **Sri Lanka National Migration Health Policy: Final Draft**
- Author Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka
- Publisher Ministry of Health, Colombo
- Year 2012
- Pages 1-25
- Notes Supported by the International Organization on Migration (IOM)
- Location IPS
- URL <http://www.migrationhealth.lk/srilankanationalmigrationhealthpolicy.pdf>
- Abstract** Recognizing that migration is a phenomenon which is an integral part of some sectors of Sri Lankan Society, and also recognizing the fundamental right of access to health by all sectors of society, the Ministry of Health has developed the Sri Lanka National Migration Health Policy. This policy targets internal, in-bound and out-bound migrants and their families. Identifying the multifaceted nature of migration health, the Ministry of Health adopted a multi-stakeholder and evidence based approach involving thirteen key government ministries with technical assistance from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in developing the National Migration Health Policy. This is a tacit acceptance of migrant health being within its national health and health care systems comprising public and private health care systems.

8.21 Title The Sri Lanka NGO Shadow Report on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Their Families

Author(s) Action Network for Migrant Workers; Women and Media Collective
 Publisher Women and Media Collective (WMC), Colombo
 Year 2008
 Pages 1-35
 Location IPS; WMC
 URL http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/docs/ngos/ANMW_WMC_SriLanka_11.pdf

Abstract The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families came into force in Sri Lanka in 2003 after having ratified the convention in 1996. The first Periodic Country Report for Sri Lanka was handed over to the Committee on Migrant Workers as was the requirement, in 2008. In 2006, the Action Network for Migrant Workers (ACTFORM) and the Women and Media Collective took it upon themselves to coordinate and prepare the Sri Lanka NGO Shadow Report to be submitted to the Committee on Migrant Workers. The final draft of the NGO Shadow Report was handed over to the Committee on Migrant Workers. The report was prepared with the consultation of several organizations including the Bureau of Foreign Employment, and also follows the “Guidelines for Non-Governmental Organizations on the Implementation of the UN Migrant Workers Convention”.

8.22 Title Strengthening Grievance and Complaint Handling Mechanisms to Address Migrant Worker Grievances in Sri Lanka: A Review and Analysis of Mechanisms

Author ILO Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives, Colombo
 Publisher International Labour Organization, Geneva
 Year 2013
 Pages 1-54
 Location IPS
 URL http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/—asia/—ro-bangkok/—ilo-colombo/documents/publication/wcms_233367.pdf

Abstract The study is directed at identifying the grievances and complaints of migrant workers, review the remedial mechanisms operated by various institutions, and assess the inherent deficiencies and gaps in these mechanisms in providing redress to the grievances. The study provides recommendations to streamline the entire system of grievance handling to bring a migrant and industry friendly dispute settlement programme.

8.23 Title Study on Inconvenience Undergone by Female Domestic Migrant Workers during Pre-Migration Stage

Author Iresha, B.A.
 Year 2004
 Pages 1-17
 Notes A Project Report prepared for SLBFE
 Location SLBFE

Abstract Remittances from female migrants makes a significant contribution towards boosting the foreign exchange reserves of the country. Notwithstanding this, the social upheaval caused by such migration is also considerable. To alleviate these problems, the process of migration should be made easy with all support and facilities provided to the migrants and the families. Such steps should be taken at the initial stages of pre-migration. This study is aimed at identifying the problems faced by the migrants at the pre-migration stage, in order that the Bureau of Foreign Employment could take necessary action to eliminate these problems.

8.24 Title Study of Female Trafficking in Sri Lanka

Author(s) Perera, M.; Gunatilaka, M.
 Publisher Marga Institute, Colombo
 Year 2004
 Pages 1-124
 Location Marga; SLBFE

Abstract Human trafficking has many connotations. In this study, a broad human rights dimension was adopted in defining trafficking, and this definition was used in selecting samples of females for this study. Trafficking is defined thus as "the use of force, deception or coercion" in denoting the offence of trafficking. Females in both external and internal trafficking were used. It is expected that the study will pressure the government and other stakeholders to work towards preventing the abuse of human rights violations associated with trafficking.

8.25 Title Submission to the UN Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) by Migrant Forum Lanka on the Situation of International Outbound Labour Migration in Sri Lanka

Author(s) Center for Human Rights and Development (CHRD); Law & Society Trust (LST), Stand Up Movement and Welcome House, the member organizations on behalf of Migrant Forum Lanka. (Compiler)
 Year 2013
 Pages 1-9
 Notes Submitted on 30 March 2013 for Consideration at the 18th Session of the Committee on Migrant Workers, held from 15-26 April 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland
 Location IPS
 URL http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/docs/ngos/_CHRD_LST_SUM_WH_Sri_Lanka18.pdf

Abstract Migrant Forum Lanka is a network of civil society organizations, activists, lawyers, and researchers working for the promotion and protection of rights of migrant workers. This report is designed to draw the attention of the United Nations Committee on Migrant Workers on various issues relating to labour and human rights of migrant workers. It also provides recommendations for improving the process of labour migration in Sri Lanka.

8.26 Title Transnational Domestic Workers: Protecting Women's Human Rights to Work, Mobility, and Freedom from Sexual and Racial Discrimination

Author Human Rights Advocates
Publisher Human Rights Advocates, Berkeley CA
Year 2009
Pages 1-16
Notes Submitted to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Fifty-Third Session, 28 February - 13 March, 2009
Location IPS
URL <http://www.humanrightsadvocates.org/advocacy-at-the-un/>

Abstract The report is primarily designed to highlight the human right abuses and violations perpetrated on women domestic workers, through case studies carried out in several countries including Sri Lanka. Details of these transgressions were documented and submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women for internationalisation. Gender issues which come into play contribute towards the exploitation of women, particularly in South Asian countries, where women and men have different roles to play according to tradition. Gender roles are an important issue taken up for action by the Commission.

8.27 Title Vienna Convention and Sri Lankans on Death Row

Author de Mel, N.
Source Human Rights Review, No. 96
Publisher [Not Available]
Year 2005
Pages 5-7
Location CENWOR

Abstract The number of Sri Lankan migrant workers leaving the country each year amounts to over two hundred thousand, many of them being for low skilled labour. The protection of human rights of these workers who are often abused, subjected to physical and sexual violations and exploited and do not have recourse to legal entitlements is an area which needs great attention from the state. This paper addresses the problem of the lack of legal protection. Considering the number of Sri Lankans who have been sentenced to death and who have not had legal representation, this is an urgent issue which needs to be redressed. The author draws attention to some clauses of the Vienna Convention of Consular Relations which are of relevance to Sri Lanka and which could provide some answers to the problem.

8.28 Title Violation of Migrant Women Worker's Rights in Middle-East

Author Hettiarachchi, S.
 Source International Journal of Arts and Commerce, Vol. 2(2)
 Publisher Centre for Enhancing Knowledge (CEK), UK
 Year 2013
 Pages 332-347
 Location IPS
 URL <http://www.ijac.org.uk/images/frontImages/gallery/Vol. 2 No. 2/28.pdf>

Abstract This study is based on women migrants who have returned prior to their contracted term of employment from the Middle East due to violation of their human rights. These include infringements of employment contracts, or absence of contracts, poor working and living conditions, limited freedom of movement, harassment and violence, health and safety risks, lack of social protection, forced labour and debt bondage. The study was based on interviews held with women returnees and officers of Sahana Piyasa, an arm of the Bureau of Foreign Employment. Both qualitative and quantitative data was used for the study.

8.29 Title The Vulnerability of Women in the Economy

Author(s) Ariyaratne, T.; Lokuge, G.; Najab, N.; Fernando, P.
 Source Economic Review, Vol. 38 (7 & 8) October/November
 Publisher People's Bank, Colombo
 Year 2012
 Pages 22-26
 Location CEPA; IPS

Abstract The paper analyses the women's position in society, taking three groups of women, those of plantation workers, garment factory workers and women migrants. The study showed that although women contribute to the economy of both the country and the household, it does not necessarily strengthen their place in society. Rather, they remain vulnerable in the economy. The factors contributing to this situation are, the patriarchal society which still exists, the exclusion of women in political processes that could help to gain their rights, and the lack of attention paid to the care services provided by women. The crucial role played by women in safety and health of children and elders, education, and care of household economy is largely ignored and not valued. These factors which affect the vulnerability of women in the economy must be addressed to enable the empowerment of women and greater participation by them in the economy.

8.30 Title Women Migrant Workers and Trafficking in Sri Lanka

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Abstract Human trafficking is considered a crime the world over. This is rampant in developing countries, Sri Lanka being no exception. Human trafficking is transnational, involving the sending country and the destination country, and curbing this practice would require the cooperative action of both countries. The author gives a good exposition of human trafficking, distinguishing it from migration. This study attempts to highlight the trafficking of women in Sri Lanka, as it is practised, since there is a scarcity of literature on the subject. The information obtained would help the state and other stakeholders to take appropriate action to rid the country of this dangerous practice. This publication examines the vulnerability of women, their desire to escape from poverty through any means, and the consequent exploitation by unscrupulous agents through the promise of employment. The profiles of trafficked migrant women are studied and the dynamics of migration and trafficking are also given good coverage. The existing legal framework with the institutional support given is studied, and the recommendations for future action for both state and non-state bodies towards curbing this practice is also provided by the author.

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