

Labour Migration from Nepal

FACTSHEET: BAHRAIN

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INTRODUCTION

The Kingdom of Bahrain is located in the Arabian Gulf and is spread across a territory of 771 square kilometres (i.e., about twice the size of Kathmandu District).¹ It was a British protectorate for a long time, gaining independence only in 1971.² It is a constitutional monarchy with an elected legislative assembly, where the head of state is the king and the head of government is the prime minister.³ It is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Islam is the official religion of the country and Arabic the official language while English is used as an official language in the business sector.⁴ Bahrainis have a life expectancy of 77 years, with women (78.1 years) living about two years longer than men (76.2 years).⁵ The Bahraini Dinar (BHD) is the currency of Bahrain (USD 1=BHD 2.62).⁶

Bahrain was one of the first states in the Gulf to discover oil and build a refinery.⁷ Oil, natural gas and fishing are among the most important natural resources in Bahrain.⁸ In terms of size of the economy, Bahrain ranked 96th globally, with a gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 35.3 billion in 2017.⁹ Bahrainis have a per capita income of USD 23,655.¹⁰ The oil sector is Bahrain's main source of income and the production of Bahraini crude oil reached 198 thousand barrels per day in 2013 (about 0.8% of the total Arab production).¹¹

Table 1: Bahrain's Population and Share of Migrants

Year	Total Population*	Migrant Population†	
		Number	% of Total Population
1960	162,427	26,733	16.4
1965	187,431	38,357	20.5
1970	212,605	37,946	17.8
1975	266,543	60,092	22.5
1980	359,888	103,466	28.7
1985	419,430	137,052	32.7
1990	495,931	173,212	34.9
1995	563,699	205,979	36.5
2000	664,614	239,361	36.0
2005	889,168	404,018	45.4
2010	1,240,862	657,856	53.0
2015	1,371,855	704,137	51.3
2017	1,492,584	722,649	48.4

Note: The figures for migrants are as of the middle of the respective years. It should be noted that there are variations in the number of migrants mentioned in different sources.

* 'Data: Population, Total', the World Bank, Data, accessed 24 May 2019, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>.

† The international migrant stock data for 1960-2015 was retrieved from the World Bank ('Data: International Migrant Stock', the World Bank, accessed 24 May 2019, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL>). The data for the year 2017 was taken from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division ('International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision', the United Nations, accessed 24 May 2019, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates17.shtml>).

The Bahraini economy has historically relied on foreign workers. The technical fields, trade, services, and construction are the major employment sectors for migrant workers,¹² who accounted for almost half of Bahrain's 1.4 million population in 2017 (Table 1).

REGULATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN BAHRAIN

Consistent with the labour recruitment policy in various Arab states, Bahrain practises the *kafala*¹³ system, a sponsorship system that gives sponsors complete control over the mobility of migrant workers.¹⁴ The main objective of the *kafala* system is to monitor migrant labourers employed in the country, with the prerequisite that all workers have a citizen sponsor, known locally as the *kafeel*, who assumes the responsibility for maintaining the migrant workers' legal status and visa requirements.¹⁵

Bahrain's 2006 law for regulating the labour market (Law No. 19 of 2006 Regulating the Labour Market)¹⁶ and the 2012 labour law for the private sector (Law No. 36 of 2012 Promulgating the Labour Law for the Private Sector)¹⁷ are the two major legal instruments regulating migrant workers in the country. Although provisions of the 2012 law, such as the requirement of a labour contract, apply to migrant workers in the domestic sector as well,¹⁸ domestic workers are the least protected and are not guaranteed the same rights enjoyed by foreign workers in the formal sectors.¹⁹

Bahrain has initiated some reforms to address issues relating to migrant workers. In 2009, the Labour Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA), the sectoral governing body of Bahrain, amended the 2006 Law to allow foreign workers to change jobs at any time without the consent of their employer.²⁰ However, the LMRA amended this provision in 2011 at the expense of foreign workers, requiring them to complete at least a year's work with the current employer in order to be eligible for transfer to a new employer without permission.²¹

NEPALIS IN BAHRAIN

The first Nepali migrants had arrived in Bahrain during the 1980s,²² and their number, according to the data from the United Nations on international migrant stock,²³ had reached around 200 by 1990 (Table 2). The flow of Nepalis migrating to Bahrain increased continuously thereafter to reach nearly 4,000 in 2017.

Table 2: Migrant Population in Bahrain and Share of Nepali Migrants

Year*	Migrant Population	Nepali Migrant Population	
		Number	% of Migrant Population
1990	173,212	228	0.1
1995	205,979	250	0.1
2000	239,361	274	0.1
2005	404,018	1,066	0.3
2010	657,856	2,095	0.3
2015	704,137	3,789	0.5
2017	722,649	3,888	0.5

Note: The UN data on international migrants 'refer to the international migrant stock defined as a mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than the one in which they were born or, in the absence of such data, the number of people of foreign citizenship. Most statistics used to estimate the international migrant stock were obtained from population censuses, population registers and nationally representative household surveys.' United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 'International Migration Report 2017' (New York: the United Nations, 2017), (ST/ESA/SER.A/403), accessed 22 March 2019, <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2017.pdf>.

Source: 'Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin', the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017), accessed 4 July 2018, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/data/UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2017.xlsx.

*Data on Nepali migrant stocks in Bahrain is available only from 1990 onwards.

These figures appear to be gross underestimates though. Given that over 4,000 labour permits have been annually issued for Bahrain since 2007/08, excepting the year 2015/16 (see Table 3), and that contracts are generally for two-year periods,²⁴ it can be safely assumed that there would have been many more than 4,000 Nepalis working in Bahrain at any given time for the past several years. In 2019, the Nepali embassy in Bahrain estimates the number of Nepali workers in Bahrain to be as high as 35,000.²⁵

NUMBER OF LABOUR PERMITS ISSUED FOR MIGRATION TO BAHRAIN

According to the data obtained from Department of Foreign Employment (DoFE), nearly 65,000 labour permits were issued to Nepali workers going to Bahrain in the last two and a half decades, from 1993/94 through 2017/18 (Table 3). The number of labour permits issued for Bahrain increased from a scanty 91 in

Table 3: Labour Permits Issued for Bahrain

Fiscal Year	New Entry			Re-Entry [†]			Total			Women as % of total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1993/94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-
1994/95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995/96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996/97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997/98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-
1998/99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	787	-
1999/2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	-
2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	904	-
2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	695	-
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	818	-
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606	-
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	-
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	-
2006/07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,198	2	1,200	0.2
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,878	221	5,099	4.3
2008/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,102	258	6,360	4.1
2009/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,617	617	4,234	14.6
2010/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,441	206	4,647	4.4
2011/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,333	532	5,865	9.1
2012/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,913	305	4,218	7.2
2013/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,738	447	4,185	10.7
2014/15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,623	542	4,165	13.0
2015/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824	322	3,146	10.2
2016/17	3,642	274	3,916	3,435	327	3,762	7,077	601	7,678	7.8
2017/18	4,530	332	4,862	3,302	290	3,592	7,832	622	8,454	7.4
Total	8,172	606	8,778	6,737	617	7,354	54,576	4,675	64,922	7.9[‡]

Source: Department of Foreign Employment, 'Yearly Reports, 2070/71 and 2072/73 BS' (Kathmandu: DoFE, 2015/2016); Department of Foreign Employment, 'Labour Approval Record, 2073/74 and 2074/75 BS' (Kathmandu: DoFE, 2017/18).

* The Department of Foreign Employment has gender-disaggregated data only from 2006/07 onwards.

† The data on re-entry labour permits – issued to migrant workers returning to the same job on a renewed contract – is available only from 2016/17 onwards. Although not clearly stated in the publications of the Department of Foreign Employment, our reading of these documents suggests that the preceding years' data on labour permits do not include the labour permits for re-entry.

‡ This figure represents the proportion of labour permits issued to women in the years 2006/07-2017/18.

1993/94 to over 6,000 in 2008/09, and declined thereafter to reach a low point of 3,146 in 2015/16. The number of labour permits issued for 'new entry' to Bahrain steadily increased in the next two consecutive years to reach over 5,000 in 2017/18. Over 7,000 Nepali workers had renewed their labour permits in the last two years to continue working in Bahrain. Women comprise only a small proportion (7.4% in 2017/18) of the total Nepali migrants leaving for Bahrain (Table 3).

TOTAL REMITTANCE OUTFLOW FROM BAHRAIN AND REMITTANCE RECEIVED IN NEPAL

According to the World Bank's estimate of bilateral remittance flows, Nepal's share of remittance outflow from Bahrain has remained at just 0.1 per cent over the previous five year for which data is available. Even more telling is that the USD 2 million remitted to Nepal from Bahrain represented a minuscule 0.03 per cent of Nepal's total remittance income in 2017 (Table 4). The amounts remitted are, of course, only calculated estimates as there is no accounting of the true volume of remittances because migrant workers make use of various forms of informal networks to send money home and also because a considerable proportion of workers' earnings also comes into Nepal as consumer items such as TV sets and mobile phones.

Table 4: Total Remittance Outflow from Bahrain and Remittance Received in Nepal

Year*	Remittance Outflow from Bahrain (in billion USD)	Remittance Received by Nepal from Bahrain (in billion USD)	Remittances to Nepal as a % of Total Outflow from Bahrain	Total Remittances Received by Nepal (in billion USD)	Remittances from Bahrain as % of Total Remittances received by Nepal
2013	2.4	0.002	0.1	5.6	0.04
2014	2.6	0.002	0.1	5.9	0.03
2015	2.7	0.002	0.1	6.7	0.03
2016	2.5	0.002	0.1	6.6	0.03
2017	2.7	0.002	0.1	7.0	0.03

Note: According to the World Bank, the remittance data is 'disaggregated using host country and origin country incomes, and estimated migrant stocks' from the given year. 'These are analytical estimates based on logical assumptions and derived from a global estimation of bilateral remittance flows worldwide. They are not actual officially reported data. The caveats attached to these estimates are: (a) the data on migrants in various destination countries are incomplete; (b) the incomes of migrants abroad and the costs of living are both proxied by per capita incomes in PPP terms, which is only a rough proxy; and (c) there is no way to capture remittances flowing through informal, unrecorded channels.'

Source: 'Migration and Remittances Data: Bilateral Remittances Matrices, 2010-2017', the World Bank, accessed 27 December 2018, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data>.

* Data on bilateral remittance outflow is available only from 2010 onwards.

DEATHS AND INJURIES OF NEPALI WORKERS IN BAHRAIN

According to the data available from the Foreign Employment Board (FEB), 121 migrant workers had lost their lives in Bahrain in the period of 2008/09-2017/18 (Table 5). Another 12 Nepali migrant workers fell seriously ill or were badly injured during that same period.²⁶

Traffic accidents (37.2%) and natural causes (28.1%) were the two main causes for the loss of Nepali workers' lives in Bahrain, together accounting for almost two thirds of total deaths. Some Nepali workers had also lost their lives due to workplace accidents and suicides.

The figures on deaths and injuries in Tables 5 and 6 include only those who received compensation from the FEB. A more complete picture of the actual number of deaths in destination countries is available from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) which collects data on all deaths from Nepali diplomatic missions in the respective countries, irrespective of whether the families of the deceased collected compensation from the FEB or not. This is especially pertinent since anyone who went as an 'irregular' migrant, i.e., without acquiring a labour permit from the DoFE, is not entitled to compensation from the FEB. Accordingly, the data from MoFA shows that a total of 135 Nepalis had died in Bahrain from 2007 to 2017 (Table 6). The major causes of

Table 5: Number and Causes of Deaths (FEB)

Fiscal Year	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11			2011/12			2012/13				
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
Cause of death																	
Traffic accidents	1	-	1	7	-	7	6	-	6	4	2	6	6	-	6		
Natural causes	1	-	1	5	-	5	8	-	8	5	-	5	7	-	7		
Cardiac arrest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Workplace accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2		
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Heart attack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other or unidentified causes	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	2	-	2	13	-	13	17	-	17	9	2	11	17	-	17		
Fiscal Year	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16*			2016/17*			2017/18*			Total M+F	%
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
Cause of death																	
Traffic accidents	9	1	10	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	37.2
Natural causes	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	34	28.1
Cardiac arrest	1	-	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	2	-	2	3	-	3	14	11.6
Workplace accidents	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	9	7.4
Suicide	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	5.8
Heart attack	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	5	4.1
Other or unidentified causes	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.3
Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	2.5
Total	15	1	16	19	1	20	8	2	10	6	-	6	9	-	9	121	100

Note: The FEB data on deaths is based on the financial support provided by FEB to the deceased worker's family in Nepal, and the year in this data indicates when the financial support was provided, not the year of actual death. As the compensation can be claimed within a year of receiving the dead body in Nepal, some deaths reported for a particular year could have occurred in the preceding year.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, 'Labour Migration for Employment – A Status Report for Nepal: 2014/2015' (Kathmandu: Ministry of Labour and Employment, 2016/17); Ministry of Labour and Employment, 'Labour Migration for Employment – A Status Report for Nepal: 2015/16-2016/17' (Kathmandu: Ministry of Labour and Employment, 2016/17).

* Data made available by the Foreign Employment Board (FEB).

Table 6: Number and Causes of Deaths (MoFA)

Cause of Death	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Percentage
Cardiac arrest	1	7	5	5	12	5	10	5	6	7	2	65	48.2
Traffic accident	1	7	1	1	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	20	14.8
Suicide	2	3	1	1	-	3	1	3	-	2	-	16	11.9
Natural death	-	1	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	11	8.2
Work accident	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2	2	-	1	11	8.1
Hemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	5	3.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2.9
Other accident	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	2.2
Total	4	19	8	7	16	17	24	13	10	11	6	135	100.0

Source: Data made available by the Department of Consular Services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nepal.

death were cardiac arrest followed by traffic accidents and suicide. ‘Cardiac arrest’ alone accounted for almost half of the total deaths.

LABOUR RECRUITMENT IN NEPAL

Recruitment Procedure

Labour migration is either arranged independently (personal basis) or by seeking the help of recruitment agencies (institutional basis). When foreign employment is organised through recruitment agencies, these agencies are required to obtain prior approval from the DoFE following an agreement or understanding with an employing institution in Bahrain. On receiving approval from the DoFE, recruitment agencies publish an advertisement seeking applications in a Nepali-language newspaper with nation-wide circulation.

Age Criteria for Recruitment

According to the Foreign Employment Act 2007, minors under the age of 18 are not permitted to go for foreign employment. Currently, the Government of Nepal also has a directive in place prohibiting women who have not completed 24 years of age from migrating to Bahrain as domestic workers.²⁷

Recruitment Cost

Prior to the introduction of the ‘free-visa, free-ticket’ policy by Nepal in June 2015, the recruitment cost to Bahrain was fixed at a maximum of NPR 20,000. With the introduction of the new policy, the maximum fee to be paid by Nepali migrant workers going to Bahrain (and other GCC countries) was reduced to NPR 10,000, and employers were required to bear the costs of the visa and air ticket, which previously was typically borne by the migrant workers themselves.²⁸ In practice, however, Nepali workers have generally always paid a much larger amount for their migration to Bahrain, a practice that has continued even after the ‘free-visa, free-ticket’ policy.²⁹

Other Requirements

Orientation Training

The Foreign Employment Rules, 2008 requires a worker going for foreign employment to receive orientation training on the following:

- Foreign employment laws of Nepal;
- Geography, culture, lifestyle, and the economic, social and political situation of the destination country;
- Language of the destination country;
- Labour, immigration laws and traffic rules of the destination country;
- HIV/AIDS, communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health;
- Occupational safety and health;
- Easy and safe travel;
- Conduct, treatment and security of workers; and
- Repatriation of earnings to Nepal.

Domestic Worker Orientation Skill Development Training

Women migrants migrating to Bahrain as domestic workers are required to complete a 30-day skill development training.³⁰

Contribution to the Foreign Employment Welfare Fund

Every worker going for foreign employment is required to contribute to the Foreign Employment Welfare Fund managed by the FEB, prior to departure. The contribution amount is currently specified as NPR 1500³¹ for a three-year work contract, while workers with contracts for a duration exceeding three years are required

to contribute NPR 2500.³² If a migrant worker dies within the contract period, the FEB provides compensation of NPR 700,000 to his/her family up to one year of receiving the dead body in Nepal. Workers who fall seriously ill may receive up to NPR 700,000 upon the evaluation of their illnesses by a team of experts.³³

Table 7: Insurance Premiums

Insurance period (year)	Insurance premium by age group (in NPR)				Premium for insurance of NPR 500,000 against critical illness (all age groups)
	18 to 35	36 to 50	51 to 64	64+	
2	2,646	3,625	7,250	For those aged 64 and above the amount of insurance will be as per the insurance company's policies, but not exceeding the premium fixed for the age group 51-64 by more than 50 per cent.	NPR 400
3	3,524	4,930	9,570		
4	4,423	6,090	12,035		
5	5,148	7,105	14,500		
6	5,728	8,411	16,820		

Source: 'Foreign Employment (ad-hoc) Life Insurance Directives 2073' (Kathmandu: Insurance Board, 2016), accessed 18 October 2017, <https://www.bsib.org.np/documents/baideshikbeema.pdf>.

Table 8: Insurance Benefits

Section	Incidence	Benefits (in NPR)
A	Death	1,000,000* + 100,000 (to bring the dead body to Nepal) + 100,000 (to perform death rituals) + 200,000 (to maintain the loss of income due to the death of the person) + 100,000 (towards treatment, in case death occurs during treatment) Maximum Total: 1,500,000
B	a. Total permanent disability; b. Incurable damage of sight on both eyes; c. Complete damage of parts of the body above the ankles of both legs or wrists of both hands; or d. Complete damage of one of the legs, hands or eyes.	1,000,000
C	a. Complete speech-impairment; or b. Completely hearing-impairment.	500,000
D	a. Complete damage of the hearing capacity of an ear; or b. Complete damage of a thumb. c. Complete damage of an index finger. d. Complete damage of any other finger. e. Complete damage of a big toe. f. Complete damage of any other toe. g. Damage/loss of any other body part.	200,000 150,000 70,000 50,000 40,000 As determined by an expert [†]

Source: 'Foreign Employment (ad-hoc) Life Insurance Directives 2073' (Kathmandu: Insurance Board, 2016), accessed 18 October 2017, <https://www.bsib.org.np/documents/baideshikbeema.pdf>.

* Section 26 (1) of Foreign Employment Act, 2007 states: 'The licensee shall, prior to sending a worker for foreign employment, procure insurance of at least five hundred thousand rupees with validity for the term of contract so that such worker can claim damages for death or mutilation, if such a worker who has gone for foreign employment pursuant to this Act dies from any cause at any time or gets mutilated.' The insurance benefit was increased from NPR 500,000 to 1,000,000 following the issuance of the Foreign Employment (ad-hoc) Life Insurance Directives 2073 in January 2017.

† An 'expert' is a medical doctor registered under the Nepal Medical Council (NMC). Additionally, the insurance companies also give validity to claims approved by certified medical practitioners in destination countries.

Insurance

The Foreign Employment Act 2007 and Foreign Employment Rules 2008 have made insurance mandatory for workers going for foreign employment. The cost of insurance varies according to the age of the worker and the duration of the contract (Table 8). The current insurance plans comply with the Foreign Employment Life Insurance Directives issued in April 2016.³⁴

As shown in Table 9, the family of the deceased worker may receive a maximum amount of NPR 1,500,000 as insurance, while a worker or their family may receive up to NPR 1,000,000 in case of injuries sustained abroad.

Further, a migrant worker who suffers 'critical illness'³⁵ is provided with an additional amount of NPR 500,000. However, to be entitled to this benefit, the migrant worker must have also procured an insurance policy against 'critical illness', paying a premium of an additional NPR 400.

Process for Compensation for Death and Injuries in Destination Countries

In case of death of migrant workers in destination countries during the contract period, members of their immediate family can claim for compensation from the Foreign Employment Welfare Fund through the FEB within a year of receiving the dead body in Nepal.³⁶ The following documents are required to claim compensation from the FEB:³⁷

- Migrant worker's passport;
- Labour permit;
- Contract;
- Death certificate from destination country (in case of death in destination);
- Death certificate from Nepal (in case of death after arriving in Nepal);
- Prescription of medical treatment abroad (in case of serious illness); and
- Recommendation letter from the Nepali Embassy in the destination country.

INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS

Foreign Employment Act, 2007 and Foreign Employment Rules, 2008

Foreign employment from Nepal is governed by the Foreign Employment Act, 2007 and the Foreign Employment Rules, 2008.

Bilateral relations between Nepal and Bahrain

Nepal and Bahrain established diplomatic relations in 1977, and Nepal opened its embassy in Bahrain in 2013.³⁸ The two countries signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) relating to the employment of Nepali migrant workers in Bahrain on 29 April 2008.³⁹ The major provisions of the MoU are as follows:

- Terms and conditions of employment to be defined in the individual employment contract.
- Availability of the converting of salary to any currency and facility to remit to any other country.
- Nepalese Recruitment Agency to ensure that the contracted employees are trained properly before their departure.

Table 9: Nepali Organisations in Bahrain

SN	Name of Organisation	Services	Address	Contact
1.	Embassy of Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve labour-related issues • Attestation of Employment Contract • Issue No-Objection Certificate to send dead bodies to Nepal 	Villa 2397, Road 2437, Area 324 Juffair, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain	Email: eonmanama@mofa.gov.np eonabudhabi@mofa.gov.np P.O.Box 75933 Website: https://bh.nepalembassy.gov.np Tel: +973 17725583 Fax: +973 17720787
2.	Non-Resident Nepali Association, National Coordination Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support to stranded migrants • Financial support to the family of the deceased • Discussion programmes on safe migration 		Email: bahrain@nrna.org Website: https://bh.nrna.org/
3.	GEFONT Support Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Rescue • Issue No-Objection • Financial support to migrant workers in need (imprisoned/ stranded) • Promotion and protection of migrants workers' rights 	N/A	Contact person: Yubraj Khatri Chhetri, Coordinator Tel: 39311283

Notes

- 1 'About Bahrain: Overview', eGovernment, bahrain.bh, accessed 16 January 2018, <https://bit.ly/2BYWb7b>.
- 2 'Kingdom of Bahrain –About Bahrain: Introduction', UNDP, accessed 16 January 2018, <http://www.bh.undp.org/content/bahrain/en/home/countryinfo.html>.
- 3 'About Bahrain: Overview', eGovernment, bahrain.bh, accessed 16 January 2018, <https://bit.ly/2BYWb7b>.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Milorad Kovacevic, Jacob Assa, Astra Bonini, Cecilia Calderon, Yu-Chien Hsu, Christina Lengfelder, Tanni Mukhopadhyay, Shivani Nayyar, Carolina Rivera and Heriberto Tapia, 'Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update' (New York: UNDP, 2018), http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf.
- 6 'Home – Currency Tools: Currency Converter', OANDA, accessed 6 July 2018, <https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter>.
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'Factsheet: Bahrain' was prepared by **SABIR ANSARI, ARJUN KHAREL AND SUDESHNA THAPA** at CESLAM.



Centre for the Study of
Labour and Mobility

Social Science Baha

345 Ramchandra Marg, Battisputali, Kathmandu - 9, Nepal
Tel: +977-1-4472807 • info@ceslam.org • www.ceslam.org



Foreign Employment Board

Bijulibajar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone: 01-4220311/4220567
Toll-free: 166001-50005 • email: info@fepb.gov.np