

## **SECTION II**

### **Introduction**

#### **Background**

Migration is a centuries old phenomenon. People used to relocate for better livelihood, opportunities since times immemorial. The migration can be permanent or temporary but the core purpose is the socio-economic uplift, life & job security of emigrants and their families. The overseas workers are considered as the backbone of the countries of their origin, as well as they contribute to the economic development of the host countries.

Pakistan has remained an attractive human resource export country for foreign manpower import countries. Prior to the 70s the outflow of Pakistani emigrants was towards Western countries especially to United Kingdom. In the early 70's, the surge of developmental activities and booming economies in the developing countries in general, and discovery of black gold Gulf countries in particular, the trend was redirected towards Middle East. Pakistan having surplus labour economy as well as religious contiguity made effective and constructive policies to capture the labour market of the Middle East countries.

The Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) was established on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1971. It was formulated by merging the three government institutions namely Protectorate of Emigrants, Directorate of Seamen's Welfare and National Manpower Council. Initially, it functioned under the Emigration Act of 1922 and Rules 1959 which later on was substituted by the Emigration Ordinance and Rules 1979. Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment systematically streamlined the emigration process and played a vital role to export the Pakistani manpower through Overseas Employment Promoters to all over the world especially to Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC).

#### **Report Objectives**

The major objective of this report is to analyze the overall performance of Bureau's and its seven regional offices called Protectorates of Emigrants. The report covers the following specific objectives, keep in view its broader jurisdiction:

- I. To compare and analyze the emigration pattern/trends of manpower export to other countries during 2016 (January to December) with that of the trends of 2015.
- II. To highlight the steps taken by BE&OE to improve and facilitate the emigration process
- III. To suggest measures to capture the future market avenues/export of manpower for overseas employment.

## **Functions of Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment**

The functions of Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment are multifarious in number and nature. They are as follows:-

- Promotion of Pakistani manpower to other countries.
- It controls and regulates the emigration process under the Emigration Ordinance, 1979.
- It looks after the welfare and facilitation of the emigrants.
- Pre and Post departure orientation of emigrants.
- It is monitoring, supervising and processing the OEP's licenses.
- It is mandatory for Pakistani workers to get insurance coverage before going abroad and Bureau is managing the State Life Emigrants Insurance Fund (SLEIF). It is authorized to sign the memorandum of understanding with foreign countries for export of manpower and it advises the Federal Government on emigration procedures and policies.

## **Organization**

The Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment comprises Directorates of Administration/Establishment, Operation, Research, Coordination, Finance and Information Technology.

## **Protectorate of Emigrants (PE)**

There are seven regional offices named "Protectorates of Emigrants" operating in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Multan, Quetta and Malakand. These protectorates are performing various functions under the Rule-4 of Emigration Rules, 1979. Some major functions are as follows. Mainly, P.E offices process all the demands in private sector of OEP's according to the procedure laid down by the DG. They provide Pre departure and Post Arrival orientation to the proceeding emigrants. These offices monitor and supervise the performance of OEPs.

## Community Welfare Attaches (CWA) Offices

There are 21 CWAs operating in 15 different countries of the world especially in Gulf countries. The purpose of CWAs is safeguarding the interests and welfare of emigrants and promoting overseas employment. These CWAs are appointed under Section 7 of Emigration ordinance, 1979. Under Rule-30 of Emigration Rules, 1979, the CWAs perform their work in the countries of destination.

S.No.	Countries/Station	Name of CWA
1	Saudi Arabia (Jeddah-I)	Mr. Basit Maqsood Abbasi
2	Saudi Arabia (Jeddah-II)	Mr. Najeeb Ullah Khan
3	Saudi Arabia (Riyadh-I)	Mr. Abdul Shakoor Shaikh
4	Saudi Arabia (Riyadh-II)	Mr. Mahmood Latif
5	UAE (Abu Dhabi)	Ms. Fareeha Khan
6	UAE (Dubai-I)	Ms. Saulat Saqib
7	UAE(Dubai-II)	Ms. Asma Ali Awan
8	Bahrain (Manama)	Mr. Maqsood Qadir Shah
9	Kuwait (Kuwait City)	Mr. Muhammad Umar Jawaid
10	Qatar (Doha)	Mr. Hafiz Junaid Amir Sial
11	Oman (Muscat)	Ms. Syedah Ramallah Ali
12	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Mr. Altamash Janjua
13	UK (Manchester)	Ms. Fizzah Niazi
14	Norway (Oslo)	Mr. Muhammad Saleem
15	South Korea (Seoul)	Mr. Muhammad Shafiq Haider
16	Italy (Milan)	Mr. Rizwan Salabat

17	Spain (Barcelona)	Mr. Umer Abbas Mela
18	Greece (Athens)	Mr. Syed Haider Iqbal Naqvi
19	Iraq (Baghdad)	Mr. Waqr Ahamad Langah
20	USA (New York)	Mr. Muhammad Hanif Channa