Following the first round of surveys on migration, we conducted the second round of surveys over the past four months to analyze the development and changes in migration trends. The findings from our last survey suggested the majority of migration issues stem from lack of information about the process, weak policies to hold labor agencies accountable, and limited government capacity to respond to migration-related challenges. However, this survey suggests policies fail to hold labor agencies accountable.

After surveying 400 respondents, including returnees, migrant workers, and family members, 64% of the returnees stated that they would want to start their own business in Nepal. However, 35% of migrant workers were found to be opting for foreign employment after completing only secondary level education. This has led to increased vulnerability of migrant workers. Findings from the survey demand an immediate call for a peremptory step from the national level to mitigate appalling migration-related challenges that is growing day by day.
Over 58% of current and aspiring migrant workers aged between 26-35 years old.

Difficulty in finding a job in Nepal is the primary driver for foreign work migration.

Migrant Workers’ Education Level:
- Illiterate: 1%
- Primary: 13%
- Lower Secondary: 22%
- Secondary: 35%
- Intermediate: 19%
- Bachelor’s: 6%
- Master’s: 3%
Survey respondents reported Saudi Arabia and Malaysia as the most popular destinations for migrant workers.

**Top Destination Countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Areas of Employment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driving</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Guard</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Store</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manpower agents and agencies are the major entities helping migrant workers during their migration process.
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Friends and family were by far the most common sources of information while manpower agents and agencies collectively were a close second.

47% of respondents were not satisfied with the available information

THE REASON?

Confusing Information 22%
Fake Information 25%
Insufficient Information 53%
24% of respondent migrant workers experienced problems in their destination countries and only 72% of them took actions to overcome those problems.

Among the problems faced, contract infringement by the employer was the greatest problem.

- Contract infringement: 68%
- Hard to receive medical support: 5%
- Skill and language barrier: 10%
- Employer closed down: 5%
- Work was more difficult than expected: 6%
- Other: 6%

72% took action to address the problem, while 28% did not.
Returnees are divided on whether to stay in Nepal and start a business or go back for foreign employment since the income in Nepal is not as high as abroad.

57% want to go back

Among those, more than 70% want to go back for better income

43% want to stay

Why?

- Age bar: 1%
- Take care of family: 6%
- Continue career in Nepal: 7%
- Create employment opportunities in Nepal: 22%
- Start a Business in Nepal: 64%
Only 87 people out of the 400 respondents received some form of training for foreign employment.

27 out of 121 people were found to be paying Rs. 100,000 for the migration process. The lowest amount paid for the process was Rs. 10,000, while the highest amount reached Rs 275,000.

81% of the respondents perceived an improvement in the quality of life, while 19% did not.

Income Distribution:
- 10K - 50K: 10%
- 50K - 100K: 59%
- 100K - 150K: 32%
- 150K+: 02%