



Role of Economic Dimension for Sustainable Reintegration of Returnee Migrants in Eastern Hill of Nepal

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Abstract

Reintegration of returnee migrants is one of the most pressing issues of labour sending countries like Nepal. The reintegration of returnee migrants through economic dimension remains significant for successful and sustainable that contributes for socio-economic and developmental progress of the nation. This study aims to examine the contribution of economic dimension for reintegration of returnee migrants in the study area. This study was carried out in Dhankuta Municipality of Dhankuta District located at eastern hill of Koshi province of Nepal. The survey of 310 returnee migrants was carried out to assess the contribution of economic dimension for successful reintegration in the origin place. The majority of returnees were from age group 30-34 years with high proportion of returnees from Malaysia. The likelihood ratio of training recipient is observed 7 times higher for age group 25-34 whereas status of saving and feeling of economic security is found 13 times higher for age group 45-54. The Odds in all three independent variables are observed highest for returnee having education above intermediate level i.e.; Odd ratio 40.60 for training recipient, Odd ratio 6.20 for availability and accessibility of BFIs and Odd ratio 49.79 for status of saving and feeling of security. This shows that economic dimension is crucial for reintegration of returnees. However, special packages of capacity building training and soft loan for start-up fund from local government seem most essential for successful and sustainable reintegration.

Keywords: reintegration, economic dimension, sustainability, Odds ratio, significant

Introduction

Return migration is an important feature as well as integral part of international migration. In migration cycle, return migration has remained as crucial stage which is associated with the reintegration into the family and society economically, socially and psychosocially (International Organization for Migration [IOM], 2019). Return and

reintegration are core features of international instruments for the protection of migrants' rights and migration governance. The global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration encourages states to facilitate the safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration of migrants (Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women [GAATW], 2022). The reintegration of migrant has become increasingly prominent in the socio-economic as well as policy and political agenda (Rai et al., 2023). As a multidimensional process, reintegration enables individuals to reestablish the economic, social and psychosocial relationships needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and achieve inclusion in civic life. Furthermore, reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re) migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice rather than necessity. Most of the returnees may struggle to readapt and rebuild their lives once back home because of many of the same economic, social and psychosocial factors that prompted them to migrate in the first place, particularly if they have been out of the country for a long time (IOM, 2019). The UN Convention on migrant workers obliges states to cooperate for the 'orderly return' of migrants. Governments have, to varying degrees, included reintegration measures in their migration legislation and action plans, while many NGOs and international organizations implement projects to support returning migrants' reintegration (GAATW, 2022).

Reintegration is most important and crucial step in migration cycle because it enables returnees to participate in the social, economic, cultural and political life of the origin place (Cassarino, 2014). The reintegration of returnee migrants can only be successful when there is a level of re-inclusion across all economic, social and psychosocial dimensions. Different levels of programs and interventions can be pivotal for restoring the economic, social and psychological aspects. The integrated approaches with composite packages play a pivotal role for successful reintegration of returnee migrants (Rai, 2022). The acquisition of entrepreneurial skills in destination is found to decrease the risk of economic difficulties postreturn (Monti & Serrano, 2022). On the one hand successful and sustainable reintegration contributes for socio-economic development whereas on the other hand it provides the opportunities to utilize gained knowledge, skills and experiences. So, the assessment of status and dimensions of reintegration of returnee migrants at their origin place is crucial for the sustainable development.

Return and reintegration are fraught with many challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these challenges, as many migrants lost their jobs, were forced to return, or unable to return, incurred additional costs related to their return, and were unable to make a living once back in their home countries (GAATW, 2022). Similarly, the economic opportunities of returnees at origin place play a crucial role. In Nepal, about 43 percent returnees found a job whereas 44 percent were outside labour force in 2017/18 (Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS], 2019). This implies that economic opportunities are crucial for successful reintegration of returnees. For the proper and successful reintegration of returnee migrants, it is necessary to develop specific program and package at individual, community and structural level (IOM, 2019). The utilization of skills, experience, knowledge and assets gained at the origin by returnee could be crucial for sustainable and efficient development (Ministry of Labour Employment and Social Security [MoLESS], 2022).

Objectives

The main objective of this study is to examine the role of economic dimension for sustainable reintegration of returnee migrants. The specific objective of the study is:

- To examine the contribution of economic dimension for reintegration of returnee migrants in the study area.

Review of Related Literature

Return migration is the process in which people return to their country or place of origin after staying a specified period in another country or region (IOM, 2022). He further addresses that return migration is sometimes called remigration, retro-migration or back-migration. Return migration is an integral part of human mobility in which the process includes the act of going back or being taken back to the point of departure. Basically, three types of return are prevalent as intended length of stay, return with or without support and involuntary and voluntary return (IOM, 2019). IOM states that return motivations are dynamic and therefore chaining in nature. So, multiple factors are associated with return regardless of voluntary or forced return.

Reintegration is the process of recovery and economic and social inclusion which includes living in a stable and safe environment, access to a reasonable standard of living, physical well-being, mental well-being, and opportunities for personal, social and economic development and access to social and emotional support (Surtees & Laura, 2021). The process of reintegration of returnee migrants enables for securing and sustaining the political, economic, social and psychosocial conditions needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity in their original country or community.

Reintegration on the one hand ensures to secure for full respect of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights whereas on the other hand it facilitates for the access to justice, social protection, financial services, health-care, education, family life, an adequate standard of living, decent work, and protection against discrimination (United Nations Network on Migration, 2021). For the successful and dignified reintegration, returnees prioritized the needs like psychosocial support, access to loans and credit, jobs and vocational training (MMC, 2019).

In the process of return and reintegration, while designing and implementing return and reintegration programs at community level, the general principles like right-based, evidence based, gender-sensitive and gender-responsive, avoidance of preferential treatment, consultative and participatory and social protection coverage need to include (International Labour Organizatin [ILO], 2019). The lack of data on returnees and their pattern of reintegration, lack of proper laws, policies, institutions, stagnant home economic situation, inadequate and ineffective employment services, lack of information on available services and programs, absence of provisions for skills certification and skills recognition, poor social protection coverage, stigmatization and resource constraints are the major issues and challenges in return and reintegration (Law and Policy Forum for Social Justice [LAPSOJ], 2020). The recognition of prior learning, provision of soft loan to returnee migrants, returnee targeted program at provincial level, and establishment of MRCs are unavoidable components for returnee migrants in Nepal (Blitz, 2022).

The issue and aspect of benefits of migration are incorporated in both constitution of Nepal (Government of Nepal [GoN], 2015) and the sustainable development agendas. In fact, migration is inserted in several goals and targets particularly focusing on facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people in its goal no. 10 for eliminating inequalities (IOM, 2017). So, SDGs encompasses the issues of returnee and reintegration under SDG 10 for the progress and prosperity of returnee migrants in Nepal. SDG 10 considers the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies and reduction in transaction costs of remittances among the means to reduce the inequality within and among the countries.

During the period of COVID-19, more than half current migrants had interest of return country of origin due to losing jobs at their companies, completion of contract period and fear of the COVID-19 pandemic (IOM, 2020). Returnee migrants faced many challenges after returning from foreign country. Most of the returnees had difficulty in starting the new work and often unable to use the skills they gained. Majority of respondents faced the problems of acquiring employment opportunities due to which they again plan to re-migrate. Even though returnee faced the hurdles in foreign land, they plan to fly for gaining some earning to improve the livelihood (Blitz, 2022).

The Rural Enterprises and Remittances Project (RERP)—Samriddhi funded by IFAD, works with migrant families to develop and improve on-farm and off-farm enterprises in rural areas of Nepal. This project on the one hand contributes young people to enter the labour market through providing technical and vocational skills, enter into apprenticeships, access to finance and encourage to become entrepreneurs. So, this project on the one hand provided capacity building trainings whereas on the other hand creates ample environment for making individual economically self-reliant ultimately contribute for managing returnee migrants in Nepal. Furthermore, this project has established 14 migration resource centers at local government units.

It is crucial to focus on the reintegration of permanent or long-term migrants as most of their experiences have been considered potential contributors to the development of the country of origin. Furthermore, they have savings to invest and have acquired skills that can bring innovation in the economic system. Often this implies a change of sector i.e. from agriculture to industry or services and sometimes the initiation of a self-employed activity (Appleby, Kevin & Kerwin, 2018).

During the COVID-19 period, the return of significant number of Nepali migrants compelled the government of Nepal to reshape the existing plans and programs for reintegration program. However, the government at that time assumed that only existing program would meet the needs and necessity of returnee migrants which did not work. Due to which large number of returnee migrants believed that their livelihood could not be secured in Nepal which opened the main door for remigration in the context of Nepal (Adhikari et al., 2022).

Reintegration of returnee migrant workers in local labour markets has emerged as a policy agenda in Nepal (UNWOMEN, 2023). The issue has gained increasing attention especially in the context of the mass influx of Nepali migrants due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In such a situation, it is crucial to develop plan and policies for managing employment and self-employment of returnee migrants.

A study carried out by IOM revealed the fact that in the reintegration process, financial capital and its economic impact are crucial because financially capable and sound returnee can create better sphere in community and society for them. It is also found that the reintegration of returnee migrants greatly depends on the ability to access sustainable income-generating activities as a basis of their livelihoods (Loschmann & Marchand, 2021). But in the context of Nepal, only immediate and short-term supports are envisioned as requirements for reintegration (IOM, 2021). About 70 percent of the women were unemployed upon returning and their families were struggling for maintaining the livelihoods (GAATW, 2022).

It is found that returnee migrants of low and middle-income countries are involved with higher income earning sector and evidence shows that returned labour migrants are more likely to become employers and self-employed workers compared to non-migrants (Dustmann and Kirchkamp 2002, McCormick and Wahba, 2001).

There is strong indication that returnee migrants are more likely to be self-employed in business in comparison to non-migrants as they had the opportunity to gather start-up capital abroad (Piracha & Vaden, 2010). The social capital, knowledge, experience and personal network of returnee migrants play significant role in the reintegration of return migrants in the origin country (Omata, 2012). The sustainable funding, administrative program processes, inclusion of returnees in development programs, localization and locally led processes and common standard are the vital aspects for successful reintegration of returnee migrants (ICMPD, 2021). But the proper and conducive environment is not there in their original place as per their aspirations due to multiple factors. The poor housing conditions, lack of family and friend support was overall found to be negatively related to adaptation, business initiative and health issues of returned migrants. At the macro-level, unemployment and the overall economic situation were a constant risk factor (Blitz, 2022).

After coming back to Nepal, the returnees were found to be working in agriculture-based works, which included agriculture, poultry, livestock, and fishery. Most have started on their own, and other was with their family-owned work. It is found that returnees were less likely to work the same type of work as in the destination country after returning. Similarly, on average, they work for 7.3 hours a day and earned NRs. 16,014.30 monthly after coming back from foreign employment. But very few return migrant workers knew, 14%, about government programs directed towards returnee migrants (Blitz, 2022).

Methods and Materials

The population based cross-sectional survey design was applied to examine economic dimension and approaches of reintegration practices of returnee migrants in sending area. The population-based survey was carried out to collect quantitative data whereas the information related to approaches was collected applying the qualitative approaches.

Data Sources

This study depends entirely on primary source of data. So, the main sources of data were quantitative field survey and qualitative interviews. The data for this research was obtained

through survey carried out with returnee migrants and interviews with key informants and concerned stakeholders.

Sample Size

The sample size for this study was determined by using Epi-Info software with following parameters: proportion of absentee population (2,362) to total population of the municipality (19,452) (12% calculated from census report 2021), 97% confidence interval, acceptable margin of error 5%, and a design effect 1.55. The total absentee population from Dhankuta Municipality was 2,362 according to 2021 census. The calculated sample size on the basis of above parameters is 310.

Sampling Procedures

The population under study was drawn from 10 wards of Dhankuta Municipality of Dhankuta District. This study followed two stage stratified sample design. In the first stage, ward was selected as primary sample units (PSUs). In the second stage, household with at least one returnee migrant was selected from each sample PSUs.

Variables

Independent Variables. The respondents' age, gender, caste/ethnicity, marital status, religion, literacy status, country of destination, documentation status, duration of stay, types of house, size of land holding, size of household, utilization of remittance, training and current working condition are considered as independent variables.

Dependent Variables

The economic reintegration of returnee migrants is regarded as the dependent variable. The dimensions of economic reintegration are grouped into three main strata as status of receiving skills training, access to Bank and Financial Institutions (BFIs) and saving and feeling of economic security. These dependent variables were converted into dichotomous variables as "Yes" coded as "1" and "No" coded as "0".

Data Analysis. The STATA version 18.1 statistical software was applied for rigorous data analysis and test of required statistics. The chi-square test was applied to observe the association between variables whereas logistic regression was used to examine the factors that contribute for sustainable economic reintegration in the study area.

Results and Discussion

Background Characteristics of Respondents

The majority of respondents were from age group 30-34 (26.13%) followed by age group 25-29 (21.94%) whereas least is observed in age group <24 years (3.87%). In terms of gender of respondents, about 93 percent were male whereas only about 7 percent were female. The highest proportions of respondents were from Rai caste (44.84%) which is followed by Chhetri (19.03%) and Brahmin (6.45%) whereas Limbu, Tamang and B.K, comprise the equal percentage i.e., 3.87 percent.

Similarly, majority of respondents were married (89.03%) while only 1.61 percent were divorced and small proportion of respondents were separated and widow (i.e.; 0.32% for each). The highest proportion of respondents followed Kirat religion (48.71%) which is followed by

Hindu religion (43.55%). More than one third respondents had secondary level of education, followed by lower secondary education (28.71%) whereas about one tenth respondents had intermediate education.

Similarly, more than one third respondents returned from Malaysia whereas one fifth returned from Saudi Arabia. More than 97 percent respondents were documented. About one third of the respondents stayed for 60-69 months whereas one fifth of respondents stayed for more than 70 months (Table 1).

Table 1

Background Characteristics of Returnee Migrants in the Study Area

Characteristics	Percent	Number
Demographic Characteristics		
Age Group		
<24	3.87	12
25-29	21.94	68
30-34	26.13	81
35-39	21.61	67
40-44	13.55	42
45-49	7.74	24
50+	5.16	16
Gender		
Male	92.60	287
Female	7.40	23
Socio-economic Characteristics		
Caste/Ethnicity		
Rai	44.84	139
Chhetri	19.03	59
Brahmin	6.45	20
Limbu	3.55	11
Tamang	3.87	12
B.K.	3.87	12
Shrestha	3.87	12
Others	14.52	45
Marital status		
Married	89.03	276
Unmarried	8.71	27
Divorced	1.61	5
Separated	0.32	1
Widow	0.32	1
Religion		
Kirat	48.71	151
Hindu	43.55	135
Buddhist	7.42	23
Other	0.32	1
Literacy status		
Illiterate	5.16	16
Primary	10.32	32
Lower Secondary	28.71	89
Secondary	39.68	123
Intermediate/10+2	12.90	40
Bachelor	2.58	8
Masters and above	0.65	2

Characteristics	Percent	Number
Migration Characteristics		
Country of destination		
Malaysia	34.52	107
Qatar	18.06	56
UAE/Dubai	15.81	49
Saudi Arabia	20.00	62
Kuwait	6.13	19
Other countries	5.48	17
Documentation status		
Documented	97.4	302
Undocumented	2.60	8
Duration of stay		
<19 months	2.90	9
20-29 months	6.77	21
30-39 months	21.61	67
40-49 months	12.58	39
50-59 months	4.84	15
60-69 months	29.03	90
>70 months	22.26	69
Total	100.00	310

Economic Dimension of Reintegration by Demographic and Socio-economic Factors

The economic dimension includes the aspects of reintegration that promote and enhance for re-entering the economic and sustained livelihood (IOM, 2017). On the one hand, economic reintegration contributes for establishing the economic self-sufficiency of returnees whereas on the other hand it supports for establishing the adequate and sustained income that ultimately yields for the successful and sustainable reintegration of returnees.

Table 2 reveals the background characteristics of returnees that determine the core dimensions of economic reintegration. The proportion of respondents following other religion has economic improvement (100%), access to financial grant (100%) and access to bank and financial institutions (100%). The returnees following Hindu and Kirat religion have better access to bank and financial institutions i.e.; 96.65 percent and 93.38 percent respectively. The highest proportion of returnee having primary education (96.88%) have better access to bank and financial institutions whereas returnees with B.A. or equivalent education have better economic improvement and access to financial grants. The cent percent returnees having pakki house have the access to BFIs whereas about 75 percent returnees having ardha pakki house and about 87 percent returnees having kacchi house have the level of confidence for adjustment in economic market.

Similarly, the highest proportion of returnees having nuclear family has access to i.e. 94.36 percent followed by confidence level for adjusting in economic market (86.47%). The duration of stay time at destination has close link up with volume of remittance and level of reintegration. The cent percent returnees who spent less than 19 months at destination have access to BFIs which is followed by returnee spent time for 60-69 months and more than 70 months (i.e. 94.44% and 94.20% respectively). The highest proportion of returnees (100%) having family size less than 3 has access to BFIs whereas about 94 percent returnees who participated at local organization have access to BFIs. About 87 percent returnees having network membership have the confidence for adjusting in local economic market whereas 93

percent returnees having joint initiatives have access to BFIs. About 97 percent returnees having capacity building training specific skill training have better economic status. Similarly, cent percent returnees have access to BFIs who used their remitting money on saving and social expenses.

Table 2

Economic Dimensions of Returnee Migrants for Sustainable Reintegration

Characteristics	Economic improvement	Availability of financial grant	Access to BFIs	Level of confidence in economic market
Religion of Respondent				
Hindu	56.30	54.07	88.89	77.04
Buddhist	26.09	17.39	95.65	78.26
Kirat	41.06	43.05	93.38	90.73
Other	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
P Value	0.007	0.005	0.476	0.002
Level of Education				
Primary	25.00	25.00	96.88	87.50
Lower secondary	48.31	48.31	96.63	79.78
Secondary	47.15	46.34	92.68	90.24
I.A./10+2	57.50	55.00	82.50	82.50
B.A./Equivalent	75.00	75.00	50.00	75.00
M.A. and above	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
P Value	0.061	0.08	0.000	0.188
Types of Houses				
Pakki	0.00	0.00	100.00	75.00
Ardha Pakki	37.93	36.78	63.22	74.71
Kachchi	51.14	50.68	49.32	87.21
P Value	0.019	0.016	0.250	0.026
Types of family				
Nuclear	50.75	49.25	94.36	86.47
Joint	23.26	27.91	74.42	65.12
Other	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
P Value	0.002	0.022	0.000	0.002
Duration of Stay at Last Time				
<19	33.33	33.33	100.00	77.78
20-29	57.14	61.90	90.48	76.19
30-39	68.66	68.66	82.09	80.60
40-49	46.15	43.59	97.44	82.05
50-59	60.00	46.67	86.67	80.00
60-69	50.00	48.89	94.44	87.78
>70	17.39	18.84	94.20	85.51
P Value	0.000	0.000	0.052	0.804
Size of Household				
<3 members	51.85	48.15	100.00	74.07
4 members	25.00	25.00	93.42	72.37
5 members	53.13	52.08	88.54	90.63
6 members	55.74	55.74	88.52	90.16
7 members	59.38	59.38	90.63	84.38
>8 members	44.44	44.44	100.00	83.33
P Value	0.001	0.001	0.268	0.015
Joint Initiatives				
Yes	49.65	48.94	92.96	88.38
No	15.38	15.38	76.92	30.77

Characteristics	Economic improvement	Availability of financial grant	Access to BFIs	Level of confidence in economic market
P Value	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.000
Capacity Building Training				
No	13.90	13.90	94.65	78.07
Yes	96.75	95.12	86.99	91.87
P Value	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.001
Specific Skill Training				
No	14.36	14.36	94.68	78.19
Yes	96.72	95.08	86.89	91.80
P Value	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.002
Use of remittance after return				
Farming	31.82	27.27	95.45	68.18
Business	52.94	52.94	94.12	94.12
Saving	37.50	37.50	100.00	93.75
Bought land/house	25.00	25.00	97.06	89.71
Payback loan	26.32	26.32	94.74	73.68
Children's education	78.57	76.19	71.43	85.71
Health care of family	36.36	36.36	90.91	81.82
Social expenses	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
Daily HH expenses	57.78	57.78	91.11	76.67
Other	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
P Value	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.007
Total	46.77	53.87	91.61	83.55
N	145	167	284	251

Logistic Regression Analysis of Economic Dimensions for Sustainable Reintegration

The model related to economic dimension of reintegration entails three variables viz. training status, availability and accessibility of BFIs and saving and feeling of economic security. The likelihood ratio of training recipient is significantly higher for Rai (OR=1.55, 95% CI: 0.11-21.76) than Brahmin and other castes whereas availability and accessibility of BFIs is about 14 times higher for Brahmin (OR=13.94, 95% CI: 1.19-163.44) compared to reference group. Similarly, the likelihood ratio of training recipient is observed 7 times higher for age group 25-34 (OR=7.24, 95% CI: 0.29-178.34) whereas status of saving and feeling of security is found 13 times higher for age group 45-54 (OR=12.70, 95% CI: 0.01-108.17) compared to reference group. In regard to level of education, the Odds in all three independent variables are observed highest for returnee having education above intermediate level i.e.; Odd ratio 40.60 for training recipient, Odd ratio 6.20 for availability and accessibility of BFIs and Odd ratio 49.79 for status of saving and feeling of security.

The returnee migrants returned from UAE have about five times higher chances of receiving training whereas returnees from Saudi Arabia have six times higher chances of saving and feeling of security. The types of houses also play significant role in terms of reintegration. The likelihood ratio of training recipient and accessibility of BFIs are significantly higher for returnees having Ardha Pakki house (i.e. OR=5.90, 95% CI: 0.07-86.53 and OR=6.66, 95% CI: 1.74-25.45 respectively).

The Odd ratio is significantly higher for training recipient returnees (OR=11.49, 95% CI: 1.36-96.89) and returnees with saving and feeling of security (OR=7.37, 95% CI: 0.33-164.36) with those who have 45-74 Aana land. The duration of stay at foreign land also plays crucial role for economic reintegration. This model reveals the fact that there is three times higher

chances of getting training who stayed for 60-69 months at destination whereas the chances of getting accessibility and availability as well as saving and feeling of security are significantly higher among those returnees who stayed for 20-39 months in destination. The likelihood ratio of getting training and saving and feeling of economic security are observed significantly higher among those returnees who utilize their remittance in saving i.e.; six times and 22 times respectively compared to reference group. The likelihood ratio of training recipient is significantly higher among those returnees who were involved in partnership than returnees not involved in such partnership.

Table 3

Regression Analysis of Economic Dimension to Reintegration of Returnee Migrants

Characteristics	Status of Training		Availability and Accessibility of BFIs		Saving and Feeling of Economic Security	
	Odds Ratio	95% CI	Odds Ratio	95% CI	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Caste/Ethnicity						
Chhetri®	1		1		1	
Brahmin	0.23	0.02-3.43	13.94	1.19-163.44	0.01	0.00-1.94
Rai	1.55	0.11-21.76	5.53	0.25-124.36	1.33	0.02-70.93
Others	0.50	0.09-2.84	5.08	0.94-27.41	0.15	0.01-1.58
Age Group						
<24 years®	1		1		1	
25-34	7.24	0.29-178.34	0.01	0.12-35.16	5.43	0.01-31.58
35-44	3.08	0.13-75.11	0.57	0.06-22.06	8.72	0.01-62.19
45-54	6.92	0.21-23.74	0.24	0.18-101.12	12.70	0.01-108.17
55>	0.04	0.00-1.17	0.18	0.00-46.00	0.03	0.00-12.00
Religion						
Hindu®	1		1		1	
Buddhist	0.12**	0.02-0.92	0.15*	0.02-1.10	0.84	0.04-19.52
Kirat	0.48	0.05-4.95	0.56	0.03-9.38	0.45	0.01-20.40
Level of Education						
Primary®	1		1		1	
Lower secondary	6.44*	0.96-43.30	1.37	0.19-9.75	1.41	0.03-69.67
Secondary	6.05**	0.99-37.08	2.47	0.34-17.74	16.31	0.31-84.35
I.A./10+2 and higher	40.60***	3.15-122.90	6.20	0.58-66.56	49.79	0.24-254.70
Return Country of Destination						
Malaysia®	1		1		1	
UAE	4.63**	1.19-18.00	2.47	0.66-9.21	0.38	0.04-3.70
Saudi Arabia	0.20**	0.04-0.95	0.60	0.16-2.21	6.19	0.77-49.58
Other	2.02	0.54-7.52	5.36	1.38-20.79	0.16	0.02-1.03
Types of Houses						
Pakki®	1		1		1	
Ardha Pakki	5.90	0.07-86.53	6.66**	1.74-25.45	0.04	0.00-6.18
Kachchi	3.36	0.05-9.43	1.00	0.10-2.55	0.01	0.00-1.02
Size of Landholding						
<44 Aana®	1		1		1	
45-74 Aana	11.49**	1.36-96.89	0.01	0.00-0.11	7.37	0.33-164.36

Characteristics	Status of Training		Availability and Accessibility of BFIs		Saving and Feeling of Economic Security	
	Odds Ratio	95% CI	Odds Ratio	95% CI	Odds Ratio	95% CI
75-104 Aana	5.36	0.72-39.92	0.57	0.10-3.28	0.22	0.01-4.20
105-134 Aana	1.67	0.14-20.23	0.24	0.02-2.62	1.00	0.05-20.66
135-164 Aana	2.81	0.60-13.18	0.18	0.04-0.78	7.19	0.60-86.57
>165 Aana	1.30	0.23-7.42	0.29	0.05-1.54	6.19	0.54-71.44
Duration of Stay at Foreign Country						
<19 months®	1		1		1	
20-29 months	0.29	0.01-13.15	80.64	0.00-63.60	98.43	0.00-289.00
30-39 months	0.36	0.01-13.10	14.43	0.00-104.00	8.48	0.00-29.20
40-49 months	0.80	0.02-3.00	32.09	0.00-236.00	0.50	0.00-17.97
50-59 months	0.64	0.01-6.46	112.54	0.00-152.00	54.96	0.00-29.00
60-69 months	3.45	0.09-7.73	26.70	0.00-187.00	0.46	0.00-14.00
>70 months	2.18	0.07-8.28	21.61	0.00-256.00	2.71	0.00-9.00
Size of Households						
<3 members®	1		1		1	
4 members	0.14*	0.02-1.21	0.78	0.10-6.25	0.07	0.00-1.67
5 members	0.09***	0.01-0.58	3.65	0.53-25.04	0.17	0.01-3.23
6 members	0.26	0.03-2.44	6.40	0.77-53.39	0.00	0.00-0.13
7 members	0.20	0.02-1.92	24.17	2.31-252.83	0.03	0.00-1.15
>8 members	0.07**	0.00-0.99	1.29	0.09-18.92	0.03	0.00-1.40
Utilization of Remittance						
Farming®	1		1		1	
Business	0.03**	0.00-0.52	57.27**	2.35-139.75	3.01	0.12-74.97
Saving	6.50	0.26-63.75	4.85	0.36-65.23	22.26	3.04-49.94
Bought land/house	0.27	0.04-2.08	1.10	0.16-7.35	0.17	0.01-2.24
Payback loan	0.01***	0.00-0.22	0.93	0.06-14.99	0.00	0.00-0.68
Children's education	0.02***	0.00-0.22	0.35	0.02-5.12	0.19	0.00-8.13
Health care of family	0.03**	0.00-0.60	0.25	0.01-7.47	10.36	0.05-196.59
Social expenses	0.38	0.03-4.41	2.39	0.27-20.92	0.46	0.03-7.09
Daily HH expenses	0.03***	0.00-0.30	1.04	0.16-6.56	0.10	0.01-1.56
Number of involved Organizations						
One®	1		1		1	
Two	3.67	0.23-57.53	1.90	0.25-14.28	0.42	0.00-44.57
Three	16.55**	1.05-61.73	1.35	0.16-11.49	0.46	0.01-38.41
Four	2.28	0.05-14.54	2.65	0.12-57.96	51.44	0.04-61.36
Status of Partnership						
No®	1		1		1	
Yes	70.37**	2.03-143.64	0.81	0.38-1.73	1.14	0.52-2.50
Frequency of Participation in Social Function						
Frequently®	1		1		1	
Sometimes	0.31**	0.10-1.02	1.87	0.59-5.90	0.98	0.17-5.68
Very often	0.08	0.01-0.67	1.51	0.22-10.35	0.00	0.00-0.14
Rarely	33.21	0.00-205.00	2.60	0.00-15.67	2.5	0.00-5.45
Sector of Current Work						
Private sector®	1		1		1	

Characteristics	Status of Training		Availability and Accessibility of BFIs		Saving and Feeling of Economic Security	
	Odds Ratio	95% CI	Odds Ratio	95% CI	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Entrepreneurship	0.03	0.00-1.20	0.03	0.00-3.98	195.45	0.97-391.26.
Agriculture	0.29	0.01-11.91	0.24	0.00-12.81	0.33	0.00-29.45
Satisfaction With Migration						
Yes®	1		1		1	
No	7.42**	1.38-39.99	3.73**	1.01-13.78	0.72	0.06-7.76
Prefer not to say	0.33	0.04-3.08	1.15	0.17-7.59	5.52	0.22-137.33
Specific Skill Training						
No®	1		1		1	
Yes	1.18		0.01	0.00-1.7	4.08***	2.47-6.74
Technical Assistance						
No®	1		1		1	
Yes	0.28	0.00-1.33	0.35*	0.01-0.15	3.68***	2.23-6.07
Housing Status after Migration						
Good®	1		1		1	
Satisfactory	0.65	0.22-1.91	1.24	0.44-3.84	0.41	0.09-1.93
Not Good	0.06	0.00-5.04	0.00***	0.00-1.14	1.00	0.00-2.10

Conclusion

Return and sustainable reintegration of returnee migrant workers is an evolving issue in Nepal as multiple aspects associates with reintegration. As migration is crucial component of human, social and economic development, reintegration of returnee migrants are also pressing issues as well as opportunities for both academia and policy makers. Reintegration is an inalienable part as well as parcel of migration which generates with migration process. The economic dimension of reintegration of returnee migrants is the fundamental basis for successful and sustainable reintegration. Various factors are crucial for determining the reintegration of returnee however individual, community and structural level are unavoidable part of reintegration. The study revealed that returnees' individual background, work experiences, earning at the destination county, land ownership, current household status and training status of returnee are crucial components for enhancing the economic reintegration. The background characteristic, communication status, social network, support status by different agencies and familial support are significant contributors for social reintegration whereas psychosocial counseling, opportunities of grants and seed money as well as good network with family members and community including joint initiatives are the major contributors for psychosocial reintegration in the study area. Three types of approaches were practiced at the study area as individual effort approach where individual makes personal effort to be reintegrated into the family and society, community-led approach targets community participation with programmatic plan and action plan and integrated approach where comprehensive reintegration packages were included. The study concludes that economic dimension is most crucial for successful and sustainable reintegration and assessemnt of need and aspirations of returnees are also equally important for successful, sustainable and dignified reintegration.

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