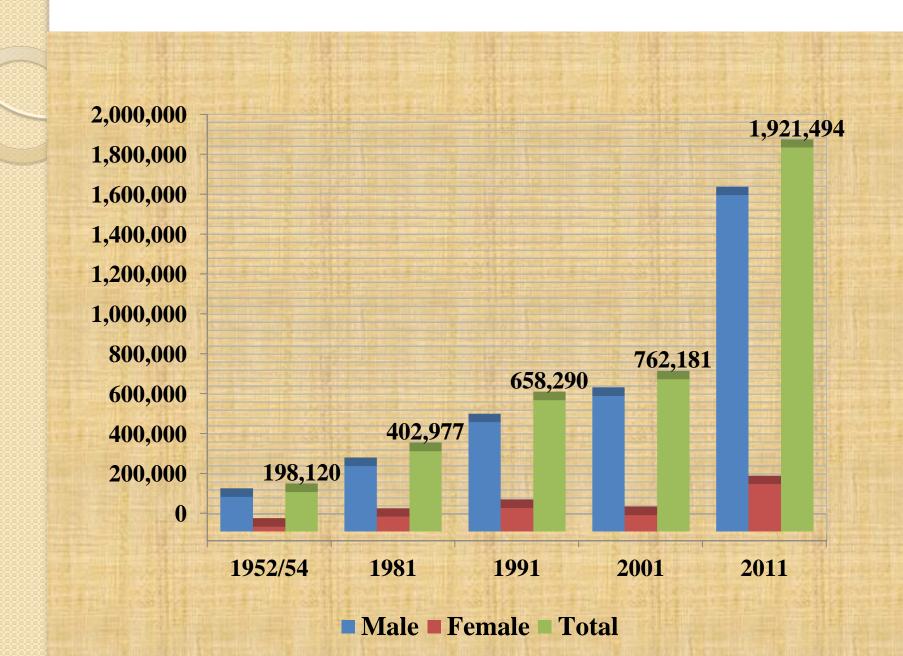
# IMPACT OF EARTHQUAKE ON MIGRATION

**Ganesh Gurung PhD** 

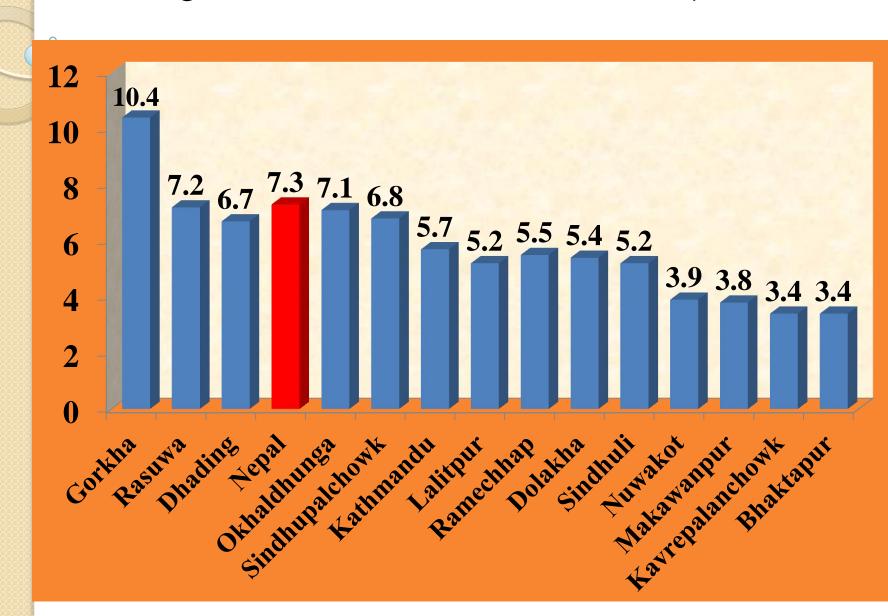
### FOREIGN LABOUR MIGRATION IN NEPAL



# REMITTANCE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP IN NEPAL



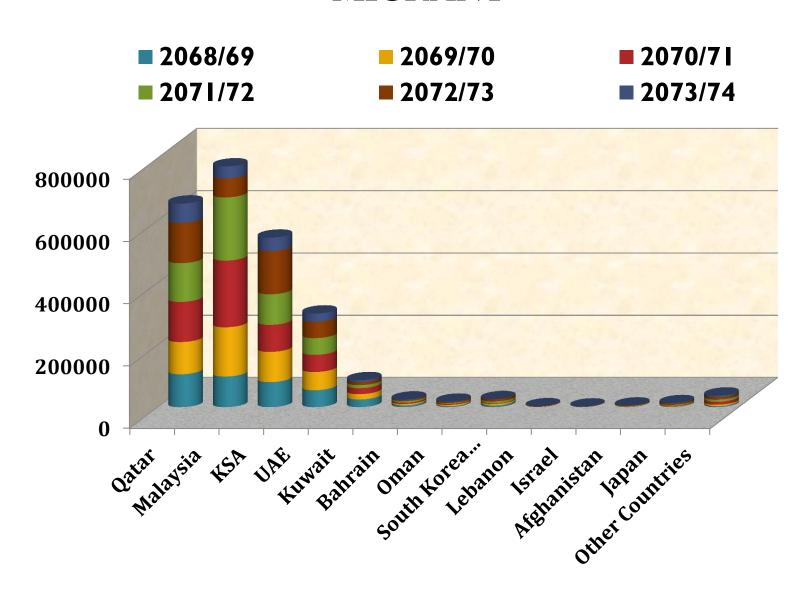
### PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEE POPULATION IN EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED DISTRICTS, 2011



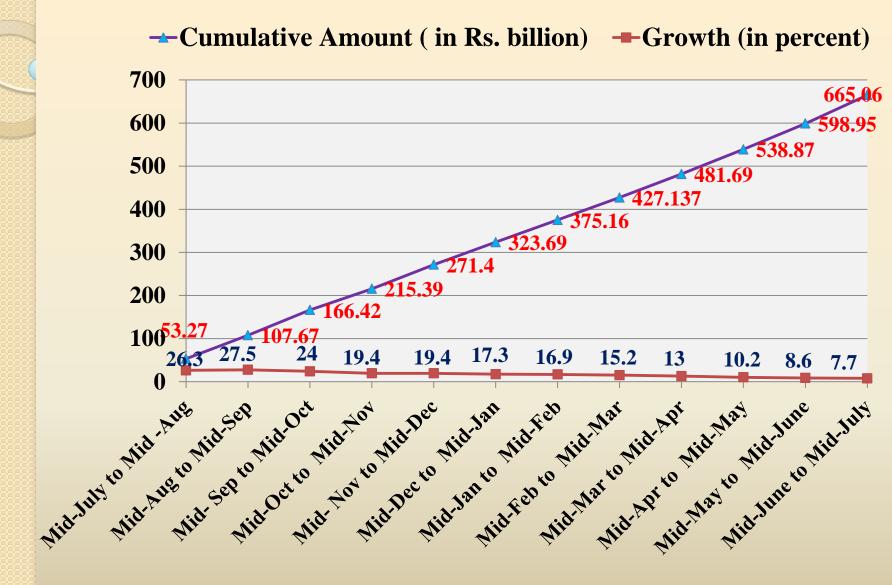
### OUTFLOW OF NEPALI MIGRANT TO INDIA

Census	Total	Absentee	% of Total	% on total
	Population	population	Population	absentee pop <sup>n</sup> of
		living in		the
		India		country
1952/54	8256625	157323	1.905	79.4
1981	15022839	375196	2.50	93.1
1991	18491097	587243	3.176	89.2
2001	23151423	589050	2.54	77.3
2011	26494504	722255	2.73	37.6

### COUNTRYWISE OUTFLOW OF NEPALESE MIGRANT



#### REMITTANCE INFOW



### REMITTANCE INLOW IN NEPAL

	2069/70	2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	
					*
Remittanc e inflow (Rs. billion)	434.6	543.3	617.3	665.1	450.0
% change	20.9	25.0	13.6	7.7	5.3
Ration of remittance to GDP	25.6	27.7	29.0	29.6	-

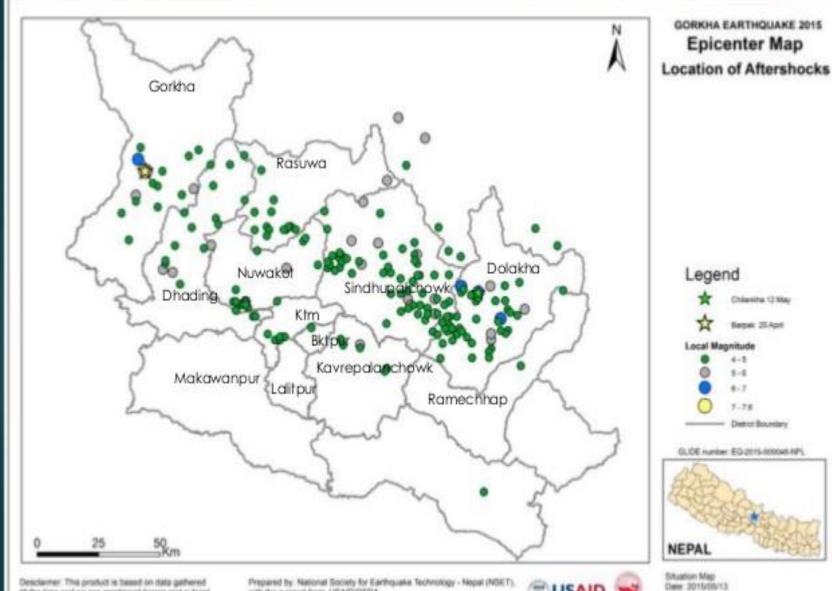
### ° 15 APRIL 2015 GORKHA EARTH QUAKE

# Shwayambhunath Stupa after Earthquake





### Earthquake 2015: Aftershock Map



SR the time and source mentioned herein and subject to change as per time and data.

with the support from: USAID/DFDA Data Source: USGS-PAGER, NSET, KVDA, CBS, DoS/GoN, NSC/DMG





Date: 2015/05/13

The devastating earthquake of April 25 and May 12, 2015 had played crucial role to internal and external migration.

Many Nepali migrants who were in foreign labour returned after immediately the earthquake and many people who were living in affected areas shifted their permanent residential place to another place i.e. another VDC, district or another place of the same VDC.

After earthquake the volume and number of external migrants from Nepal has decreased due to resettlement problems on the one hand whereas on the other financial pinch of the earthquake.

TOTAL DEATHS- 9,000
SEVERELY INJURED- 22,000
TOTALLY DAMAGES OF:

1. PRIVATE BUILDINGS- 4,98,852

11. GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS- 2,656

LOSS OF MORE THAN 7 BILLION DUE

TO EARTHQUAKE

SOURCE: NPC,2015.

# DAMACES OF INFRASTRIICTURES AND

DAMAGES OF INFRASTRUCTURES AND								
POPULATION BY EARTHQUAKE								
District	Damaged Public	<b>Estimated Affected</b>	<b>Current Population</b>					
	Buildings	Population	<b>(2011 census)</b>					
Okhaldhunga	2,074	9,437	147,984					
Ramechhap	26,743	123,553	202,646 186,557					
Dolakha	48,880	199,430						
Sindhupalchowk	49,933	215,711	287,798					
Kavrepalanchowk	30,000	141,900	381,937					
Lalitpur	16,344	69,625	468,132					
Bhaktapur	18,900	83,916	304,651					
Kathmandu	36,973	147,892	1,744,240					
Nuwakot	57,943	271,753	277,471					
Rasuwa	7,040	31,187	43,300					
Dhading	43,741	199,022	336,067					
Makawanpur	15,012	73,259	420,477					
Gorkha	44,607	181,997	271,061					

65299

1 813 979

293,173

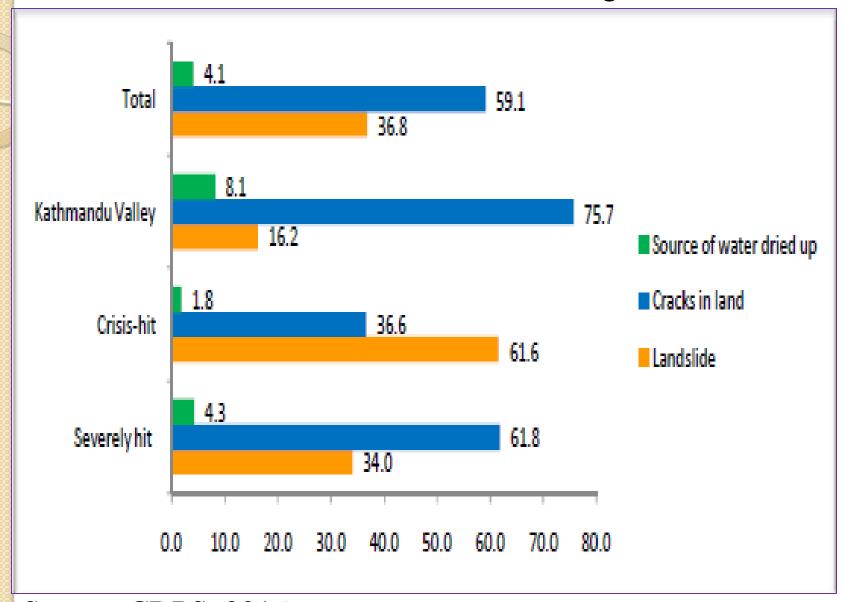
12,704

410 894

Sindhuli

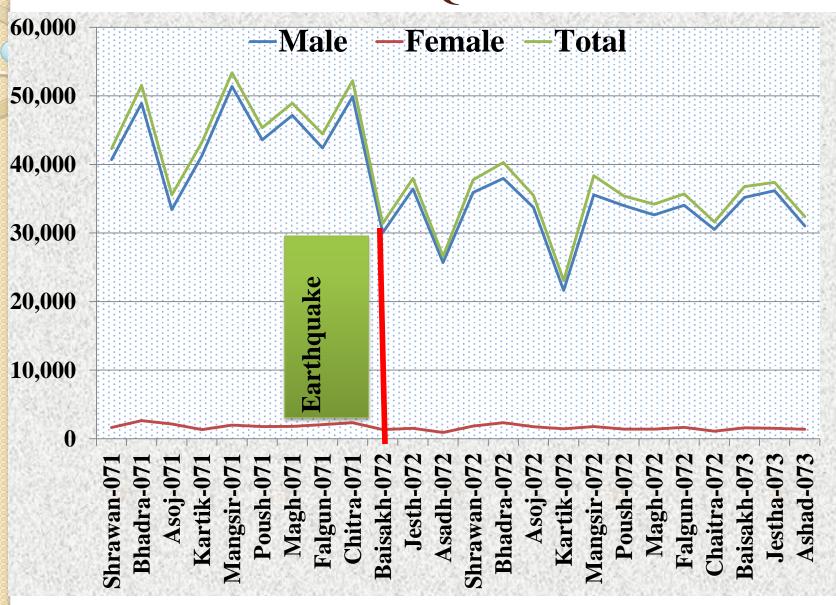
Total

### PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF DAMAGE IN LAND CAUSED BY EARTHQUAKE



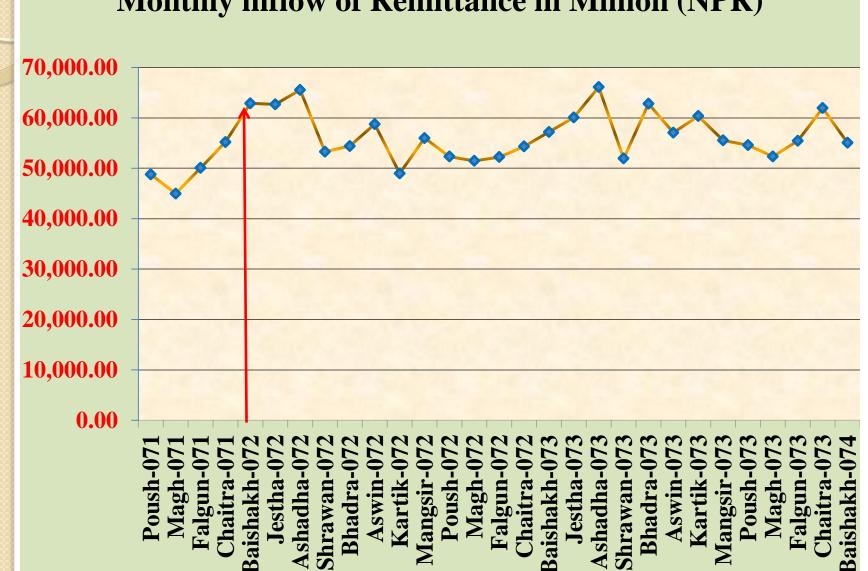
Source: CDPS, 2016.

## MIGRATION SCENARIO BEFORE AND AFTER EARTHQUAKE

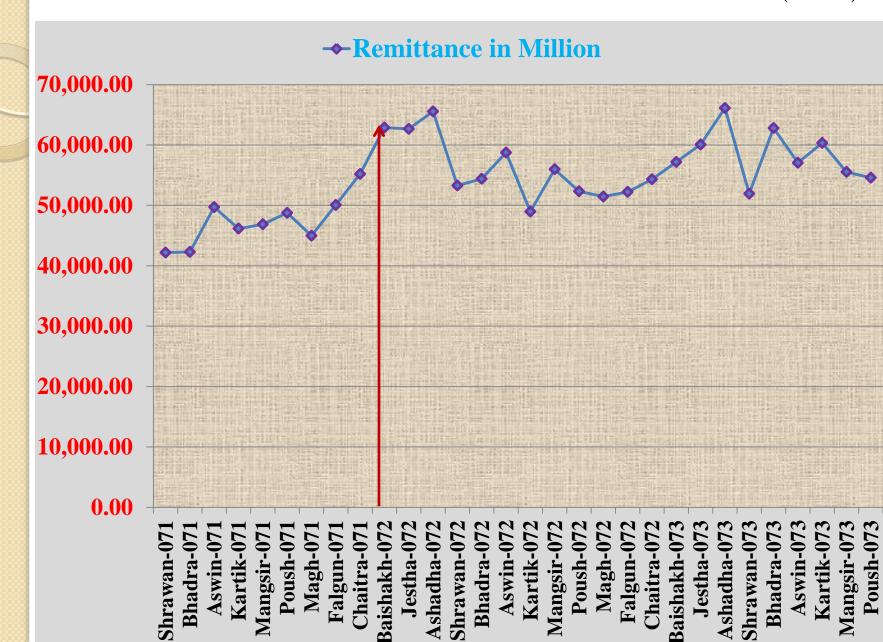


### REMITTANCE INFLOW BEFORE AND AFTER **EARTHQUAKE**

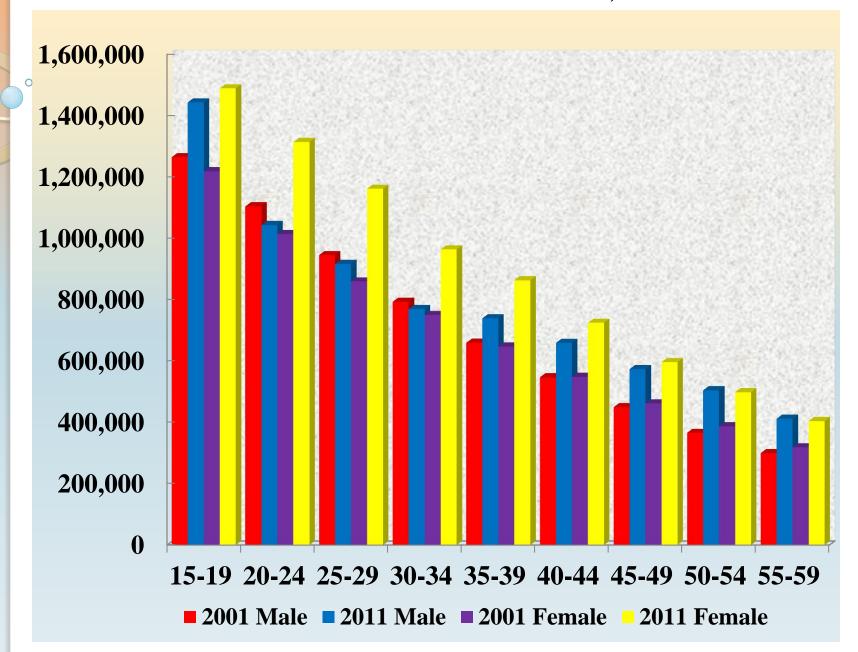




#### MONTHLY INFLOW OF REMITTANCE IN MILLION (NPR)



### LABOUR AVAILABILITY IN NEPAL, 2001 & 2011



- ABOUT 7.4 % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED THAT AT LEAST ONE FAMILY MEMBER MIGRATED IN THE ONE YEAR PERIOD BEFORE EARTHQUAKE WHO DID NOT RETURNED AFTER EARTHQUAKE.
- ❖ ABOUT 4.4% MIGRANT WHO DID NOT RETURN
  BUT DID SEND REMITTANCE TO COPE WITH THE
  CRISIS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

Source: CDPS, 2015.

Note: Total sample size is 3000 households.

### DISPLACEMENT DUE TO EARTHQUAKE

- About 3 percent family members had been displaced due to earthquake.
- The main reason of displacement was the earthquake because their residence was unsuitable due to landslides and damaged of hoses.
- About 7.4 percent households had one of the family members. These family members had not returned even once after earthquake.

(Source: CDPS, 2015)

### Cont....

- The earthquake of 2015 has damaged many livelihoods strategies which reduces the human prosperity and potentialities.
- Specifically earthquake has damaged and collapsed different livelihood supporting aspects viz. damaged school's/ hospital's/ health posts/health center's buildings, destroyed the electricity facilities, fire brigade, police post, water supply pipeline and damaged network of communication (NPC, 2015).

#### PLAN TO BUILD A NEW HOME

- § 81.2 % households have plan to build a new house in severely hit districts
- \* 73.9% households have plan to build new house in crisis-hit districts and
- \* 65 % households have plan to build new house in Kathmandu valley

#### Resources to use to build a new houses

The resources to be used for making new houses are ranging from utilizing own resources, loan, government help after taking the loan of low rate provided by the government.

#### **OTHER IMPACTS**

I. MORE SKILLED LABOURS ARE NEEDED.
INDIA/BANGLADESHI ARE FULFILLING IT.
II. INTERNAL LABOUR MIGRATION
INCREASED. PEOPLE MID/FAR WEST COME
TO SINDHUPALCHOWK INSTEAD OF GOING
INDIA.

III. LABOUR SHORTAGE INCREASED MORE AFTER EARTHQUAKE.

IV. WAGE NPR 500-800.

V. A CASE OF KERUNG

### Thank You