IMPACT OF EARTHQUAKE ON MIGRATION

Ganesh Gurung PhD
FOREIGN LABOUR MIGRATION IN NEPAL

Male | Female | Total
---|---|---
1952/54 | 198,120 | 67,431 | 265,551
1981 | 402,977 | 175,609 | 578,586
1991 | 658,290 | 297,407 | 955,697
2001 | 762,181 | 416,607 | 1,178,788
2011 | 1,921,494 | 770,688 | 2,692,182
REMITTANCE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP IN NEPAL
PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEE POPULATION IN EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED DISTRICTS, 2011

Gorkha: 10.4
Rasuwa: 7.2
Dhading: 6.7
Nepal: 7.3
Sindhupalchowk: 7.1
Kathmandu: 6.8
Lalitpur: 5.7
Ramechhap: 5.2
Dolakha: 5.5
Sindhuli: 5.4
Nuwakot: 5.2
Makawanpur: 3.9
Kavrepalanchowk: 3.8
Bhaktapur: 3.4
# OUTFLOW OF NEPALI MIGRANT TO INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Absentee population living in India</th>
<th>% of Total Population</th>
<th>% on total absentee popn of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952/54</td>
<td>8256625</td>
<td>157323</td>
<td>1.905</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>15022839</td>
<td>375196</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>93.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>18491097</td>
<td>587243</td>
<td>3.176</td>
<td>89.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>23151423</td>
<td>589050</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>26494504</td>
<td>722255</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REMITTANCE INFOW

- Cumulative Amount (in Rs. billion)
- Growth (in percent)

Mid-July to Mid-Aug: 26.3
Mid-Aug to Mid-Sep: 27.5
Mid-Sep to Mid-Oct: 24
Mid-Oct to Mid-Nov: 19.4
Mid-Nov to Mid-Dec: 19.4
Mid-Dec to Mid-Jan: 17.3
Mid-Jan to Mid-Feb: 16.9
Mid-Feb to Mid-Mar: 15.2
Mid-Mar to Mid-Apr: 13
Mid-Apr to Mid-May: 10.2
Mid-May to Mid-June: 8.6
Mid-June to Mid-July: 7.7

Cumulative Amount:
- 53.27
- 107.67
- 166.42
- 215.39
- 271.4
- 323.69
- 375.16
- 427.137
- 481.69
- 538.87
- 598.95
- 665.06

Growth (in percent): 0% to 7.7%
## Remittance Inflow in Nepal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remittance Inflow (Rs. billion)</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Ratio of Remittance to GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2069/70</td>
<td>434.6</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2070/71</td>
<td>543.3</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2071/72</td>
<td>617.3</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2072/73</td>
<td>665.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2073/74</td>
<td>450.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15 APRIL 2015
GORKHA EARTHQUAKE
Shwayambhunath Stupa after Earthquake
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

### DAMAGES OF INFRASTRUCTURES AND POPULATION BY EARTHQUAKE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okhaldhunga</td>
<td>2,074</td>
<td>9,437</td>
<td>147,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramechhap</td>
<td>26,743</td>
<td>123,553</td>
<td>202,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolakha</td>
<td>48,880</td>
<td>199,430</td>
<td>186,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindhupalchowk</td>
<td>49,933</td>
<td>215,711</td>
<td>287,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavrepalanchowk</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>141,900</td>
<td>381,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalitpur</td>
<td>16,344</td>
<td>69,625</td>
<td>468,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaktapur</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>83,916</td>
<td>304,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>36,973</td>
<td>147,892</td>
<td>1,744,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuwakot</td>
<td>57,943</td>
<td>271,753</td>
<td>277,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasuwa</td>
<td>7,040</td>
<td>31,187</td>
<td>43,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhading</td>
<td>43,741</td>
<td>199,022</td>
<td>336,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawanpur</td>
<td>15,012</td>
<td>73,259</td>
<td>420,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorkha</td>
<td>44,607</td>
<td>181,997</td>
<td>271,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindhuli</td>
<td>12,704</td>
<td>65299</td>
<td>293,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>410,894</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,813,979</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF DAMAGE IN LAND CAUSED BY EARTHQUAKE

Source: CDPS, 2016.
MIGRATION SCENARIO BEFORE AND AFTER EARTHQUAKE

![Graph showing migration scenario before and after earthquake. The graph includes data for months such as Shrawan-071, Bhadra-071, Asoj-071, Kartik-071, Mangsir-071, Poush-071, Magh-071, Falgun-071, Chaitra-071, Baisakh-072, Jestha-072, Asadh-072, Shrawan-072, Bhadra-072, Asoj-072, Kartik-072, Mangsir-072, Poush-072, Magh-072, Falgun-072, Chaitra-072, Baisakh-073, Jestha-073, Ashad-073. The graph has three lines representing Male, Female, and Total migration, with a notable drop in migration after the earthquake marked by a green box.]
REMITTANCE INFLOW BEFORE AND AFTER EARTHQUAKE

Monthly inflow of Remittance in Million (NPR)
MONTHLY INFLOW OF REMITTANCE IN MILLION (NPR)
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)
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).
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