

## Development Induced Displacement And Resettlement New Perspectives On Persisting Problems Routledge Studies In Development Displacement And Resettlement

This collection addresses critical issues of development-induced displacement and resettlement by offering empirical evidence from various countries, mainly in Asia and Africa. By presenting a comparative approach, it helps the reader understand and theorise about the nature and characteristics of forced displacement in several countries across the globe. It also studies the interaction among an array of actors; in particular, policy-makers, development agencies, project-affected persons, researchers and NGOs in resistance movements. Most significantly, the study offers measures to reverse and reconstruct impoverishment caused by displacement in a holistic way through benefit-sharing mechanisms which can lead to sustainable resettlement and rehabilitation. Beyond Relocation: the Imperative of Sustainable Resettlement emphasizes the need for reforming laws and policies dealing with displacement and resettlement in the Indian as well as the global context. It analyses three issues of risks, impoverishment, entitlements and survival strategies of those displaced. This volume will be of immense value to project planners, funders and implementing agencies in view of the fact that development planners are faced with a daunting task in the process of constructing/improving the existing network of roads, railways and airport facilities which run through existent human settlements and require the acquisition of large tracts of land, leading to involuntary displacement. The essays will also be helpful for researchers engaged in the field of development and displacement studies.

Hydropower generation by construction of large dams attracts considerable attention as a feasible renewable energy source to meet the power demand in Asian cities. However, large development projects cause involuntary resettlement. Of the world's forty to eighty million resettlers, many resettlers have been unable to rebuild their livelihood after relocation and have become impoverished. This book uniquely explores the long-term impacts of displacement and resettlement. It shows that long-term post-project evaluation is necessary to assess the rehabilitation and livelihood reconstruction of resettlers after relocation. It focuses on large dam projects in a number of Asian countries, including Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Turkey, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, which are often ignored in Displacement studies in favour of China or India. Drawing on a wealth of empirical data over ten years, it presents crucial factors for successful resettlement by analysing lessons learned. The range of countries allow for a diverse and complex set of factors and outcomes to be analysed. Many of the factors for successful resettlement recur despite the cases being different in implementation period and location. The book presents highly original findings gathered by local researchers in the field directly talking to resettlers who were relocated more than a decade ago. This original book is a unique resource for researchers and postgraduate students of development studies, environment, geography, sociology and anthropology. It also makes policy recommendations for future resettlement programs that are of great value to development policy makers, planners, water resources engineers and civil society protest groups.

Legal and institutional concerns, with reference to India.

Displacements in the Asia Pacific region are escalating. The region has for decades experienced more than half of the world's natural disasters and, in recent years, a disproportionately high share of extreme weather-related disasters, which displaced 19 million people in 2013 alone. This volume offers an innovative and thought-provoking Asia-Pacific perspective on an intensifying global problem: the forced displacement of people from their land, homes, and livelihoods due to development, disasters and environmental change. This book draws together theoretical and multidisciplinary perspectives with diverse case studies from around the region – including China's Three Gorges Reservoir, Japan's Fukushima disaster, and the Pacific's Banaba resettlement. Focusing on responses to displacement in the context of power asymmetries and questions of the public interest, the book highlights shared experiences of displacement, seeking new approaches and solutions that have potential global application. This book shows how displaced peoples respond to interlinked impacts that unravel their social fabric and productive bases, whether through sporadic protest, organised campaigns, empowered mobility or; even community-based negotiation of resettlement solutions. . The volume will be of great interest to researchers and postgraduate students in development studies, environmental and climate change studies, anthropology, sociology, human geography, international law and human rights.

This collection provides a comparative analysis of development-induced migration in India and China, with a particular focus on displacement caused by urbanization and dam construction. The contributors include scholars from both countries working in academia and consultancy positions.

The uprooting and displacement of people has long been among the hardships associated with development and modernity. Indeed, the circulation of commodities, currency, and labor in modern society necessitates both social and spatial mobility. However, the displacement and resettlement of millions of people each year by large-scale infrastructural projects raises serious questions about the democratic character of the development process. Although designed to spur economic growth, many of these projects leave local people struggling against serious impoverishment and gross violations of human rights. Working from a political-ecological perspective, Anthony Oliver-Smith offers the first book to document the fight against involuntary displacement and resettlement being waged by people and communities around the world. Increasingly over the last twenty-five years, the voices of people at the grass roots are being heard. People from many societies and cultures are taking action against development-forced displacement and resettlement (DFDR) and articulating alternatives. Taking the promise of democracy seriously, they are fighting not only for their place in the world, but also for their place at the negotiating table, where decisions affecting their well-being are made.

This book examines land acquisition and resettlement experience in Asian countries, where nearly two-thirds of the world's development-induced displacement currently takes place. Faced with the complexity of balancing legal frameworks and resettlement needs, along with increasing demands for safeguarding displaced peoples, in recent years many countries within Asia have adopted integrated land and resettlement laws. This book presents a comparative review and assessment of the impact of the new land and resettlement laws and regulatory frameworks for expropriation, compensation and resettlement. Written by an international, interdisciplinary team of experts from both practice and academia, the book demonstrates the ongoing challenges and struggles associated with social and resettlement risk assessments, the social and cultural exclusion of indigenous/vulnerable groups in some countries, and the lack of institutional capacity to adequately deal with resettlement management and administration. The case studies and comparative analyses of laws and practices relating to expropriation, compensation and resettlement make significant contributions to advancing resettlement knowledge and management practices. The book will be useful as a reference for development practitioners and for researchers across the fields of global development, political science, Asian studies, planning and law. The book also has potential use as a resource for resettlement management training programs and graduatelevel courses/seminars in development studies.

Compulsory land acquisition and involuntary displacement of communities for a larger public purpose captures the tension of development in the modern state, with the need to balance the interests of the majority while protecting the rights of the minority. This book examines a number of new policy formulations put in place at both the central and state levels looking at land acquisition procedures and norms for rehabilitation and resettlement of communities.

A collection of oral histories that reveal the loss of cultural continuity, identity, shifts in family responsibilities, gender roles and fractured relationships between generations that are just some of the challenges people face as they attempt to rebuild lives and communities.

Hydropower is one of the biggest controversies in Vietnam in recent decades because of its adverse environmental and social consequences, especially negative impacts on displaced people who make way for hydropower dam construction. This book explains the

controversies related to hydropower development in Vietnam in order to make policy recommendations for equitable and sustainable development. The book focuses on the analysis of emerging issues, such as land acquisition, compensation for losses, displacement and resettlement, support for livelihood development, and benefit sharing from hydropower development. The analysis emphasizes the role of different stakeholders in the decision-making process for hydropower development in Vietnam as a means to find a better governance model. Every year millions of people are displaced from their homes, livelihoods and communities due to land-based development projects. There is no limit to what can be called a 'development project'. They can range from small-scale infrastructure or mining projects to mega hydropower plants; can be public or private, well-planned or rushed into. Knowledge of development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) remains limited even after decades of experience and research. Many questions are yet unanswered: What is "success" in resettlement? Is development without displacement possible or can resettlement be developmental? Is there a global safeguard policy or do we need an international right 'not to be displaced'? This book revisits what we think we know about DIDR. Starting with case studies that challenge some of the most widespread preconceptions, it goes on to discuss the ethical aspects of DIDR. The book assesses the current laws, policies and rights governing the sector, and provides a glimpse of how the displaced people defend themselves in the absence of effective governance and safeguard mechanisms. This book is a valuable resource for students and researchers in development studies, population and development, and migration and development.

Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement New perspectives on persisting problems Routledge

Uprootedness, exile and forced displacement, be they due to conflict, persecution or so-called 'development', are conditions which characterise the lives of millions across the globe. This book analyses a range of displacement situations, including development 'oustees', refugees and internally displaced persons.

Displacees and Health: Issues and Challenges deals with issues of health and challenges in the life of displaced people of the world. This is a collective work of the experts in this field aiming at sketching the life of the displacees either caused by development, armed conflict, racial conflict or disasters. Some of the areas it deals with are:

- Health issues, constrains and emerging diseases among refugees
- Governmental and non-governmental steps and challenges to health service delivery
- Forced migrants or refugees and health issues as a developmental challenge
- Sustainable development goals and refugees
- Poverty and health issues
- Internally displaced people and mental health issues
- Displacement and stigma
- Social alienation
- Social exclusion and marginalization
- Social work interventions among the displaced people for quality rehabilitations
- Rehabilitation of displacees and health service delivery challenges
- Displaced or refugee women, children
- Aged and the vulnerable and health service for quality of life
- Refugees and health issues: responses from local, national, international bodies or institutions
- Towards better health and better human living: challenges towards reconstruction of displaced or refugees
- Health in relation to gender, vulnerability, human rights, disability of the displaced
- Food security in displacement and rehabilitation: issues and challenges and
- Literature and health of the displaced

Development-caused forced displacement and resettlement (DFDR) is a critical problem on the international development agenda. The frequency of forced displacements is rapidly increasing, the sheer numbers of uprooted and impoverished people reveal fast accelerating trends, whilst government reporting remains poor and misleading.

Challenging the Prevailing Paradigm of Displacement and Resettlement analyzes widespread impoverishment outcomes, risks to human rights, and other adverse impacts of displacement; it documents under-compensation of expropriated people, critiques cost externalization on resettlers, and points a laser light on the absence of protective, robust, and binding legal frameworks in the overwhelming majority of developing countries. In response, this book proposes constructive solutions to improve quality and measure the outcomes of forced resettlement, prevent the mass-manufacturing of new poverty, promote social justice, and respect human rights. It also advocates for the reparation of bad legacies left behind by failed resettlement. It brings together prominent scholars and practitioners from several countries who argue that states, development agencies, and private sector corporations which trigger displacements must adopt a "resettlement with development" paradigm. Towards this end, the book's co-authors translate cutting edge research into legal, economic, financial, policy, and pragmatic operational recommendations. An inspiring and compelling guide to the field, Challenging the Prevailing Paradigm of Displacement and Resettlement will be of interest to university faculty, government officials, private corporations, researchers, and students in anthropology, economics, sociology, law, political science, human geography, and international development.

A very first for Bangladesh, this edited book examines the complex issues of development-induced displacement and resettlement using case studies with good practice examples from a wide range of ongoing projects. The authors, who are largely practitioners in the field of resettlement studies, are well-known in the country and internationally for their expert knowledge. The book establishes a baseline for further research on resettlement and development in Bangladesh. It is rich in well-presented case studies replete with evidence-based strategies to help prevent impoverishment amongst those displaced by development projects. The chapters in this collection address emerging issues and approaches to resettlement and thus have enriched the literature in an era of rapid economic development and change. Thus, the book will remain as a valuable resource and reference or teaching aid in academic and development circles. In addition to the Foreword by Michael Cernea and the Introduction by the editors, the book contains thirteen chapters: Chapter One, Resettlement in the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project: Innovations and Good Practices (Mohammad Zaman); Chapter Two, Beyond Resettlement: The SAP II Program in the Bhairab Bridge Project (Hafiza Khatun); Chapter Three, Self-Managed Resettlement by Informal Settlers in the Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (Kh. Khairul Matin); Chapter Four, Gender and Resettlement in Bangladesh (Bindiya Rawat); Chapter Five, Income and Livelihood Restoration in the Tongi-Bhairab Bazar Double Line Project (A. M. Salah Uddin); Chapter Six, The Impact of Development on Adibasi People in Bangladesh (Hafiza Khatun and Surinder Aggarwal); Chapter Seven, The Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project: The Ten Best Practices in Resettlement Management (Mohammad Zaman and Aqueel Khan); Chapter Eight, Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Urban Transport Project in Dhaka City: Experience and Innovations (Akhtar Zaman); Chapter Nine, Resettlement in RCIP-Rail Projects: A Review of the Planning Experience

(Saifulla Dostogir and Aktarul Islam Khan); Chapter Ten, Resettlement Planning and Implementation: Making Things Happen (Albab Akanda); Chapter 11, Training and Capacity Building in Resettlement Management: The MLARR Program at BRAC University (Ferdous Jahan and Sharif A. Wahab); Chapter Twelve, External Monitoring in CEIP-1 Project: Review and Early Experience (Jan T. Twarowski); and Chapter Thirteen, Toward a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Law for Bangladesh: Issues for Consideration (Mohammad Zaman and Hafiza Khatun).

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The problem of escalating population displacement demands global attention and country co-ordination. This book investigates the particular issue of development-induced displacement, whereby land is seized or restricted by the state for the purposes of development projects. Those displaced by these schemes often risk losses to their homes, livelihoods, food security, and socio-cultural support; for which they are rarely fully compensated. Bringing together 22 specialist researchers and practitioners from across the globe, this book provides a much-needed independent analysis of country frameworks for development-induced displacement spanning Asia, Africa, Central and South America. As global competition for land increases, public and private sector lenders are lightening their social safeguards, shifting the oversight for protecting the displaced to national law and regulations. This raises a central question: Do countries have effective ways of addressing the risks and lost opportunities for their people who are displaced? While many countries remain impervious to the problem, the book also shines a light on the few who are pioneering new legislation and strategies, intended to address questions such as: should the social costs to those displaced help determine whether a project meets the public interest and merits financing? Does the modern state need powers of eminent domain? How can country laws, systems, institutions and negotiations be reformed to protect citizens better against disempowering public and private sector development displacement? This book will interest those working on forced and voluntary migration, property and expropriation law, human rights, environmental and social impact assessment, internal and refugee displacement from conflicts, environment change, disasters and development.

As multilateral agencies, social movements, and state authorities worldwide struggle to cope with the effects of large-scale development projects, the problem of displacement remains unresolved. This volume seeks to address displacement as a broad and multilayered phenomenon. A series of illustrative case studies drawn from around the globe provide causal accounts of why and how displacement occurs, what its effects on communities, ecosystems, and economies look like, and the normative or ethical positions held by key actors involved. Contributors offer economic, political, and cultural analyses, as well as extensive ethnographic field research, to present a picture of displacement that illustrates the depth and the breadth of the issue.

In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in displacements in Sri Lanka due to the outbreak of civil war and the implementation of large-scale development projects. This study examines the social and cultural impact of development-induced displacement and resettlement related to the Mahaweli Project. It describes how members of a settler community and the neighbouring village experienced the relocation process, but more importantly it analyses the creative strategies that different groups and individuals employed in order to create new or restore existing identities and to build a local community. The work argues that previous approaches to relocation have largely failed to grasp this creative and constructive aspect due to the conceptualisation of relocation as a liminal phase and the predominant use of stress-models. On the basis of empirical data, an alternative approach is developed by the author which views relocation as an ongoing process of social construction that goes beyond recovery and adaptation and touches upon many realms of life. This compilation is a rare attempt to apply gender analysis to development-induced-displacement and resettlement in the Indian context. It brings together leading scholar-activists, researchers and contributors from people's movements to critique and draw attention to the injustices perpetrated during such processes. Facing up to the need to focus specifically on how displacement and resettlement affect social groups differently with regard to axes such as gender, class, caste and tribe, the articles show that disenfranchised groups are deemed dispensable and tend to be affected the most, and that women and children among them suffer disproportionately. *Displaced by Development: Confronting Marginalisation and Gender Injustice* argues that without differentiated analyses and programmes, displacement and resettlement will continue to intensify and perpetuate gender and social injustice. This work will hold the interest of a wide readership and will be a crucial source of information for those working in the areas of Gender and Social Policy, Economics and Development Studies, Sociology of Gender, Environment and Development, Migration Studies, Anthropology, and South Asian studies. It will also interest policy makers in development agencies, activists and non-governmental organisations concerned with forced displacement and migration issues.

Infrastructure development projects are set to continue into the next century as developing country governments seek to manage population growth, urbanization and industrialization. The contributions in this volume raise many questions about 'development' and 'progress' in the late twentieth century. What is revealed are the enormous problems and disastrous affects which continue to accompany displacement operations in many countries, which raise the ever more urgent question of whether the benefits of infrastructure development justify or outweigh the pain of the radical disruption of peoples lives, exacerbated by the fact that, with some notable exceptions, there has been a lack of official recognition on the part of governments and international agencies that development-induced displacement is a problem at all. This important volume addresses the issues and shows just how serious the situation is.

This book explores the issue of development-induced resettlement, with a particular emphasis on the humanitarian, legal, and social aspects of this problem. Today, so-called 'development-induced displacement and resettlement' (DIDR) is one of the dominant causes of internal spatial mobility worldwide. Each year over 15 million people are forced to abandon their homes to make space for economic development infrastructure. The construction of dams and irrigation projects, the expansion of communication networks, urbanization and re-urbanization, the extraction and transportation of mineral

resources, forced evictions in urban areas, and population redistribution schemes count among the many possible causes. Terminski aims to present the issue of development-caused displacement as a highly diverse, global social problem occurring in all regions of the world. As a human rights issue it poses a challenge to public international law and to institutions providing humanitarian assistance. A significant part of this book is devoted to the current dynamics of development-caused resettlement in Europe, which has been neglected in the academic literature so far.

This volume focuses on critical issues pertaining to involuntary resettlement that affects millions of people around the world every year. It examines emerging resettlement policy initiatives, and the current approaches and practices to address problems of rebuilding the lives of people displaced by developmental projects.

Some ten million people are displaced or resettled every year, due to development projects, often with negative results. The contributors argue that there is a complexity and tension, when trying to reconcile enforced displacement with the creation of a socio-economically viable and sustainable environment.

Development has been viewed as a comprehensive and integrated process of transformation on socio-economic systems aimed at enhancing the living standards of people (Dhagaamwar & Verma, 2003). However, the history of the development process shows that it can generate some severe negative impacts. Development induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) from native land and livelihoods is a phenomenon that many scholars have concluded occurs as a negative by-product of development. Mining induced displacement and resettlement (MIDR), a sub category of DIDR occurred in the Solwezi district of the Northwestern Province of Zambia and is used as the case study for this paper.

Ordinary least squares (OLS) multiple regression is employed to show that the majority of the affected population (AP) did not experience what displacement experts have defined as effective compensation. The regression used in dictated that the people who received effective compensation were those who held leadership roles (and thus were politically stronger) in the area. It also in dictated that generally men were better compensated than women. The conclusions drawn from the estimations were that the AP experienced exacerbated poverty levels as a result of their displacement. The quantitative results from which this conclusion was drawn support existing theoretical literature on this socio-economic issue. They provide an econometric lens to MIDR, an issue that so far has not been addressed in such a manner.

Study of the development induced displacement of two power projects in Singrauli, India.

In the past ten years or so, displacement by development projects has gone on almost untamed under the globalization pressures to meet the demand for land from local and increasingly foreign investors. Focusing on India, this book looks at the complex issue of resettling people who are displaced for the sake of development. The book discusses how the affected farming communities are fiercely opposing the development projects that often leave them worse off than before, and how this conflict is a matter of serious concern for the planners, as it could discourage potential capital inflows and put India's growth trajectory into jeopardy. It analyses the challenge of protecting the interests of farmers, and at the same time ensuring that these issues do not hinder the path of development. The book goes on to highlight the emerging approaches to resettlement that promise a more equitable development outcome. A timely analysis of displacement and resettlement, this book has an appeal beyond South Asian Studies alone. It is of interest to policy makers, planners, administrators, and scholars in the field of resettlement and development studies.

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