

# The long-term implications of compensation schemes for community rehabilitation:

*The Kusaki and Sameura dam projects in Japan*

“Livelihood Rehabilitation of Involuntarily Resettled People  
by Dam Construction Projects: Cases in Asia  
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# Background

- ✓ In Japan, a number of dam projects were undertaken during the reconstruction and economic development that took place after World War II.
- ✓ After the war and until the early 1960s there was no general rule or standard for providing compensation for submerged properties.
- ✓ The developing countries face a very similar socio-economic environment to Japan in the 1970s, and there are number of emerging problems in involuntarily resettlement.
- ✓ The full effects of the involuntary resettlement associated with these projects often spanned several decades
- ✓ Few studies have examined the long-term consequences of the resettlement.

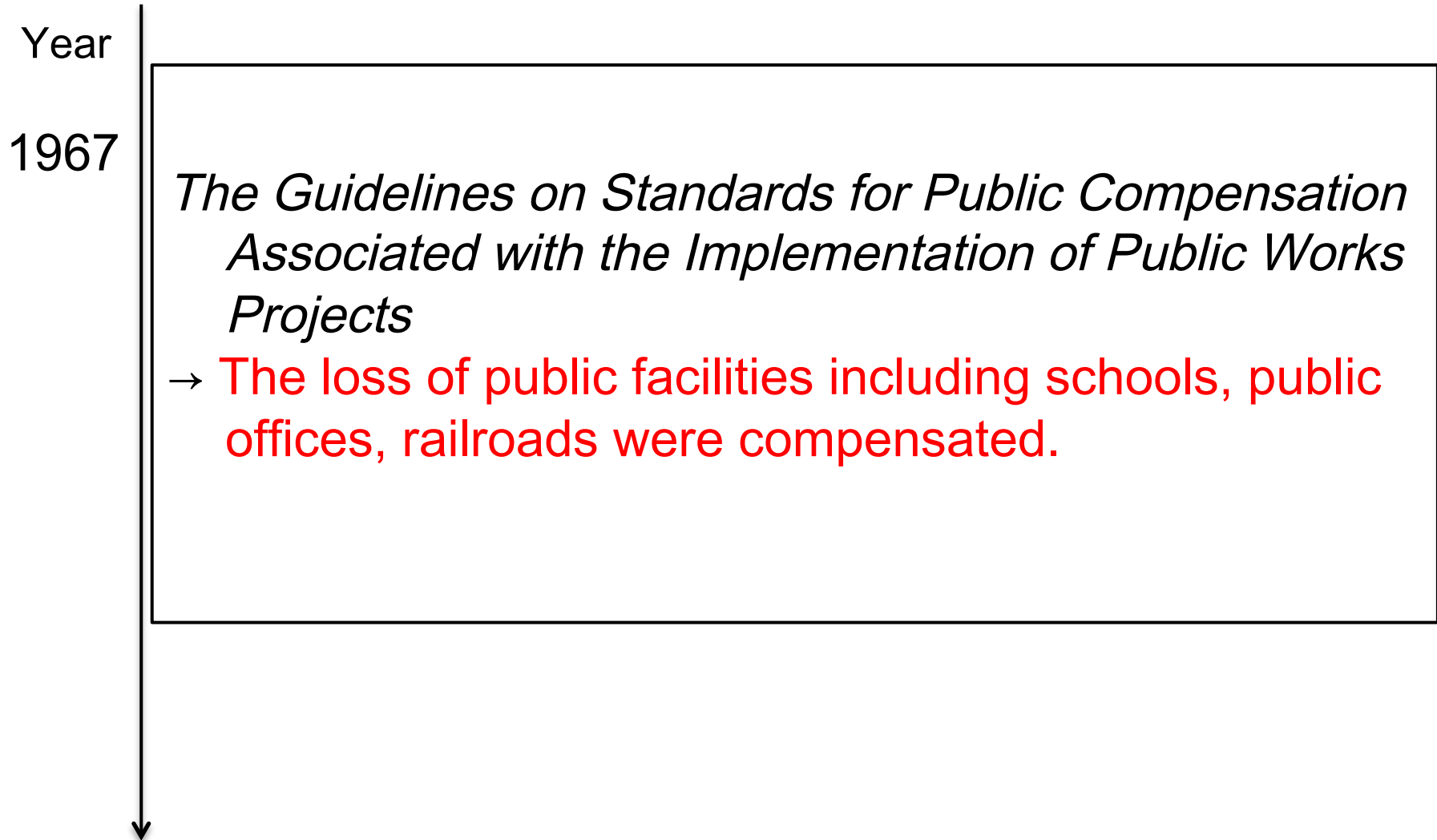
# Objectives

- ✓ To provide direction for the implementation of effective compensation schemes for infrastructural development in developing countries.
- ✓ This study focuses on how the compensation schemes have influenced community rehabilitation and individual lives over a long period of time.

# Japanese compensation policies (1)

Year	<i>The Guidelines on Standard for Compensation Losses Associated with the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes</i>
1962	<p>→ to stipulate principles of compensation for loss of land and property in financial terms only.</p> <p><i>The Memorandum on the Implementation of the Guidelines on Standards for Compensation for Losses Associated with the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes</i></p> <p>→ Only Property rights were subject to compensation, BUT there was <u>a provision for restoration of livelihoods, job placement or guidance where required.</u></p>

# Japanese compensation policies (2)



## Japanese compensation policies (3)

Year	
1972	<i>The Law Concerning Special Measures on Biwako Integrated Development Project</i> → Upper municipalities bear the expenses of downstream municipalities.
1973	<i>The Law Concerning Special Measures in Water Resources Areas</i> → improvement of welfare and stability of livelihoods in the affected area.
2001	<i>Revised Land Expropriation Law</i> → mandatory for livelihood restoration for resettled individuals in any area of public works.

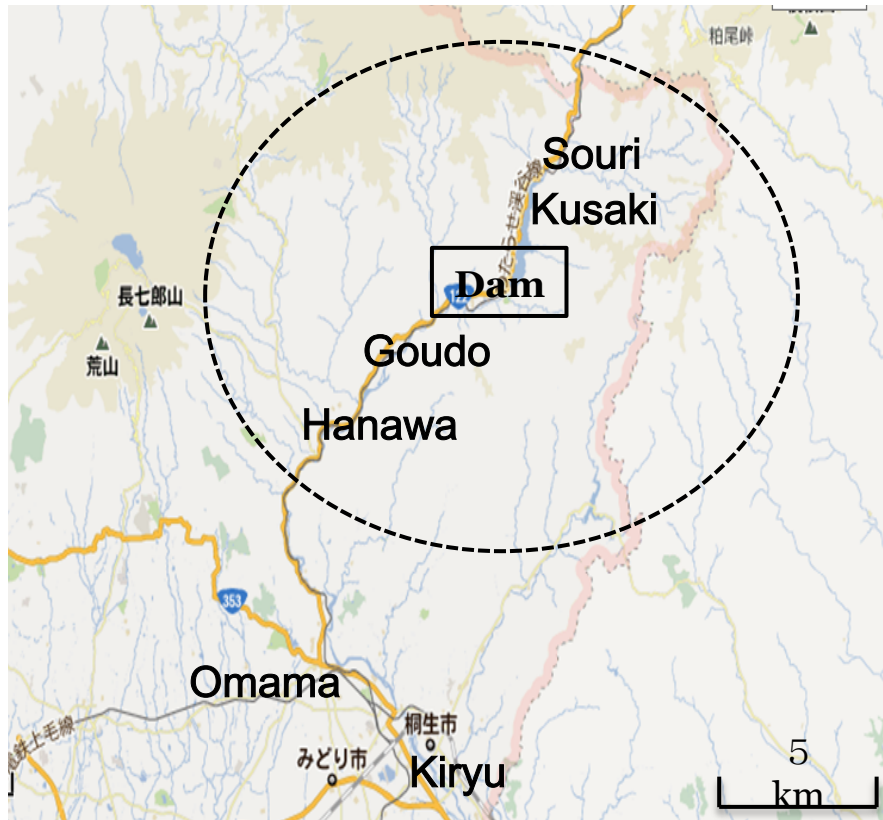
The level of compensation for livelihood rehabilitation has been gradually reshaped and resolved the increasing conflicts between developers and resettled individuals.

# Case 1: Kusaki dam



Kusaki(Azuma/  
Gunma)

# Case 1: Kusaki dam(Azuma village)



Resource: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

## Case 1: Kusaki Dam

- 1<sup>st</sup> multi-purpose dam constructed on the Watarase River (Built in 1976).
- Resettled Households: 221,
- Affected community: Azuma
- Main industry: Stone cutters, forestry

# Resettlement Negotiation (1)

Year

The pilot investigation for the dam construction by Ministry of Construction was began.

1958

*The affected community increasingly raised protests against the dam construction.*

1963

- The Alliance for Construction Resistance was established.
- Committee for the dam construction by Azuma village was formed as a focal point for the Water Resources Development Public Corporation.
- Special Committee for dam construction by Village Assembly was formed to study the issues related to dam construction and to implement provisions.

## Resettlement Negotiation (2)

Year	
1965	Village changed their attitude <u>from completely opposed to opposed with conditions</u>
1968	The investigation of land boundaries was began.
1970	Proposed the standards for individual compensation
1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Concluded the agreement on the individual compensation</u></li><li>• Began negotiation for public compensation and <u>concluded the public compensation.</u></li></ul>

# Compensation Schemes

- ◆ The Alliance for Construction Resistance played a key role in the negotiation.
  - to input into the preconstruction aspects of project (e.g. field visits, study provisions for rehabilitation)
  - to set up the minimum target for the negotiation, especially compensation pertained to the weak.  
→ gradually identify their requests and consolidate their target for compensation
- ◆ Public compensation was settled first before the individual compensation
- ◆ Non-financial and financial compensations were conducted (e.g. the land grant from the government, provision of alternative transportation)

## Case 2: Sameura dam



## Case 2: Sameura dam



Resource: Sameura dam user's council

## Case 2: Sameura dam

- Built in 1973 as a part of water resource development plans for the Yoshino River,
- Affected community: Okawa village, Tosa and Motoyama town  
(Okawa was most significantly affected by the project)
- Resettled Households: 352
- Main industry: mining, forestry

# Resettlement Negotiation

Year	
1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The villagers from Okawa and Tosa jointly passed a resolution in opposition to the dam construction and established the Alliance for Construction Resistance.</li><li>• Okawa village constructed a new public office within the dam site as a symbol of protest.</li></ul>
1964 ~ 65	Tosa and Motoyama agreed the on-site investigation
	<i>Repeated requests to halt construction by Okawa village</i>
1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Okawa village finally agreed to inquiry about dam construction.</li><li>• Okawa dam committee and dam owners started discussion about the standard of compensation.</li></ul>
1967	<u>Individual compensation was concluded.</u>
1968	<u>Okawa village finally agreed to public compensation.</u>

# Compensation schemes

- ◆ Cash compensation equivalent to the material loss was paid.
- ◆ Individual compensation was finalized before the negotiation for the public compensation.

# Compensation schemes

## Kusaki dam(Azuma village)

### Public compensation

Village managed housing	Forestry roads
Alternative housing land	Public construction
Pool and public facilities	Village bus

### Individual compensation

Financial compensation on properties
Financial supports for driving licenses
National forests offered to stone cutters for stone exploitation



## Sameura dam(Okawa village)

### Public compensation

Roads	Pool facility
Communication facilities	Public construction
Alternative housing land	Financial support

### Individual compensation

Financial compensation on properties
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Yu, Mizuno (2012)

- **Non-financial and financial compensation** were conducted in Kusaki dam.

## Kusaki(Azuma village)

1965	Dec.24th	People in Azuma change its attitude from opposition to agreement with conditions.
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1967	July.17th	New village plan and public compensation
1969	July.7th	
1971	Feb.15th	

1971	June.1st	Public and Individual compensation
	June.16th	
	Sep.10th	

## Sameura(Okawa village)

1966	Mar.6th	Okawa accepted developer's entry to investigate lands.
		Okawa dam committee and dam owners started discussion about the standard of compensation.

1967	Mar.16th	Dam owners obtained acceptance to build a dam from villages and prefectures.
	Aug.7th	Individual compensation

1967	Oct.27th	Individual compensation

1968	Jul.19th	New village plan Public compensation
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# Lessons Learned (1)

To mitigate/avoid negative impacts on community rehabilitation and individual lives over a long period of time ;

1. It is important to show the best available and applied flexible compensation measures for livelihood rehabilitation in advance .
2. It is important to include a safety net for the weak to reduce the emotional strain on the resettled individual and to contribute to community preservation.

## Lessons Learned (2)

3. It is important to conduct the public/individual negotiation for compensation through transparent structural negotiation units in timely manner.  
(e.g. negotiation of individual compensation that took place prior to determining the public compensation package )
4. It is best to communicate the livelihood rehabilitation measures in the early stages of planning and to prepare the redevelopment plan in the area.

## Lessons Learned (3)

5. It is important to have open discussion between developers and affected people/community and to learn from other dam projects throughout the negotiation.

( Kusaki case : The villagers gradually saw the resettlement and dam construction as a “new opportunity “ for development in the area)

## Future Study

- ✓ A plan to carry out to examine the long-term effect on resettled individuals who move to new towns and cities.

Since those who move to cities are often forced to convert to a new job. These resettled individuals may have different perspectives when it comes to compensation measures compared to those who remain near their original village.

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