

THE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME OF THE WONOREJO DAM PROJECT, TULUNGAGUNG – INDONESIA

(the perceptions of former residents)



OUTLINE

1. BACKGROUND
2. METHODOLOGY
3. FINDING & DISCUSSION
4. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

BACKGROUND

The Wonorejo Dam was the 20th dam constructed in the Brantas River basin → Wonorejo Village, Tulungagung Regency, East Java, Indonesia.

It has a height of 100m and inundates an area of about 3.85 km² with an effective storage of 99,040,000 m³ (2008).



Completed in 2000 → operating since 2001.

Dam development projects → the involuntary resettlement of a number of people, (*Fujikura, Nakayama, & Takesada, 2009*).

Wonorejo Dam project → those residing in the reservoir area became subject to an involuntary resettlement programme.

BACKGROUND

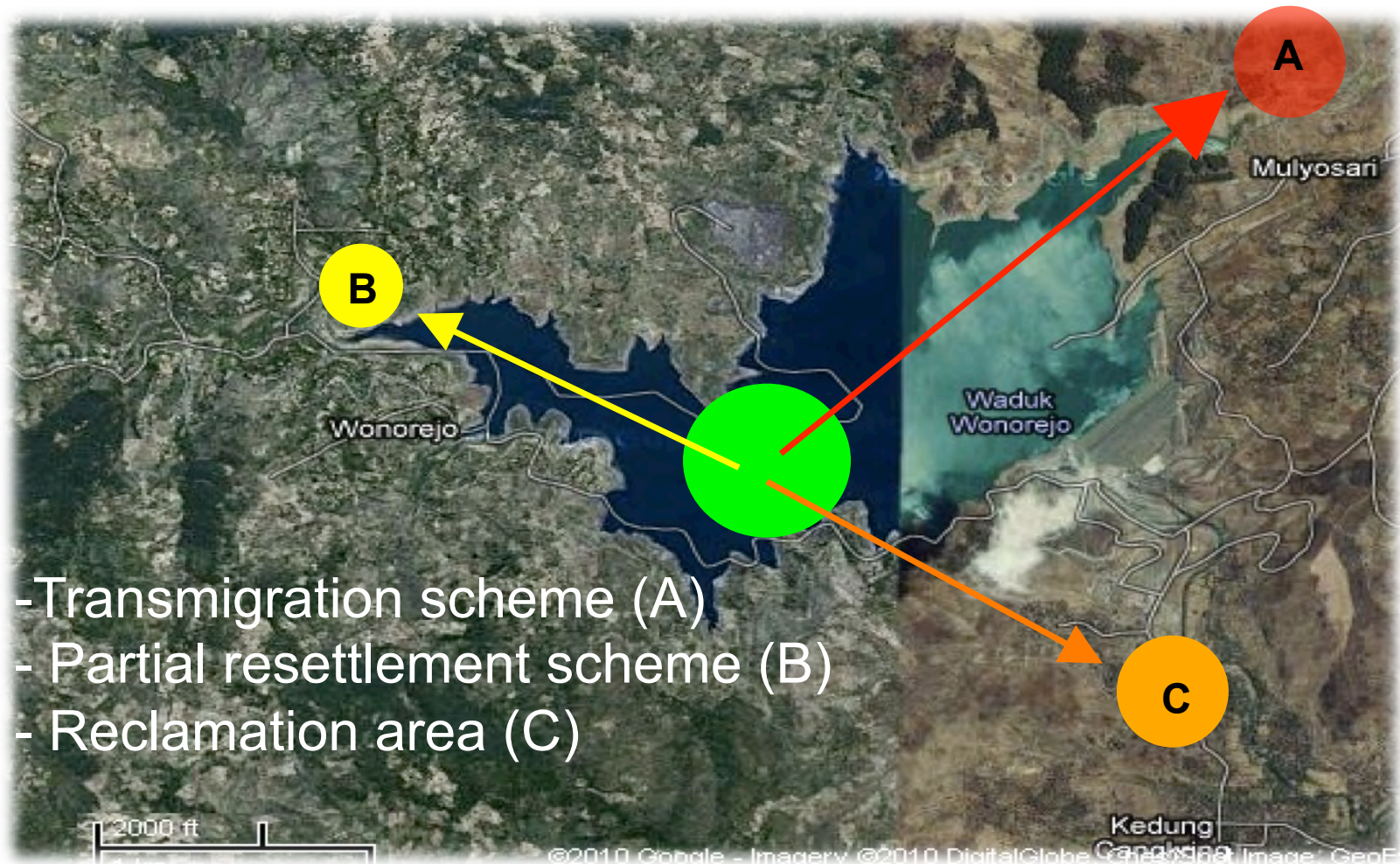
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Based on a topographical survey, the area of reservoir was predicted to cover 210 ha and would directly affect 668 HHs (households).



Another 909 HHs would be isolated by the reservoir

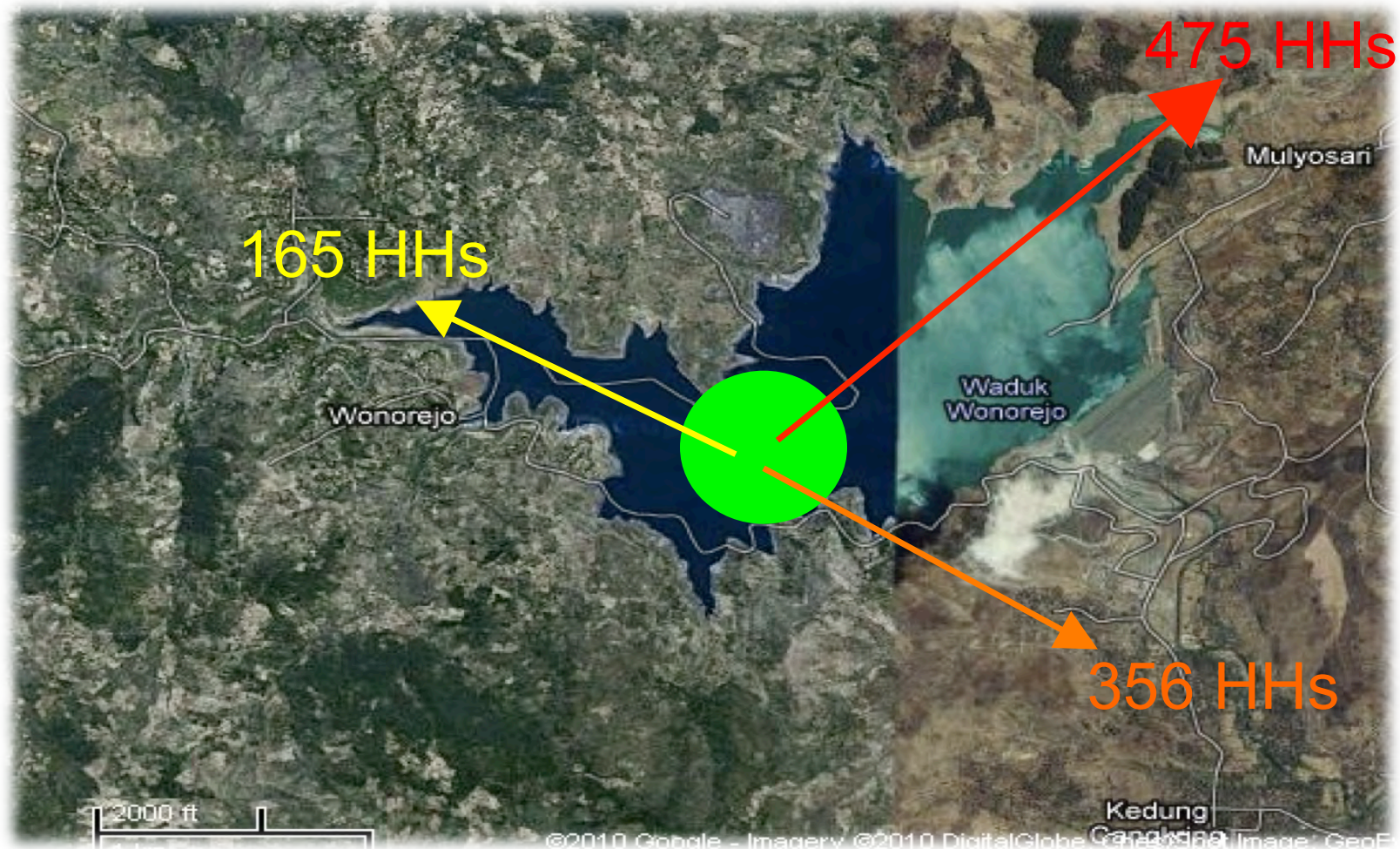
Options for resettlers



BACKGROUND

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Opted by resettlers



Past Survey on Resettlement Issue

about 20 residents were invited to a meeting to give voices and opinions on the resettlement process and their current lifestyles.



*interviewee (selection
and distribution)*

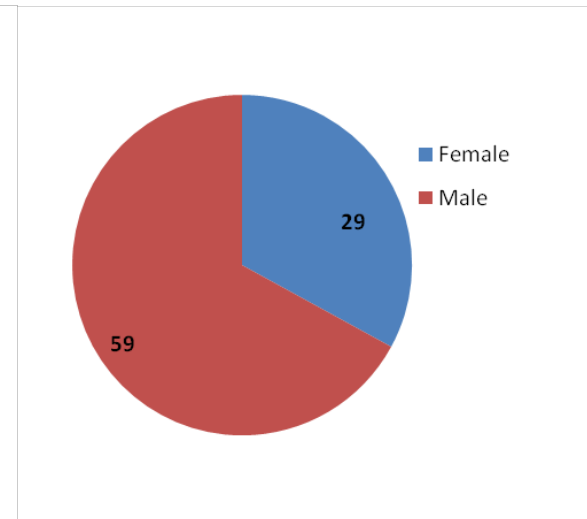
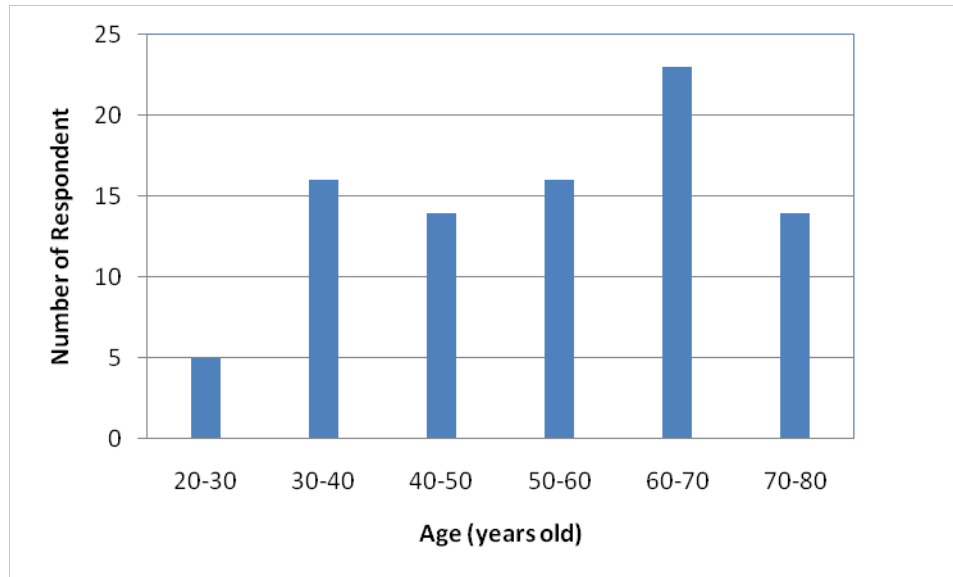
The perception of former residents is important for sustainable project management → to evaluate and to monitor the long-term consequences of resettlement programme.

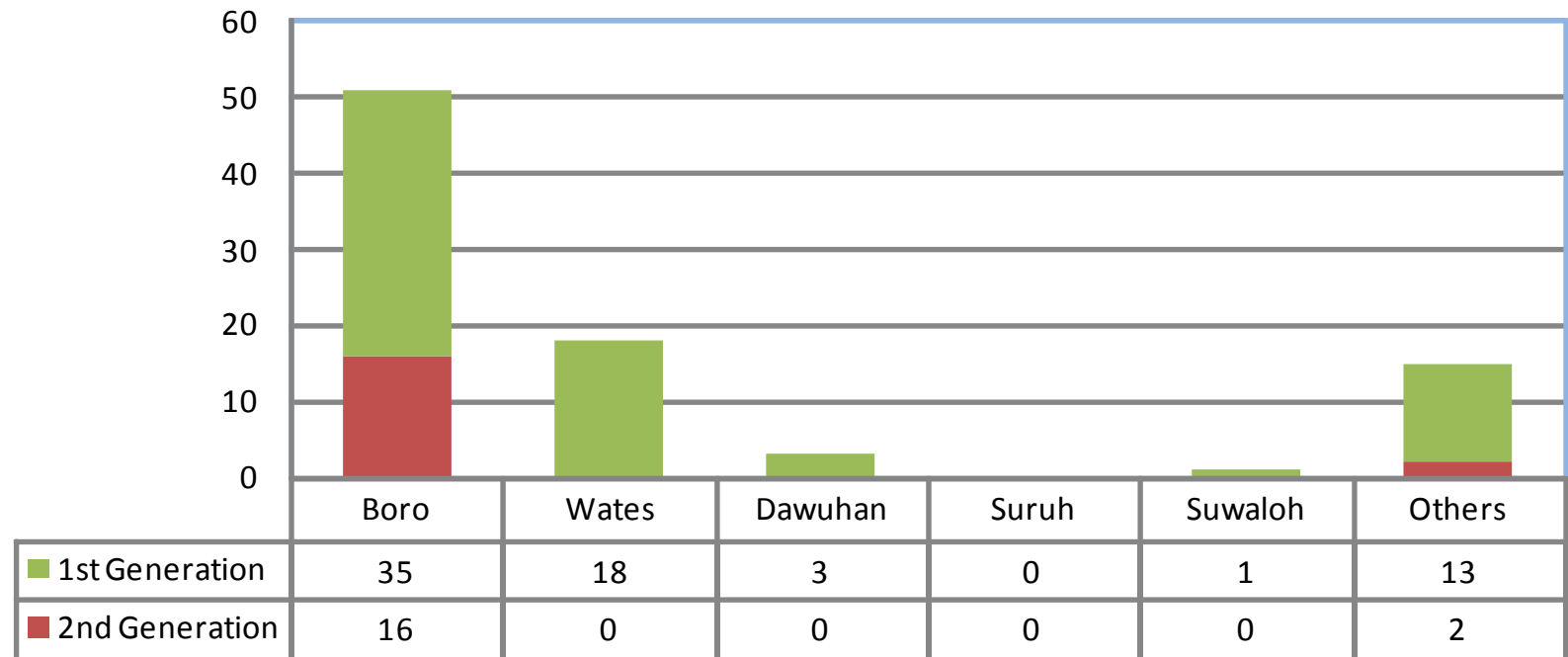
The objective of this study → *to attempt a more detailed investigation of the perceptions of former residents by considering residents who opted to move upstream and downstream of the reservoir.*

METHODOLOGY

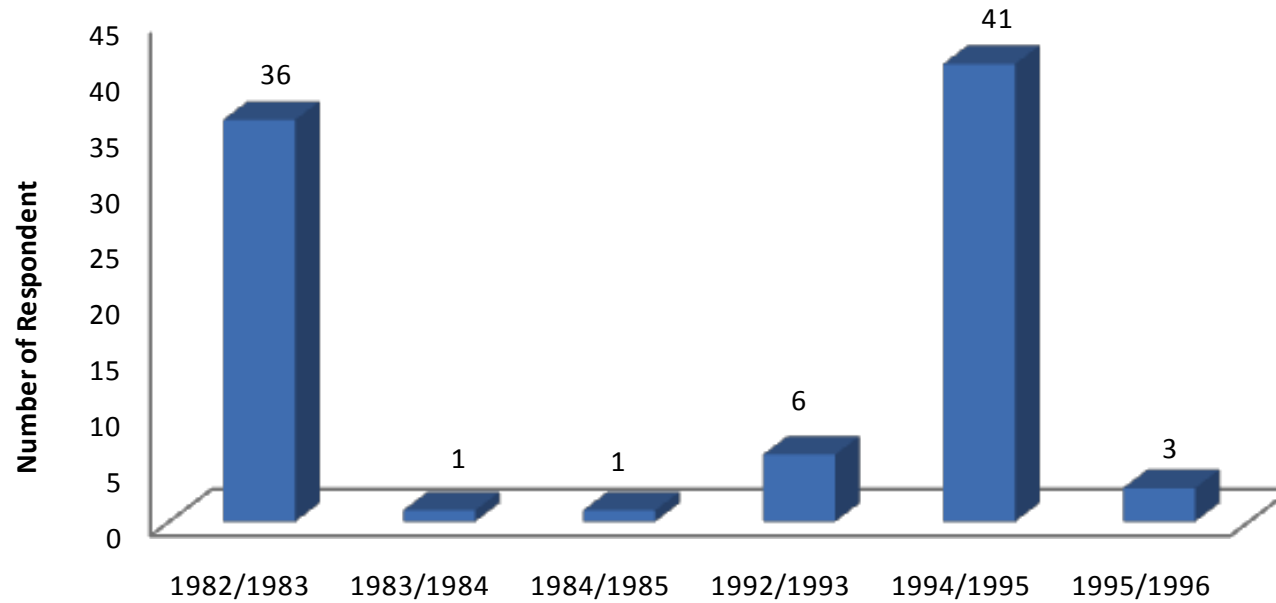
The synthesis of opinions → *field survey, questionnaire-based interview.*

Randomly selected households (total of 88):





Number of respondents among sub-villages



Number of respondents per period of resettlement

The structure of the Questionnaire

- focusing on differences in the livelihoods before and after resettlement programme (*occupation/income, land ownership and farming activities, fishing, property, convenience in daily life, their children's educational opportunities, health, social community, and general satisfaction*).

METHODOLOGY

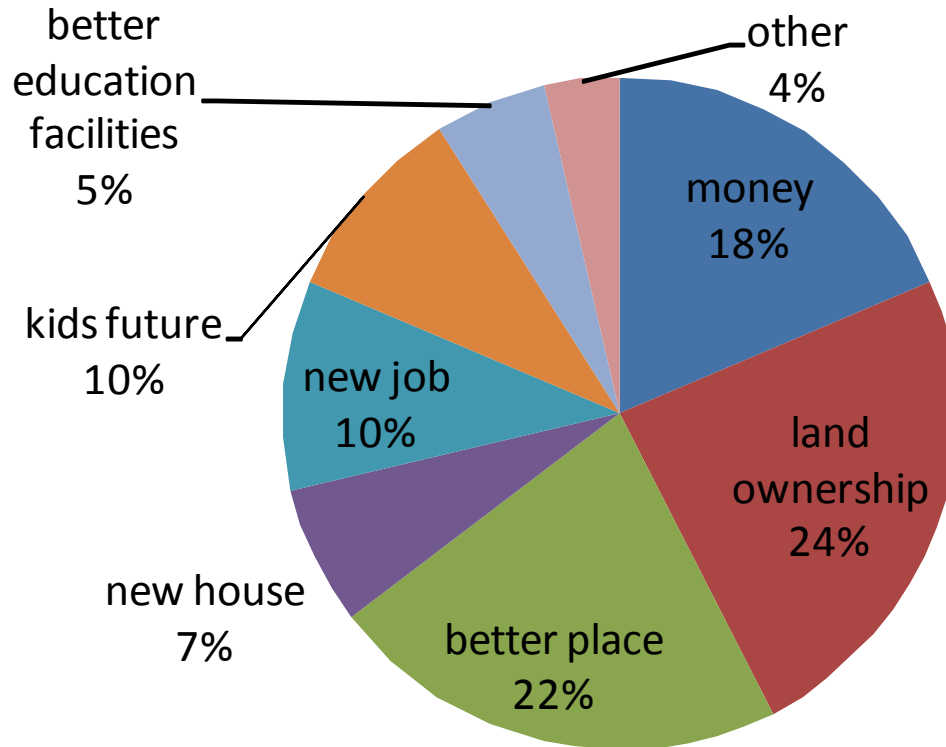
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FINDING AND DISCUSSION

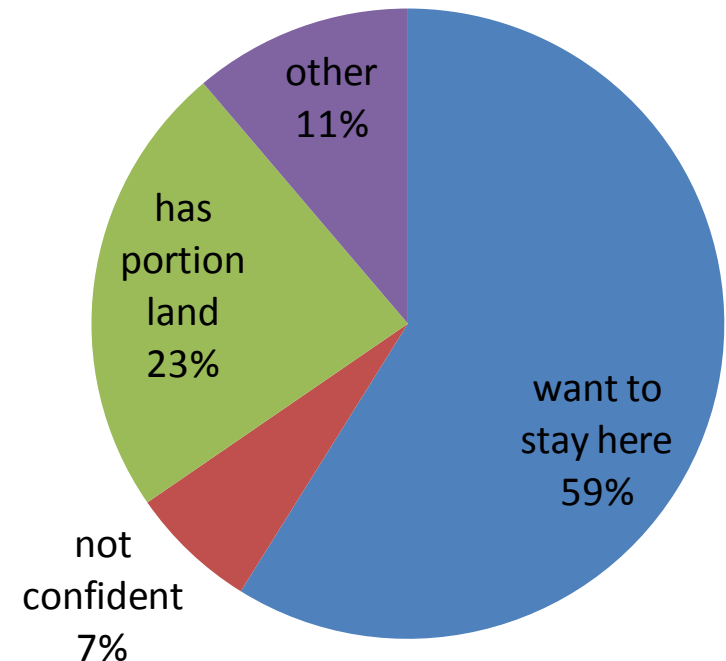
Resettlement programme

why did you accept the resettlement programme?



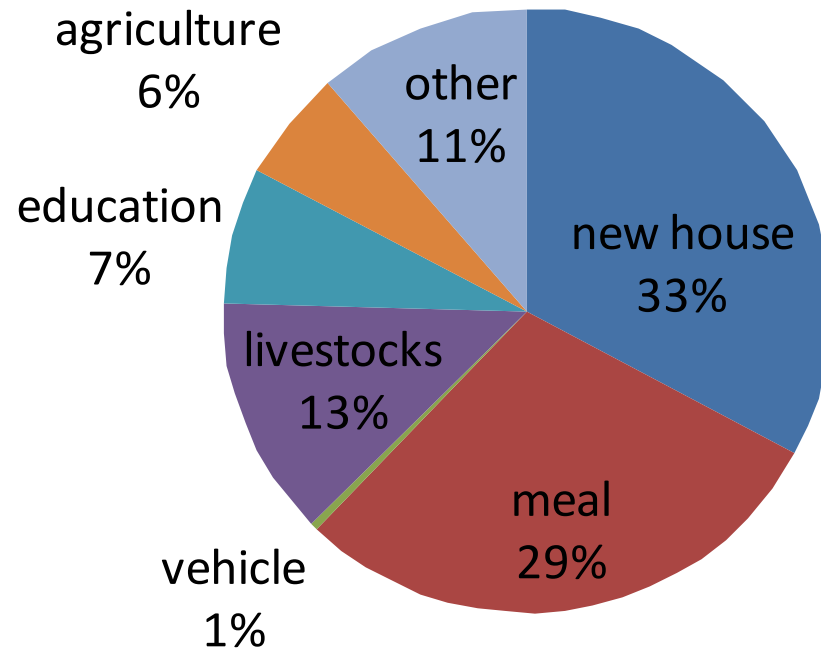
Resettlement programme

*why did not participate in
the transmigration scheme?*



This study found that former residents had strong emotional reasons for choosing to remain in the surrounding villages.

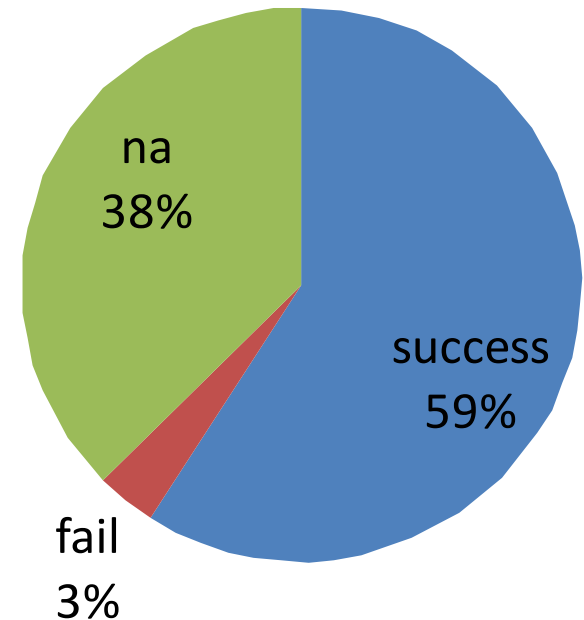
Compensation Scheme



how did you spend the compensation money?

Transmigration scheme

- might change the perception of the transmigration scheme as an option in the resettlement programme.
- but it could not change their emotional reasons for remaining nearby.



*Residents who opted
transmigration scheme*

Respondents' views on the resettlement programme

To date, almost all of the respondents were satisfied with the education facilities provided in the resettlement programme.

The second generation suggested that their income was more stable in their present setting.

Respondents' views on the resettlement programme

Most of the respondents expressed that their current situation posed greater difficulty in obtaining suitable jobs → this is reasonable since farming was their major former job and most current jobs require greater skills and younger staff.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

...contd

Main indicator	Relocation area				Relocation period				Generation			
	Upstream		Downstream		1st stage		2nd stage		1st generation		2nd generation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
A. Income stability												
Better	24	33	0	0	7	16	17	39	14	20	11	61
Worse	30	41	6	40	17	39	14	32	34	49	1	6
Other	10	14	2	13	6	14	6	14	10	14	2	11
No answer	9	12	7	47	14	32	7	16	12	17	4	22
B. Land ownership												
Increase	54	74	13	87	40	91	27	61	58	83	9	50
Decrease	17	23	2	13	3	7	16	36	10	14	9	50
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No answer	2	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	0	0
C. Property												
Increase	37	51	4	27	19	43	22	50	27	39	14	78
No change	23	32	5	33	16	36	12	27	25	36	2	11
Decrease	11	15	6	40	9	20	8	18	16	23	1	6
No answer	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	3	1	6
D. Social community												
Better	63	86	14	93	39	89	39	89	61	87	16	89
Worse	8	11	1	7	5	11	4	9	7	10	2	11
Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
No answer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
E. Compensation scheme												
Better	45	62	10	67	30	68	26	59	47	67	7	39
Worse	6	8	4	27	8	18	2	5	7	10	3	17
Other	21	29	1	7	6	14	16	36	14	20	8	44
No answer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

...contd

Main indicator	Relocation area				Relocation period				Generation			
	Upstream		Downstream		1st stage		2nd stage		1st generation		2nd generation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
F. General satisfaction												
Better	68	93	15	100	43	98	27	61	67	96	16	89
Worse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No answer	5	7	0	0	1	2	17	39	3	4	2	11
Total number of respondents	73		15		44		44		70		18	

General satisfaction

The majority of respondents indicated that they are satisfied with their living conditions.

In general, they were satisfied with their advantages and disadvantages.

Regarding the adaptation, the respondents reported no major difficulty living in the resettled area.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Wonorejo Dam project involuntarily relocated many families from the dam site. These resettled individuals opted to move into surrounding villages rather than to follow the transmigration scheme → processes were fair enough.
2. Although the former residents were moved involuntarily, many of them are found to be content with their current situation and conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

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3. The findings of this study may help appropriate authorities to enhance their social responsibility and to evaluate their respective resettlement programmes.



access road to upstream village (June, 2011)



Reclamation land (June, 2011)



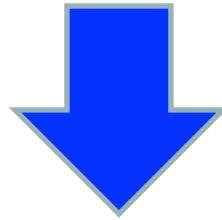
Upstream village (June, 2011)



Downstream villages (June, 2011)

SUGGESTION

In order to make a comprehensive assessment of the perceptions of former residents



It is recommended that further study should incorporate the perceptions of those who resettled using the transmigration scheme.

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Thank You