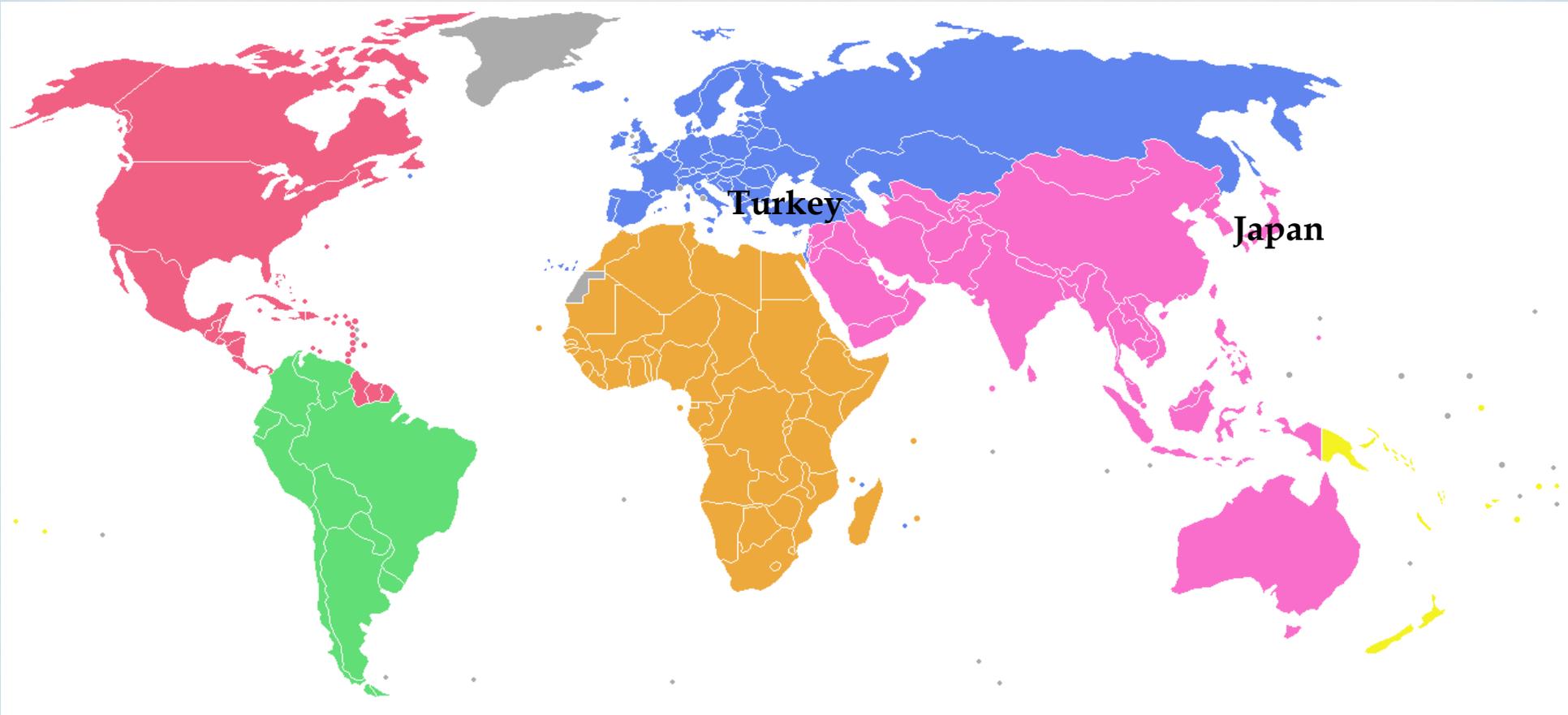


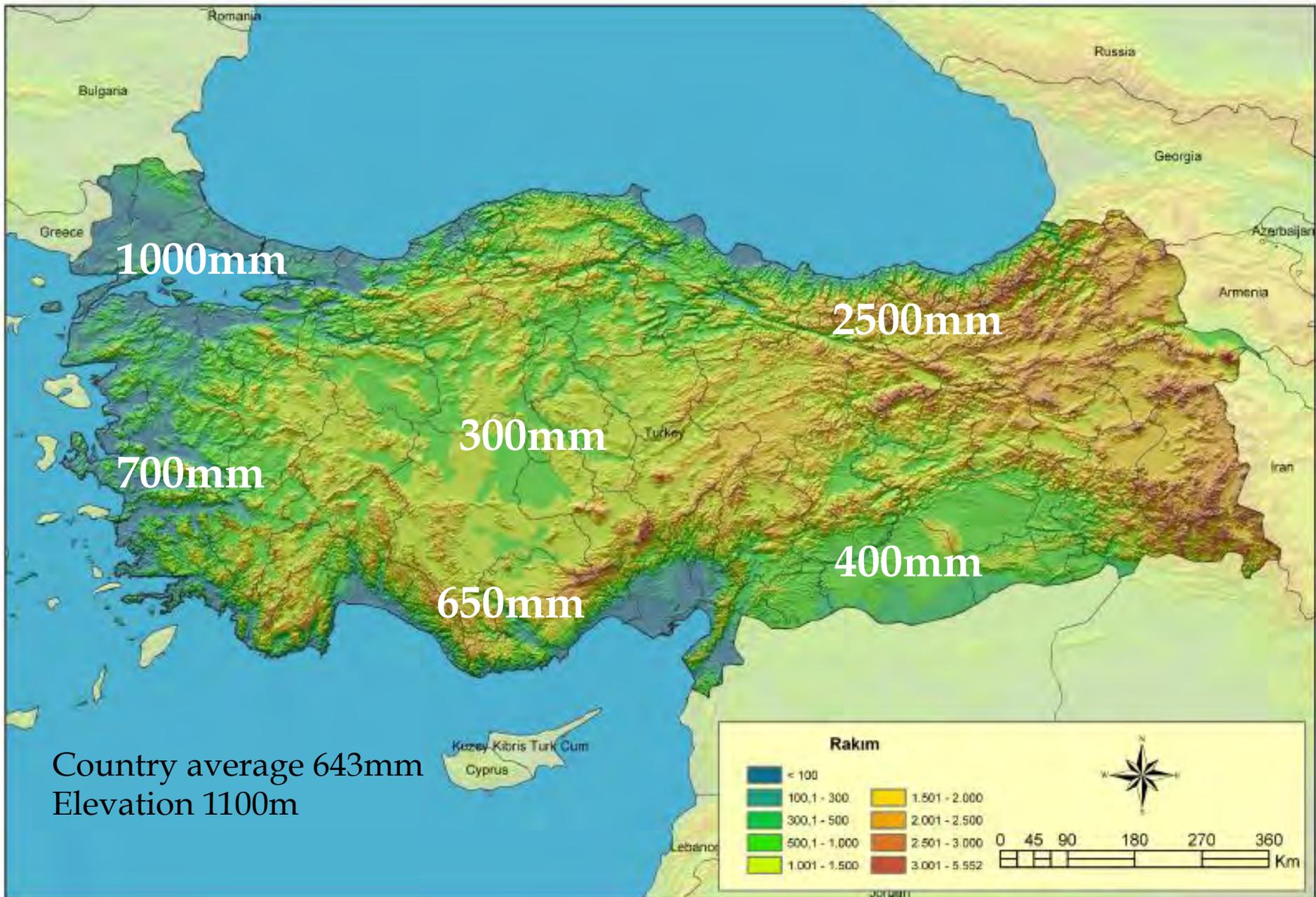
ATATÜRK DAM RESETTLEMENT PROCESS: INCREASED DISPARITY RESULTING FROM FINANCIAL COMPENSATION



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LOCATIONS





1000mm

2500mm

700mm

300mm

400mm

650mm

Country average 643mm
Elevation 1100m

Rakım

< 100	1.501 - 2.000
100,1 - 300	2.001 - 2.500
300,1 - 500	2.501 - 3.000
500,1 - 1.000	3.001 - 5.552
1.001 - 1.500	

0 45 90 180 270 360 Km

STATE OF WATER



- ∞ 501 Bm³ ppt
- ∞ Available 98Bm³
- ∞ Groundwater 14Bm³
- ∞ Potential 112Bm³
- ∞ 32 Bm³ is employed for irrigation
- ∞ 26 M ha land is suitable for agriculture (1/3 of the country) so irrigation is crucial for national economy



DSI STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS



- ☞ The responsible institution of dam construction and services is DSI.
- ☞ At present 1076 dam/pond are operated by DSI



HISTORY



- ∞ Dates back to 1930s
- ∞ Relatively small scale dams and resettlement was not a big social problem.



HISTORY



- ❧ However with late 1960s large dams construction were initiated.
- ❧ Since 1958....
- ❧ 520.000 ha private land
- ❧ 200.000 ha governmental land is submerged or publicized
- ❧ App. 360.000 people is affected by dam constructions



STUDY SITE



- ☞ Southeastern region of Turkey
- ☞ Largest irrigation project area (GAP Project) 1.8M ha.
- ☞ 1/5 of the irrigable land of the country



ATATÜRK DAM



- ☞ Started in 1983
- ☞ Completed in 1992
- ☞ The dam embankment is 169 m high and 1,820 m long.
- ☞ The reservoir Lake Atatürk Dam, extending over an area of 817 km² (315 sq mi) with a water volume of 48.7 km³



ATATÜRK DAM



- ∞ The hydroelectric power plant (HEPP) has a total installed power capacity of 2,400 MW and generates 8,900 GW·h electricity annually.¹
- ∞ The total cost of the dam project was about US\$1.25 billion (today app. 2,7 billion)



RESETTLERS



- ∞ 55.300 people
- ∞ 1 town
- ∞ 11 villages fully inundated
- ∞ 3 towns and 79 villages partly inundated



MATERIALS



- ❧ Undertaken from November 2011 to February 2012
- ❧ Two groups
- ❧ Group 1. Well-off families (33 families)
- ❧ Group 2. Low income (1000 USD/month) (66 families)



METHODS



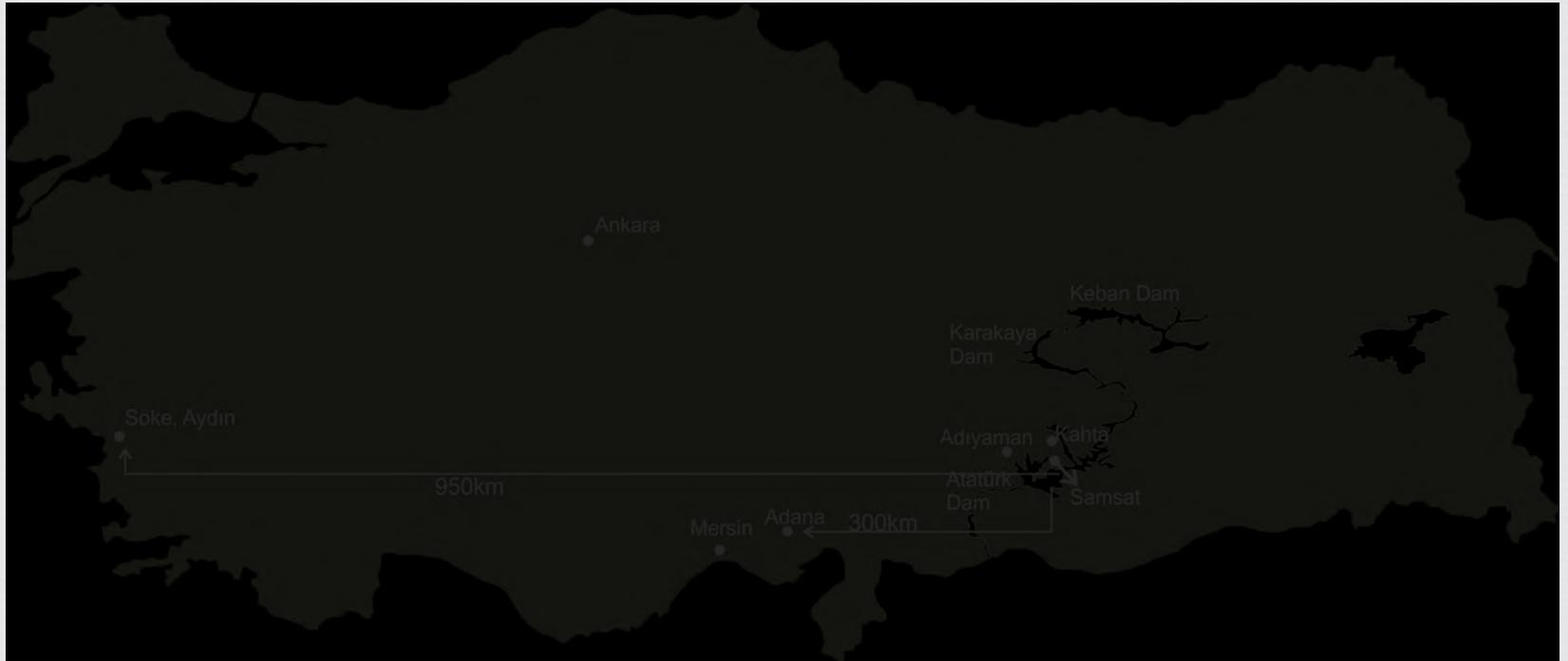
- ⌘ Around 50 questions were asked
- ⌘ Demography
- ⌘ Income
- ⌘ Assets
- ⌘ Education
- ⌘ Family



RESETTLED FAMILY IN NEW SAMSAT



RESETTLERS



RESULTS



- ❧ 55 family indicated that resettlement info was given prior to moving
- ❧ However only 18 family negotiated for the plan



RESULTS



☞ Out of 99 families only 7 families were agreed to resettlement plan



RESULTS



Group 1 families received relatively high compensation than Group 2 ie Group 1 has an average land size of 26 ha whereas Group 2 has 1.4 ha before dam construction.



LAND PRICES



Land type	Price (USD) (expected)	Actual market price	Realised
Cereal	13.000	10.000	8.000
Pistachio nut	25.000	13.000	10.000
House with garden (Mudbrick)	40.000 (250m ²)	30.000 (250m ²)	20.000 (250m ²)

So, 40 to 60% less was paid to farmers which resulted sharp decreases in income of the resettlers



IRRIGATION vs INCOME



- ❧ Better irrigation networks are available
- ❧ Double or triple crop is possible following irrigation
- ❧ The income for per hectare is 2347 and for per capita is 2547 after 5 years of irrigation in 2000



OCCUPATION



- ❧ Group 1 continued farming activities
- ❧ Group 2 became laborers
- ❧ And the self sufficiency for food sharply decreased following settlement
- ❧ Especially Group 2 families expressed their missing old farmland before resettlement



OCCUPATION



Due to less field activity and change in diet ie less vegetables is consumed more carbohydrate is consumed (low price high energy bearing bread, potatoes and oil)



INFRASTRUCTURE



- ❧ Infrastructure (drinking water etc)
- ❧ Education
- ❧ Health services
- ❧ Public transportation
- ❧ Household goods in general are better
- ❧ The quality of life is positively effected following dam construction – however this is a common issue within the country



RESULTS



- Resettled families mainly complain about loss of their social status in society Even Group 1 farmers feel in a same way, they said they feel like refugees
- Compensation money was spent for non-productive investments such as house, car etc



CONCLUSIONS



- ❧ Resettlement is not commonly accepted
- ❧ Compensation money is not reflected real market prices
- ❧ Small land owners suffered from less compensation money and high land prices in new resettled areas
- ❧ Most small farmers became laborours so they believe this is a decresae in their status in society...



CONCLUSIONS



- ❧ Families demand governmental position for their children ie farming seems less profitable due to small land size (<5ha)
- ❧ Government should prepare plans particularly for land to land plan for sustaining small farmers to secure their life quality and traditions..



CONCLUSION



☞ Training on farming ie new technologies and new crops along with job opportunities created via industrial development are key for the future generation



CONCLUSION



☞ In general resettlers are low income people and they think dam construction is an opportunity to increase their income so they ask more than actual prices...



CONCLUSION



- ❧ Their demand for setting up life is quite hard due to several expenses such as building house, setting up new farm, education, moving etc.
- ❧ So, compensation should not only contain estate price also these expenses which is not easy to calculate..... also



CONCLUSION



☞ Dam construction also effect cultural heritages, landscape and neighborhood relations which will never be substituted by any means which makes quite hard to satisfy resettlers emotional ties to their environment





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