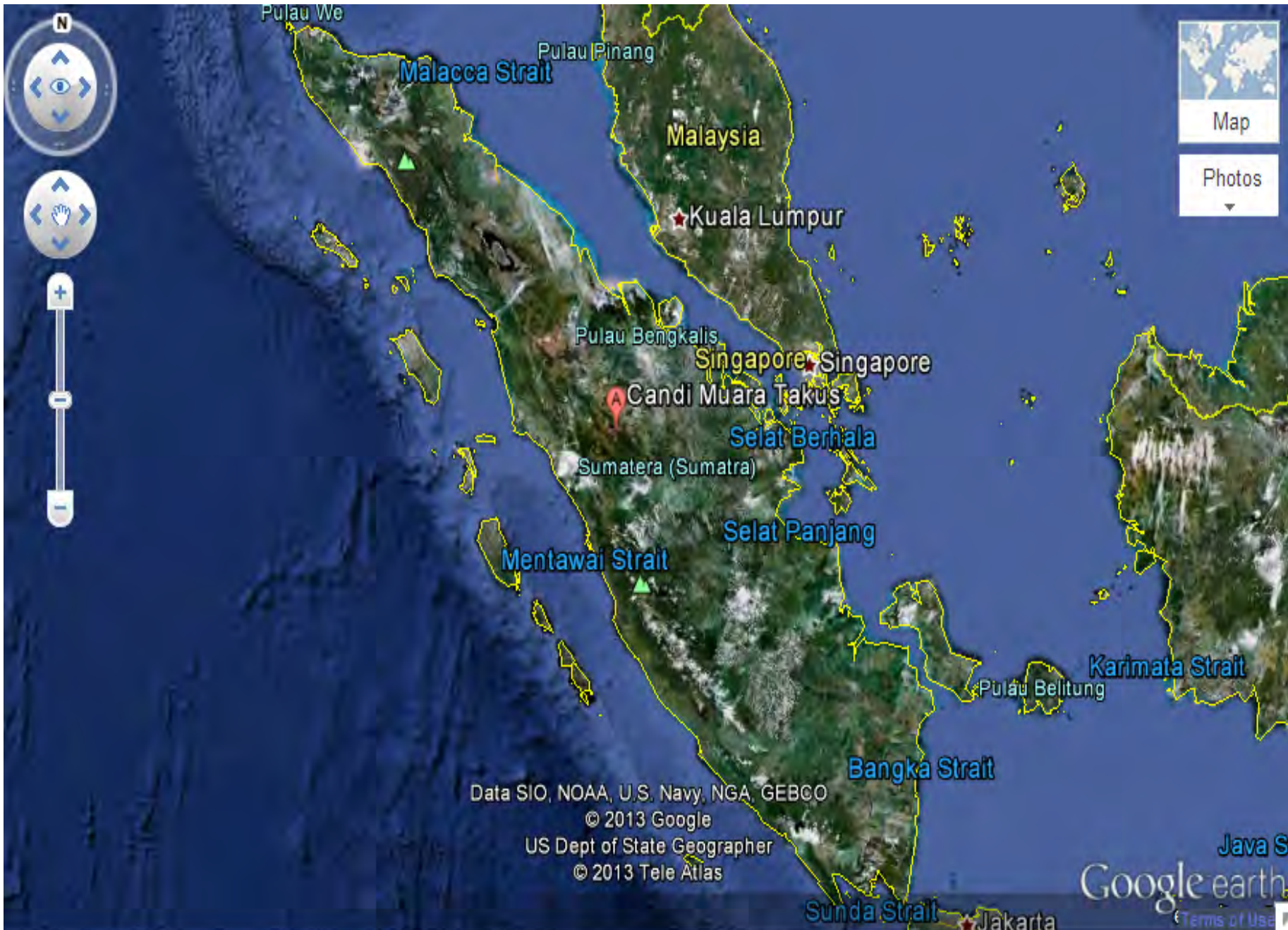
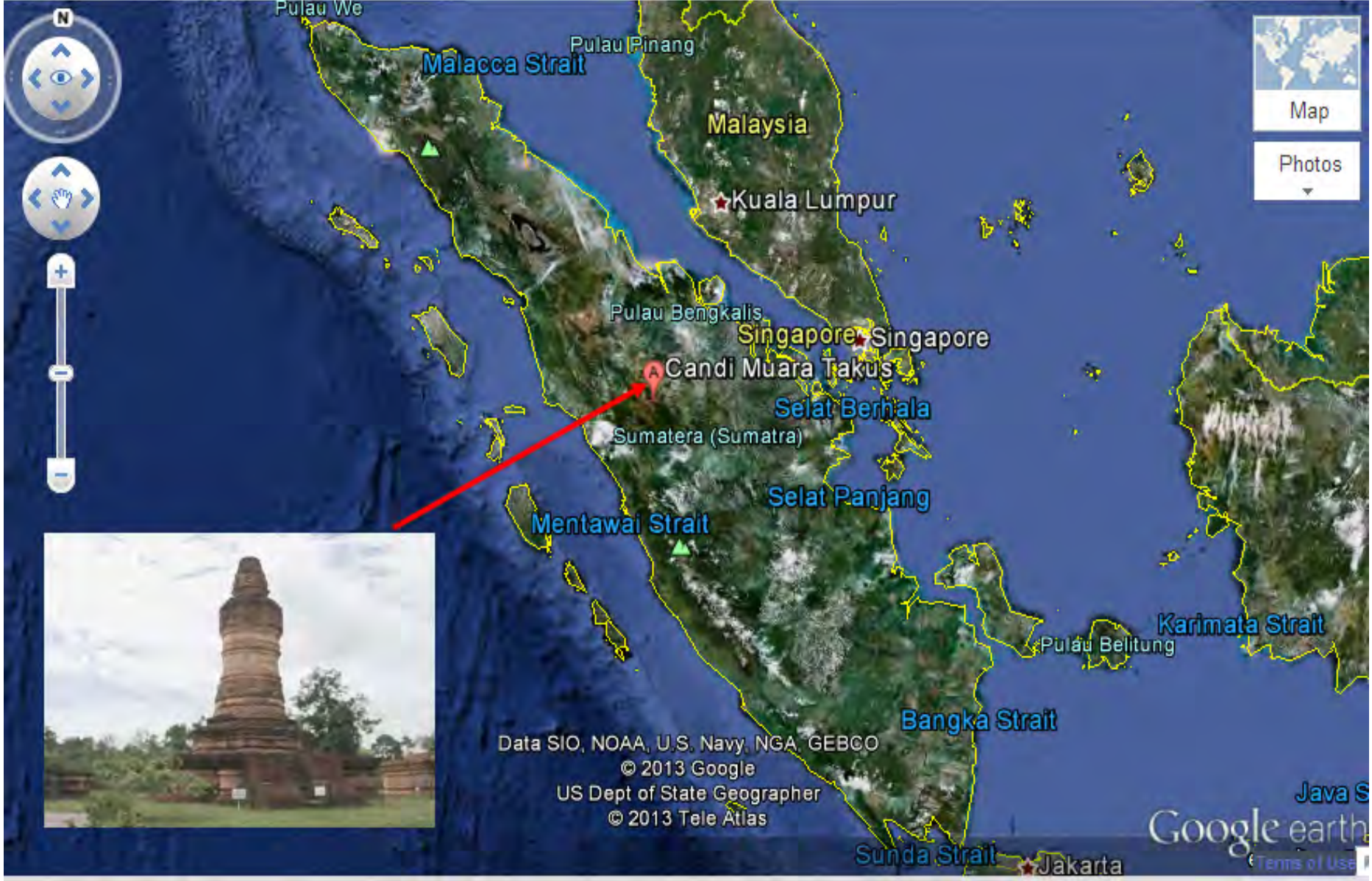


Resettlement and development: a survey of two of Indonesia's Koto Panjang resettlement villages

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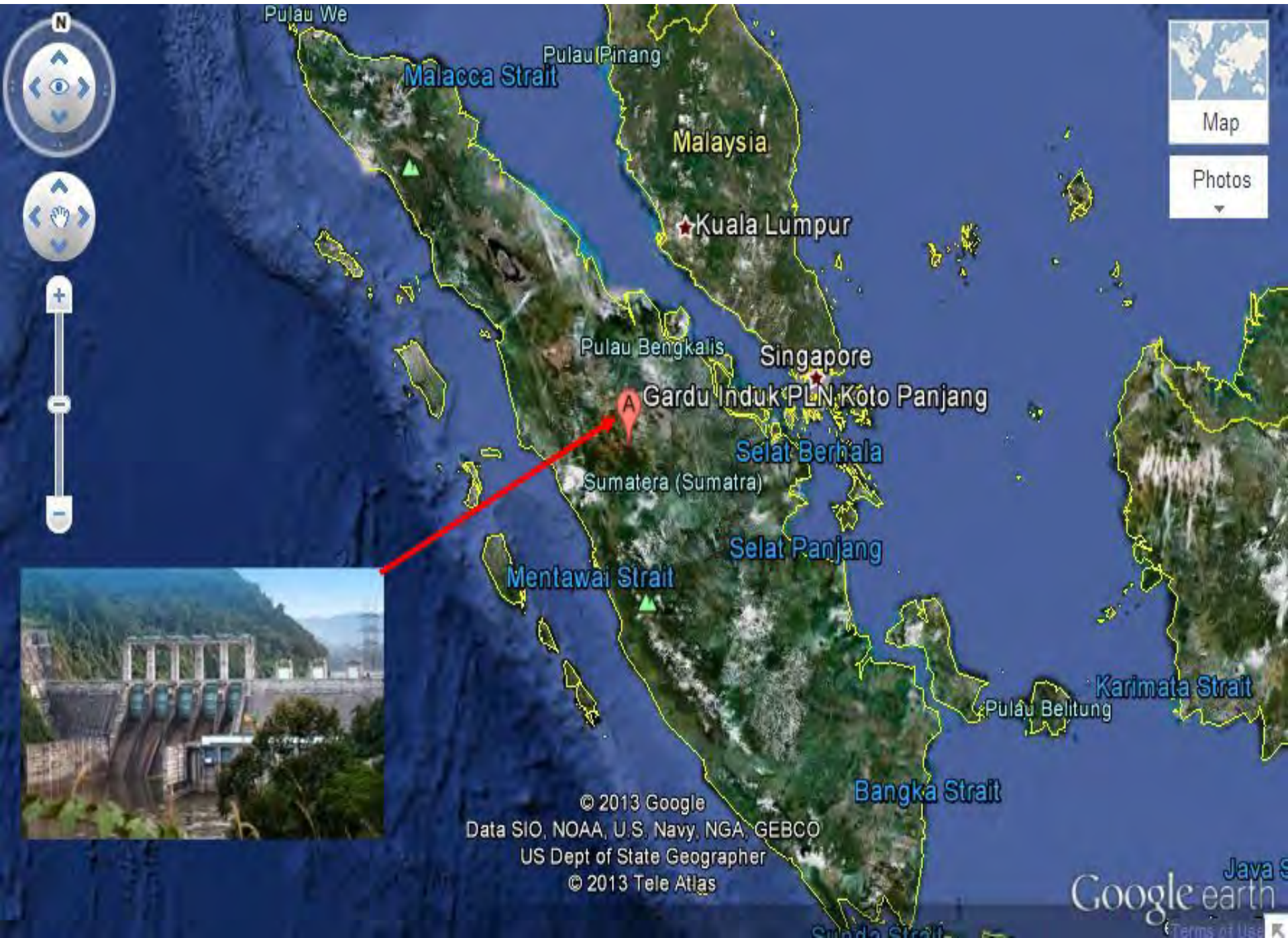
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Pulau We

Malacca Strait

Pulau Pinang

Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur

Pulau Bengkalis

Singapore

Gardu Induk PLN Koto Panjang

Selat Berhala

Sumatera (Sumatra)

Selat Panjang

Mentawai Strait

Karimata Strait

Pulau Belitung

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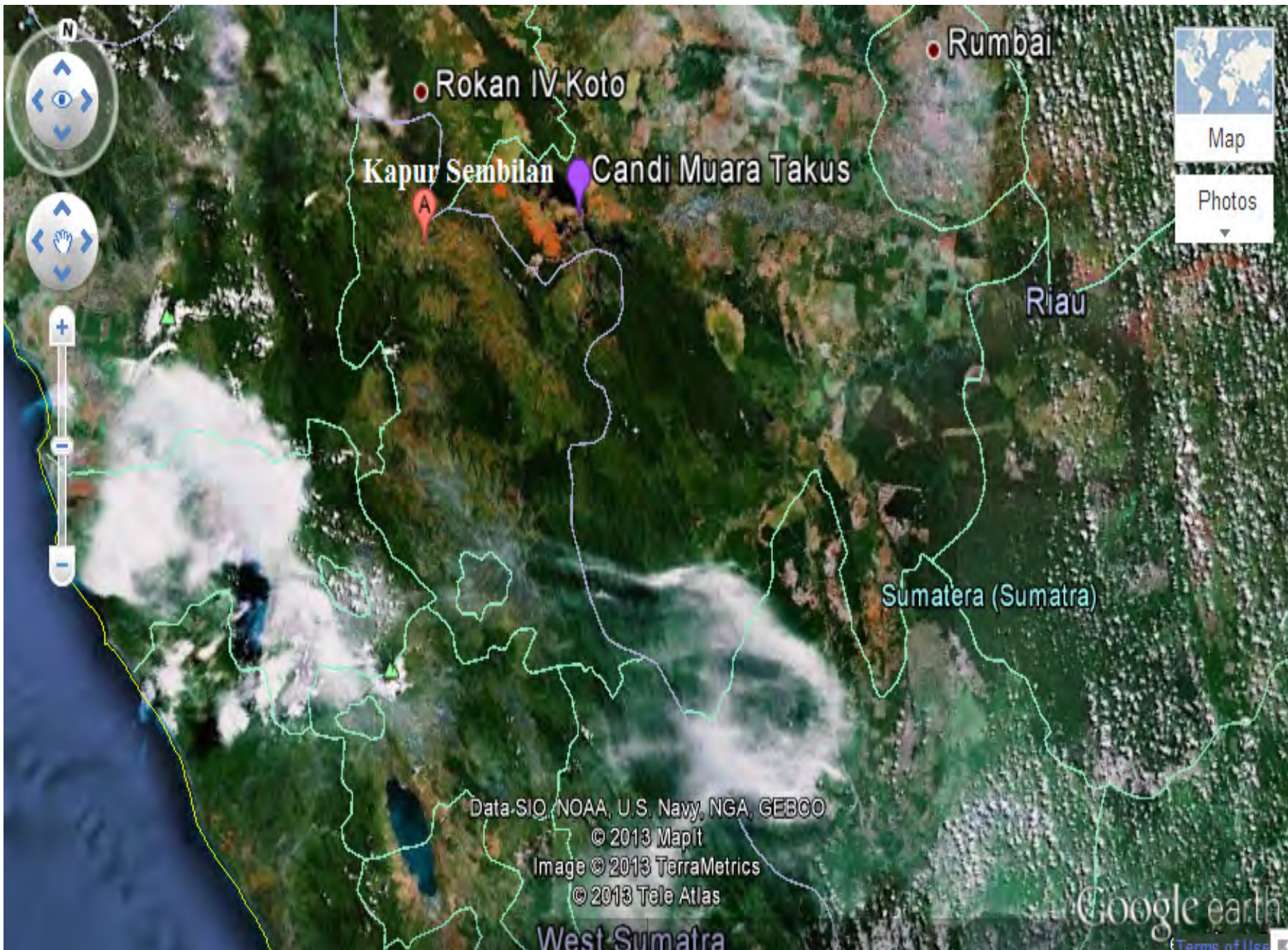
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Rokan IV Koto

Rumbai

Kapur Sembilan

Candi Muara Takus

Riau

Sumatera (Sumatra)

West Sumatra

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Muara Takus Temple



Koto Panjang's Dam



Koto Panjang's Resettlement

- Excess demand for electricity in the provinces of Riau and West Sumatra needs the construction of Koto Panjang dam.
- The resettlement of approximately 5000 households from 8 villages in Riau Province and 2 villages in West Sumatra Province.
- The Koto Panjang resettlement is important to support regional trade and business development.

Involuntary resettlement and economic development

- Involuntary resettlement has the potential to impoverish significant numbers of displaced people (Cernea, 1997).
- Loss of productive capacity due to landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources, increased morbidity, and community disarticulation (Cernea, 1997, p. 1569).
- Thus far, the focus of resettlement is more on mitigating and compensating rather than on “developmental” approach that assesses the needs of project affected communities (Cernea, 2003).
- A well planned resettlement can improve personal wellbeing and social capacities. (Webber & McDonald, 2004).

Findings

- An early post-project evaluation in 2004 indicated that most of the residents of the resettlement villages (68%) were facing a worse living environment than prior to resettlement (JBIC, 2004).
- A study based on sampled of families from four villages in 2005 found an improved living situation for 80% of residents in Pulau Gadang, 70% of residents in Koto Masjid, 60% of residents in Tanjung Pauh and 12% of residents in Pongkai Baru (Karimi et al., 2005).
- A study based on secondary data in 2006 from the Central Board of Statistics (BPS, 2006) showed that poor families accounted for 24% of the resettled families; this statistic includes 37% of residents in Tanjung Balik and 18% of residents in Tanjung Pauh, whereas the proportion of poor families in West Sumatra Province is about 6% (Karimi, Nakayama, & Takesada, 2009).
- The present study based on two village survey found an improved living conditions 88% of residents in Koto Masjid and 52% of residents in Tanjung Balik note an improvement in their living conditions.

Conclusion

- Involuntary resettlement due to Koto Panjang Dam is a consequence of development project to meet the demand for electricity.
- Resettlement has taken place between 1991 and 2000 that affected 5,000 families of 10 villages from Riau and West Sumatra provinces.
- Koto Panjang's resettlement is a village based resettlement.
- Before relocation, the government has prepared the construction of new villages to support individual and community life.
- Compensation – money and land– has convinced indigenous community to resettle.
- The use of compensation at the start of resettlement has played an important role in later achievement of resettlers.
- Productive use of compensation has improved productive capacity, then improved living condition, and lower income inequality.
- The presence of increasing human productive capacity plays an important role in the success of involuntary resettlement.

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