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Soggetti	Water resources development - Developing countries Land settlement - Developing countries Forced migration - Developing countries
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Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Most Projects Selected for the Study Have Greater Resettlement Problems than Typical Bank-Assisted Projects with Dams -- Project Compensation Rates and Schedules Vary but Are Improving in Terms of Fairness and Timeliness -- The Relocation Record Is Uneven but Mostly Satisfactory -- The Income Restoration Record Is Unsatisfactory -- Social Infrastructure and Services Are the Most Successful Components of Projects -- Resettler Satisfaction Varies among Projects -- Country Commitment and Performance Are Varied but Improving -- Resettler Participation Is Common at All Stages of Projects -- Nongovernmental Organization Participation Is Far from Optimal -- Good Relations between Resettlers and Host Communities -- Costs Vary Among Projects -- The Main Lessons Learned Focus on the Difference between Results and Plans, the Limited Capacity of Public Agencies, Resettlement Compensation, and Borrower Commitment -- Confrontations and Crises in Upper Krishna -- Government Commitment Is Critical -- Dams Flood 880 Square Kilometers, with 240,000 People Affected -- Implementation of Resettlement--an Abysmal Record -- Compensation--Too Little, Too Late, and Too

Contentious -- Government Continually Modifies Compensation Policy  
-- Compensation Is Inadequate -- The Uses of Compensation Vary --  
Income Restoration Depends Too Much on Irrigation -- Income Impact  
Trends Are Similar to Those in Unaffected Areas -- Living Conditions  
Are Better but Health Is a Worrisome Exception -- The Move Hurts  
Women More Than Men.

#### Sommario/riassunto

"Among development assistance agencies, the World Bank has led the way in policies to mitigate the impact of large-scale engineering projects on local populations, particularly in the building of dams. Since the 1980s the Bank has implemented guidelines for policies with respect to displacement, social infrastructure and services, environmental effects, resettlement, compensation, and the restoration of income for those affected. Having learned from the failures of past resettlement programs, the Bank has endeavored to function as a responsible and caring agency. This volume builds upon earlier studies and field work to offer a broad look at dam-building projects in six countries and to review the outcomes of Bank policy, learn from experience, and assess outside criticism. The book covers representative dam projects in India, Thailand, Togo, China, Indonesia, and Brazil. Each project was undertaken after Bank resettlement guidelines had been implemented. The widely ranging results in each country are assessed. In the areas of compensation for acquired land, relocation, infrastructure and services, the contributors note satisfactory levels of improvement or positive trends. Governments are moving towards acceptance of the idea that displaced families should be paid the real value of their lost assets. Relocation processes are now keeping pace with water movement caused by dam building, and health, education, utilities, and roads are better than before the resettlement. Other results have been less positive. The impact on incomes of those involuntarily resettled has been harsh in some locations. Resettler dissatisfaction has been intense, notably in those countries where the national economies are not experiencing strong growth. The Bank's performance itself has been uneven. There have been lapses in appraisal and monitoring during the projects and insufficient follow-through support for resettlement operations after the completion of loan and credit disbursements. In addition to its case by case analysis of countries and projects, the book includes detailed lessons and recommendations to strengthen resettlement policy and practice. Involuntary Resettlement will be of interest to economists, sociologists, and professionals working in regional development policy. Robert Picciotto is director general of Operations Evaluation at the World Bank. Warren van Wicklin is task manager and evaluator at the Operations Evaluation department of the World Bank."--Provided by publisher.