



Social Impact of Jatigede Dam construction

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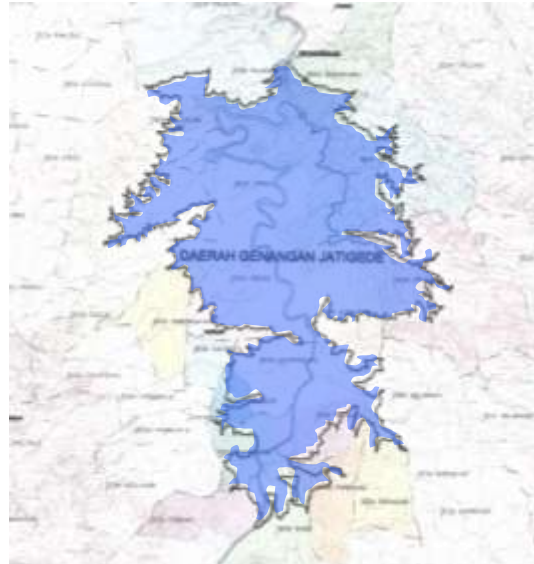
+ outline

1. Introduction
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3. Results and discussion
4. Conclusion and recommendation
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+ introduction

- Jatigede Dam is the second largest dam in Indonesia with 6,7 mil m³ of water
- It aims to provide water for irrigation, flood controlling, raw water supply, and electricity
- The construction of the dam took place between 2007-2015



+ introduction



- More than 10 thousand families were displaced because of the construction.
- Land procurement was carried out in three steps:
 1. 1982-1986 affecting 4065 families
 2. 1994-1997 affecting 1226 families
 3. 2006-2007 affecting 1918 families
- Since the beginning, the construction of the dam has been a controversy because of various reason
- This paper seeks to find out affected societies condition after the relocation and to come up with policy recommendations

+ methodology



■ Sampling

Stratified quota sampling based on five affected regions, N = 75

■ Data collection

Face to face questionnaire survey

Focused group discussion

■ Analysis

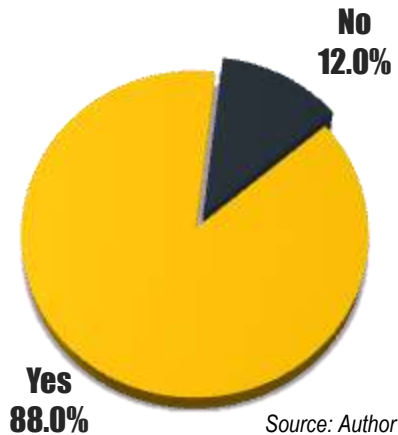
Statistic descriptive-explanatory

Regency	County	Village	Num. of Sample
Sumedang	Darmaja	Cipaku	5
		Karang Pakuan	1
		Pakualam	34
	Jatigede	Jemah	16
Majalengka	Kertajati	Mekarjaya	19
Total			75

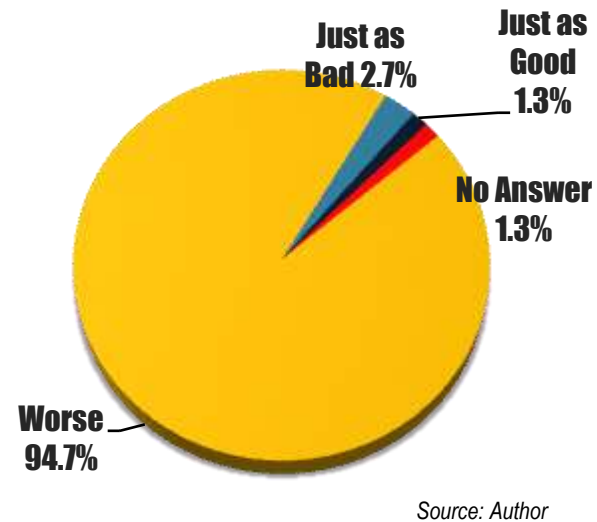
+ Result and discussion



■ Lost of jobs and livelihood



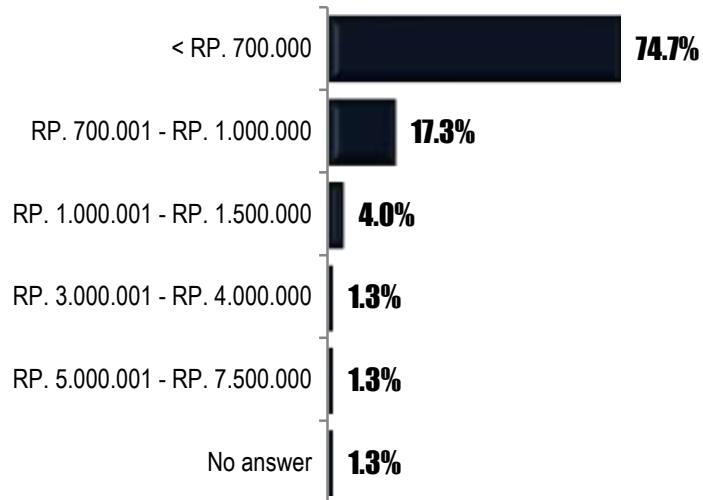
■ Perception on socio-economic condition



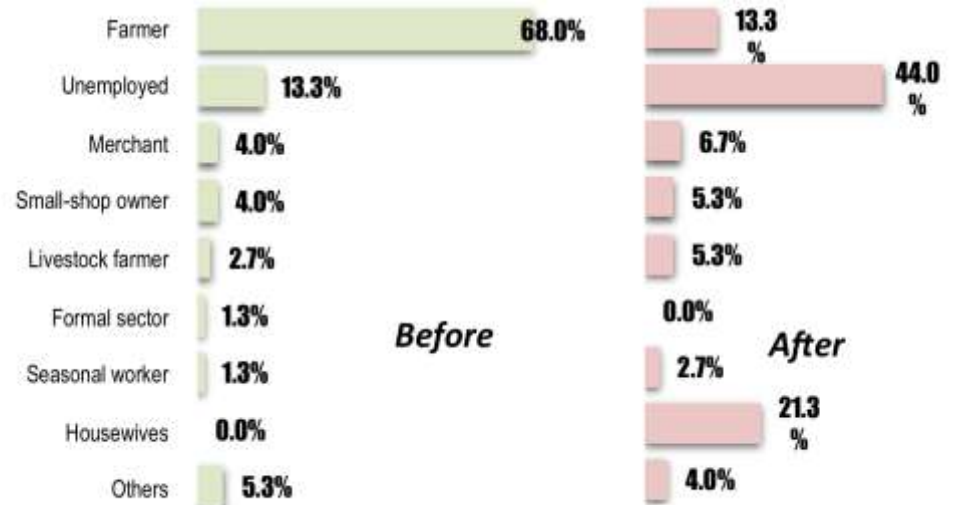
+ Result and discussion



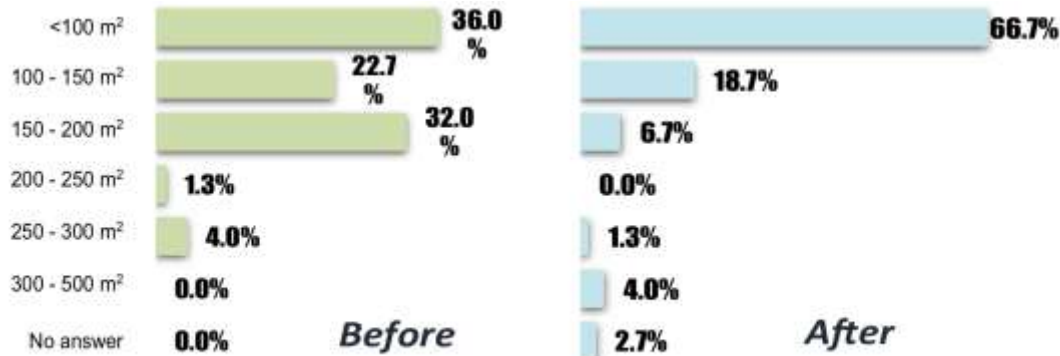
■ Monthly income



■ Change of occupation

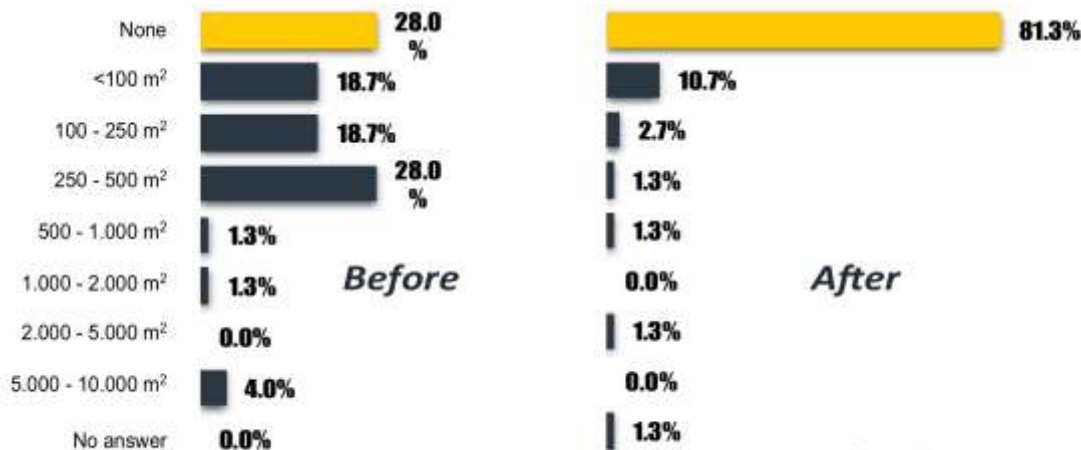


+ Result and discussion



Source: Author

■ Housing size



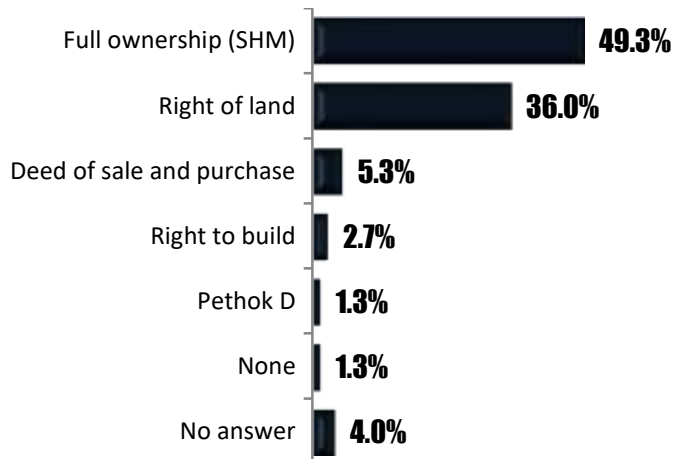
Source: Author

■ Ownership of farmland

+ Result and discussion



■ Land ownership status

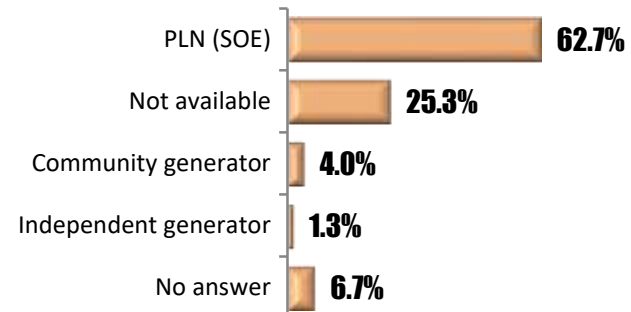


■ Land usage



Source: Author

■ Access to Electricity



+ Result and discussion

- To mitigate negative impact, the government had come up with resettlement plan, however nothing could be realized by the time of impounding.
- In 2015, it was decided that the government will pay additional compensation.

No.	Category	Compensation	Num. of HH
1.	Households who withdrew their land in 1982-1986	IDR 122.5 million (USD 9,000)	4,514
2.	Households who withdrew their land in 1993	IDR 30 million (USD 2500)	6,410
Total			10,924

Source: MPWH, 2015

+ Result and discussion

- Jatigede residents were largely traditional society who depends a lot on rice farming, thus relocation to a new area will have a significant impact.
- From the FGD, participants admitted that they could not purchase adequate housing, let alone farmland.
- The condition was even more depressing for them as it was harder to find a job.
- More than 90% of them are having monthly income lower than the local minimum wage (USD 175).

+ Result and discussion

- After one year they still have to struggle in restoring to their previous well-being.
- Problems such as soil infertility, inaccessibility of power, and poor road connectivity add up to their conditions.
- The survey serves as a further proof of large dam impoverishment risks (Cernea, 1996; Scudder, 2003).





Conclusion and recommendation



- Prior to relocation, majority of respondents engaged in agricultural activity, but after the relocation only about 13.3% remain.
- Monthly income is dropping below regional minimum wage after relocation.
- On average 82.2% of respondents admitted that the cost of fulfilling the daily needs considered more expensive after relocation.
- Five recommendations can be suggested;
 1. Cash compensation is not the most sustainable method to address resettlement problem.
 2. The government needs to at least double up current assumption for compensation.
 3. Resettlement action plan (LARAP) is mandated by law and needed to be fulfilled.
 4. Central government, who has better track record in providing settlement and housing, should be more involved in implementing resettlement plan.
 5. Maintaining law enforcement is important to prevent further complications of resettlement process.



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THANK YOU VERY MUCH
COMMENTS AND SUGESSTIONS ARE WELCOMED!

