

Module II

General Typology of Population Displacements and Diversity of Development Displacements

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Typology of Displacement

The lecture's main themes:

- 1) Development displacement and resettlement (DIDR) is only ONE of multiple forms of forced displacement
- 2) Basic Concepts
- 3) Placing DIDR within a general typology
- 4) Defining the specific typology of DIDR
 - Types and subtypes
 - Criteria for definition
- 5) The Stages of DIDR processes
- 6) Fundamental differences between DIDR and all other forced displacements

Typology of Displacement

**Practical Concerns and Field of Research:
Managing DIDR?**

Development and Displacements:

Concepts for Operational Practice

Conceptual Proliferation and Confusions

Good Concepts and Lexical Confusions

- “involuntary resettlers”
- “forced resettlers”
- “internally displaced people”
- “displacees”
- “refugees”
- “environmental refugees”
- “conservation refugees”
- “project affected people”
- “disaster refugees”
- “eviction” and “evictees”
- “oustees”
- “exilees”
- “transferees”
- “forced migrants”
- “asylum seekers”
- “internal evacuees”
- “diaspora” and “diasporites”

Employ Correct and Clear Concepts

Kaplan's First Theorem of Communication

First theorem postulates:

“50% of the problems in the world (of researchers) result from people using the same words with different meanings”.

But then, wherefrom comes the second half of our problems?

Employ Correct and Clear Concepts

Kaplan's Second Theorem of Communication Kaplan

“The other 50% of the problems comes from people using different words with the same meaning.”

Employ Correct and Clear Concepts

Can we Formulate a Third Theorem of Communication ?

“A surplus of the world’s problems, above the initial 100%, comes when two unrelated terms are made to sit awkwardly together into one, contradicting each other.”

Two Criteria for General Typology of Displaced Populations

Criteria must account for both ends of the displacement-relocation process and must employ generally accepted indicators.

1. ***Cause*** Includes (cause is a proxy for):
onset, agent, nature of coercion

2. ***Location***

Figure 1
Causal-Locational Typology

N r .	Cause & Nature of Forced Displacement	Location at Resettlement (First arrival site)	Within Country of Origin	Cross Border
			———— IDPs	———— Refugees
1	Development-caused Displacement*		+ +	0
2	War + Civil War Displacement		+	+
3	Ethnic/Religious Persecution Displacement		+	+
4	Disaster-caused Displacement		+ +	0
5	Border-Change Displacement (Population Transfers)		+ -	+
6	Conservation/Environment Displacement		+ +	0 +
7	Military-Facilities Displacement		+ +	0

Conceptual Implications of the General Typology

**The umbrella concepts, as used in English, are:
Displaced Populations vs. “Forced Migrants”(?)**

“Forced migration” is not a concept useful for
development displacement

Main “Legal” Subcategories: Refugees and IDPs

IDP= Internally Displaced Populations

IDP=

IDPs are non-homogeneous category

“Refugees” as concept should not be used for
internally displaced people

Development Displacement: Magnitude & Sub-typologies

10,000,000 DDPs (Development Displaced People) Each Year;

(This equals: **90 – 100,000,000 during 1991-2000**)

Dams Alone: 40-80,000,000 (World Commission on Dams)

India: 50 million over 50 years (Fernades)

China: 41.5 million over 50 years

DDPs = *single largest category among all internally displaced populations (IDPs).*

Issues in Quantification:

Understated Data and Sub-estimation

Incomplete Statistics: Undercounting

The high frequency of “small”
Displacements: important for many
projects

Discrepancies: Government-stated and real data on development displacements

Country	Project Name	Estimate at Project Appraisal	Revised Estimate during Implementation (# people)	Rate of under-statement
Congo	<i>Ruzizi II Power project</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>99%</i>
India	<i>Singrauli I&II Mining projects</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>49,000</i>	<i>100%</i>
India	<i>Farakka</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>53,500</i>	<i>100%</i>
Turkey	<i>Izmir Water Supply</i>	<i>3,700</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>71%</i>
Colombia	<i>Guavio Hydroelectric Dam</i>	<i>1,00</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>99%</i>
Cameroon	<i>Second Urban Project</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>48%</i>
India	<i>Andhra Pradesh Irrigation II</i>	<i>63,000</i>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>58%</i>
India	<i>Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation</i>	<i>8,000</i>	<i>19,000</i>	<i>59%</i>

Official (and Academic) Underestimation of DIDR Size

“Why is it that academics who write about refugees, even when they are happy to describe them as a subset of forced migrants, show so little interest in the substantial literature that now exists on the most “forced” and most numerous forced migrants of all, those displaced by development projects?”

David Turton

The “Anatomy” of DIDR Processes

Three-phase structure

1. The displacement [=gradual dismantling of socio-econ.patterns]
2. The physical transfer process to a different location; and
3. The reconstruction of livelihoods and social networks.

Implications

Country Variations in terminology Relevant for risk management

-India: Conceptualizing “DIDR” as “R&R”: Resettlement and Rehabilitation

-Difference in terminology, while content is similar

-Why adequate concepts are operationally important?

-Critique of “R&R” terminology:

(a) Omits explicit mention of “displacement” seen as “uncomfortable” term: facilitates underestimation

(b) Separates Resettlement from Rehabilitation

(c) Social Research in India reveals: “displacement” not followed by resettlement; “resettlement” not followed by “rehabilitation”

-Implications for Risk management in each stage

-Can a better terminology improve practice?

Implications of DIDR process-structure for Risk Management

If DIDR has a three-phase structure, how can risk management be adapted to each phase?

-Preventive Risk Management during Pre-displacement and expropriation

-Risk Management during transfer

-Risk Reversal during Resettlement Reconstruction

Sub-types within DIDR: Public and Private Sector Displacements

Criteria for Subordinated Typologies; Eminent Domain

Classification by Agents

The Role of the State : Public Agencies & Public Interest

The Private Sector as Agent of Displacement

Use the “Eminent Domain” Tool in DIDR Displacement

The Social/Political Construction of “Public Use” vs. “Public Interest”

Should “Eminent Domain” be used by the state for private sector projects? If so, under what conditions? With what protective safeguards?

Sub-types of State/Public sector-initiated DIDR

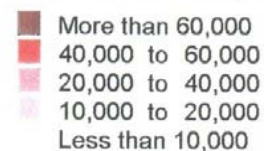
- (a) State-sponsored **development/investment programs** [infra-structure, public utilities, highways, etc]
- (b) State-sponsored **programs** for conservation purposes;
- (c) State-sponsored **military programs** for constructing military facilities.
- (d) State-sponsored **large scale population transfer/resettlement** programs:
have
developmental rationale or disaster-prevention rationale?

(e.g., Tanzania, Indonesia, Ethiopia, or w. mixed rationale.)

Ethiopia DIDR: Development? Disaster avoidance? Political Control?

The Resettlement Program and Food Aid Beneficiaries in Ethiopia as of Feb., 2004

Number of Beneficiaries by Wereda



Total: 45,214 HHs were re-settled and 133,108 HHs are planned to be re-settled. 106,523 are IDPs.

— Region Boundary
 - - - Zone Boundary

2,000 HHs from Eastern and Southern zones were re-settled in West Tigray. A total of 20,000 HHs are planned to be re-settled this year from South, East and Central zones in West Tigray.

22,922 HHs from Wag Hamra, N. Wello E. Gojjam & S. Gonder were re-settled in N. Gonder zone. As part of three years program, the Amhara region has planned to move 80,000 HHs to N. Gonder, Awi & E. Gojjam zones.

10,947 HHs (32,434 people) from W. Hararghe, E. Hararghe, E. Shoa, N. Shoa, Arsi zones were re-settled in E. Wellelega, W. Wellelega & Illubabor zones. Oromiya region has planned to move 20,000 HHs (60,000 people) this year.

9,345 HHs from Sidama, KT, Wolayita, Hadiya, Gedio zones & Konso special wereda were re-settled in Bench Maji, Keffa, Dawro, Sheka, and S. Omo Zones & Basketo special wereda. A total of 13,108 HHs are planned to be re-settled.

106,523 IDPs from Arsi, E. & W. Harerge zones are located in Bale and Guji zones

Boundaries are approximate and unofficial.
 Analysis and Graphic by WFP/AM Ethiopia January 2004



Sectoral Sub-Typology of DIDR

Sectoral criteria for operationally relevant differences:

- a) **Urban** sector displacements
- b) **Agricultural and forest** sector displacements
- c) **Industrial** development-displacements
- d) **Transportation** sector displacements
- e) Can the class suggest other sectoral sub-types? Why?

Alternative DIDR Typology

Criterion: the locational patterns of resettlement at arrival site.

1. Full scale “*new settlements*”
2. “*In-fill resettlement*”
3. “*Linear resettlement*” or “*Corridor resettlement*” [railway tracks]
4. “*Vertical resettlement*” (former single-floor rural-dwellers shifted to multi-floor, urban and peri-urban buildings. China).“

Conclusions: Why are Typologies Important for Risk Management?

- *“Not all cats are black”*: not all DIDR forms are identical
- *Differences are enormously consequential for managing risks*
- *Differential knowledge is essential for differential approaches*
 - *Operational relevance of each classification:*
 - *Patterns may result in **different social consequences** and experience;*
 - ***Host populations react differently;***
 - *Integration-vs.-conflicts*
- *General risks tend to be similar in most types, but type-specific risks vary*
- *Are “risk-solutions” transferable between “sub-types”?*