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Annotated Bibliography to  
A FRAMEWORK FOR DESIGNING AND  
EVALUATING RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

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## Annotated Bibliography

1. Abumere, S. (1981). "The People's Choice: Resettlement Preferences of Displaced Persons from Nigeria's New Federal Capital Territory." Ekistics 296:476-480.

Discusses several examples of forced displacement, but specific to resettlement required because of building of new capital city. Action affected some 26,000 families.

78% of residents in the area of the new capital preferred to remain in the same territory, and 21% preferred to move to another area. Even for those who wanted to move, the distance they wanted to move was very small. In the better areas the percentage that did not want to move was as high as 98%.

Factors affecting the families that want to leave were economic rather than demographic or socioeconomic.

Major reason for not wanting to move, according to the author, is the fear of the unknown.

Author argues should settle migrants as close to old village as possible and the resettlement process should not take more than 2 years.

2. Adelman, I. and G. Dalton (1971). "A Factor Analysis of Modernization in Village India." Economic Journal 81:563-579.

Discusses three obstacles to studying development at the micro level:

1. difficulty of generalizing development process because of great variation in units being studied--e.g., each village is unique;
2. lack of data (and its accuracy) at the micro level;
3. lack of conceptual base for viewing development at the village level.

Study based on village level data--with normal checking of data. Little given on how villages were chosen other than # of villages proportional to rural population of state. Specific selection to "reflect full range of variation."

Variables used to categorize villages included: 1) population; 2) number of castes; 3) extent of commercialization (based on proportion of village produce sold to market--a quasi dummy variable); 4) quality of ag technology--based on % arable land irrigated and % farms using chemical

fertilizer or pesticides; 5) location and access to transport-type roads and distance to towns and cities; 6) awareness of social legislation--specific question of current legislation; 7) education--general factor analysis; 8) family household type--# single family households; 9) female child marriages--% married females less than 14 years old; 10) % of low caste households; 11) coop membership--% of households; 12) income--monthly average and index of inequality; 13) land per capita--arable land base; 14) community development activities--# and type of projects in community; 15) % employment in agriculture; 16) % of households owning land; and 17) % tenant farmers.

Most of article is based on a factor analysis which examines village level relationships.

3. Ahmed, I. and J. Timmons (1971). "Current Land Reforms in East Pakistan" Land Economics 47:55-64.

Focus on tenure, leases, etc. Item of interest is how to pay previous owners for land to be resettled. A sliding scale system is used--small owners paid 10 times annual income and largest owners 2 time annual income.

4. Aijmer, G. (1975). "An Enquiry into Chinese Settlement Patterns: The Rural Squatters of Hong Kong. Man 10:559-70.

Discusses settlement patterns as a result of a social process. Discounts importance of maximization theory based on an individual maximizing expected utilities. Social process has been defined "in terms of incentives and constraints affecting individuals as decision-makers in a social game."

In general, author argues that we can tell little from the social process by examining the effects, e.g., concept of belonging may be more important than maximizing, and at any rate, we must view action from all angles rather than specific actions or what is said in response to surveys. Author uses anthropological approach.

5. Allen, E. (1978). "Miracle in Tehuantepec" Geography Magazine 51:217-22.

Popularized discussion of settlement of isolated area in Mexico due to creation of dam to control flooding.

Settled by 2500+ Chinantec Indian families.

Compensation made for all immovable objects--trees, crops, houses--and transportation to new houses.

Housing built by settlers, with materials provided on site.

Goal of scheme is to maximize amount of arable land, thus housing sites expensive because built on rocky areas, etc.

Housing away from water--thus cost of water system needs to be added or water will need to be carried a long distance.

Discussed problems of new pests or disease in unfamiliar area, changes in farming style (mech), and new varieties. Whole problem of risk and uncertainty needs to be considered.

Positive benefit--need to count value of lumber (or pulp) in computing cost of land.

Problem of people being resettled becoming dependent on authorities for all decision making and ending up on permanent welfare.

6. Altmann, J. and D. Baldeaux (1981). "Cooperative Housing in Lesotho, South Africa." Ekistics 286:49-52.

The article is not concerned with resettlement per se, but rather examines a program for self-help housing.

The original concept of building round houses of traditional Lesotho design was rejected by perspective owners in favor of a more flexible approach.

The home owner was permitted freedom of selecting placement of partitions, doors and windows.

Crucial issues, according to the author, are: 1) willingness to receive some training in construction; 2) ability to work and relate to others; 3) some capital plus willingness to invest "sweat equity;" 4) acceptance of minimum level of infrastructure; and 5) good management of the organization's capital fund.

7. Amarteifio, G., D. Butcher and D. Whitham (1966).  
Tema Manhean: A Study of Resettlement Ghana University Press: Accra

A fascinating description of the moving of a small fishing village 3 miles to accommodate the building of a new port facility. An excellent operational manual--with examples of "if it can go wrong, it will go wrong."

Some of the lessons learned in this project were later applied to the Volta River Resettlement Project.

Overall goal: people of Tema "wanted as far as possible to retain their traditional culture, social organization and means of livelihood." (p. 1)

Problem of moving the communal Gods to new sites without supernatural disaster.

Power struggle of youth vs. establishment--with the resettlement scheme used as a vehicle for gaining advantage.

Problems caused by promising new housing--new settlers come in, build shacks and demand a new house. Natural increase in town as workers migrate to build harbor.

Importance of developing a file on each household--indicate status of each as resident, including opinion toward project and whether he/she can be used as informal leader.

Major mistake--appointing a resettlement officer who was from tribe of traditional enemy of town residents.

Problem of moving graves to new village--lack of markers.

Also need to insure adequate ceremonial sacrifices to various gods to prevent disaster--when bridge collapsed people had conformation of evil spirit.

Problem of choosing neighbors--disliked living next to certain individuals.

Problem of not knowing how to use toilets: flush chains removed, clogged with stones and corn cobs. Toilet paper was bought wholesale and distributed.

Even "simple" movement of small village a distance of 3 miles took nine years to complete--not willing to use autocratic decision and force.

8. Apthorpe, R. (1968). "Planned Social Change and Land Settlement."  
Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa. Transition Books,  
Ltd., Kampala, Uganda.

Irrigation model--seems to me to be very close to economic base approach and the drainage model. The advantage is that there is often some infrastructure nearby.

Issues--who are the casualties (p. 6) of the development schemes? Laborers on estate farm who do not get plot, people on project vs. those outside the boundaries of the project.

Use of objectives other than efficient use of resources.

Depend too much on the labor or land contribution. I would argue that this is major problem in our whole discipline-- land economics, labor economics, etc.

Cultural issues--aversion to certain technology (artificial insemination), preference for livestock to crop agric, change in staple food.

Quote: "...any stereotype tells us as much about the imagined attitudes of the person or group who hold it, as those of the group which the discussion is ostensibly about." (p. 9)

Organizational problems in project designs:

- too isolated an area
- inadequate base line data
- difficult to cut one's losses when errors are recognized
- inadequate marketing information and services

Too often there is no provision for breakdown of system. What happens when things go wrong? Also, Chambers stresses the need for continuity.

9. Baldwin, K. (1957). The Niger Agricultural Project. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

"An analysis of a venture which failed...." (p. xi)

"...illustrates vividly the twin dangers in all development projects of grandiosity and arrogance." (p. xi)

Project of the Colonial Development Corporation to produce subsistence food crops and oilseeds as an export cash crop.

Modeled after Gezira Scheme in Sudan--but with totally different conditions.

General misunderstanding of African peasant--especially concept of asking them to give up traditional way of life for what, in reality, turned out to be little or no increases in income.

Settler selection--problem of mixing tribes.

Need to provide ways to make more money or settlers tend to be unemployables, social misfits, etc.

Lack of water--installation of windmills which turned only during storms.

Although dated, the article is a useful look at specifics of what went wrong in a major resettlement project.

10. Baldwin, K. D. S. (1977). "The Significance of Rural Housing" Ekistics 43:206-210.

Argues the minimum size of settlement is 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants (250-300 houses) because this size is needed to: 1. support basic services (primary school and health center) and 2) start differentiation in employment.

Important to take account of regional as well as sectoral approach, i.e., where located as well as in what sector.

11. Baldwin, R. (1964). "Patterns of Development in Newly Settled Regions." In Agriculture in Economic Development, C. Eicher and L. Witt, eds., McGraw-Hill, New York.

Analysis of different rates of growth in newly settled regions based on a production function methodology.

Compares two hypothetical regions: both sparsely populated, a given state of technology, given amounts of capital for each region, similar and conducive cultural base for development, and equi-distant from developed centers. The only difference is the natural resource conditions with one adapted for export crop and the other for a food crop.

In general, article is a classic example of using a sophisticated technique with large data requirements (or assumptions) when what is often needed is a more pragmatic approach.

12. Beer, C. W. (1953). "The Social and Administrative Effects of Large-Scale Planned Agricultural Development." Journal of African Administration 5:112-118.

Gezira scheme examined from administrative viewpoint

Argues that it was a successfully managed project

- commercially successful
- research component to insure long term stability
- promotion of social development activities

Emphasis of article is on social development; "...companies were primarily responsible to their shareholders...." and "...had no obligation to provide solutions for the problems arising in a developing society." (p. 113)

Problem of changing semi-pastoral people into disciplined cotton farmers--use income to purchase cattle.

Why do people stay on the scene:

- by preserving, to extent possible, the indigenous institutions and services,
- decrease fear of famine,
- increase standard of living.

Problems in scheme

- mosquitoes (malaria) and bilhariz from water
- remove brush--decrease source of firewood

Main concern is how "...to develop initiative, enterprise and strong community organization...." (p. 118) with discipline needed to succeed in agriculture.

13. Belshaw, D. (1968). "An Outline of Resettlement Policy in Uganda, 1945-63." Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa. Transition Books, Ltd., Kampala, Uganda.

Criticisms of Uganda schemes:

1. Failure to collect data on number, origin and social values of prospective settlers.
2. Made assumption that empty land is valuable land without examining it in relation to labor and capital.

3. Pursue multi-objective without examining conflicts in objectives.
4. Failure to examine tech criteria--too stringent in some cases (orderliness).
5. Overlook range of alternatives--not enough pump priming investments, too much on start-to-finish projects.
6. Failure to evaluate cost and benefits of tsetse fly evaluation--assume worth whatever it costs.
7. Imprecise estimates of time-period needed to reach certain objectives.

Main section of paper is generally descriptive.

14. Bahattacharya, B. (1976). "Settlements in the Rajasthan Canal Irrigation Area, India." Ekistics 41:46-49. (Also see latter article by Kumawat)

Basic village--175 farm families and 25 service families--based on 6.25 hectares for each family and gives maximum distance of 2.5 km. to fields.

Market town--location based primarily on crop being produced. Use: expected production minus local consumption equal net surplus. Measure against efficient size market. I would like to see more emphasis on the factor inputs and not only the output side.

Implementation process--selection of site, drinking water well, start with a pilot project of about 10 families.

15. Blue, R. and J. Weaver (1977). "A Critical Assessment of the Tanzanian Model of Development." ADC Reprint, The Agricultural Development Council, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, 10019.

This is a self-admitted impressionistic analysis by authors who are "unabashed admirers" of Nyerere.

Attempt to use institutional change to force the social transformation--much more positive evaluation than Lofchie article.

Emphasis is a socialistic approach with goal of achieving both growth and equity.

Two aspects of ag program (note there is also social ownership of industrial sector)

- a) collective ownership and production in agriculture.
- b) Ujamaa village concept for concentrating population.

Authors blame bad results on increased oil prices, world stagflation and draught. Also argue bad results due to low investment in agriculture.

Only suggestion is working on improving performance--does not tackle question of whether there is incompatibility between socialistic approach and adequate incentives.

Sixty percent of budget is from foreign aid--\$20 per capita.

The villagization scheme--proposes social development, technical and economic transformation and administration restructuring.

One study suggests 300 families best size for a village-- authors note that ecological deterioration occurring because of villagization.

Discussion of investment in production or services--some argue too much in social but all agree on need to increase production (enlarge pie--but remember that 60% of income now comes from foreign aid).

Concept of communal farms has admittedly been shelved but villagization scheme retained.

Seem to make a great deal of some 90+ percent support for Nyerere in an election--without stressing that there was only one candidate.

16. Bogle, J. (1977). "Infrastructure for Rural Development." Ekistics 43:195-198.

Dual role of infrastructure---improves quality of life and facilitates production. Need to get inputs in and output out.

Reasons people gave for leaving inland areas of Guyana: Lack of medical and related health services, transportation, high cost of living, exorbitant prices by monopolistic merchants, lack of variety of food, lack of social services--e.g., police, lack of jobs, flooding and poor soil, lack of credit, lack of storage and/or assured markets for production, wild animals destroying crops, isolation.

Problem of overbuilding--discusses example of water and sewage systems in Thailand.

Argues the importance of adding to present towns and villages if available, rather than completely new towns, and the importance of using currently available infrastructure.

17. Brammah, M. (1977). "Planning New Rural Settlements in Indonesia." Ekistics 43:199-203.

Recommends villages of 500 families

Recognizes trade-offs--new opportunities at the expense of the security of the status quo.

Dutch sociologist argues for villages of 10-15 families of similar origin and all families know each other.

Decision to settle families on individual holdings rather than on collective estates.

Community size determined on basis of the number of families needed to produce the rubber necessary to supply rubber coagulating centers (30 to 35 families)--based on 2 hectares per family and the center can handle latex from 65 to 70 hectares.

Important to stress that the prototype home is only a guide; it needs to be adjusted for layout of physical site and family needs.

If home is not provided the sequence is to build very temporary homes (permanent homes built only as time permits) and then place emphasis on production.

Some alternatives to furnishing house or providing no housing include government aid to local entrepreneurs and establishing workshops and subsidized building materials, bulk purchases by government of supplies, supervised construction of basic core house, etc.

18. Bridger, G. (1962). "Planning Land Settlement Schemes." Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa. 1:21-54.

Focus on East Africa. Dryland farming schemes. Average Land 20 acres. Cost 300-350 English pounds.

Argument whether close by or distant settlers are most successful.

Distant: Break with tradition, stay on farm rather than visit family, judge as person rather than family, less risk on leaving settlement.

Close by: Moral support of family, labor in peak seasons.

Concern--machinery/tractors for ploughing which reduces men's work--not women's work.

It is best to provide minimum levels of services--record land holdings, roads, free transport to settlement, water points, free seed, 6 months of rations, advisory services, 2 years tax relief (in some cases), some material housing and free ploughing for one year.

Social is important because it is place of work as well as home.

Scheme normally means more work and more discipline--need incentive to overcome these disincentives.

Emphasis is on settlers building own services--however, better scheme is to build school and have settlers pay teachers, but there is no general agreement on this (see page 49).

In addition to very basic services the government should insure that the area is free of tsetse fly and malaria. Extension service and credit (not grants) available. Veterinary services on a for-fee basis.

Qualities of the settlers should include physical ability to do work, ability to adapt to new environment, and preference for large families.

The scheme also brings in substantial revenue from taxes in indirect sense even if the scheme is not successful in a business sense.

Quote: "...wise to initiate settlement schemes only when there is serious overpopulation which cannot be reduced by the introduction of improved techniques; better seeds and fertilizer or better crops." (p. 54)

19. Chambers, R. (1969). Settlement Schemes in Tropical Africa. Praeger: New York.

Excellent with extensive bibliography.

Major emphasis on organizational aspects with main examples from MWEA irrigation scheme in Kenya and some comparisons with the Volta project in Ghana, i.e., look at schemes as organizations with emphasis on organizational conflict.

Belshaw, quoted in Chambers said that resettlement schemes "may be defined as projects involving the planned and controlled transfer of population from one area to another." (p. 11)

Difference in predicted and actual cost is due to including things not in original plan, poor accounting, lack of control, lack of technical information in making decisions--often a conflict between getting job done quickly and having adequate technical advice.

Stress importance of gaining linguistic ability--also stresses the importance of socialization between staff and settlers.

Lessons from this scheme:

1. Departmentalism--desirability of single manager even though often need to work with many departments--at risk of manager becoming "over-possessive" and also lose some of the lack of specialization--need to specify "handover points" as procedure for passing of authority.
2. Staffing--selection of senior staff is single most important judgement--lack of amenities often make attraction difficult unless generous compensation or high personal motivation--plan for lack of continuity--by training the next at least once a week.

Government role--may be preferable to be semi-independent from government. Often lacks innovation and risk taking in civil service.

Socio-economic organization--determined by physical characteristic or economic system, not by manager.

Other findings--increase security by minimizing do's and don'ts--also have system for transfer to heirs--provisions of anything but very minimal services (including housing) is harmful--much higher self reliance when settlers help build their own houses and services--level and lack of risk in returns from production very important--also whether this is the best alternative available to settlers for use of labor and other resources.

Evaluation of settlement--one of 3 goals:

1. settlement--provide a number of people a home
2. political aims--advance political ideology (argues that communal schemes may be very difficult)
3. Economic--most not successful in business sense, but perhaps being judged against a too short time horizon.

Conclusion--be very careful with high capital complex schemes, the number of successes is very small.

20. Chisholm, M. (1979) Rural Settlement and Land Use 3rd ed., Hutchinson: London.

Extremely interesting book (with extensive bibliography) which emphasizes the relationship between space, land use and production--e.g., distance from field and center--between villages, etc., although many examples from Europe, some examples from LDC's. The emphasis is on empirically measuring the impact of spatial arrangements.

21. Christodoulou, D. (1965). "Land Settlement: Some Oft-Neglected Basic Issues." Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics. 14:1-6.

Somewhat dated--but generally a good article. Needs of land settlement schemes include: advance planning, adequate finances, efficient management and enthusiasm--which is useful, but not enough.

Advance planning: physical (soil, water, etc.), cost and benefits in quantitative terms to be used as a screen, qualitative measures of social costs and benefits and intangibles and financial projections.

Objectives of land scheme--new use of land and water, settlement of un-under populated areas, creation of new communities, modernization of agric, diversity of agric, employment, settlement of specific groups (refugee, soldiers, nomads, etc.), creation of new institutions (coops/demonstration farms), training and retraining of political aims.

Need to explicitly recognize trade-offs between objectives, e.g., help poorest of poor and provide adequate size units.

Need to provide specific aims with explicit targets--the "logical framework" in AID terminology.

#### Problems

1. land acquisition--land available usually low quality, inaccessible or high development cost. There is a reason it was not settled previously. Need to be sure the land is empty. Problem of shifting cultivation, conflict between statutory and customary laws with regard to land rights.
2. land tenure--right to pass on to heirs important in specifying incentives--may prefer tenancy to farm ownership "ideal" if can pass to heirs and decrease debt burden.
3. people--"...the selection of people for land settlement is the most important single decision taken by the land settlement administration." (p. 3)

4. economies of size--important in planning. Important size economies gained by right physical layout of irrigated fields and fruit orchards.
5. author stresses need to provide community services more than most, i.e., argues important for development of community.
6. discussion of organizational problems--very general quote: "...cost/benefit analysis will help instill considerable discipline in such evaluation but will not be the only test, nor indeed even the decisive one." (p. 6)

22. Cleave, J. (1974). African Farmers: Labor Use in Development of Smallholder Agriculture. New York: Praeger.

Study one of best available on allocation of farm labor on smallholder farmers in Africa.

Discusses questions such as:

- 1) how to measure the level of un- and underemployment in the rural sector.
- 2) can labor be transferred from farm to industry without major scarcities.
- 3) seasonality of demand for labor and consequence of non-availability of labor when it is needed.

Important to break down concept of leisure time--often includes domestic tasks, marketing and social obligation--all necessary for operation of the community.

Also need to measure the amount of time lost to illness--not only time away for treatment but also loss of productivity due to debilitory effects of disease.

Generalizations about peasant farm labor.

- 1) Farmers treat labor as a limiting factor--which is not inconsistent with the facts because labor is the most limiting input during the seasonal peak demands.
- 2) Even during records of high labor use the data indicate that farmers work only 20 to 40 hours per week on the farm--the remainder of the time is spent on non-agricultural activities.
- 3) Studies show that non-farm activity is important enough for the farmer to report that he has no time available for a new crop even though a ready market exists.
- 4) Studies suggest that price mechanism is an efficient mechanism for guiding the allocation of resources--government intervention

programs (even if with the best of intentions) often cause inefficient signals concerning resource allocation. However, sometimes need subsidies to correct other distortions in the market.

23. Cosnow. J. (1968). "A High Density Scheme." Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa. Transition Books, Ltd., Kampala, Uganda.

A very readable, detailed description of a scheme in Kenya--e.g., a very detailed descriptive analysis of acceptance and rejection of artificial insemination.

Also, similar descriptive analysis of whether to sell or give milk to neighbors.

24. de Janvry, A. C. (1981). "The Role of Land Reform in Economic Development: Policies and Politics." Am. Journal of Ag. Economics. 63:384-392.

Addresses question of why, with interest from many countries, land reform is "no longer a significant policy issue even though it remains an important political issue." (p. 384)

"Reform" defined as "an institutional innovation promoted by ruling order in an attempt to overcome economic or political contradictions without changing the dominant social relations." (p. 385)

Author provides use typology of land reform with examples from various classes and characteristics of land reform in some 20 countries.

Author argues the continuing importance of land reform, but in capitalist countries, at least, the development model is for commercial "size" farm--often producing luxury goods for export. Thus direct conflict to land reform goals.

25. de Sousa Ferreira, E. (1974). "The Present Role of the Portuguese Resettlement Policy." Africa Today 21:47-55.

Seemingly realistic evaluation of Portuguese attempt to settle Mozambique and Angola.

Earlier emphasis on protected markets--raw material and finished products and contribution to Portuguese balance of trade deficit.

Since 1950--goal was to speed up settlement of whites.

Counter anti-colonist feelings in Africa--more important resist indigenous revolutionary tendencies. Emphasis political rather than economic.

Cunene (Angola) and Cobora Bassa (Mozambique) projects basically designed to encourage whites to settle in the area.

Strategies: get ex-soldiers to settle, use family subsidies and encourage non-Portuguese Europeans to migrate to the area.

In Cobora Bassa--Africans resettled in strategic villages to provide a "labor reserve" for whites, according to author.

26. Dierick, C. W. (1955). Magugu: Population and Land Use in a Resettlement Project in the Northern Province of Tanganyika. Ph.D. Thesis. Dissertation Abstracts, p. 1591-92.

Resettlement as results of a disaster (sleeping sickness) and the subsequent movement to a cleared area with basic irrigation.

Findings based on farmer interviews.

Major constraints: limited irrigated land, health conditions, water supply, education, management, and research.

(Note: Based on dissertation abstract only--original document not available.)

27. Dorner, P. (1971). "Land Tenure Institutions." Institutions in Agricultural Development. M. Blase, ed., Iowa State University Press: Ames.

Land tenure institutions--emphasis on land reform rather than settlement.

Policy issues affected by land tenure decisions:

- income distribution and demand consequences
- economic and political power distribution
- investments in agric and supply consequences
- investments in other sectors

--premature farm to city migration

Nicholls--comment suggests that where land scarcity and population not pressing problems, land reform is of low priority.

General point of Nicholls is that all nations cannot be treated the same--it depends on resource mix. In Brazil, land reform stymied technological advanced of larger farmers, new frontiers available, and jobs available in industrial sector.

Good example of problem in using common methodology and the need to screen at the macro level early in the planning process.

28. Dozier, C. (1969). Land Development and Colonization in Latin America. Praeger: New York.

Examines several projects in Latin America--each to a standard format: physical conditions, accessibility and mobility, regional relationships, colonist selection, infrastructure, ag conditions and planning. Some look at urban centers, market conditions, social factors, and administration.

"Although virtually empty spaces abound in Latin America, one cannot regard them as unqualified assets...." (p. 4) as most require clearing and/or irrigation. Slowness of these activities is one of the major reasons for failure.

"...priority of road penetration . . . without it any significant economic change is impossible." (p. 5)

Characteristics of a successful coffee project in Brazil: good roads, restricted total coffee plantations, cash crop with international demand, private incentive through land ownership, provision of "urban centers" and leadership from people with experience elsewhere.

Conclusions from five Latin American projects:

1. projects which are extensions of ongoing development more successful than new efforts in isolated areas.
2. need to select settlers on basis of their need and motivation, ag background and abilities, and satisfaction with deferred rewards. Try to limit the number of changes required in lifestyle--friends, climate, food.
3. provide a method of easy access to visit previous home-- farmer goes first and brings family later (although absence from family also leads to abandonment of new home).

4. do not provide too much infrastructure--improvements attract opportunists rather than pioneers.
5. importance of roads--use of peasant labor in building local roads is less expensive and roads are theirs. Should not let roads delay crops.
6. good management--civil engineer if appreciates social sciences.
7. overproviding which decreases independence and incentives is to be avoided.
8. need to develop crops
9. need to have a center of operations--even if crude provisional camp.
10. need people with technical skills.
11. develop local leaders from within settlers.
12. need to be able to show the typical settler he/she better off now than before--crop suitability, markets and avoid serious errors in land use.
13. how to use credit wisely.

Very strong on the need for roads--wonder if author is a civil engineer.

29. Edwards, W. (1980). "Ten Issues in Carrying Out Land Reform in Colombia." Inter-American Economic Affairs 34:55-68.

Questions which need to be asked:

1. What land is to be effected? Both for present owners and prospective tenants.
2. How is land appraised
3. Legal description needed for survey
4. Office land records
5. Selection of farmers. Be more specific than "rural poor." First priority to present tenants.
6. Importance of new organizations--collective family farms, etc.

7. Method and time period for payment of land by the farmers.
  8. What associated projects are needed--services, irrigation machinery.
  9. The amount of land to each farmer.
  10. Overall goal--efficiency, distribution of wealth, etc.
30. Efrat, E. (1976). "Changes in the Settlement Pattern of the Gaza Strip, 1945-1975." Asian Affairs 63:168-77.

Descriptive analysis of Gaza strip--population and settlement structure since 1945--marginal in terms of resettlement. Emphasis on impact of the urban (built-up) areas.

31. El-Wifati, B. (1978). "Some Socio-economic Considerations in the Agricultural Settlement of Bedouins: An Example from Libya." Land Reform: 1978, No. 1, FAO:Rome.

One of the very few attempts to empirically test some of the socio-economic factors affecting (independent variables) the level of farm income (dependent variables) in a resettlement scheme.

Summary of authors on reasons for failure of irrigated projects: small farm size, lack of water, inadequate soil, poor management, and poor prior research.

Success of irrigated projects include: nearness to urban area, continuous water supply, cash for inputs, good quality soil, availability of labor, and adequate farm size.

For dry land farming most important for success are: size of farm, managerial ability, and availability of labor.

Micro study of specific scheme: attempts to explain variation in net farmer income, social and economic conditions of settlement and level and source of income for farmers.

$Y$  = net farm income;  $X_s$  = 1) size of farm, 2) % class I soil, 3) rainfall, 4) # in household, 5) hired labor, 6) dependents (no outside job), 7) literacy, 8) management ability, and 9) value of machinery and cash inputs. In addition, "modernization variables" based on age, salary prior job, % females over 12, distance from relatives, origin of tribe (presume dummy variable), % years spent breeding animals. There are some

technical problems with this analysis, but one of few empirical studies available.

Concludes: water most important, and need to decrease amount of machinery and size of farm.

32. Enders, M. (1981). "Housing and Settlement Patterns in Central Tunisia: An Example of the Conflict Between the Individual and the Organization." Ekistics 287:137-142.

Discusses idea that the criteria for measuring well-being is different between families and organizations (governments).

Individuals or family use criteria such as support of lifestyle and desired living environment.

Example--rural workers move to city for higher paying job. This is a benefit from a national perspective, but from individual viewpoint must subtract the negatives associated with a less desirable lifestyle. Government tends to design programs against an efficiency criteria without specific regard for how it will affect lifestyle.

The article discusses a housing program in central Tunisia. Traditional mode of life that of nomads or as clans in a specific small village. This arrangement permits the Moslem women to work in relative freedom without need for veils to protect themselves from being seen by strangers. However, the traditional settlements are scattered which makes the provision of "community services" difficult. The government's approach is to "bring people to the services" through a village resettlement program. Problem in the new schemes is that the women must stay in the house or use a veil to protect them from strangers. This is very difficult because much of the lifestyle of the people in the area is out-of-doors.

33. Ewell, P. and T. Poleman (1979). "Uxpanapa: Resettlement and Agricultural Development in the Mexican Tropics." Cornell Ag Economics Staff Paper, No. 79-10.

Very detailed descriptive analysis of resettlement program to help increase national food production and provide settlement of a group of Indians displaced by flood control reservoir.

Very descriptive "almost dairy approach" which describes in detail what happens but with almost no detail on why. Very site specific.

34. Fahim, H. (1972). Nubian Resettlement in the Sudan, H. Field, ed. Published by Field Research Projects, Coconut Grove, Miami, Fla.

Sudanese Nubians settled 600 km. southwest of original homes due to Aswan Dam--resettlement plan 3 goals, compensate and resettle people inundated by flood pool, provide new opportunity and services, and integrate into national economy and social society.

Compensate set by panel or board and in cash or in kind-- rate at 1/2 of what farmers were asking.

Nubians preferred a settlement other than one selected by government.

Stress importance of local participation in planning move to settlement and in settling-in process.

Tribal leader in new area sent to old area to welcome settlers.

Village given same name--live on same street and next to old neighbors.

Major problem was failure of housing contractor to meet deadlines--so housing not finished when settlers arrived.

Change in climate--thunder and lightening a new experience-- emotional trauma.

First cause of disorder was ethnic difference--but soon began to trust each other.

New house on base of value of old house a problem--especially the large older home with low value, but large enough for the family.

General conclusion: not enough time between design of plan and its implementation and underbudgeted (often by as much as 1/2).

35. Farrar, D. (1977). "Water Supply and Settlement Patterns in Swaziland and Botswana." Ekistics 43:31-36.

Discusses problem of using rules of thumb in resettlement planning--specifically looks at relationship between population density per square mile and capital cost for water per capita. Not a good measure because Swaziland farmsteads dispersed while in Botswana tend to be clustered homesteads.

Water service beyond treated water at communal standpipe is usually extremely expensive.

No difference in health problem with individual supply as compared to communal standpipe.

36. Fletcher, R. (1978). "Settlement Sites Along the Northwest Passage." Geographical Review 68:80-93.

An interesting approach for rating of various sites in the Arctic for possible settlement for military, metro or mineral exploration.

May be a possibility of adopting the methodology for screening a large number of sites for settlement in LDC's.

37. Fuchs R. and J. Street (1980). "Land Constraints and Development Planning in Taiwan." Journal Developing Areas 14:313-326.

A plea to examine spatial (areal and location) in conjunction with sectoral planning to prevent internal conflicts and inconsistency.

38. Gaitskell, Arthur(1959). Gezira: A Story of Development in the Sudan. Faber and Faber Ltd., London.

Dated, and rather descriptive analysis of Gezira irrigation project in Sudan (1,000,000 acre) and the Managil extension (800,000 acres).

Emphasis on political development--although basic economic questions are addressed.

Not too typical because high degree of "colonial participation," e.g., the British Cotton Association instrumental in getting Sudanese cotton accepted in international market.

39. Galjart, Benno (1965). "Turnover of Farmers in a Land Settlement Scheme in Brazil." America Latina Ano 8 - No. 2:48-65.

Looks at high turnover rate among colonist in agric. Project 70 miles from Rio de Janerio, Brazil.

Reclamation of previous worked land gone to ruin because of neglect of irrigation and drainage and return of Malaria.

Each farm 10 hectares--pay 10 years in low payments.

House built by colonists--not government.

Near Rio--market for produce.

Question: Relatively favorable conditions, so why such a high rate of turnover--some farms 4-5 times a year.

Although not permitted to sell land, a large number of "under the table" sales.

Abandon farm after cutting and selling trees.

Not sell land, but sell buildings and crops for much more than value.

Reason for leaving (in response to a survey)

- illness or death
- no money to develop farm
- not interested in agriculture
- needed more money
- lazy
- did not bring in money
- family far away
- miscellaneous
- plague or plant diseases

Note majority directly related to concept of economic incentive to farm.

However, observation suggests plague and plant disease great deal higher and preference for Rio important.

Colonist tended to believe "...prosperity depends not so much upon prolonged personal effort as upon a stroke of good luck...." (p. 58).

Other values important--high value on leisure once basics of food and shelter are met.

Discussion of differences in performance of Japanese descendents and native Brazilians.

Hypothesis of "get rich quick" not supported.

Loss of labor when son leaves an important consideration in moving from farm.

40. Garmany, J. W. (1972). "Entrepreneurship, Management and Organization in African Rural Development," S. Afr. Econ. J. 40:33-43.

Two basic problems in African development:

- job opportunities, both rural and urban,
- increase ag. productivity (view against growing population and inadequate training and infrastructure)
- emphasizes role of entrepreneurs in success or failure of scheme.

41. Gates, G. R. and Gates, G. M. (1972). "Uncertainty and Developmental Risk in Pequena Irrigation Decisions for Peasants in Campeche, Mexico." Economic Geography 48:135-152.

Use of three diagrams to identify major decision alternatives:

- extent of vertical integrated between irrigated ag production and processing and marketing.
- scale of irrigation project
- performance characteristics of irrigation system
- extent of mechanization of irrigation system.

Makes distinction between financial risk (ability repay loan) and developmental risk (not selecting the "best" development opportunity).

Argue: wasting opportunity more important than wasting capital.

Suggest spend more of project cost in planning--but recognizes the trade-off between cost and accuracy of planning.

Suggest generally have lack of working capital relative to fixed capital.

42. Goodman, Hirsch (1980). "Settlements - The Bane of Our Lives" (excerpts) New Outlook May 1980, 22-24.

An essay exploring the conflicts between settlement and security in Israel--also failure of biblical or historical right argument in international community.

43. Groenveld, D. (1959). "The Economic Evaluation of Land Development Projects." Netherlands Journal of Agric. Science 7:33-38.

Naive approach--use of "Straw man" to indicate need for more conceptually based approach.

Hypotheses: Techniques in developed countries transferred to LDC with understanding implications.

A. Qualitifying cost without data

- un-underemployment--real wage less than money wage
- underevaluation of scarce capital
- manipulated cost--construction monopolies
- family labor - what price? alternative costs
- assigning factor shares--feeding crops to livestock--how value crop
- high variability in projected benefits--irrigation increases of 300 to 400% not uncommon--slight errors can make major differences.

Point - trying to get too fancy with data is unproductive--takes time and limited research expertise--and provides false accuracy.

Argues for consideration of impact on:

1. national economy (GNP, bal of payments)
2. private enterprise (farmers)
3. government (or agency financing project)

Problem with B/C analysis:

- other than most, he argues more problems in estimating costs than benefits.
- problem of life of project (questions importance--cost discounted year 50-100 very small)
- interest rate question - (the whole normal array of questions.)
- problem of on-farm associated costs - especially difficult when have major changes in farm structure.

B/C unsuitable, because of measurement problems--not because of conceptual problems.

Capital/output ratio

- sum of total investment of increases in gross farm production
- capital measure includes both direct and associated on-farm costs
- gross farm production (e.g., saleable products) is goods sold plus used for subsistence but not transfers (feed to livestock)

- no. not included O & M cost because "...as a rule insignificant if compared with national income or government budget..." (p. 36) seems an indefensible argument.
- does not address question of timing of capital and of benefits--also the intensity of production--vegetables vs. field crop favorable to vegetables because of high gross.
- use gross income because assume farm family has zero opportunity cost for labor--also assume other inputs same for all types of production--favor labor intensive--high value of O & M.
- makes point that many of costs are fixed and thus not increase proportionally to gross output

How high should capital/output ratio be depends on rate of depreciation on project, and free market rate of interest for long term loans.

Effect on farm, author argues, inconsistently, that need to have farm level cost data to determine acceptability to farmer-- why not generalize and use in project evaluation.

Effect on government finances:

- argues, need to estimate income from increases in taxes to determine if reasonable investment
- may use taxes rather water charges to pay for project
- argues, will be able to pay for project if it passes national economy and farm income test--farm test is a financial feasibility test.

44. Gupta, Kanhaya L. (1971). "Development Patterns: An Interregional Study. Quart. J. Econ. 85:644-666.

Article looks at variables affecting growth per se (specifically within regions of India) rather than focusing on settlement.

Looks at balanced/unbalanced controversy and supports Chenery-Taylor view that balanced growth "neither necessary nor sufficient" for rapid growth over medium term - quote from Chenery and Taylor.

45. Harvey, M. (1972). "The Identification of Development Regions in Developing Countries." Economic Geography 48:229-243.

Basically a discussion of the growth node approach which assumes a dynamic center which "trickles down" to the rural hinterland--personal opinion is that the trickle down approach is wrong.

46. Haynes, K. and W. Enders (1975). "Distance, Direction and Entropy in the Evolution of a Settlement Pattern." Economic Geography 51:357-365.

Conceptual article--with application to an area in western Argentina--on methods for determining settlement patterns over time. Not directly applicable to LDC's.

47. Healey, J. "An AID Economist's Evaluation of the Little-Mirrless Manual." Bulletin Oxford University Institute of Economic and Statistics 34:135-162.

The author supports the Little-Mirrless method from basic economic efficiency criteria, but suggests it is less viable if the country is seeking to gain multiple objectives as some of these goals or objectives can be in direct conflict with other objectives.

Questions how much of the limited managerial skills of a developing nation should be allocated to project evaluation.

The main theoretical problem with M-L seems to be the use of foreign exchange as the basis for analysis when in fact the value is often a highly artificial value.

48. Higgs, J. (1978). "Land Settlement in Africa and the Near East: Some Recent Experiences." Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-ops. Report 2 FAO, U.N. pp. 1-24.

Excellent article--one of the best articles in outlining the overall issues in settlement.

Quote in article: "...the main reasons for the lack of success of many settlement schemes in recent years had been the failure to understand that settlement was a human problem." (p. 1)

Allowing the development of conditions in a new settlement to be obviously superior to those in the rest of the country is dangerous.

Stresses the importance of conservation and renewal of natural resources.

Useful discussion (p. 2 cf) on definitions.

Examines several types of schemes--including opening of new lands, dam building resettlements, settle nomads, natural disasters and refugees.

Includes some cost data on resettlement but admits it is bad data. (p. 9 cf)

Discusses (p. 11 cf) topics such as types of tenure, how much to involve people, problem of tribes of mixed origins, how to develop viable communities, employment alternatives, role of education and training.

49. Hiraoka, M. (1980). "Settlement and Development of the Upper Amazon: The East Bolivian Example." The Journal of Developing Areas 14:327-347.

Discusses very early activity in Bolivian Oriente as early as 1561.

Very slow development in the area because of climate, disease, lack of minerals and lack of subservient natives.

After land reform still have slow settlement because of a lack of promotion of the settlement by government and the limited amount of land available for farming.

Article is a descriptive statement of what happened in Upper Amazon basin in an early resettlement project.

50. Hirst, M. (1978). "Recent Villagization in Tanzania." Geography 63:122-125.

Prior to Arusha Declaration (Feb. 1967) villagization considered relatively unsuccessful--since that date a large number of people in villages (some argue all population in rural areas in villages by 1973).

Early villages had specific purpose such as sleeping sickness control, military camps or homes for refugees--since the Arusha Declaration the objectives of villagization are to reduce inequality and poverty, encourage communal and cooperative organization, local participatory democracy, provisions of public facilities and utilities, reduction of urban underemployment; universal primary education focused on rural socialism and development, prevention of disease, and improvement of crop and livestock production.

Disadvantages of villagization scheme include:

1. decreased accessibility to cultivated plots
2. increase hazards in unknown environments
3. greater risk of infectious diseases
4. disruption caused by act of moving
5. disruption caused by failure to adapt current technology

Problem of coercion to get families to resettle--future of scheme as much a function of means used to accomplish resettlement as the goals of the scheme.

Carrot and stick--need incentives and penalties.

Major problem is not using the native ability of the farmers. Problem of overstaffing of the civil service (supported by political organization) and their emphasis on holding job--not being innovative--also directing farmer who often knows more than the civil servant.

51. Hock, Khoo Soo (1979). "The Dilemma of New Villages in Malaysia" Ekistics 46:235-238.

Six hundred new settlements (mostly in Western Malaysia)--counter insurgency plan against communist guerillas - designed as temporary but became permanent.

Attempt adapt rubber trees for small holder agric.

Problems:

- inadequate amount of land
- lack of security of tenure--leaseholder wants change to freehold status.

Two types:

- rural settlements--autonomous units
- appendages to urban centers; disadvantage--land cost higher; advantage--use city service till others have been built.

Importance of long term planning:

- Example of need to resettle a village due to dam construction
- important to spell out responsibilities of each level of government--national, state, local--and ministry responsibilities.
- including in budget money for maintenance and allow for physical deterioration of buildings.

Trade off when multi-racial or tribal

- all same ethnics decrease short term conflicts.
- mixing races (tribes) results in national objective of an integrated peoples.

52. Hoggart, K. (1979). "Resettlement in Newfoundland." Geography 65:215-218.

Resettlement in Newfoundland--example of program with damaging objectives--stress, movement jobs rather cost of services. (Tradeoff in costs of roads.) Grants of up to \$150 (Canadian) offered to families relocate to highway network. Still very expensive to provide service--thus lead to government policy encourage evacuation of small settlements and move to larger communities. (Encouraged by small grants and publicity about advantages of larger communities, e.g., community facilities.)

Size of grant helped direct flow of labor--up to \$3,000 for those moving to action growth centers.

1965-71--criticism program gained strength with argument -- move people against will social disruption, and economic benefits very marginal.

Change government 1972 -- change focus to help people moving expenses to available jobs. Results:

- fewer people moved each year
- smaller #s left any one community
- distances people moved were greater
- result of resettlement
- very little improvement in income
- benefit tended to be community services

53. Humphrey, J. (1971). "Population Resettlement in Malaya." Ph.D. thesis. Dissertation Abstracts, P. 3431-B.

Descriptive analysis of the settlement of "Chinese squatters" into protected (from Communist insurgents) new towns. Strategies of successes/failures. (Based on dissertation abstract only.)

54. Hutton, C. (1968). "Making Modern Farmers." Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa. Transition Books Ltd., Kampala, Uganda.

Basic Requirements for making "modern farmers"

1. Access to land suitable for proposed crops
2. Relevant knowledge and skills
3. Techniques farmers can handle
4. Credit with supervised repayment
5. Low burden debt in proportion to production
6. Ability to innovate

7. Willingness to take risk of innovation
8. Sense of individual responsibility for production
9. Market outlets and organization
10. Economic satisfaction
11. Social satisfaction

Principal on which scheme was based:

1. Low overhead and running costs
2. Maximum self help approach
3. Minimal discipline--limited to attendance at scheme and level of performance
4. On-job rather than formal training
5. Show direct relationship between profit and labor

Most of paper is anecdotal information--based on responses to questionnaires--too specific to generalize to settlement in general.

55. Jain, A. K. (1979). "Myths in Settlement Planning." Ekistics 46:393-395.

Basically argues need more urban planning and less of "keeping them down on the farm." Argues policy makers have an anti-urban bias. Attempts to discuss concept of "a planning process" in a couple of paragraphs.

56. Johnson, E. (1970). The Organization of Space in Developing Countries. "Chapter II: Some Guidelines for Spatial Policy." Harvard University, Cambridge.

Discusses the seven myths concerning spatial policy--and indeed economic development in general.

1. Village myth--the village has special social political and spiritual values--that must be preserved.
  2. Where holdings small and population pressure high, can't have commercialization--also, farmer too stubborn for development.
  3. Change must take place in core city and "trickle down."
  4. Growth must result from industrial development.
  5. Development best served their private enterprise
  6. If education provided, everyone finds their best niche in society
  7. Democratic process taught through community development.
- Argues for overt policy of developing intermediate size cities.

Type of background information data needed:

- a) Climate--temperature, humidity, rainfall, air movement, sunshine, evaporation.
- b) geology and geomorphology--igneous, pyroclastic and sedimentary rocks, deposits, land forms and land form distribution.
- c) soils--parent material, soil series distribution.
- d) forest--species and classes
- e) vegetation
- f) water resources--stream discharges, and monthly variation, flood measures, ground water, water quality and soil infiltration.

Later in book, Johnson develops specific examples of spatial experiments in Yugoslavia, Puerto Rico, Israel, China, Mali, Volta, Sweden:

- Also look at technical and economic potential
- Land capability produce, various crops
- Volume of timber, oil palm, etc.
- Appropriate size for small holders balancing factors available (labor, capital, etc.) against income needs.

57. Jundanian, B. (1974). "Resettlement Programs." Comp. Pol. 6:519-540.

Article on development of protected areas against FRELIMO guerillas--the counterinsurgents in Mozambique.

Argues must offer fertile land, abundant water, close communication, and in this case, whether it can be defended.

Major problem is people in area prefer scattered settlement--but the scheme was a village approach, mostly for defense.

Three types of resettlements--strategic, rural and soldier

General: developed too fast, too few services--may even backfire as an attempt to decrease guerilla activity.

58. Khoo, S. H. and P. K. Voon (1981). "The 'Rumah Banjir' in Peninsular Malaysia: A New Settlement Type." Ekistics 29:471-475.

Describes system of planned settlements for peasants subject to flooding during the rainy season.

Settlers like owning their home, but complain about lack of services--especially miss their close association with the river.

Benefits are represented by decrease in loss from flooding, but cost includes such items as break-up of family units and longer travel distances to farm.

59. King, John A. Jr. (1967). Economic Development Projects and Their Appraisal John Hopkins (Baltimore).

"Appraising a Project"--Textbook type introduction to principles of project appraisal.

Often not possible to compare one project with another - thus make general comparisons on estimated real marginal rate of return on capital.

Lenders vs. borrowers risk concept between World Bank and commercial banks.

View project from six approaches:

- 1) economic
- 2) technical
- 3) managerial
- 4) organizational
- 5) commercial (bidding process, etc.)
- 6) financial

60. Klaassen, L. H. (1968). Social Amenities in Area Economic Growth. OCED Paris.

Methodological approaches for studying the role of "community services" in economic growth. Considered amenities such as housing, education, medical care, recreation, shopping, etc.

However, more "national policy" in scope (rather than local settlement) and not specific to LDC's.

61. Kumawat, R. R. (1980). "New Settlements for the Rajasthan Canal Project Area, India." Ekistics 47:301-307.

A very large project where 1,150,000 hectare of uninhabited land was irrigated.

Price charged for land depends on productive capacity of soil:

- Rs 35,000 for good soil
- Rs 29,000 lighter soil
- Rs 6,500 for non-irrigated soil

Point spread 15 years.

Increasing payments. 2% first year increasing to 8% in 6th and subsequent years.

Settlement Criteria:

- Basic village of 1,000 people (200 families)
- Farmer walk not more than 1/2 hour to fields (2.5 km.), thus village service has 4.5 dwelling (16-18 people per acre)
- Check against ag. productivity, i.e., economically size farm for typical farm family
- Also suggest check primary school -- 15% school of 1,000 population equal 150 in schol, about minimum size for efficiency
- Amenity village: 3-4,000 people - service six villages
- Market town: 10,000 to 50,000 population located not more than 16 kms. from furthest village
- Argues for scattered villages as form of defense
- Irrigation department--information on location of channels, data on water availability, etc.
- Colonization--ownership of land, allotments, special land uses, etc.
- Town planning--physical structures and utilities
- Development board--help build town

Article includes a fairly detailed list of structures needed at village level.

62. Kumawat, R. R. (1979). "Settlements in Newly Irrigated Areas in Egypt," Ekistics 46:231-234.

Problem of population pressure--2,500/sq.mile of cultivated land.

"Solve" by new areas irrigated water from Aswan high dam.

Basically descriptive of what was and was not done and general characteristics.

Priority to landless peasants in following priority:

1. Original inhabitants
2. veterans and families of war casualties

3. land flooded because of dam--especially Nubians or unable work land due to military obligations
4. workers on reclamation project after infrastructure complete
5. season labor spent at least 180 days in area
6. landless (less 2 feddan) peasants from neighboring areas
7. landless peasants from other areas defined as overpopulated

59,000 peasant families--average farm 3.6 feddan

1,200 agriculture college graduates--average farm 20-30 feddon

Land price fixed in accordance with cost of reclamation--pay over 25 years with no interest.

Each peasant a house and cow.

Organizational tradeoff: larger village--all people close to service; small village--closer to land

Best arrangement:

- a) settler village 300-400 settlers families
- b) service village--service 3-4 settler villages
- c) central village--4-5 service villages and like # people

Infrastructure:

- roads
- housing
- electricity
- drinking water
- service buildings
- houses: 2 rooms, kitchen, WC, a small stable (latter 1 room and finish by farmer)

Norms for establishing schools:

- primary 3,000 person base
- prop. school 10,000 person base
- secondary school 40,000-50,000 person base
- use of system for community service--mosque, paved road to village, etc.

63. Lele, Uma (1976). "On Developing Rural Settlements," Finance Develop. 4:8-12.

Urban employment plus population pressure against given land base--resulting in low standard of living gives impetus for rural settlements.

Lele argues rural development important also from an effective demand viewpoint--need buying power rural area residents to purchase from urban workers.

Note: planned settlement is one approach but important to note the completely private migration decisions which are responses to economic opportunities. Also migration in given patterns to meet seasonal requirements.

Some movement to unoccupied land as lesser of "evils" -- illegal squatters no services--vulnerable to exploitation.

Planned settlements:

- exploit new resources
- regional balance
- however, sometimes just postponing inevitable (population growth, land rights policy)

Class of settlements:

- degree of control reflected in farmer supervision
- control of marketing
- extent of specialization in production
- size of ownership and/or managerial units
- individual or collective approach to production

Important considerations:

- incentives to resettlement--often too many services provided on basis of demonstration effect; others can't follow because of high level of resource inputs.
- settler should participate in clearing and building shelter-- helps become part of it and prevents unrealistic expectations.
- prevents development of a rural elite.
- too many social services, not enough technical (relationship consumption and production).

"New" Tanzania Ujamaa policy - two policies (success depends on viewpoint):

- 1) communal farming - unsuccessful
- 2) villagization - successful

Need to consider trade-off:

- "worst first" controversy
- equity - efficiency
- quickest return

Important to stress that only a very limited amount of high potential land is usually available.

Important relation of settlement broader social development question:

- land tenure regulations and rights
- incentive pricing for crops
- resource must be allocated to help overall rural sector, not all eggs in basket of specific settlement
- emphasis needs to be placed on institution building

64. Leo, Christopher (1978). "The Failure of the 'Progressive Farmer' in Kenya's Million-Acre Settlement Scheme." J. Modern Africa Studies 16:619-638.

Question of performance vs. "non-progressive" farmers in resettlement scheme.

Scheme developed: all advantages--land, size, prices, loans, etc.--went to progressive.

Squatters--without qualifications moved to high density scheme.

Evaluation (using author's measures) is the squatters did as well as progressive

Why:

- squatters look at it as an opportunity (highly motivated)
- progressive farmers had other opportunity--work farm part time plus job in town. Some scheme as much as 1/3 farmers were absent from land.

65. Lewis, W. Arthur (1964). "Thoughts on Land Settlement." Agriculture in Economic Development. Carl K. Eicher and Lawrence W. Witt (eds.), McGraw-Hill, New York.

Factors affecting success and failure of "land settlements:"

Choosing the right place

- recognize probably marginal or would already be settled (exceptions--control disease, irrigate dry land)
- always be problems (not ideal place) but often no choice because of population pressures

--need pilot project or similar to find out what works in area before expense of clearing, settlers moving in, etc.

#### Choose the settlers

--if land scarce then get best people  
 --previous ag. experience--either as farmer or through training ("back to land movements" economic nonsense).  
 --should not be method of moving people out of villages  
 --settlers should have similar background, i.e., languages, tribe, etc., to help develop concept of community (Poldeis example--settlers same as national make-up).  
 --choose settlers with some capital--enough money to support needs for operational capital.

#### Preparing Site

--continuum - what done by developer and what done by settler; "public goods" arguments  
 --more done by public helps attract good settlers  
 --permits farmer to get into farming more quickly if not required to do own land clearing, etc.

#### Settler's Capital

--needs working capital--useful have work for wages before settling on place  
 --one of major reasons for failure according to Lewis

#### Group Activities - (size of unit, control)

--question of plantation worked collectively or "family farms" - most opt for family farm  
 --if family farm - need agency or government for "economies of size" activities, i.e., research, seed production -- maybe tractors.  
 --question if required to follow orders or merely advisory  
 --some compulsion needed (again externalities) -- increase efficiency at cost of personal freedom -- a value based trade-off.

#### Size of Acreage Per Settler

--goal is "enough to make living" as compared to some skills elsewhere in country (perhaps adjusted for differences in cost of living)  
 --if not meet this criteria, farmers leave farm for town  
 --commentor on article suggests need to consider size of family and probable activities of children when they mature

#### Tenure

--question of freehold or leasehold--important attention must be given to security of tenure and ability to pass to heirs  
 --either case need "agreements"

- live and work on farm
- not mortgage
- not subdivided
- sell only approved purchases
- type and amount of rent
- ideal is probably combination of fixed base and small percentage of share (dependence on share provides disincentives)
- how large? Probably not large enough to cover costs and permit "living wage" thus some subsidy involved--need to make this determination before the project.
- relation to economic and financial analysis
  - a) financial--enough to pay for improvements
  - b) economic adjustment downward to get at real cost (use of unemployed resources)

Proverb quoted by Long - "A smile on the face of a tenant speaks of the stupidity of his landlord."

66. Little, I.M.D. and Mirrless, J.A. (1974). Project Appraisal and Planning for Developing Countries. Basic Books, New York.

Although contains some methodological problems, basic text on subject of project appraisal available if goal is economic efficiency in LDC's.

67. Lofchie, Michael F. (1978). "Agrarian Crisis and Economic Liberalization in Tanzania." J. Modern Africa Studies 16:451-475.

Concludes Tanzania's policy of rural collectivization "has been abandoned as a failure" (p. 451). "Villagization without socialism is, in effect, the current policy." (p. 451)

Addresses question of what caused maize production crisis of 1973-74 and what were its impacts.

Consequences: rapid depletion of resources to buy maize; greater dependence on western financial support; inflationary spiral; through interaction, caused disruption other sections of economy.

Why crisis occurred: poor climate--some argue marginal input, others argue unrealistic pricing, author debunks notion that farmers too conservative to accept new techniques."

Quote --"There is overwhelming evidence that peasants are remarkably quick to respond to a whole range of modern economic and social opportunities." (p. 464)

Pricing had effect of holding some production off the market.

President Nyerere wanted to keep producer prices down because higher prices tend to help larger farmers more.

Role of poor planning and administration—Lofchie argues this is a cop-out; an easy solution without examining basic premise, i.e., fails to address question of whether peasant would accept collectivism if they understood it and it was administered right.

Author argues that production fell because of peasants' "opposition to a collective mode of existence." (p. 469)

Peasants not willing to give up independent action and pride in ownership for collective approach, i.e., not volunteering against his/her basic own self-interest.

Author cites other studies which show higher production on private plots and lack of contribution to commune.

Suggests that even poor peasants are hoping to attain own property and private capital (weakest part of argument)

Author returns to basic argument that if peasants want collectivism, should not need coercion.

68. Long, E. J. (1971). "A.I.D. Spring Review of Land Reform." Land Econ. 47:423-425.

General conclusion a) there is not a trade-off between reform and level of agricultural production; b) at given level of technology--output as great with equal as unequal distribution; c) small farms are as capable of adopting new technology as large farms if not "rigged against" small farm.

Seems his mind was made up and went looking for examples to prove his point.

69. MacAndrews, Colin (1979). "The Role and Potential Use of Land Settlements in Development Policies. Lessons from Past Experience." Sociologia Ruralis (Assen). 19:116-132.

Land settlement defined as movement of people into undeveloped land on permanent or semipermanent basis, usually some government control.

Lack of government understanding of how to best use land settlement to aid in development.

Most plans for land settlement start with assumption that project should lead to change in traditional methods. Note this is the very thing anthropologists tend to argue against.

#### Four types of settlement patterns

- Type 1 - spontaneous migration; very little or no government support
- Type 2 - spontaneous migration; minimal level of service with emphasis on availability of land
- Type 3 - government sponsored and controlled; select people and follow supervised program
- Type 4 - compulsory relocation; dam site, natural disaster, military or political refuge.

#### Types of services might be provided:

- 1) land (physical space) may, may not be cleared
- 2) house - may, may not be built
- 3) subsistence payment till first crops
- 4) land work ready for planting or actually planted
- 5) extension service - credit, markets
- 6) community services - schools, health

Most common is (type 3) fair degree of services and some government control--full blown projects too expensive and lack administrative talent to run.

Goals often sought (short term political gains and long term economic and social goals)

- 1) opening up and developing new lands
- 2) increase food production or cash crops
- 3) developing natural resources
- 4) provide employment
- 5) higher incomes
- 6) better quality of life

#### Two major constraints:

- 1) Lack of adequate planning, selection of settlers, ag. sites, potential crops, site preparation, infrastructure extension service: author argues that most important is trained and experienced personnel.
- 2) Inadequate government assistance; projects very expensive but need to include cost of not doing projects.

Concludes land settlements "do not induce rapid change..." (p. 124) and if they did would tend to lead to excessive stress.

Why do we expect change from land settlement:

- 1) process of moving breaks traditional ties
- 2) government input stimulates innovations
- 3) voluntary migrant shows more flexibility than those that do not move

Why doesn't it work that way?

- 1) isn't a break in tradition - carry work and social patterns with them
- 2) stress and uncertainty cause them to retain the "old ways" - use what they feel is risk minimizing approach (even voluntary migrants face some risk and uncertainty)
- 3) in general, resettlement is a slow process

Three steps in settlement process

- 1) settling in
- 2) achieving self-sufficiency
- 3) viable economic base - assumes a 10-18 year period in S.E. Asia

Attempts to introduce new technology too quickly will increase stress and uncertainty and slow down progress.

Prime importance: provide enough inputs to help settler through transition period--usually means cleared land, land titles, (provide sense of security), start-up provision and some physical facilities.

Final notes: Economic change will be faster than social change and too many inputs and controls lead to paternalism and dependence.

70. MacArthur, J. D. (1975). "Benefits of Hindsight: Aspects of Experience in the High and Low Density Settlement Programmes in Kenya." East Africa. J. Rural Develop. Vol. 8, #1,2:1-45.

An ex-post evaluation report for various high and low density settlement schemes (basically comments on micro level farm management studies).

General observation

- important to expect a decrease in productivity during transitional years.
- economic evaluation is normally done within context of political decision (Kenya scheme basically program for British government to buy out European farmers prior to independence).

Specific problems of micro analysis:

- a) general--data based on divergence from hypothetical budgets; difficult to get detailed enough budgets.
- b) problem of predicting yields--introduction of technology (hybrids, fertilizer, etc.)
- c) how determine on farms or farm-gate prices--use prices at market but subtract charges, fees, licenses, etc.
- d) treatment of subsistence--important to consider impact of home consumption (data indicates 50-100% of first cows production used for home consumption in Kenya scheme for various years).

Loan Repayments

- a) emphasis on cash crop and high return to start repayment-- amount is often in arrears--Kenya never high as 60%
- b) fairly detailed account of cash balance to indicate reason for low repayment--question if expect repayment or take repayment capacity into account. Need to consider philosophy of grants or loans with knowledge of fairly high arrears
- c) credit payment usually much too high in early years when need money settling in, building house, low productivity, etc.
- d) if pressured for loan payments, there will be a tendency to work off-farm to insure payments - with farm declining
- e) eviction tends to be unacceptable from political perspective.

Reasons for lack of loan repayments:

- 1) not meeting planned target incomes
- 2) settlers want to invest in farm to increase productivity rather than pay loan
- 3) absence of pressure pay loan (eviction difficult)
- 4) too short repayment schedule (p. 33)

How to treat problem:

- 1) long term repayment (30 years)--probably not help much in Kenya situation
- 2) make payments from general revenue to pay external debt caused by scheme, i.e., subsidies to farmer
- 3) provide more resources to increase productivity - to eventually repay loan
- 4) concept of settler selling farm on open market (almost a bankruptcy provision) to weed out less able farmers.

Need to address question of landless labor--reason for scheme originally. Also, problem of windfall to more productive settlers.

71. Mann, E. (1979). "An Innovative Approach to Planning in Rural Areas: the Self-help Layout." Ekistics. 46:388-392.

Addresses question of town layout in physical terms--attempts to provide a basic plot design which can be adopted by local villagers. Seems very complex for audience expected to use the model.

In most traditional societies, communication is radially from central point (chief, head of family, etc.) thus basically incompatible with square grid systems.

Develops list of needed facilities, but is too specific for general adoption.

72. Mascarenhas, Adolfo C. (1977). "Resettlement and Desertification: The Wagogo of Dodoma District, Tanzania." Economic Geography 53:376-380.

A descriptive analysis of problems and advantages of moving a tribe from individual scattered households into village scheme in Tanzania. Stresses problem of environmental degradation associated with increase in population density.

Also focuses on economy of delivering services when residents in a village rather than in individual homestead.

73. Meliczek, Hans (1977). "Land Settlement in Malawi." FAO of UN. 1:55-68.

Objectives of land settlement:

- 1) Reclaim and improve by
  - a) increasing area under cultivation
  - b) increasing agriculture production
  - c) better use of resources
- 2) provide landless and under-employed rural people with decent income
- 3) promote cash crop for export
- 4) provide settlement for Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP) as opportunity for employment. MYP--young people who back up militia--also work in agriculture

Settlement activities directed by professional officers, regional settlement officer, technical officers and assistants (technical, development and credit.)

In pioneer settlements "The settlers have no opportunity to participate in the decision making of the project." (p. 58)

Low level infrastructure--no homes, schools or health units.

Agriculture has a much higher image than in many nations.

Most land is in public ownership; if someone's land is used in a scheme the occupant is paid for buildings, crops, etc., but not for land.

Settlers are selected by:

- 1) informed of opportunity through normal agriculture information channels.
- 2) interview at project buildings
- 3) selection committee--include local chief, development officers, etc.
- 4) specific criteria
  - a) minimum of 20 years
  - b) physically fit
  - c) reputation as efficient and hard working
- 5) ceteris parabus - advantage if married and has children

Reasons for leaving schemes

- too young
- lack farming experience
- not aware of hard work and difficult living conditions

Article does not, in my opinion, recognize crucial rate of ADMARC in settlement process.

74. Mellor, John W. (1966). The Economics of Agriculture Development, Cornell University Press (Ithaca, N.Y.)

Cost and returns in resettlement depending on situation:

Costs:

- Level One - lowest cost--assume labor and capital idle if settlement project not undertaken--spontaneous settlement of vacant land - (settlement of Western U.S.). Higher marginal returns in new area than overpopulated or exploited area where the person now resides.
- Level Two - developing institutions to facilitate the settling of otherwise unemployed resources - opening crude roads, providing legal mechanisms to insure claims on land.

- Level Three - institutions and other inputs which provide technically advanced services--extension services, input and output markets, research, etc. (Need to decide whether return higher here than elsewhere and what is required level of factor combinations, i.e., complimentary, etc.)
- Level Four - highest cost--requires foreign exchange or industrial production capacity, heavy machinery for land clearing, leveling operations for large scale irrigation. High cost often means need for rapid settlement which is also expensive.

#### Benefits

- Level One - least economic benefit subsistence support for settlers--which may not be possible on high density heavily exploited land--often occurs spontaneously - squatters problem is need to expend resources with only result being subsistence agric.; often a losing battle (may be important humanitarian benefits).
- Level Two - benefit from generating an expanded, marketable agriculture surplus to: 1) support non-sector and 2) to provide a tax base for other development activities - support development in agriculture and other sectors.
- Level Three - highest economic benefits--foreign exchange earnings criteria is based on: 1) estimates of future productivity, 2) estimates future price relationships

#### Induced Settlement:

- a) selecting the precise area - soil test, health, water
- b) what required to make area productive
- c) who will do the required task--government or settler (economies of size, more efficient government large scale)
- d) who will pay--how much of what settlers do will be reimbursed, or how much of what government does needs to be repaid
- e) how quickly bring land into production

#### General considerations:

- 1) too much assistance by government fails to encourage savings
- 2) what complementary facilities are needed
- 3) what type of farmers to settle new area
  - a) depends on level of inducement (Vuvahane scheme - high level of inducement)
  - b) less inducement - won't attract best farmers

- c) some concern age, family structure (schools) and social cohesiveness (religious preference in polders of Netherlands)

75. Meyer, Ian (1979). Settlements. Harper Row

Basically a "work book" for a geography course. Contains following items:

- 1) Farm - standard 20 hectare parcels--no reason for this size given.
- 2) Survey - found laborers not willing to travel more than 5 kilometers from village to farm.
- 3) Problem of too many villages--because move to more mechanization the villages do not need to be as close.
- 4) General change in development level--residents will tend to keep demanding higher and higher levels of services

76. Moghaddam, Reza (1972). "Land Reform and Rural Development in Iran." Land Econ. 48:160-168.

Argues land reform was effective in Iran because:

- 1) leadership
- 2) government support
- 3) oil revenue

Land reform oriented, but some of process similar to settlement programs:

- a) breaking down large frames into smaller units
- b) rural coops--provide ag. supervision and credit. Marketing--distribution of fuel oil (save trees) and clothing material
- c) development of Ag. bank
- d) literacy corps - teachers (4 month training plus high school)
- e) health corps
- f) extension and development corps.

77. Moris, J. (1968). "The Evaluation of Settlement Schemes Performance: A Sociological Appraisal." Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa. Transition Books, Ltd., Kampala, Uganda.

Discusses the role of sociologist in settlement schemes with examples from Tanzania and Kenya.

Both countries tended to move from settlement schemes to more general rural development schemes because in this approach are serving more people at lower cost.

Argues that one can't define land settlement schemes by a single function such as infrastructure, capital development, production or marketing activities or farm and community services.

Measuring scheme performance--profitability (B/C type analysis), farm income per unit, standard of living, standard of social services, rate of repayment, redistribution of resources, generation of new employment.

Stresses the problem of conflict among various criterion for measuring the success of a project.

78. Myint, H. (1967). The Economics of the Developing Countries. 3rd ed., Hutchinson: London.

One of the classics of the development literature. Not specific to resettlement, but the following quote is useful:

"...the first thing to bear in mind about the underdeveloped countries is that beyond the broad common fact of poverty it is rarely safe to make generalizations about them without carefully specifying the type of underdeveloped country one is considering . . . we must carefully guard against trying to apply theories and policies that are appropriate for the overpopulated countries uncritically to other types of country not yet suffering from serious population pressure."  
(p. 14)

79. Nelson, Michael (1972). Public Policy for New Land Development in the Humid Tropics of Latin America. Resource for the Future and Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (Baltimore).

A good solid analysis of the problems of development of tropical lands in Latin America. Includes two approaches--general factors associated with settlement and development and a useful chapter examining various types of development, e.g., direct colonization, private settlements, etc. A basic reference book.

80. O'Connell, James F. (1977). "Room to Move: Contemporary Alyawara Settlement Patterns and their Implications for Aboriginal Housing Policy." Mankind II 2:119-131.

Interesting descriptive item on housing for aborigines in Australia. Emphasis on how housing must be designed to recognize culture and economic base of the population.

81. Onyemelukwe, J.O.C. (1980). "Settlement Structure as Sociocultural Constraints on Nigerian Rural Development." Ekistics 47:353-355.

Need more rural amenities to stop flood of people urban areas (note others should try to stop migration but just build in urban area).

Citizens have right to equal level of state benefits, and if rural amenities cost more, should be an unequal allocation toward the rural areas.

Also discusses concept (rare in LDC literature) of communities supplying joint services--or at least move small village share with neighboring community.

82. Palmer, Gary (1974). "Ecology of Resettlement Schemes." Hum. Org. 33:239-250.

Criticizes approach by most anthropologists as being too narrow, i.e., need to look at specific questions such as settler selection.

He argues for ecological oriented system stressing flow (exchange) of energy (never defined) and information (presumably Odums' kilo calorie approach). Also, suggests need to look at what is good for nation rather than individual.

Argues most projects are high technology (energy consumer) and complex organization--whereas emphasis should be on "adjustment to the environment and a low-energy technology."

Reviews other studies for their failures:

- Change in tenure patterns rather than adapting to traditional system
- cash crop rather than series of food crops--subject to variance of market
- attracts squatters (why if so bad?)
- spiritual ties to land - family shrines

Argues face dual problem of putting up with nature and government regulations.

Argues resettlement is ecological imperialism--neo-imperialist extension of international economic system (free translation - colonial exploitation).

Article includes good bibliography.

83. Rogerson, C. (1981). "The Communal Villages of Mozambique: An Experiment in Rural Socialist Transformation." Geography 292:232-235.

A major objective of FRELIMO was reshaping the country to socialism principles. One strategy was to establish communal villages. At independence, 90% of the country's 11.5 million population lived in scattered settlements with farming being the primary method of living.

In 1970, it was reported that 0.2 percent of the agricultural agribusiness firms controlled 50% of all cultivated land. The average holding of a peasant farmer was 0.57 hectares.

Objectives of communal village program were: 1) to introduce the principal of collective living and production; and 2) facilitate the providing of community services.

Heart of each proposed village was a state farm or agricultural cooperative. Farmer permitted to retain possession, but not ownership, of individual family plots--normally not larger than 30 x 40 meters.

A share of the returns from the farm are allocated to a development fund. The remainder of income "shared amongst members according to work performed." (p. 233)

Too early to evaluate results of this experiment, but three-quarters of communal villages in one province.

84. Rondinelli, Dennis A. and Ruddle, Kenneth (1977). "Integrating Spatial Development." Ekistics, 43:185-194.

General review article on spatial relationships.

Authors discuss importance of developing rural service centers capable of facilitating industrial growth in rural areas.

Solution is often further processing of farm products to:

- provide non-farm employment in rural areas
- increase foreign exchange through export of processed goods rather than raw material
- use profits for essential services and as source of local credit
- improves wages of workers in processing industries

I would argue that it is a mistake to limit alternatives to ag processing--need to examine overall resource base in determining type of industry--for many food products, rural processing is not appropriate--milk and bakeries are examples.

General agreement in international literature is that growth pole strategies working through a system of regional cities does not work. Systems of communities do not develop from top down.

Rhoda found "no substantial evidence," according to Hackenberg, that "rural development slows migration to the cities."

The critical points are the towns and small cities between the farm level villages and the primary cities.

Author argues that the need for new conceptual models where public and private investment are the independent variables.

Proposed model requires simultaneous measurement at three levels:  
 1) individual; mobility patterns; 2) household adaptive strategies; and  
 3) community and demographic structures in settlements of different sizes.

85. Schmid, A. A. (1969). "Economic Theories of Space for Land Settlement Policy Analysis." Land Settlement Policy (I. Hansen, ed.) API Series 32, Southern Land Economics Research Pub. #7. Published by Agricultural Policy Institute, School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

Location and Central Place Theory—"Space is a cost factor to be overcome." (p. 1)

Discusses various theories, including:

- Losch and Christaller Model
- export Base Theory
- agglomeration (decrease in importance with increase in communication technology)
- asset fixity
- effect of Rent Theory on land settlement ("unearned" increment)
- Hotelling Model

Lynn Dafts review (p. 27). Need for emphasis on consumer (or individual) whereas most of theories are from producers viewpoint, e.g., cost minimization.

Question of density--higher density more specialized employment of factors but also costs associated with congestion, pollution, commuting time, etc.

86. Santa Cruz, Hernan (1979). "The Three Tiers of "Basic Needs" for Rural Development." Fin. and Develop. 16:29-31.

Article addresses the "big questions" associated with rural development policy.

Specifically, three tiers to rural development:

- a) program for rural areas and their inhabitants
- b) program for nation or society as a whole (exploitation of periphery by the center)
- c) international system--designed for multi-national agriculture business firms as source of investment for development.

Lip service to first, (a) but often objective is (b) or (c).

87. Schuldiner, Zvi (1980). "The Real Cost of the Settlements." New Outlook Sept./Oct. 1980, p. 17-19.

Critical article of cost of Israeli settlements in occupied areas--argues true cost needs to be built up by examining cost "hidden" in budgets of other ministries.

88. Simpson, Gail (1976). "Socio-Political Aspects of Settlement Schemes in Ethiopia and Their Contribution to Development." FAO of UN Land Reform, Land Settlement, and Coop. Report 2:22-40.

Looks at resettlement efforts in Ethiopia.

- goals of settlement
- stable new farm units
- regional developments
- visible community not dependent on prolonged subsidy
- high degree of replicability

Basic description of low input schemes (prior to reevaluation in 1974).

Settlements near markets most successful.

Short coming--staff often community development rather than technical agriculture oriented.

Importance of gaining clear title or at least assure continuity of tenure.

If settler given too much land, tendency for class distinction.

If suitable site--very low inputs will provide subsistence.

Problem--last half tends to be propaganda piece in praise of the socialist approach--not very useful because of author's obvious bias.

89. Smock, David R. (1969). "Cultural and Attitudinal Factors Affecting Agricultural Development in Eastern Nigeria." Economic Development and Cultural Change 18:110-124.

Argues cultural factors are important, but may be overstated-- less important than economic factors--i.e., need to place non-economic factors in perspective.

Factors related to development:

- 1) when there is little an individual can do to change his social status, there is little to encourage him to accept new ideas (p. 116)
- 2) farmers want to work own land rather than for someone else
- 3) wealth is desired--but in some countries, wealth makes one subject to attack by witches--or more directly, have crops destroyed by neighbors who are jealous.
- 4) sense of family--willing to invest in farm now for son-daughter in future
- 5) religious taboos can affect production
- 6) ". . .hard working man is a good man." (p. 119)
- 7) high education ethic--when asked if had extra money how would they use it, 80% would use it for school fees for nieces and nephews not now in school.

Factors inhibit development

- 1) strength of tradition--insult to forebears change certain procedures. (May be easier to substitute new practices entirely than change old ones.)

- 2) self-definition--those who formerly owned slaves--will not do the work which slaves did.
- 3) false beliefs--need hot fires to burn earthworms which will eat yams.
- 4) land tenure--very important
  - difficult to change land tenure because of belief that land should not be sold
  - unwilling to lease to people outside tribe
  - inheritance laws--lead to fragmentation and lack of incentives

90. Soil Conservation Service, USDA. (1964). Economics Guide for Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention. USDA: Washington, D.C.

A step by step manual designed to assist in the economic planning for PL 566 watershed projects. Includes separate chapters on projects with special purposes such as irrigation, flood control, drainage.

Also has conceptual and numerical examples for computing secondary benefits--good examples, but methods need large amounts of data.

91. Stolper, W. (1966). Planning Without Facts: Lessons in Resources Allocation From Nigeria's Development. Harvard Univ. Press: Cambridge.

Case study of planning in Nigeria with emphasis on the macro aspects of planning rather than descriptive analysis of a specific project. Includes a 20 sector I-O analysis for Nigerian economy in 1959-60. However, with only 2 sectors for agricultural production (crop-livestock) and one sector for ag processing, there seems to be a bias against agriculture. Also, the sum of the interdependence coefficients is 1.0077 for crop agriculture--which is extremely low even for subsistence agriculture.

92. Sutton, K. (1977). "Population Resettlement: the Algerian Experience." Ekistics 45:59-65. Nearly identical article in Sutton, K. (1977). "Population Resettlement-- Traumatic Upheavals and the Algerian Experience." The Journal of Modern African Studies 15:279-300.

Types of schemes--1) conservation--move people from eroded and overpopulated land to unoccupied land; 2) encourage cooperative farming--often for ideological reasons; 3) miss-based on vision, faith, capital; 4) dam sites; 5) political refugees; 6) school leavers; 7) buy out colonial farmers.

Amount of planning and control moves from simple boundry delineation to commune production schemes

Important consideration is whether movement of people voluntary or compulsory. Great deal of trauma, especially with compulsory-- importance of stress in ultimate success or failure of projects-- e.g., if there is more stress the new settlers will tend to retain old behavior patterns.

". . . frugality and simplicity of the peasants was disturbed and they no longer subsumed their consumption needs to the realities of production (barefoot and pregnant philosophy).

Not willing to return after being exposed to health and education service--argues this is change in tradition, but is it bad?

Probably wrong type of housing--both for privacy and other cultural consideration (Algerian women need to stay indoors when men in compound). Argues it seems best to let settlers build their own houses with supplies provided.

Movement back less than expected in Algeria.

Author concludes that benefits outweighed by rupture of traditional rural life, abandonment of fields and increased unemployment. Question - but on the basis of whose values?

Sutton argues resettlement scheme should start with program to minimize stress," perhaps use pilot programs as a check:

--resettlement with ambitious development goals leads to increase in stress

--". . . must avoid fallacy of evaluating success in tackling a social problem by using essentially economic indicators. . . ." (p. 64)

93. Taylor, D. R. F., (1974). "Spatial Aspects of Kenya's Rural Development Strategy," Spatial Aspects of Development B. S. Hoyle (ed.), John Wiley (London).

Descriptive analysis of rural development with emphasis on resettlement--including transfer of some 2.3 million acres to Africans. Total of more than 47,000 farms established (p. 169).

In 1960's, about 75% of all agriculture development expenditures went into land transfer programs.

Emphasis was on agriculture production--less concern for broader rural development issues.

Last half of article emphasizes the Berry "trickle down" approach with innovation moving from urban to rural areas. A concept, which I believe has generally been discredited.

94. UN Economic Commission for Africa (1971). "Spatial re-distribution of population in Africa: colonization, resettlement and urbanization." African Population Conference: Collected Papers. From Conference in Accra, Ghana, Dec. 8-18, 1971.

Emphasis on rural to urban questions--examines the motivation for land settlement including:

1. Resource development--e.g., settle land on which irrigation water has been made available.
2. Population pressure--farms become too small or need for outlet for "excess" people.
3. Exploitation of underdeveloped land--note this is usually marginal land because "good land" will already be settled.
4. Used to support other nation-building activities. is extremely low even for subsistence agriculture.

95. UN Economic Commission for Latin America (1958). Manual on Economic Development Projects. United Nations: New York.

A good general reference for project planning and evaluation. Includes a large number of case studies to indicate how specific problems can be addressed.

96. United Nations, FAO (1976). Bibliography of Land Settlement. FAO of UN: Rome.

A very extensive bibliography of references on land settlement. There is a general listing followed by country-specific references.

97. United Nations, FAO (1966). "Financing of Land Reform Programmes: Compensation Payments." Progress in Land Reform 4th Report. UN, FAO, International Labor Organization.

Major emphasis on land reform rather than resettlement.

Probably best single source on concepts and procedures for compensating present owners of land which is to be used for settlement and how treat as part of over-all settlement approach.

Important because it may be preferable to use areas that are now extensively owned rather than completely vacant because land is usually vacant for a good reason.

Examples of various aspects of problems from various countries addressed:

Base of Evaluation

- market values - unreliable in extreme
- income - difficult in subsistence-type economy
- tax assessment - evaded, etc.

Important to consider making payments over time to help prevent inflation in general economy.

May attempt to channel compensation in desirable direction - e.g., shares in a government owned enterprise.

98. UN Industrial Development Organization (1972). Guidelines for Project Evaluation. United Nations: New York. .

A nearly 400 page book on project evaluation with an emphasis on economic efficiency criterion. The book includes a good explanation of some "sticky" problems such as value of foreign exchange and shadow prices for wages in a labor surplus area.

The quantitative level may be a bit much for the typical analyst.

99. United Nations (1976). "Questions Concerning Human Settlements." Recommendation of UN Conference on Human Settlement, 1976.

Very general political statements resulting from UN Conference on general subject of human settlements.

Adopted Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976.

Assume basic human requirements:

- shelter
- clean water
- sanitation

- decent physical environment
- appropriate for cultural growth

Basic principles:

- need increased quality of human life
- food
- shelter
- clean water
- employment
- health
- education
- training
- social security

100. U.S. Agency for Industrial Development (1980). Design and Evaluation of AID-Assisted Projects. Office of Personnel Management USAID: Washington, D.C.

Project design and evaluation from the USAID perspective. Major contribution of this book is the stressing of the interrelatedness of various actions--a concept that tends to be glossed over in most references of this type.

Start with assumption that this reference is available to design team.

101. Van As, J. B. (1959). "Financial Aspects of Land Settlement as Illustrated by the Experience of Surinam." Netherlands Journal of Agricultural Science 7:85-93.

Basically a descriptive article about land settlement--mostly for rice.

Objective of land settlement was increase agriculture production and improve farmers income--with overall interest in meeting population pressures.

Things done in project:

- 1) drainage and irrigation
- 2) roads, bike paths, etc.
- 3) service - both retail, wholesale, utilities and general services, schools, churches, etc.
- 4) selective applicants
  - needs of applicant for land

- farming experience
- age
- size of family
- 5) size of farm - average area, 4 hectares
- 6) sharing of costs:
  - by government.
    - must plant portion to specific crops
    - needed to actively work land or land would be reassigned
    - increasing, but nominal amount for rent (service charge for maintenance)
    - farm plan prepared by preprofessional farm managers and credit supervisors.
  - by credit facilities:
    - normal bank credit
    - special credit (those without adequate security for normal credit)
    - one credit supervisor for each 50 farms

102. Vining, J. W. (1977). "Presettlement Planning in Guyana," Geog. Rev. 67:469-480.

Reason for resettlement:

- 1) alternative to rural to urban migration
- 2) use of land to improve agric. production

Guyana - case of large blocks of unoccupied or scarcely used land.

Nelson quoted that ". . . it must be admitted that few spheres of economic development have a history of failure to match that of tropical land settlement." (p. 469)

Guyana - 24 settlement schemes  
 13 active  
 0 successful - although some with some activity

Need for presettlement planning

1) Land Tenure

- freehold (individual ownership) vs. leasehold (rent from government)
- type of tenure did not make much difference in success rate
- problem - time delay in government providing leases
- some suggest freehold after period of leasehold if certain conditions were met (active farm 11 years -- become freehold)

Supplied advantages leasehold: (Jamaican Minister of Agric.)

- based on operation of land rather than ability to buy
- limited capital used in paying for farming inputs greater than for land.
- credit availability relates to farming activity rather than value of land
- less chances for for augmentation of land through inheritance

--Site Selection:

- need recognize often moving to areas of marginal productive land--reasons not previously settled
- need for natural resource inventory--soil characteristics and productivity - water availability insects and pests, etc. (seems obvious, but cause many failures)
- more sophisticated--ability of land to absorb modern inputs -- fertilizer response, etc., land suitable for roads to support trucks, etc.
- isolation problem--abandon if too isolated, especially if culture tends to be village oriented.
- distance homesteads to fields
- moving in people before completed especially if political decision.

3) Size of holdings

- needs to be based on suitability of land, water and labor for specific crops and degree of mechanization expected (some extent on population pressure).
- probably better to error on size of too large rather than too small because can leave some idle if capital cost not prohibitive.

4) Settlement Patterns

- centralized (village approach) -- cheaper services, but need to be careful check for agglomeration diseconomies (sewer plants) as well as agglomeration economies (schools, etc.)
- dispersion--need to determine best centralized location-- service too isolated will abandon.
- some advantage dispersion if farmer closer to watch over farm
- Guyana centralized system stressed because of tradition.

103. Wallman, Sandra, et al (1968). "Three Rural Development Schemes in Africa Farmech; Nyakashaka; Volta." African Affairs 67:111-129.

The Farmech Scheme - Lesotho.

Not real settlement scheme but tractor loan service.

Problems in Scheme

1) Politics

- a) chiefs vs. counselors--traditional authority vs. technically trained.
- b) which party gets credit or blame--sabotage project if too successful--protect by hiring only own party.
- c) rivalry between government departments--local vs. central, etc.

## 2) Economics

- a) too expensive for majority of farmers
- b) loan (not grant) so farmer needed to cover cost
- c) tractors increased cost
- d) problem of measuring fields to determine cost--measurement depends on "social exigencies of an occasion" (p. 115)

## 3) Communication

--pitso is alright for traditional councils--but not a good setting for presenting technical information.

Final success due to:

- 1) an extremely competent manager
- 2) share cropping--government share inputs and share risk of loss.

### Nyakashaka -- Farm Settlement in Uganda

Sociological orientation --looks at scheme for school leavers to develop tea farms.

After 6 months trial -- given raw land to develop farm--training on farm--not formal.

Stresses the overriding importance of the manager and his/her relationship with farmers.

Settlers highly selected -- but seems a successful project.

Favorable Factor -- close to original home, same tribal origins, close to same age and educational background and lack of employment opportunities.

### Volta Scheme - Ghana

Change of political system during development -- move from leftist -- coops and communal help to more emphasis on competition and "free enterprise"

Reasons for not meeting goals.

- 1) long delay in land clearing for farming--some due and management errors, but also much more costly than planned.
- 2) inadequate extension and information

- 3) failures in coops--used for political propaganda by government.
- 4) delay in market crops--roads left to deteriorate.
- 5) reluctance of farmers to move from subsistence crops to cash crops.

104. Whyte, Anne (1977). "Water Control and Desertification, The Resettled Nomads of Deh Luran, Iran." Econ. Geography. 53:372-375.

Village of Deh Luran - established by Rezi Shah in 1930's in attempt to make farmers of group of Kurdish nomads.

Many tribes rebelled and returned to nomadic life --but Deh Luran one of villages that remained.

1977 data--resettlement of nomads is encouraged, but not enforced.

Nomads come back out of mountains and stay in tents outside village.

Main occupation is double cropped irrigated agriculture mixture of vegetable, wheat and barley.

Most farmers work as share croppers--owner pays irrigation cost and collects 1/8 to 1/5 of winter and 1/2 of summer garden crops.

Problem of conditions in village compared to the nomads--also high infant mortality.

Discuss need for massive outside investment in settlement scheme.

105. Working Group on Recurrent Costs (1980). "Recurrent Costs of Developing Costs of Development Programs in the Countries of the Sahel: Analysis and Recommendations." Published by Chile de Sahel OCED

Not specific to settlement, but appropriate for examining questions of recurrent cost for all type development projects--including settlement.

"The problems of developing countries do not call for sophisticated forecasts, but rather common sense, reflection and sometimes courage." Quote of a Milian official--report in "Summary of the Report on Recurrent Costs."

106. Yeld, R. (1968). "The Resettlement of Refugees." Land Settlement and Rural Development in Eastern Africa. Transition Books, Ltd., Kampala, Uganda.

Includes examples of settlement schemes based on refugees.

Types of refugee resettlement schemes include--natural disaster. e.g., floods, civil war, religious or political persecution, and social and political revolution.

Special emphasis on Rwandian refugees resettled in Tanzania.

Too specific to generalize but useful reference for specific problems of refugee resettlement.

107. Young, Anthony (1974). "The Appraisal of Land Resources." Spatial Aspects of Development. B. S. Hoyle, ed., John Wiley (London).

Central problem is assessment of the productive potential of the land; capacity to grow cash and food crop and pasture and capacity to grow timber.

Good "step by step" outline of how to appraise soil resources in development project.

Three phases of planning in land development project

--description - survey of resources

--evaluation - land capability

--development - translating resource potential into actual production

Description (Natural Resource Surveys) - Factors to Consider:

- 1) geology
- 2) landform
- 3) climate
- 4) hydrology
- 5) soils
- 6) vegetation
- 7) fauna
- 8) disease

(Use integrated survey by photo - interpretation plus field studies for soils -- note photo more efficient analysis and setting of boundaries photo also eliminate area (mountains))

Stresses need to look at "statics" but also probably impact associated with changes in land use - e.g., climate and geology not change much, but vegetation and disease might.

Land Capability:

- as starter, estimate crop yields under specified management and probable response to changes in land use.
- capability - points up limitations (USDA)
- annual crops - length of growing season
- perennial - wilting point must not be lower than root zone
- special concerns - re capability of soil for roads, bridges, dams, etc.
- also important irrigation

Potential productivity of land within given levels of technology.

108. Zimmerman, E. (1951). World Resources and Industries. Harper: New York.

Standard geography text--includes a good discussion of alternative resource definitions and their importance in delineating resource policy.