BIBLIOGRAPHY-Dams and Development

Fernside, P., (1999) 'Social Impacts of Brazil's Turucui Dam', *Environmental Management* Vol 24, No.4 pp. 483-495
http://www.amazonia.org.br/english/guia/detalhes.cfm?id=77524&tipo=6&cat_id=86&subcat_id=532

The report argues that Brazil's Tucuri dam has been used as a model example of hydroelectric development. However, the author argues that the economic benefits such as employment have been overstated and the environmental impacts understated.

International Commission on Large Dams (1999) 'Benefits and Concerns about dams' , *Swiss Committee on Dams* ,
http://www.swissdams.ch/Committee/Dossiers/BandC/Benefits_of_and_Concerns_about_Dams.pdf

The report is a good summary of the basic arguments surrounding dams. It argues that although we are facing increasing pressures on our water supplies-for industry, agriculture, communication and drinking that dams can help to provide, the careless exploitation of natural resources has accelerated pollution of the environment.

Jackson S., and Sleigh, A., (2000) 'Resettlement for China's Three Gorges Dam: socio-economic impact and Institutional tensions', *Communist and Post-Communist Studies,* Vol. 33, Issue 2, p223-241 abstract can be found at: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VGF-401RX79-4&_user=10&_coverDate=06%2F30%2F2000&_rdoc=1&_fmt=high&_orig=gateway&_origin=gateway&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_searchStrId=1682446349&_rerunOrigin=google&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=2c1d801d4ed9a415e734fee73884ef0d&searchtype=a

The report assesses the socio-economic impact of the Three Gorges Dam for over 1.3 million that will be displaced. The paper specifically looks at the resettlement in terms of the decision-making structure, property rights and incentives to move, and how the project exacerbates problems created by market reforms, especially rising unemployment and deteriorating public health. The report argues that economic expectations are booming at the expense of large sections of the population.

Kitssou, M., (2004) 'Hydropolitics and Geopolitics: Transforming conflict and reshaping cooperation in Africa', *Hydroaid,* http://www.hydroaid.it/FTP/Data_Research/M.%20Kitissou-Hydropolitics_and_geopolitics.pdf

This report looks at the links between water and politics. It provides an overview of the world water situation, specifically looking at the African continent. The report uses the Nile river as a case study and how the Aswan High dam became a geopolitical issue with Egypt's neighbours. It argues that the potential for water based conflicts may be on the rise due to pressures on freshwater supplies. However, the report provides some recommendations on how these may be overcome.

Lerer, L., and Scudder, T., (1999) 'Health Impacts of large dams', *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, Vol 19 pp113-123, abstract can be found at: http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/els/01959255/1999/00000019/00000002/art00041

Abstract: Large dams have been criticized because of their negative environmental and social impacts. Public health interest largely has focused on vector-borne diseases, such as schistosomiasis, associated with reservoirs and irrigation projects. Large dams also influence health through changes in water and food security, increases in communicable diseases, and the social disruption caused by construction and involuntary resettlement. Communities living in close proximity to large dams often do not benefit from water transfer and electricity generation revenues. A comprehensive health component is required in environmental and social impact assessments for large dam projects.

McDonald-Wilmsen, B., and Webber, M., (2010) 'Dams and Displacement: Raising the standards and broadening the research agenda', *Water alternatives* 3(2): 142-161 http://www.mendeley.com/research/dams-displacement-raising-standards-broadening-research-agenda/

This report looks at the impact of the WCD report on resettlement issues. The report argues that little has changed for the better with regard to resettlement policies. In that vein the report finds that key agencies such as the Asian Development Bank have in fact reduced their standards. The report argues for the need to "broaden the research agenda on dam-induced resettlement and raise the standards of development projects that entail resettlement."

Oliver-Smith, A., edited (2009), *Development and Dispossession: Introduction Development-forced displacement and Resettlement: A global human rights crisis*, Sarpress . Chapter One can be found at: http://displacement.net/members/images/stories/PDFs/sarpress_118.pdf

This introduction looks at the problems associated with displacement as a result of development projects. The issue is highly one of the most highly contested in the field of development today as human rights issues and the environmental concerns are played out in development forced displacement and resettlement. The paper argues while both sides share similar rhetoric on social-justice and economic well being, they differ considerable on the meaning of development as a social goal and how it should be achieved.

Skinner, J., Niasse, M. and Haas, L. (eds.) (2009) 'Sharing the benefits of large dams in West Africa', Natural Resource Issues No. 19. *International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED),* London, UK., http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/12555IIED.pdf

This study assesses the West African experience of dam building especially with regard to resettlement. The region alone has 150 dams and there are plans to build more over the next 30 years. The report provides insights on how to better share the benefits of large dams through multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Stanley, J., 'Development-induced displacement and resettlement' published by Forced Migration Online can be found at: http://www.forcedmigration.org/guides/fmo022/fmo022.pdf

This paper explores the effect of development projects such as dams on people and the environment. Specifically the paper focuses on displacement issues that are associated with large development projects. The paper has six sections: Global overview, Types of development projects causing displacement, The consequences of development induced displacement, Policies and international instruments relevant to DIDP, Mobilisation against DIDR and/or in favour of improved standards and The ethics of DIDR. Each section contains useful websites to explore the topics in more depth.

Tilt, B., Braun, Y., and He, D., (2009) 'Social impacts of large dam projects: A comparison of international case studies and implications for best practice', *Journal of Environmental Management,* Vol. 90, Supp. 3, Pages S249-S257. An abstract can be found at: http://www.cabdirect.org/abstracts/20093224966.html

The report uses a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) tool to understand how large dams affect human communities. It specifically looks at two examples that vary in geographical scale: Lesotho Highlands Water Project in Southern Africa, and the Manwan Dam, located on the upper Mekong River in southwestern China. The report focuses on several social issues in both sites such as migration, resettlement, changes in the rural economy and employment structure, effects on infrastructure. The report argues that it is vital to conduct a thororugh SIA as they can help to promote development strategies for local populations.

Tullos, D., (2008) 'Introduction to the special issue: Understanding and linking the biophysical, socioeconomic and geopolitical effects of dams', *Journal of Environmental Management*, doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2008.08.018

This report is an overview for the journal's edition focusing on dams. The report summaries the key issues that surround dams such as biophysical, socio-economic and geopolitical. It argues that these thematic areas overlap and therefore need to be approached in collaboration with one another to study the integrated effects of dams.

World Commission on Dams (2000) *The Report of the World Commission on Dams* http://www.dams.org/report/

This report reviews the development effectiveness of large dams and assess alternatives for water resources and energy development; and develop internationally acceptable criteria, guidelines and standards, where appropriate, for the planning, design, appraisal, construction, operation, monitoring and decommissioning of dams. The report was developed after a meeting in April 1997, with support from the World Bank and IUCN-The World Conservation Union, where representatives of diverse interests met in Gland, Switzerland, in light of a recent World Bank report, to discuss highly controversial issues associated with large dams.

WWF (2005), 'To dam or not to dam? Five years on from the World Commission on dams', *WWF*, http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_freshwater/freshwater_resources/to_dam_or_not_to_dam/

This report analyses what has happened in the five years since the publication of the World Commission on Dams report (2000). The report is in case study form and assesses the dams that have been around the world. Six case studies show where governments and dam builders have failed to clean up their act. However, there are a few positive examples. The report argues that "applying the WCD's framework, adapted to individual country's situations, will result in better decision-making and projects that have less impact."

News/Media:

The Guardian, May 2010, Chinese hydro-engineers propose Tibet Dam , http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/may/24/chinese-hydroengineers-propose-tibet-dam

This news feature looks at the proposed dam on the Yarlung Tsangpo river. A mega-dam on Yarlung Tsangpo river would save 200m tonnes of CO2 but could spark conflict over downstream water supply.

Scientific American, (2008) 'China's Three Gorges dam: An environmental catastrophe', can be found at: http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=chinas-three-gorges-dam-disaster

This feature looks at the impact of the Three Gorges dam in China on the environment. The feature includes interviews from geologists, biologists and environmentalists after the government official in charge of project admitted the Three Gorges held hidden dangers. The feature looks at phenomena such as 'Dam Quake', water displacement and Disease and Drought. As well as the role of the government.