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land access   resettlement   consultation   social impact   livelihoods

## Plenary Session: Reflections – Key Lessons Learned: The Good, The Bad & The Ugly, & Guiding Principles for Improvement

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IAIA Resettlement and Livelihoods Symposium

*Skukuza: Kruger Park, South Africa, 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2014*

**The Big 5:**   
**1. Resettlement is Failing Communities**

**Testimonies of Impacted People:**

- Food insecurity – no access to quality land
- Limited access to services
- No access to jobs
- Social disarticulation - no voice in the process



**Civil Society:**

- Community voices are often absent in resettlement decisions.
- Participation takes time and ensuring legitimate representation is difficult
- There is a 'lack of will' by companies and governments to recognise community participation involves decision-making and responsibility for decisions
- FPIC is a collective right of indigenous people - not fully accepted

**The Big 5:**   
**2. Increasing Alignment of Standards and Legislation**

- **Convergence of IFI Standards**
- IFC standards are the Gold Standard for private sector projects
- Companies need to comply with standards – 'Alignment' is not enough
- Practitioners need to use accessible language – acronym soup - CRAP
- **Governments are Increasingly Introducing Legislation to Govern Land Access and Resettlement Processes**
- **Issues Around Government vs Company Managed Projects**
- **All stakeholders must work together to advocate for and support the capacity of global communities to stand up for their rights in accordance with legislation**



IFC Performance Standards on  
Environmental and Social Sustainability  
Effective January 1, 2012

**The Big 5:**  
**3. Livelihood Restoration is Not Being Properly Planned or Implemented**



- **Finding the Quantity and Quality of Replacement Land is Increasingly Difficult**
  - Intensification may be successful initially but not sustainable
- **Women, Youth & the Vulnerable Need a Voice on Projects and more Livelihood Support**
- **Rural and Urban Livelihoods need equal consideration. Issue of bringing resources to remote areas**
- **Livelihood Restoration is a Long-term Process** – 10 years a more realistic timeframe, integrated with wider community development initiatives
- **Projects Need to Take Training, Employment, and local procurement Seriously**



**The Big 5:**  
**4. Professional Planning and Proper Community Negotiations are Keys to Project Success**



- **Projects Need to Start Planning and Community Consultations Early**
  - Need an experienced, skilled and adequately resourced Land Access & Resettlement Team
  - Realistic schedule and Budget
- **Resettlement is One Big Internal & External Negotiation:**
  - Comprehensive negotiation strategy, plan and agenda – a well-planned negotiations process will be quicker
- **Proper community representation and participation is key**
- **Build stakeholder capacity** - Communities, industry, government & civil society
- **Few courses to train resettlement experts** – consultants need to build capacity of local consultants and clients who should lead the RAP



**The Big 5:  
5. Resettlement Practice is Improving but  
Requires More Resources**



- **Over the 2 Days Many Examples of Improved Practice on Projects**
- **However, many Projects are being implemented to a very poor standard – issues of ASM, influx, speculation, conflict all causing difficulties**
- **Improving Practice Requires Sharing of Experience**
  - IAIA Symposium and Training Provide a Welcome Forum to Share Ideas
  - Intersocial's Guide to Best Practice is our Contribution to Improving Standards in the Industry
- **Resettlement Planning is Difficult – don't do it unless you have the right values – empathy with the impacted communities.**
- **Resettlement can be successful from a project and community perspective**

