Livelihood Restoration post conflict

An Adaptive Capabilities Approach

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Location: IAIA Resettlement and Livelihoods Symposium, South Africa
THE BIG FIVE
SOCIAL ISSUES AFFECTING LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Artisanal Mining

Local Content

Involuntary Resettlement

Good Governance

Indigenous Communities
COMMON FEATURES OF CONFLICT AFFECTED AREAS

- Conflict reduces economic growth;
- Vulnerability differs sub-nationally;
- Reduces capacity with bad business environment;
- Affects human behaviour and attitudes;
- Destruction of societal structures and relationships;
- Weak governance, corruption and insecurity;
- Political instability, human rights violations;
- Livelihoods have to be reestablished or new ones established;
- Delivery of and access to services are lacking;
- Poverty becomes a persistent condition, short and long term;
- May contribute to economic growth where the motivation to develop and use skills are evident.
Displacement, migration and resettlement in Africa has traditionally been attributed to conflict, natural disasters, developmental pressure, extraction of natural resources or a combination of these.

Livelihood Restoration in such difficult, complex situations poses a wicked problem (Rittel and Webber 1973).
How do you explain, diagnose, predict and plan for re-development?

Shift away from an compensation of losses towards reconstruction and restoration of livelihoods;

Addressing negative impacts rarely result in major improvements of ‘resettlers’ livelihoods;

Effective livelihood restoration should build on what is already there;

It is important to understand how people’s livelihoods change as well as their views.

IFC PS 5 requires resettlers are similar or better off than before – not difficult in a situation where people are already landless.
‘Resettlers’ often struggle to adapt to new options being offered

Real improvements in peoples lives can only be realised when the opportunities and challenges associated with the development assistance and resettlement practice are understood and used to inform and influence practice.
ADAPTIVE CAPABILITIES

Values

Influenced by what they are exposed to.

Choices

Made based on what people value

 Freedoms

The ability to be, do and choose what you value
Investigation of livelihood dynamics in a given geography and historical context;

Livelihoods are dynamic and complex;

Interactions of the different capital assets within a broader policy environment;

Land is just one among several assets.

Focusing on adaptive capabilities is progressive and appropriate for managing wicked problems
SRKs SUSTAINABLE CHANGE MODEL – Planning phase

Livelihoods Analysis of Assets and Strengths

Policy Makers and Institutional influences

Space for Cross Sectorial Global Learning

Sustainable Change Outcomes

Understanding of the different livelihood assets that people have access to, ownership and or control of

Identification of governance structures that influence or are involvement in/on local realities

Critical reflection on the local/ global pressures and influences on local realities and their interdependencies

Negotiate the viability of change and desired outcomes alongside dynamism of livelihood realities

IAIA Resettlement and Livelihoods Symposium October 2014
SRKs SUSTAINABLE CHANGE MODEL – Implementation Phase

Technical Innovation

- Culturally and ecologically acceptable external intervention

Critical Reflection and Review

- Acknowledge mistakes and successes and to be able determine the reasons why.

Addressing Constraints

- Redefine desired sustainable change outcomes and determines how to proceed
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