

- Introduction
- Current Resettlement process
- Challenges
- Towards regional integration
- Opportunities
- Conclusion

Introduction

Towards regional integration

Reflective questions

- Why engage in resettlement?
- Can we avoid resettlement?
- Can resettlement be turned to an opportunity/regional economic development
- Who are the beneficiaries of a resettlement project?
- Does/can regional development translate to improved livelihoods for the resettled families?
- What are the opportunities to turn current resettlement processes into regional socio-economic development?



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Current resettlement statistics

- It is estimated that each year around the world approximately 10 million people are displaced by development projects.
- Over the last decade some 90 to 100 million people have been forced to move from their homes
- While 40 to 80 million of whom have been displaced by large dams (Cernea 2000; WCD 2000) with China, India, Brazil and Indonesia displacing the largest number of people (Bhattarai 2001).



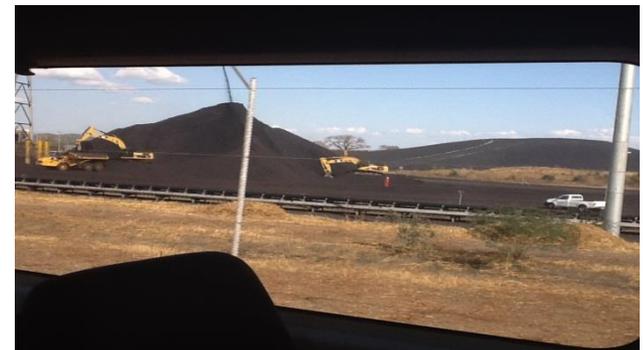
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Current features/characteristics

- Involuntary resettlement is **development project induced**
- Involuntary resettlement is a **planned process**
- **Catastrophic induced**
- Current involuntary resettlement models **are impact and compensation based**
- Use of international standards such as IFCs SG5 on Land access and compensation, regional standards such as ADB resettlement policy



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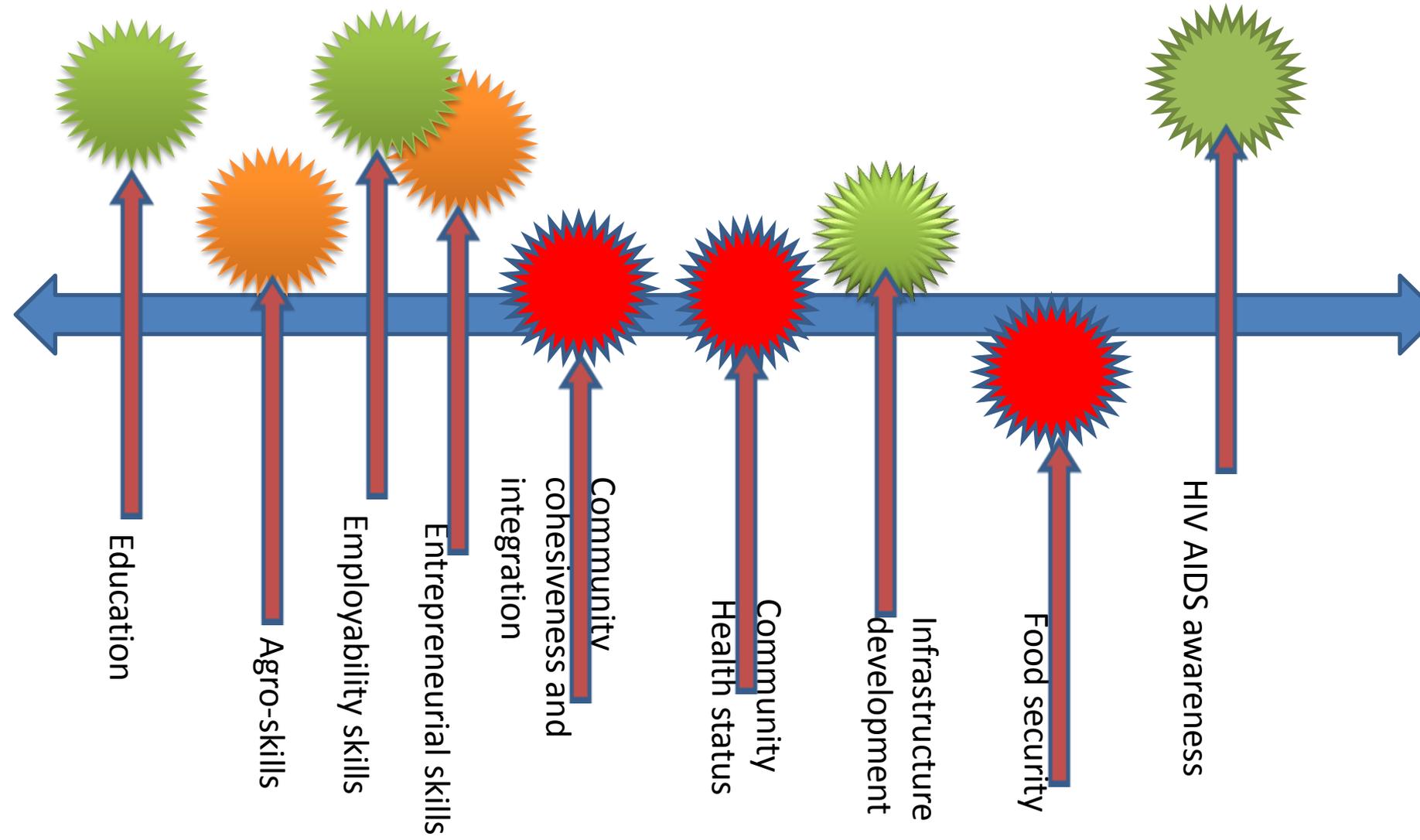
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Cash for land or land for land model

- Has failed to fully compensate affected communities
- Has failed to fully avoid impoverishment
- Has tended to be restrictive and opportunity limiting

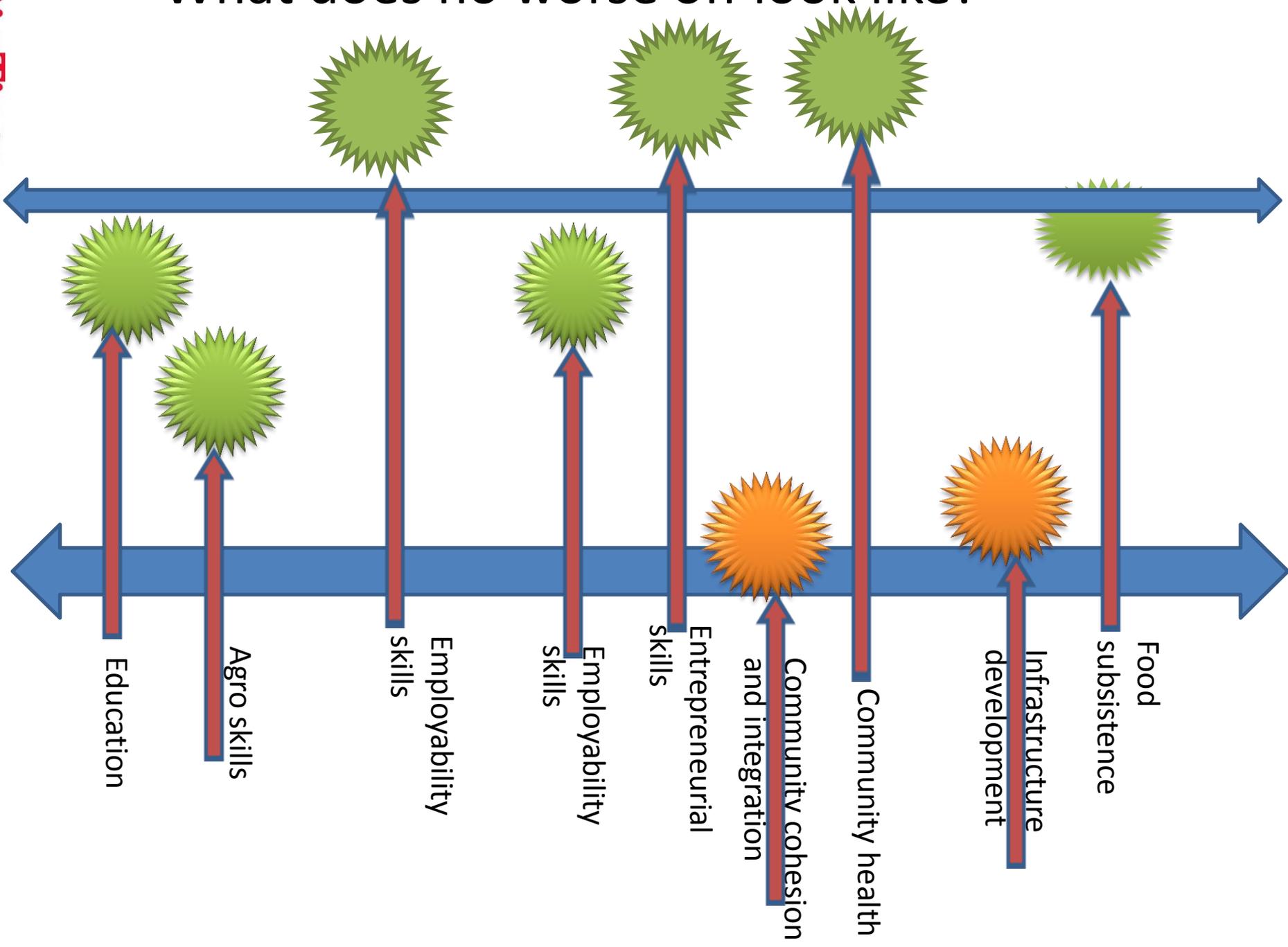
Is no worse off enough??

RioTinto



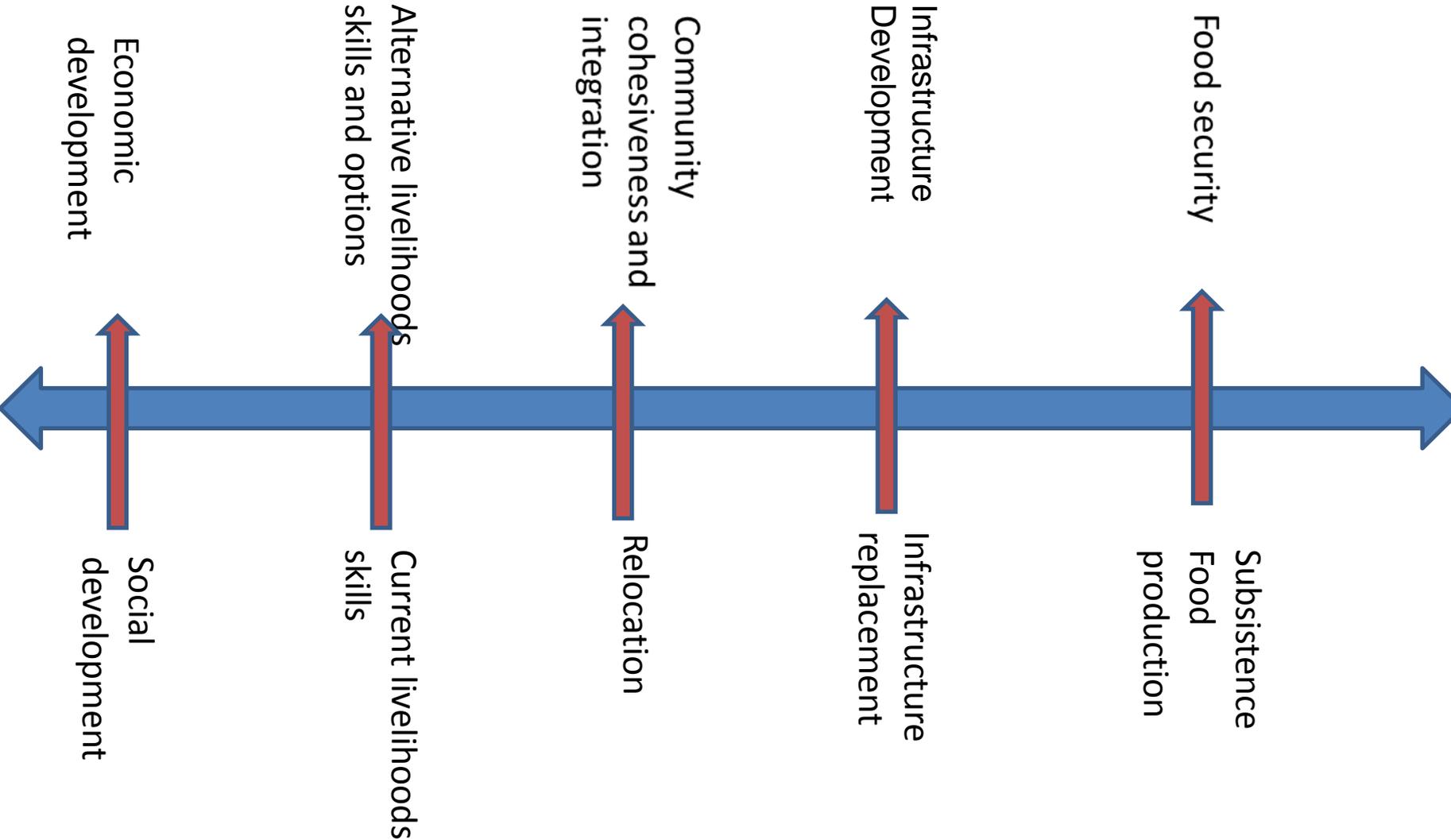
What does no worse off look like?

Rio Tinto



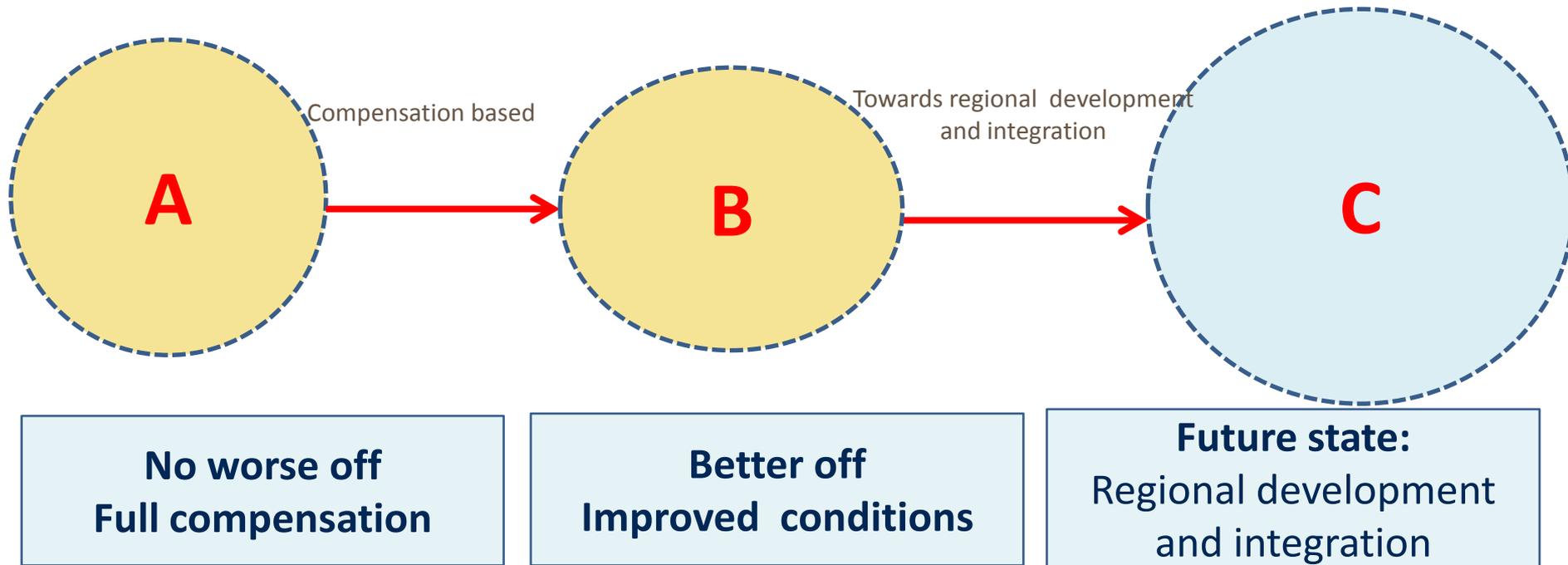
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What does it mean??????



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From no worse off to regional economic development



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Current challenges

- Very fluid land tenure system
- Emerging resource nationalisation discourse
- Lack of regional land use plans
- Lack of agreed models of resettlement
- States and governments need direct foreign investment as opposed to regional development
- Inability of nations and states to deal with big investment companies
- Project/investment owners hold different views on resettlement as compared to States/governments.
- Unclear stakeholder roles e.g.
 - (what should be the role of the implementing agency, Govts)
- Absence of national regulations/weak national regulations and procedures
 - (what should be the role of the state)

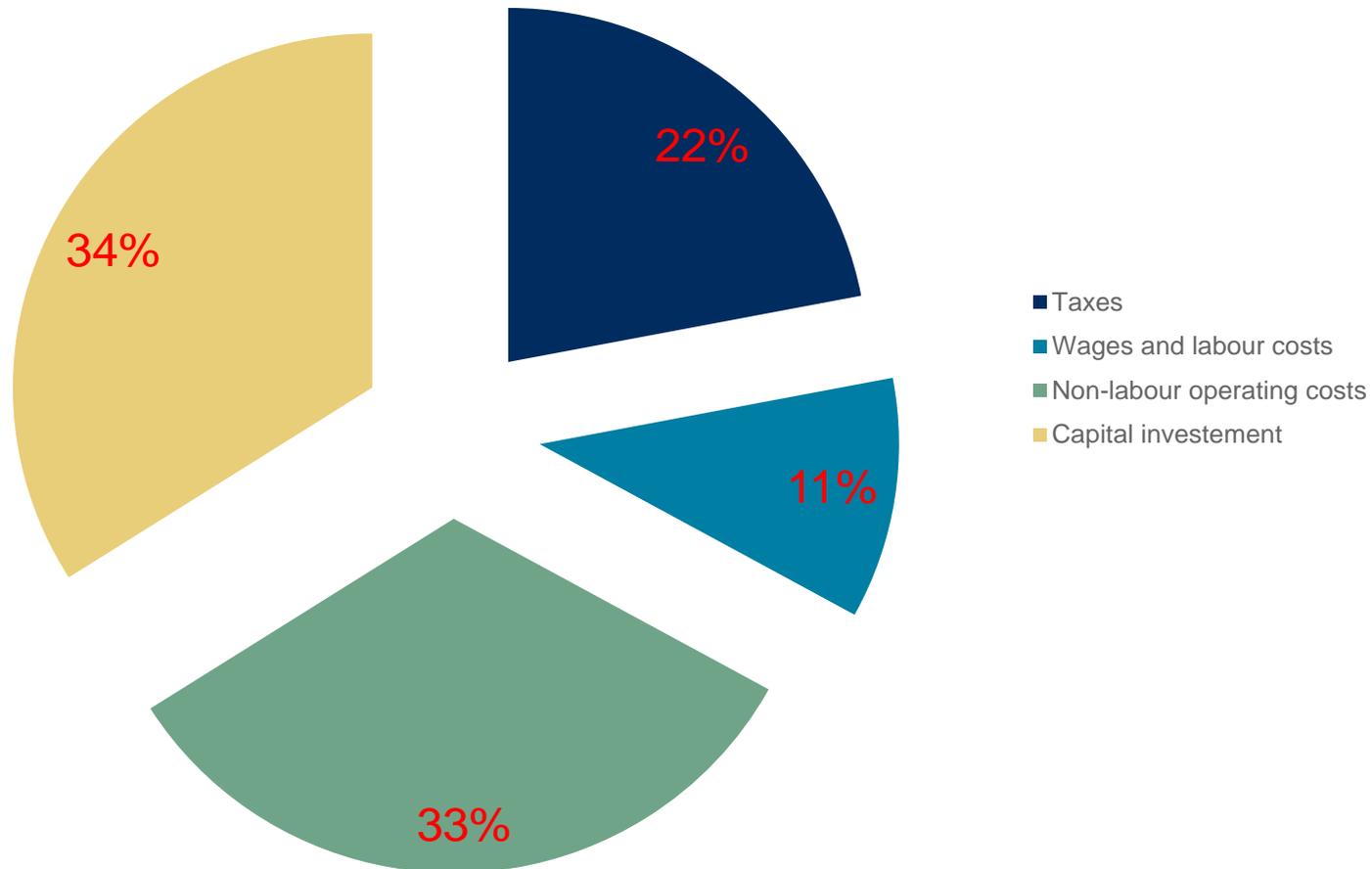
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Current challenges

- No mandatory international standards or regulations
- Lack of clarity of roles between private businesses and government and civil society
- Lack of common goal between businesses and government and civil society
- Lack of political will
- Lack of clear national regulations on resettlement
- Becoming more and more difficult to secure suitable land

Cont: Can Resettlement be turned into an opportunity: Towards regional integration

Mining company spending



Cont: Can Resettlement be turned into an opportunity: Towards regional integration

Mining's direct contribution

- GDP R230 billion or 9% of GDP
- Jobs 514 760

Mining's indirect Impact

- GDP R42,7 billion or 1,7% of GDP
- Jobs 150 000

First round impact

- GDP R59 billion or 2,3% of GDP
- Jobs 200 000

Mining's induced impact

- GDP R136,1 billion or 5,4% of GDP
- Jobs 490 000

The total contribution of mining to the economy

- GDP R468 billion or 18,7% of GDP
- Jobs 1 353 383 (16,2% of total employment)

Demonstrating integrated business will and Political Will power

Case Study1: Murowa Diamonds: Shashe Resettlement

- Implemented during the land reform period
- 150 families involuntarily relocated
- 215 voluntarily resettled
- 15000 ha of land purchased (40ha/family)
- Land use plan approved by full MRDC according to Council statutes
- Land Use plan executed according to regional plan
- MRDC takeover of resettlement project



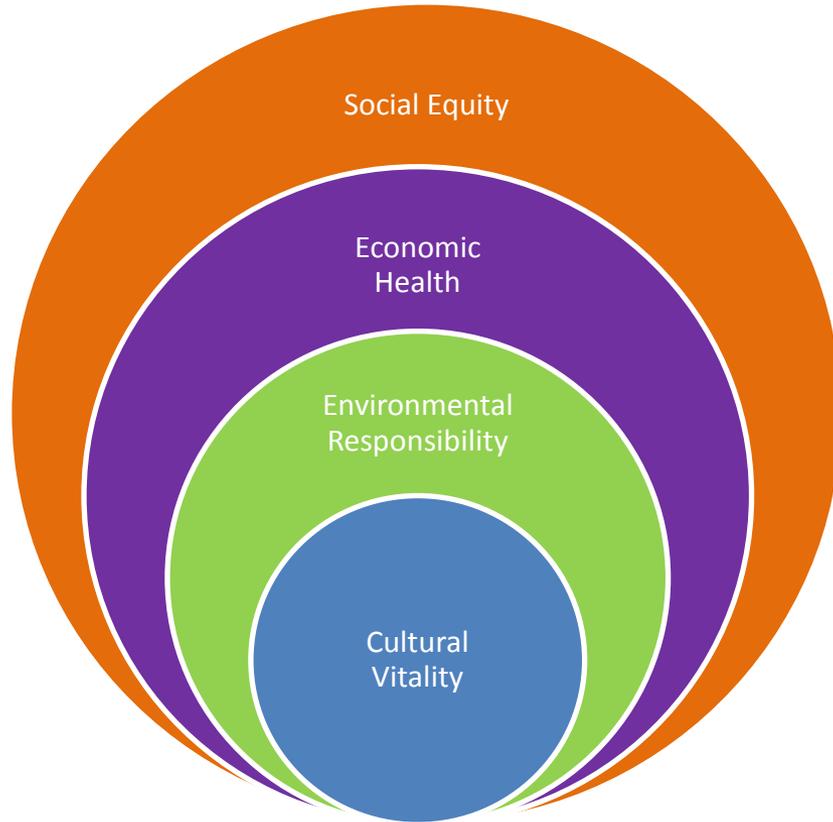
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What we need to do:

- From compensation and rights based to development oriented
- **Cernea's (1990)** It was common for states to have policies on eminent domain, many of which dealt solely with the legal process of expropriation, a number of which outlined compensation mechanisms, but none of which dealt in detail with resettlement in ways that would prevent impoverishment.
- Improve current resettlement regulations which are currently weak, unclear, and leaves resettlement to whims of the private developers
- Emphasis on national/regional resettlement and less on national investment
- Need for progressive and developmentally oriented policies and procedures
- A major World Bank review holds that the lack of a resettlement policy is the reason for most impoverishment associated with development interventions (Development-Induced

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How will it look like



- Regionally Integrated and self driven communities
- More and equitable access to alternative socio-economic opportunities .
- A highly alert and environmentally responsive community
- A vibrant local economy responsive to regional economic circumstances
- Improved and sustained quality of life for both resettled people and those surrounding communities

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Resettlement with Development-Equator Principles)

- Rwd is defined as: treating the resettlement of those forcibly displaced as an opportunity for development so as to improve their livelihoods after relocation.
- More specifically, ‘resettlement operations should be treated as development projects in their own right, benefiting the resettler’ (Cernea 1997: 1579).
- In this sense, development is taken to mean something that is carried out rather than something that simply occurs.
- Finally, in order to qualify as development, a resettlement programme must centre around enhancing human capabilities and expanding social opportunities by addressing the social and personal constraints that restrict people’s choices (WCD 2000).

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Common interests

- All have the same interests to develop the project
- All have interest in the success of the project
- Businesses have interest in the success of the resettlement project
- Some countries have already developed regional economic plans
- IFC “better off” concept must be taken as starting point to go beyond just compensation
- Governments and or states can incentivise regional integrated resettlement as part of the agreement with project executers

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Questions and Answer Session