• 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?
Towards regional integration ....

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).
Towards regional integration ....

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
Towards regional integration ....

- Investment decision
- Stakeholder mapping and engagement
- Public Involvement Program and disclosure
- Baseline Studies
- Infrastructure Construction
- Land Search and acquisition
- Relocation Negotiations and Agreements
- Discussion of project impacts and resettlement parameters
- Physical Relocation
- Post Relocation and Livelihoods Improvement Programs
- Resettlement Exit Plan
Towards regional integration ….

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??

- Education
- Agro-skills
- Employability skills
- Entrepreneurial skills
- Community cohesiveness and integration
- Community health status
- Infrastructure development
- Food security
- HIV/AIDS awareness
What does no worse off look like?

- Education
- Agro skills
- Employability skills
- Employability skills
- Entrepreneurial skills
- Community cohesion and integration
- Community health
- Infrastructure development
- Food subsistence
Towards regional integration ... What does it mean??????

- Economic development
- Social development
- Alternative livelihoods skills and options
- Current livelihoods skills
- Community cohesiveness and integration
- Infrastructure development
- Infrastructure replacement
- Food security
- Food production
- Subsistence food production
- What does it mean?
Towards regional integration ....

From no worse off to regional economic development

A: Compensation based

B: Towards regional development and integration

C: Future state: Regional development and integration

No worse off
Full compensation

Better off
Improved conditions
Towards regional integration ….

**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)
Towards regional integration . . . .

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

- 34% Taxes
- 22% Wages and labour costs
- 11% Non-labour operating costs
- 33% Capital investment
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 Study 1: 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 statues
- Land Use plan executed according to regional plan
- MRDC takeover of resettlement project
Towards regional integration ....

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
Towards regional integration ….
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
Towards regional integration …. 

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).
Towards regional integration ....

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
Towards regional integration ....

Questions and Answer Session