



Resettlement and Impact Assessment – points of intersection



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Shared Resources

Contents

- The basic principles of resettlement
- Intersections with impact assessment:
 - Project design
 - Baseline surveys and census
 - Timing
 - Context
 - Impacts, commitments and management measures
 - Cumulative impacts



Definition of Involuntary Resettlement

- Involuntary resettlement refers to both physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of access to assets that leads to loss of income sources and other means of livelihoods)*
- Land access / acquisition is typically a first step in the process of resettlement

* Definition taken from IFC Performance Standard 5 (2012)





International Standards and Guidelines

- IFC Performance Standard 5: Involuntary Resettlement
- World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- Asian Development Bank – Safeguard Policy Statement (Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement) - 2009
- Inter-American Development Bank – Operational Policy OP-710 – 1998
- African Development Bank Group – Integrated Safeguards System (Operational Safeguard 2) – 2013
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation – Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations (involuntary resettlement) - 2002



Over-arching principles (IFC PS 5)

- To avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs
- To avoid forced eviction
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by
 - i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost
 - ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation and the informed participation of those affected
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons
- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites



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LAND ACCESS AND RESETTLEMENT

A GUIDE TO BEST PRACTICE



Gerry Reddy, Eddie Smyth and Michael Steyn

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From a project perspective - why does resettlement matter so much?

- Un-anticipated or poorly planned resettlement can lead to:
 - Delays in project construction and development (and costs associated with delays)
 - Impacts to community good will and support with potential for project-long loss of community confidence
 - Increased risk associated with uncertainty regarding schedule, cost and potential for loss of social licence



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'We have no other option' - Albanian communities face unjust resettlement process for Trans-Adriatic Pipeline

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What is a perceived source of security for some can cause instability for others' lives.

Anna Roggenbuck, EIB campaign coordinator

August 4, 2016

The Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP), the most western part of the Southern Gas Corridor, a pipeline project to bring gas from Azerbaijan to Europe is promoted by the European Commission as a strategic asset for Europe's energy security.

Yet, leaving aside Europe's falling gas demand and doubts about the level security the project really offers, a July visit to over 30 Albanian villages and the resulting report 'We have no other option' (pdf) reveal the high level of dissatisfaction and confusion for people impacted by the construction of the TAP gas pipeline.



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Tweets by @ceebankwatch

From a community perspective - why does resettlement matter so much?

- *“A public meeting was going on in the school. The Tarbela Dam was being constructed. It was some [politician]... I still remember his words: “It will ruin your coming generations”. I was at a loss to understand. I was young. I couldn’t get the hang of it. But now, at the age of 47, I clearly understand the wisdom in what he said... We are all scattered... if one uncle is in Punjab, the others are elsewhere... having no communication with one another... and our generation... it’s badly affected, and our next generations too... That man was right” – Noshad Khan Tareen referring to the Tarbela Dam resettlement in the late 1970s in North-western Pakistan*

“We had our own culture and customs. We had a set way of life. All that has been disturbed... I still dream of those orchards, streets and fields. We are living in this township for more than 27 years now but we never dream about this area. We will always remember that place” – Ahmed Saeed Khan (Tarbela Dam)



Source: Bennett, O and McDowell, C (2012)
Displaced: The Human Cost of Development and Resettlement, Palgrave

Project Design

- Early involvement of social and environmental specialists can inform project design to minimise project impacts
 - A project in Armenia developed a site alternatives analysis matrix covering topics from social and biodiversity impacts through to cost and technical complexity
 - 27 potential sites for a waste rock dump were assessed against 28 different indicators to guide project design, with avoidance of physical and economic displacement included in the assessment

1st polling question



Project Design

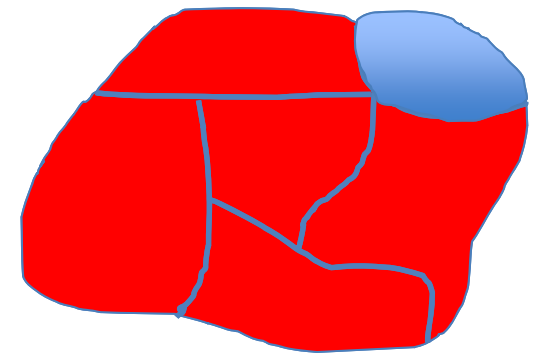
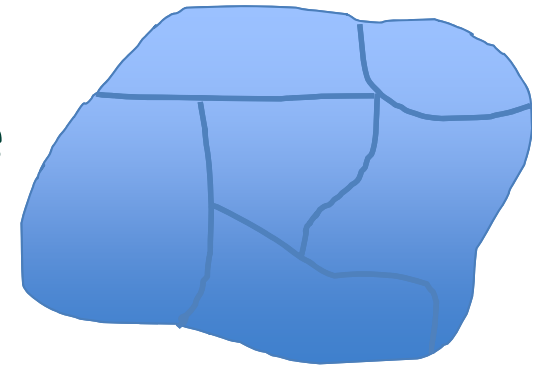
Testing of the location of critical infrastructure is to be encouraged

A mining project in Guinea requires the development of many small satellite pits with variable grade. In some cases, the development of a new pit will require the relocation of a village. The mine planning process needs to assess and consider the relative value of the mineral to be gained compared to the financial and community cost of resettlement



Project Design

- Is avoidance always the most appropriate option for the community?
 - Has it caused significant community disarticulation:
 - A resettlement project in Vietnam resulted in the relocation of 5 of the 6 villages belonging to a Commune. The remaining village is now separated from the relocated administrative centre and services by a distance of nearly 20km.
 - Is the level of economic displacement so large as to make it impossible for households to remain in the area?
 - A port project in Guinea had to assess whether the economic displacement impacts were so significant as to cause physical displacement



Impact Assessment – Baseline Survey and Census

- 2nd polling question
- Yes... but:
 - Assumes the timing of resettlement and the impact assessment data collection are aligned
 - The baseline data which needs to be collected is similar, but M&E requirements vary
 - The area of influence for resettlement and impact assessment will differ – survey differentiation may be required
 - Information coding is necessary so that resettlement affected households can be broken out from other data as needed
- Coordination is key
 - Good opportunity to minimise survey fatigue but more time required to coordinate questionnaires

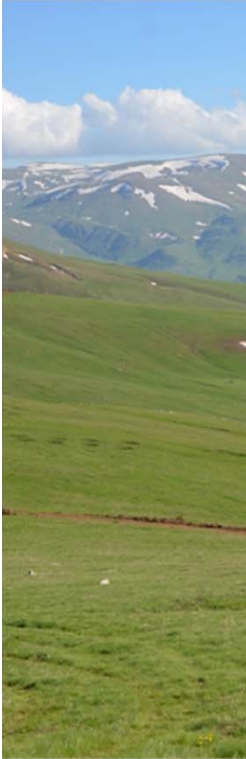


Baseline Surveys – Asking the right questions

- In all aspects of impact assessment, baseline studies provide the control against which future change can be measured
- In few areas is this so critical as resettlement



Baseline survey – who is affected?



Timing

- Timing decisions around resettlement are often influenced by a balancing of risks:
 - In mining projects, many companies want to hold off acquiring land and resettling people until they are confident the project will proceed, but equally they need to manage the risk of not being able to acquire land (or acquisition at increased cost or time) in the event that the project proceeds



Land Access and Resettlement Planning at La Granja

By: Sharon Flynn¹ and Liz Vergara²

ABSTRACT

Gaining secure land tenure is a fundamental business requirement for mine development that can result in displacement and resettlement of families and communities. Achieving consensual land access and successful livelihoods transition requires long time frames and deep engagement between the company and the community. Mine development can also take years and can be highly uncertain as companies increase or decrease their investment according to changing business strategies, falling or rising commodity prices and the availability of capital. Given these dynamics, one of the critical challenges for mining projects is securing consent from local communities for future land access, while minimizing community exposure to business uncertainty. This paper describes how Rio Tinto Minera Peru's La Granja Project developed an approach that aspired to integrate and align the business and project schedule with a responsible approach to engagement and agreement-making on land access.

Keywords: Peru, Mining, Resettlement, Dialogue
Photo: Courtesy of RTMP La Granja

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Visit www.csrministry.edu.au/mining-resettlement

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The Importance of Context

- Legacy impacts
 - Prior to the implementation of a resettlement project in Vietnam requiring the physical displacement of approximately 1000 households, an earlier resettlement of approximately 600 households had been conducted by the government to clear an area for an economic zone. Addressing some of the issues associated with the first resettlement proved necessary to the success of the second resettlement.
 - A village in relative proximity to a mining project in Armenia was very hopeful of being resettled by the project due to their dis-satisfaction with the village's current location. The village had been relocated 30 years earlier by the government in order to develop a hydropower dam.



The Importance of Context

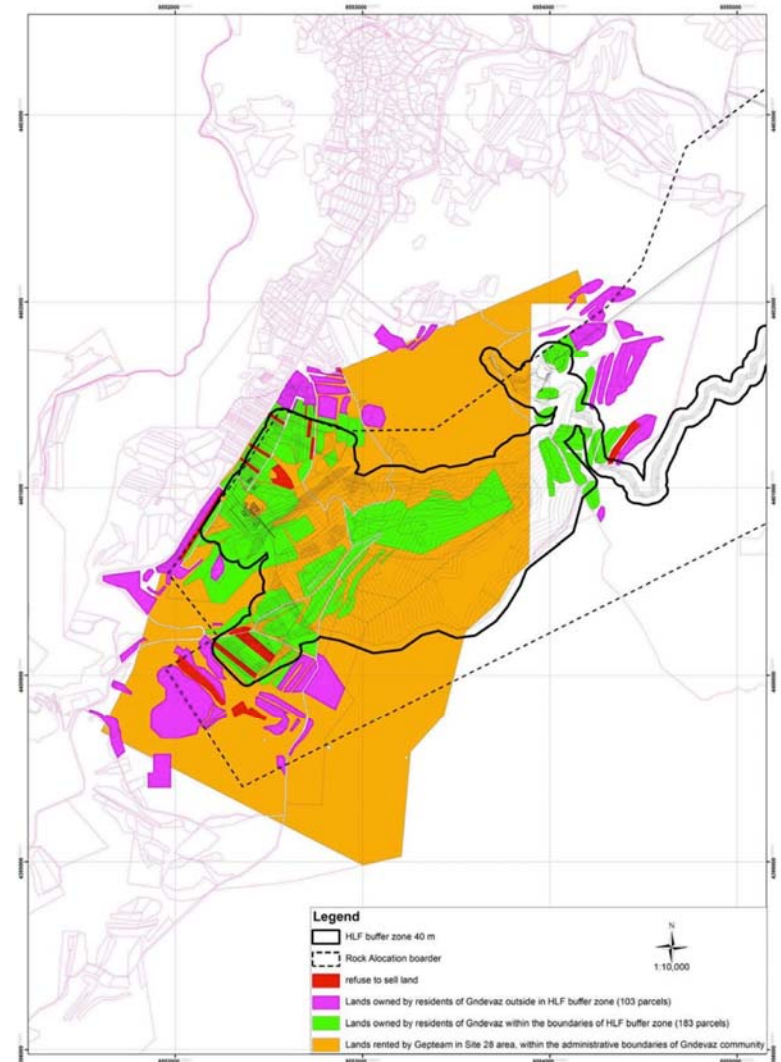
- Unresolved conflicts
 - The development of a map outlining land boundaries is often an essential component of a resettlement project, but not always. In projects in both Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, attempts to define land boundaries between tribes would have inflamed existing tensions or unresolved conflicts.



Impact Assessment Commitments

The details of resettlement plans and commitments should be defined in a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), however it is common for impact assessments to be developed in advance of the RAP or LRP and to make general comments on the manner in which resettlement impacts will be managed.

- Impact assessment commitments which later may not be met:
 - Willing buyer, willing seller transactions only
 - Land for land (or asset for asset) compensation only
 - Timeframes for livelihood restoration measures



Impact Assessment Management Measures

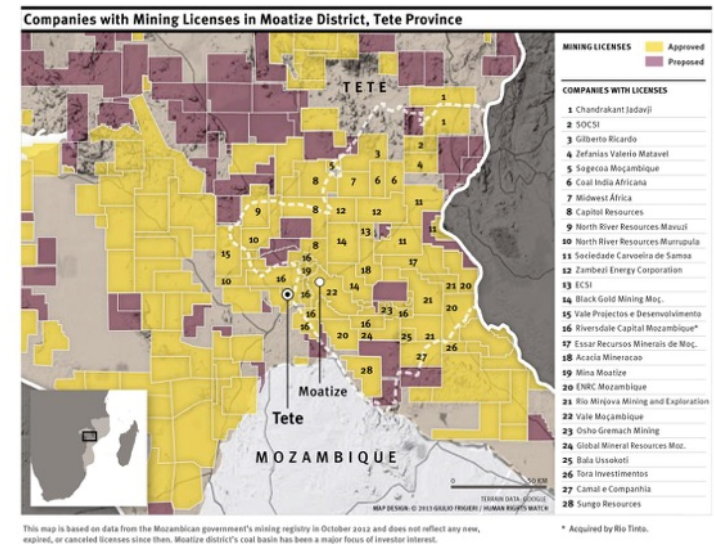
Management measures which prove problematic to implement or sustain:

- Dramatic changes to lifestyle proposed as a means of managing livelihood restoration – e.g. transition of a community from one form of livelihood activity to another such as artisanal fishing to land-based activities, or subsistence farming to small trade
- Over-specification of anticipated new livelihood ventures



Cumulative Impacts

- The separation which often occurs between impact assessment and resettlement planning can lead to a failure to identify cumulative impacts linked to resettlement.
 - The bauxite region of Guinea (Boké) has checkerboard concessions (exploration and mining). Available land for resettlement of communities is made challenging by these overlapping concessions
 - A project in Mozambique ended up resettling a community located next to a river 40km to the east to an area with no flowing water courses. This location was selected by the Government to avoid coal exploration concessions, raising the risk of resettlement a second time



Source: Human Rights Watch 2013 (www.hrw.org)



Conclusion



Resettlement and impact assessment studies are both typically complex and time sensitive. Opportunities to better align these studies and to better understand the respective fields of study should be seized upon to enhance the output of both.



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SYMPOSIUM THEME AND OBJECTIVES

Every year millions of rural people are displaced in Asia due to the development of dams, infrastructure, mining, agriculture, and forestry. Governments are also displacing large communities of urban dwellers in order to make way for the development of mega-cities and to mitigate disaster risk. There is much evidence that many of the people displaced by large projects experience reduced wellbeing and impoverishment. Resettlement needs to be planned as a development opportunity and the challenge is how to move from a situation where most people's livelihoods are diminished to one where they are improved, especially in the context of the adoption of the Sustainable Development goals to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030. The challenge is to consider how to develop large projects in countries with rapidly expanding populations and limited land resources while enhancing the livelihoods of local communities.

Symposium participants will discuss key learnings on resettlement and livelihoods on urban and rural resettlement projects in Asia. The symposium aims to engage resettlement practitioners in Asia to explore an interest in creating a sustained virtual network that will exist beyond the symposium, thus allowing for a longer-term dialogue on resettlement and livelihoods issues, contributing to on-going capacity building in the region.

RESETTLEMENT AND LIVELIHOODS TOPICS INCLUDE

- New developments in resettlement and livelihoods
- How to engage with government in resettlement planning processes
- Engaging communities and civil society in resettlement planning and implementation
- Emerging standards, practices, and frameworks
- Planning resettlement communities
- New resettlement methodologies, including land pooling
- Livelihood enhancement in urban and rural settings
- Protecting vulnerable people
- Monitoring, evaluation, and resettlement close-out audits

THEMES AT A GLANCE

RURAL

Discuss experiences from dams, infrastructure, mining, agriculture, and forestry projects seeing success in rural livelihood restoration.

URBAN

Explore case studies from projects in large cities in Asia dealing with the challenge of restoring livelihoods from the resettlement of urban communities.

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