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IN THE QUEST FOR RECONCEPTUALISING SOCIAL IMPACTS OF RESETTLEMENT SCHEME: A CRITICAL REVIEW

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Abstract

A long, persistent, and burning issue in the displacement and resettlement field of study is to identify social impacts variables that are generated from the displacement of project affected people (PAP) at the resettlement schemes. These variables boil down to another critical question which is the risk management and reconstruction model that could be executed to cushion, mitigate, and eliminate the identified social impacts. Ultimately, this review paper intends to unveil each of the model fortes and its trade-off. Driven and guided by the research questions, this study reviews secondary data regarding the models, frameworks, and approaches by paying serious attention to the ways of identifying the relevant social issues of resettlement schemes. The review is made via the content analysis technique which unveils that there are eight (8) parameters in identifying social impacts variables at the resettlement schemes performance: i) landlessness; ii) joblessness; iii) homelessness; iv) marginalization; v) food insecurity; vi) increased morbidity and mortality; vii) loss of access to common property and services; viii) social disarticulation. It is hoped that this paper could provide a better way of reconceptualizing social impacts at the resettlement both in terms of theoretical and empirical sides.

Keywords: *resettlement schemes; indigenous; hydroelectric dam; impoverishment risks*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Town and Country Planning Department of Peninsular Malaysia (PLANMalaysia) recorded a steadily decrease in forest and agriculture areas (hectares) in Malaysia – from about 5, 844, 890.00 and 6,668, 730.00 in 2001 and plunged to 5,743, 599.00 and 6,148, 505.01 in 2013 accordingly. In contrast, a steady increase has been observed in built-up areas from 437,090.00 to 1, 061, 348.40 between the same periods (PLANMalaysia, 2018).

Against its' background, it is expected that development pressure in the sense of urbanization demands land use and activities which include clean water, electricity, airport, railway or even plantation will consequently arise. It is expected that urban growth will spread and sprawl to outskirts and rural areas where the rural community, including the Indigenous people, are mostly inhabited. In this regard, land acquisition and resettlement schemes will become a common phenomenon for the upcoming years in Malaysia. The scenario portrayed above reflects the importance of identifying social impact variables, particularly at the resettlement scheme level.

Given that land is 'life' for many people, particularly the indigenous people which have strong relation and attachment to land (Colchester et al. 2004). Land acquisition and the consequent displacement and disruption cause much hardship to the indigenous people (Smyth & Vanclay 2017). However, despite the strong nexus between the resettlement

scheme and indigenous people, little attention has been given to study the social impact variables that are likely to occur. With Malaysia marching towards a developed nation, a resilient, sustainable environment, including at the resettlement scheme, has a direct link to community well-being. The following objectives guide Cognizance in the above scenario this conceptual paper attempts: i) to identify the existing models of social impact variables with special reference at the resettlement scheme, and: ii) to develop a framework of analyzing social impacts that can be used by the social scientists and policymakers.

The paper is organized as follows: The next section presents the methodology employed in this research. The following section reviews the current framework, which is related to social impact variables at the resettlement scheme. The following section built-up the criteria that need to be taken into consideration when assessing social impacts. The conclusion is made in the last section.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This paper adopts a qualitative approach with specific reference to content analysis which has been defined as – A research technique for making replicable and valid inferences based on texts (or other meaningful matter) reviewed and translated them into specific analysis meanings (Krippendorff, 2004, p.18). Guided by the research questions, the content analysis application in this research is further involved in the following process: i) This is the stage whereby inclusion criteria are set, namely social impacts. The second inclusion criteria are social impacts which are identified involved at the resettlement scheme stage only; ii) performing the keywords searching through the words of social impact + resettlement scheme; iii) collecting all materials through journals, government reports and other secondary documents as related to the keywords mentioned; iv) reading, grouping and analyzing the social impact variables into eight parameters namely: a) landlessness; b) joblessness; c) homelessness; d) marginalization; e) food insecurity; f) increased morbidity and mortality; g) loss of access to common property and services; h) social disarticulation.

During the analysis stage, as the manifest data is easy to identify, on the other hand, the researchers paid serious attention to the latent and manifest meaning of data to which the former could carry. The categorization is further divided into three main criteria that need to be aware by social scientists, including policymakers, in establishing a good resettlement scheme, especially from the indigenous perspective.

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

This model focuses on the social and economic of both aspects forced relocation and resumption. The model basically intendsto capture social impacts from the simultaneous processes, but it also represents the transition in time from resettlement destitution to resettlement recovery (Cernea, 2000). It is supported by facts that relocation in the majority of cases has caused the impoverishment of affected populations, so the focus of social management should be on recognising threats in advance and designing steps to mitigate these impacts The model being portrayed below (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Impoverishment risk and reconstruction model

(Source: Adapted from Cernea, 2000)

Since its origin and considering it as a model that emphasizes the ethical aspect of displacement, the IRR has been well embraced as the dominant model to test the strength and degree of the effect of displacement. Involuntary displacement, caused in particular by development (Cernea, 2000). There are two (2) objectives upon this model. Firstly, to interpret what would happen during intense involuntary displacement which is a crucial task. Second, the objectives are to explain what happens during the crisis to create a theoretical and safeguarding tool capable of guiding policy, planning, and actual development programs to counteract these adverse effects. There would be classification and interpretation of each of the parameters that come from this model.

3.1 Landlessness

Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed. This is the main form of de-capitalization and pauperization of displaced people, as they lose both natural and human-made capital (Cernea, 2000). Loss of land results in people losing their agricultural and homestead land, which provides food and shelter to a large number of people. Land expropriation takes away the foundation on which people's basic livelihood systems are constructed. If these livelihood systems are not replaced elsewhere or replaced with steady income-generating employment, landlessness sets in, leading to impoverishment. According to Nor Hisham et.al, (2019) Orang Asli Community at Ulu Jelai Hydroelectric Project One type lost their roaming area, in which, this study found that the respondents (93.0%) expressed extreme disagreement (including 12.0% disagreed) for the fact that roaming area is not needed in the resettlement scheme designed. This loss of land can contribute to the loss of the roaming area which is an essential part of that particular community for hunting and collecting food and natural resources.

3.2 Joblessness

Another type of socio impact faced by displaced people is the loss of wage jobs and the change in the occupational pattern. It happens in both rural and urban displacement conditions. Landless workers, people employed in industries or utilities, workers, artisans, and small businesses, if displaced from their homes, lose their means of livelihood. But the creation of new jobs or alternate sources of income for them is difficult and requires substantial investments. Cernea tries to define that this essential part would often surface after a time delay, rather than immediately, because in the short run resettlers may receive employment in project-related jobs (Cernea, 2000). Such employment, however, is short-lived and not sustainable. Evidence compiled from several dam projects shows that the employment boom created by new construction temporarily absorbs some resettlers, but severely drops toward the end of the project.

3.3 Homelessness

Homelessness can be derived as the displaced of the community during the transition phase the loss of housing and shelter will only be temporary. According to reports from China's Danjiangkou reservoir project, about 20 percent of those relocated became homeless and destitute. The violent destruction of shelters belonging to people labelled squatters is used in some places as a means to speed up evictions. About 20 percent of those relocated became homeless and destitute, according to reports from China's Danjiangkou reservoir project. In certain areas, the violent demolition of shelters belonging to people deemed squatters is used to speed up evictions (Xiao, Liu & Feldman, 2018).

3.4 Marginalization

Marginalization occurs when families lose economic power and spiral on a downward mobility path. Middle-income farm households do not become landless; they become small

landholders; small shopkeepers and craftsmen downsize and slip below poverty thresholds. Many individuals cannot use their earlier acquired skills at the new location; human capital is lost or rendered inactive or obsolete. In terms of the Orang Asli community being portrayed by (Nor Hisham and Ho, 2016, 2015 and 2013a; Nor-Hisham, Ho and Dietz, 2013) that shows marginalization is the dominant effect upon this resettlement scheme. The study revealed that the majority of the respondents believed that they were not benefited from the economic opportunity. This makes them disparage from the planning being conducted by the government upon the resettlement schemes.

3.5 Increased Morbidity

Cernea, 2000 states that significant displacement of the population threatens to cause drastic decreases in levels of health. The outbreak of relocation-related diseases, especially parasitic and vector-borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis, is often accompanied by displacement-induced social stress and psychological trauma. Unsafe supply of water and improvised sanitation systems increase the susceptibility to disease.

3.6 Food Insecurity

Induced impoverishment raises the risk of temporary or chronic individuals falling into undernourishment, defined as levels of calorie-protein intake below the minimum levels for normal growth and function. This can also be portrayed from the studies that have been done by Nor Hisham and Ho, 2016, 2015 and 2013a; Nor-Hisham, Ho, and Dietz, 2013. One of the studies views the importance of the roaming area, which at the current resettlement, through individual titles, has been stripped off. This study found that the respondents (95.0%) totally disagreed (including 12.0% who disagreed) with the fact that the roaming area is not needed in the resettlement scheme designed. Merely 1.0% and 3.0% strongly agreed and agreed to this, respectively. This would deteriorate the particular food resources because of the resettlement scheme.

3.7 Loss of Access

The crucial part comes from the loss of assets which comes from the loss of land assets, access to common property that belonged to relocated communities such as pastures, forested land, water bodies, burial grounds, and quarries. From the loss of access, there comes out a case study that portrayed there are no or lack compensation that being given upon this loss, such as roaming the land, grazing lands, or burial grounds. The previous study that was carried out by Azmi and Abu Bakar (2016) shows that most of the resettlements received inadequate compensation upon the resettlement. For example, the loss of roaming area is being replaced with a minimal size of land for economic activity such as planting or harvesting. This makes the reality to access the previous atmosphere completely unachievable.

3.8 Social Disarticulation

Forced displacement is breaking apart the current social structure and dispersing and fragmenting societies, undermining production structures, frequently dispersing kinship groups and family networks, destroying local labour markets, and placing the sense of cultural identity of citizens at risk. Life-sustaining informal social networks of mutual assistance between local people, charitable associations, arrangements of self-organizeservices may also be severely affected. There was a study being done with different forms of social disarticulation within the kinship system were found in India's dam project. The different forms include loosening of intimate relations, increasing isolation and loss of identity, weakening of interpersonal behavior regulation, and lower cohesion in family structures (Cernea, 2000).

4.0 ANALYSIS

The following analysis is made in three (3) main aspects which built from the analysis of Smyth and Vanclay (2017): (1) the framework must build on the existing key ideas and models; (2) there must be elements of human rights and improvement of the public consciousness; (3) it must be adaptable with the international standards and best practice upon this resettlement scheme.

Criteria 1 –Build on the existing key ideas and models

The framework cited has great influences in various ways which could be commercial-in-confidence and typical with the subject of rigorous review. There are four (4) perspectives that would be references such as (1) Sustainable Livelihood Approach from the United Kingdom Department of International Development; (2) Capability Approach from Sen; (3) Social Framework for Projects from Smyth and Vanclay; (4) Asset Based Community Development which emphasize on individuals, associations, institutions, place-based assets, and connections. All in all, this IRR model does not accomplish all the existing key ideas and models which have particular elements upon themselves such as how to relate the displacement with the people's well-being physically, culturally, and spiritually.

Criteria 2 – Elements of human rights and improvement of the public consciousness

Human rights are defined as basic fundamental rights to which people are inherently entitled simply because they are human (United Nations, 2016). Human rights are considered to be equal in status, all of which must be protected equally. There is a wide range of human rights. With established human rights to adequate housing, health, food, water, a safe and clean environment, to practice 'one's culture and religion, to have a family life, as well as the many others, arguably all dimensions of life are covered by one or more human rights. One or more human rights covers adequate housing, health, food, water, a safe and clean environment. It is, therefore, likely that all social and environmental impacts will translate into one or more human rights (Götzmann et al. 2016). Despite, from my point of view, the strategy focused on human rights expects rights holders to be able to assert their rights. This implies that they have to be aware of their rights and recognize what forms of recourse are open to them. The government has to ensure that human rights are protected and that people can recognize and assert their rights upon this resettlement.

Criteria 3 – Adaptable with the international standards upon this resettlement scheme

The International Finance Corporation provides guidelines on the planning and implementation of the compulsory relocation of IFC investment projects. IFC has set the sets of criteria for that particular handbook such as resettlement, stakeholder engagement, participatory monitoring, in-migration, grievance mechanisms, cumulative impacts, local procurement, and strategic investment. Documentation that comes from the use of the Social System may help a supporter show in the future that their informed understanding of the problems was based on the support it believed it had from local communities. The best output from this adaptable is the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent which have not been touched in this particular model. This can be examples of how the community would engage in those particular projects.

5.0 FINDINGS

There are three (3) findings that would become out of this analysis. Firstly, The IRR model still did not comply with the existing key ideas and models. It can be seen that this model would focus on the cyclical expectation of the particular PAP such as physical, economy, social, culture, and others. Second, the concept of human rights must be in a good relationship with the model, which makes the model strong. Lastly, the elements from the model still lack

the public consciousness among the public upon that particular project which the project being transparent for them to know and participate in the decision making process.

6.0 CONCLUSION

To conclude, this paper has demonstrated that the IRR model consists of eight elements which need to be crossed out with the criteria that were adapted from Smyth and Vanclay, 2017. The analysis and findings show that this model needs to be conceptualized and remodelled to give the best outcomes upon social impact assessments. It is best to say that the success of resettlement schemes comes from cyclical elements which comprise all aspects that are stipulated based on that particular criteria. All in all, this would give the best livelihood and well-being among the project affected people of resettlement schemes.

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