





## Highly diverse Livelihoods

Resettlement may bring many changes:

- Loss of access to many natural resources
- Sugar cane for grazing?
- Potential improved access to markets, access to jobs

But, people will always engage in agriculture for food production.



## Agricultural risk mitigation strategies

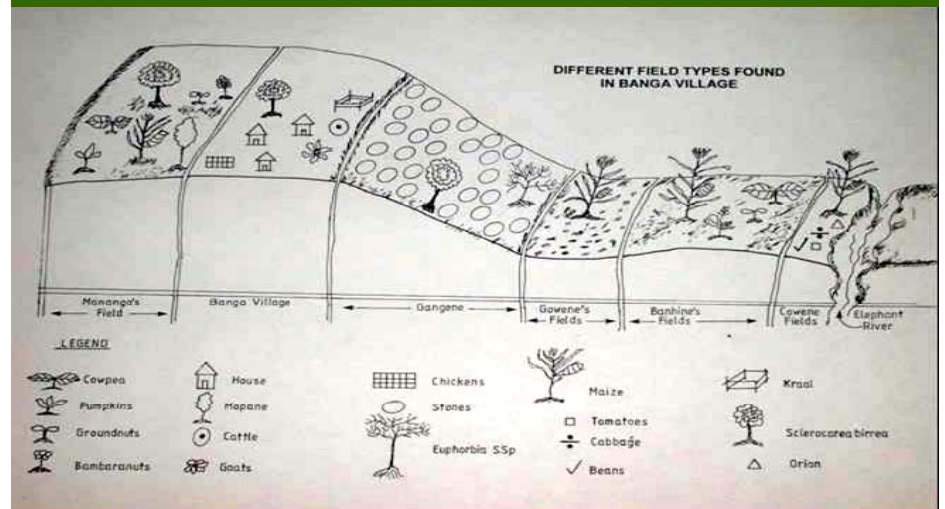
<400mm of erratic rain



## Continuous planting



## Distribution of fields over the landscape



Wilson José Leonardo, masters thesis, 2007





Use of the residual moisture at dam's edge after water recession provides a second cropping season

keeps crops alive that are difficult to preserve, such as sweet potato, for the next cropping season

and serves as a chance for seed multiplication (ex maize)



## Solidarity



## Agricultural conditions for post-resettlement

Less land, still unclear how much

Not distributed across the landscape

Continued access to fields on the dam's edge?

How solid is solidarity?

What about environmental impacts?



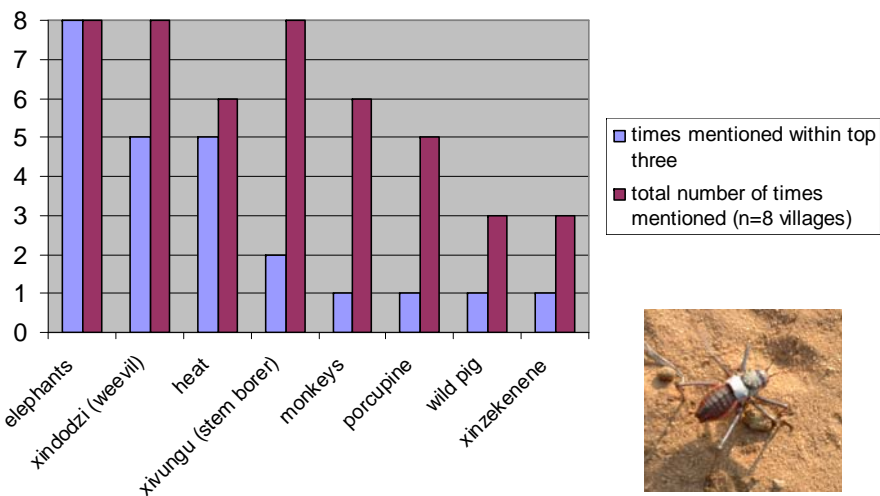
## What role for resettlement as a development initiative?

NOW WHAT??

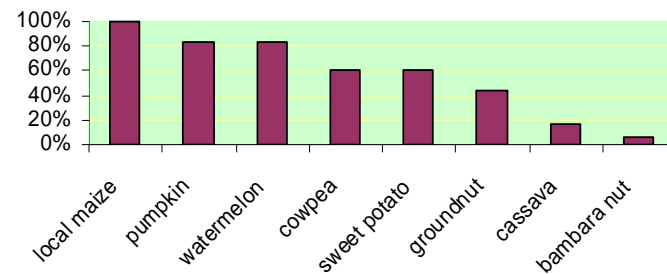




### Threats to maize production in the LNP



### Crops planted in 2007-2008 rainy season



	MAIZE	PUMPKIN / WATER-MELON	COWPEA	SWEET POTATO	GROUND-NUT	CASSAVA	BAMBARA-NUT	SORGHUM
Enough seed?	78%	64%	22%	11%	22%	0%	0.5%	0%

Percentage of people who claim that they were able to obtain sufficient quantity of seed to plant in the rainy season of 2007-2008.

### Some low-tech, low-cost proposals for restoring livelihoods:

•Improved granaries?

•Participatory varietal selection  
 WHO WOULD IMPLEMENT THESE?

•Local seed multiplication and seed conservation system  
 WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY IS IT?  
 primarily for legumes, cassava, sweet potato and sorghum?

•Irrigation?

WHO IS ACCOUNTABLE OVER TIME?

•Agricultural commodities?



### CONCLUSIONS

Creative, viable and sustainable alternatives need to be found to turn resettlement into a development initiative

Of course, these alternatives need to go beyond improving the agricultural system, this was just one example,

But, initiatives should benefit both resettled and host villages.

Regional development program for the host area to manage the practical consequences of resettlement from the LNP?

There is still time to be proactive.





THANK YOU.

■ Landlessness

Joblessness

Homelessness

Social marginalization

■ Increased morbidity and mortality

Food insecurity

Interruption of education

Loss of access to common property

Social disarticulation

WB Impoverishment risk and reconstruction model for displacement (Cernea, 1997)



Local maize is preferred because of its post-harvest storage quality, drought tolerance, and flint grain.

#### BUILDING ON STRENGTHS: MAIZE

In times of food scarcity, roughly half of families choose to save seed and buy food, half choose to eat seed when there is lack of food, and buy seed later.

If seed is lacking at the time of planting, most people prefer to first ask family members if they have any, then buy.

People prefer to buy from known people (family, then friends and neighbors, then other people in the village, and only then from stores or foreign salespeople).

However, they prefer to ask from family members in other villages before asking other people in their own village.