

Original Article

An Analysis of Risks, Obstacles and Mitigation Impoverishment in Development: Induced Displacement and Resettlement

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Abstract

This study was constructed on the analysis of peer-reviewed and early publications published online between 1980 and 2022. The Reconstruction (IRR) model and Impoverishment Risk, mitigating impoverishment and costs of development made displacement act as a reference in deciding on and accommodating the issues in development prompted displacement and resettlement (DIDR) throughout societal dependence valuation. Due of the effort required in quantifying, the issue of social vulnerability is frequently overlooked. Costs investigation also arrange for a base for supplementary exploration mad about the manifestation and persistence of development-induced displacement costs in emerging countries. The review's findings revealed that the displacement and resettlement disclosures initiative impacted people in a positive way, but was essentially related to increased obstacles and hazards. Reimbursement on behalf of destroyed possessions and a lack of understanding and measurements to control relocation operations were two of the causes for the dangers being identified. The prior endeavor on DIDR risks by Micheal Cernea and other academics focused on identifying causes for the determination of previously recognized risks and obstacles, exclusively in developing nations.

Keywords: Causes and Consequences, Population's Resettlement, Development-Induced Displacement, Human Security, Indigence Alleviation

1. INTRODUCTION

In emerging nations, development is generally deliberated as a mandatory step in the direction of upgrading and financial growth and stability; but, intended for individuals who be found displaced; the inference effect is often damage of means of financial support and insufficiency of economic resources. Introducing through mechanism through an originator, done land until that time engaged by alternative party is common in development projects. Land is required for mining extraction, metropolitan redevelopment or expansion initiatives, manufacturing estates, and infrastructural projects (such as highways, bridges, irrigation canals, and dams) (Afzal, Yihong, Aslam, & Qayum, 2022). Communities are frequently uprooted and displaced because of such operations. Although the collected works on development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) emphases on physical advancement developments that necessitate land proceedings, these be there not only initiatives that might cause



Article history:

Received Jan 18, 2023
Revised April 10, 2023
Accepted April 10, 2023
Published April 30, 2023

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How to cite:

Afzal, J., & Qayyum, M. (2023). An Analysis of Risks, Obstacles and Mitigation Impoverishment in Development: Induced Displacement and Resettlement. *Siazga Research Journal*, 2(2), 101–109.

<https://doi.org/10.58341/srj.v2i2.19>

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dislocation.

Communities are frequently displaced by conservation projects such as wildlife reintroduction programs and the establishment of game parks and bio-diversity zones. Another FMO theme study guide addresses issues concerning conservation-induced relocation. Other policies may also encourage migration. A legislative decision that changes work between two regions, for example, may induce approximately individuals to relocate in quest of altered occupation. Nevertheless, these rules are not addressed in the DIDR literature. The emphasis remains undoubtedly happening physical practices of development that necessitate decreed displacement. Intellectuals and advocates define development displace to be individuals who are compelled to relocate as a consequence of releasing their native family unit for development schemes in most of the DIDR literature (M. Cernea, 1995). However, it has been suggested that 'project impacted persons' be considered more broadly. According to Report, improvement population need to include project immigrants as well as those who are directly displaced by loss of housing, the host community that accepts displaced people, and everyone else who lives nearby the project but is neither directly displaced nor a host.

Dams and large hydropower projects have an impact on the neighborhood (Afzal, Yihong, Qayum, Afzal, & Aslam, 2022). According to Scudder, the latter group—which includes those in charge of the project's planning, design, and implementation as well as those who later move to the area to take advantage of project-related opportunities—often benefits from the project, whereas the first two groups frequently lose out on it. In addition, the World Commission on Dams (WCD) description comments employment disarticulation, which disinherits individuals of their resources of earnings and relocates them from their socio-cultural surroundings. For the reason that government and private non-government property requirements infrequently corresponded by way of the territory requested by these communities for cropping, stalking, relocation, and other accomplishments, moveable groups have been susceptible to replacement (Imhof, Wong, & Bosshard, 2002).

Development-induced displaced individuals (DIDPs), internally displaced individuals and refugees are categorized on the basis of major dissimilarities in the nature of compensation and maintenance provided to respectively group. International protection and support is needed to refugees and internally displaced communities as of escaping forcefulness and discrimination. Development-induced displacement preliminary plans and resettlement livelihood strategy needs the re-establishment of their ability to generate revenue as well as enable national security. Despite the fact that internally displaced population undergo with several economic and social losses and fatalities due to development projects which are not protected by international law and not meet the requirements of national regulation about development projects commencement (Nuhu, 2012).

The foremost determination of economic development is to uplift the common people's living standard and provides better facilities for their well-being. Therefore, it is very important for policy makers should consider three significant questions at the time of policy formation that are:

- How should the development project strategy execute?
- What is the significance of economic development for state?
- Who will be facilitate and stand to gain the assistances from it execution?

2. SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTIONS OF DIDR

Displacement at the home and abroad, in order to place the idea of development-induced displacement and resettlement within the broader global context of human displacement, it is helpful to consider both voluntary and unintended migrations, both positive and negative influences on migration, and migration motivated by a desire to pursue a better quality of life. Internal displacement may begin with in country but it will eventually cross international borders and we can say international displacement possibly will in due course occurs. Similarities can be present in both voluntary and involuntary displacement and from the other perspective; changes can and should be made at certain locations along the range, a surviving farmer who is evacuated from his property so the oil company can drill, or an oil business executive who relocates in order to accept a managerial post overseas.

Nevertheless, these places on the range are not ever understandable or easy to describe. As the analysis progresses towards a description of organizations and classification of DIDR, the number of definitions including refugees, internally displaced population, natural or human made disasters. This paper will contribute in forecast the arguments with the estimator that decrease further or not as much of evidently

within the definition of involuntary displacement. Once communities are forced to relocate from their livelihood that is, when they are displaced due to the result of development projects, this shift is referred to as forced displacement. Nicholas's define it "Forced displacement refers to "millions of people that are coerced, pressured, or persuaded to leave their current location while they would prefer to remain there".

Categories of Displacement

Primary or Direct

If people are uprooted or forced to leave their homes in order to make space for a plan for economic expansion or individuals relocate towards an economic sustainability initiative to improve the employment opportunities demand for this project, this is known as primary or direct displacement. Direct displacement is generally estimated, thus it can be avoided through careful arrangement and organization by officials (Hom, 2022).

Secondary or Indirect

The conservational, environmental, socio-political and socio-economic implications of the growth plan that materialize and stand-in from the infrequent initiative are denoted to as secondary or indirect displacement. This displacement is more challenging to estimate and control. If a population or community is enforced to move due to mining set-up contaminating their water source, this is an illustration of secondary displacement (Messing, Roitberg, & Brodeur, 2006).

Some cases of development-induced displacement are:

Three Gorges Dam in China – Between 1994 and 2006, the Three Gorges Dam in China, a hydropower watershed management project on the Yangtze River, caused the main and secondary displacement of about 1.4 million individuals (Du, Yin, & Lacasse, 2013).

Sardar Sarovar Dam in India – The main hydropower in the Narmada Basin Scheme in India, the Sardar Sarovar Dam, forced more than 40,000 people to relocate. During the 1980s and 1990s, both environmentalists and cultural backgrounds fought for the project (Flood, 1997).

Ahafo Mine in Ghana – An open-pit coal face which moved about 10,000 individuals in 2005 and 2006. Most of the displacee be positioned existence agriculturalists, but the mining firm left without them reimbursement for damage of property (Engmann, Ako, Bisiaux, Rogers, & Kanchibotla, 2013).

Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary in India – In the middle of 1999 and 2003, 24 townships were displaced to restore the Asiatic Lion to the zone. Resettlement and implementation of forestry limits dislocated public and financial relations concerning the displaced and the host community (Sharma, 2003).

Pacific Park/Atlantic Yards in the US – A mixed-use growth in New York City that started manufacture on 2010, relating important area, the damage of 12 structures, and more than a few proceedings (De Barbieri, 2017).

The Global Extent of Development Induced Displacement

Among the 1980s and 1990s it is projected that around the world annually 10 million people were displaced due to innovative projects construction. Financial experts have recently state that around annually 15 million development induced displacements occur. We had previously seen a growth in the course time of 1990s in China and India large number of individuals are displaced as consequence of dam construction. In recent times the number of individuals displaced as a result of dam construction have to failed to some extent, because there has been a slightly decline in these developments in some places. Development of mining and other sources of energy, which managed to the construction of main hydropower in various countries, is no longer as important economically as it once was Confirming the pattern of quick economic growth, in recent years lots of dams have been constructed in Latin American countries. This development is go along with by an upturn in the volume of ejections in urban zone due to re-urbanization(Economy & Levi, 2014).

As well as individuals linked to mining, oil exploitation, and environmental protection. Conferring to examination, the town residents as a percentage of the entire shared population has just greater than before significantly. An amplified size of inner-city displacement and resettlements have caused from the reform of urban space in developing countries, particularly in heavily populated Asian countries. Citizens of the deprived communities are extremely affected by such displacements. Therefore, there is still need to more research on specific urban displacements in particular countries, as well as support system for those affected communities is required. On the other hand, we are also sighted a rise in the

number of individuals displaced because of raw resource exploitation. In global context natural frontline for resources exploitation for the reason that the increased in demand for resources in industrialized countries.

In Asian countries such as China and India a main element in the increase in rapid and in other ways unwanted economic development is extraction of raw materials. The furthestmost obvious effect of mining growth is the establishing of new mining sites or the extension of current mining capacities, which are naturally situated on indigenous people lands. Walter Fernandez stated that in India average area of an open-cast mine expanded six times in the middle of 1960s to 1980s, from 150 to 800 acres. Intensification of mining site seems to be major reason of hasty increase in numbers of displaced individual and a part in conflicts with native communities. As a result of environmental protection policy and law, we have also observed a rise in the number of individuals displaced. The extent of this issue of development induced displacement, similar in various African states, has a severe influence on India's inherited occupants, who are strongly dependent on a land-based economy and shared recourse such as forests and rivers (Koenig, 2001).

DIDR reason's evolving list, as well as its level, shows the growth of economic development. Changes in economic development dynamics implemented in various states are also significant. Due to the extensive range of roots of DIDR and the absence of solid numerical facts as of several countries, it is incredibly difficult to evaluate the size of the problem globally with even approximate precision. The estimated total of 15 million development-induced displaced individuals every year is a guess, with the key affecting element being the dynamics of development project implementation in Asian countries. It's also worth investigating whether a more precise statistical study of the situation is required. For a few years, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) has been collecting yearly measurements on the number of individuals displaced globally due to natural catastrophes and core provided encounters. As a result, it is value investigating whether the existing study have to be enhanced through an additional broad inspection of the scope and reasons of economic growth related relocation in several fragments of the area (Pullin et al., 2013).

Effects of Development Induced Displacement in Emerging States

After the 1950s the theory of modernization formed the fundamentals of development prospective, which defined development as the transformation of primitive, traditional communities in the third world into sophisticated, demanding society. Investment concentrated vast measures development plans, when viewed in this manner, accelerated the pace in the direction of happier and improved forthcoming. Nevertheless, in current periods a "transformed development standard" has emerged, emphasizing scarcity of wealth drop, collective integrity ecological lookout, and anthropological and constitutional rights. In this point of view growth is measured as long as equally advantages and disadvantages. One of the most unconventional impotent incidentals has been the involuntary displacement of millions of venerable populations. Formerly research specified that more than half of World Bank sponsored development projects involving population displacement from 1986 to 1993 remained in the transport, water source and inner-city construction sectors.

The previous research explores that in the early 1990s, the erection of 300 huge dam (more than 15 meters) every year displaced 4 million people, based on World Bank data. Every single year, 6 million individuals are displaced as a effect of metropolitan in addition transportation expansion ventures. Approximately 80 to 90 million individuals have been evacuated by resourcefulness in only 2 development parts," according to a 1996 estimate (Gilman, 2003).

Population relocation caused by development schemes has now become a global issue of hitherto unknown extent. Furthermore, during the next ten years, continued industrialization, electrification, and development processes are estimated to upturn, not diminish, the total of projects generating involuntary population relocation. Not simply is development-induced displacement a common and rising occurrence, but data reveals that despite the fact development benefits many people, the consequences are stood excessively by the underprivileged and most disadvantaged. In India, for instance, one research estimated that development initiatives displaced 2% of the entire population in the country's first forty years of independence (1951-1990). However, indigenous people made up 40% of those displaced, although accounting for just 8% of the population. "The ethnic 'otherness' of their victims takes some of the weight off the nation builders," novelist Arundhati Roy remarked. It is similar to having a savings account. Someone else pays the bills.

The Center on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) recorded the violent exclusion of 4.3 million

persons in 63 countries between 1998 and 2000 in research published in 2002. These involuntary exclusions took place “largely as a result of development activities, discriminatory treatment, urban development strategies, urban revitalization, urban rejuvenation, land isolation in both rural and urban areas, and in situations of armed conflict and ethnic cleansing, or their aftermath,” according to the report. According to the COHRE report, “this compilation...captures merely a representative cross-section of a much larger practice,” and that above 3.6 million individuals be present vulnerable with forcible exclusion less than current plans and initiatives as of 2002. Water supply (dams, reservoirs, irrigation); urban infrastructure; transportation (roads, highways, canals); energy (mining, power plants, oil exploration and extraction, pipelines); agricultural expansion; parks and forest reserves; and population redistribution arrangements are around of the reasons or types of development-induced displacement (Feenberg, 1995).

Michael Cernea, a World Bank sociologist who has used up two decades exploring development-induced displacement and resettlement, facts available that existence influentially displaced as of one's property and environment entails the danger of becoming worse than before. “Those who have been displaced are intended to get compensation for their lost possessions, as well as adequate help to re-establish themselves productively,” according to the report (M. M. Cernea & Maldonado, 2018).

1. Landlessness – The delinquent of landlessness may be defined as the loss of all or part of formerly occupied land, as well as an absence of right to use to public land. Lack of right to use to properties and assets that group of people rely proceeding consequences in a drop in overall community economic production, as well as detrimental social effects.

2. Joblessness – This issue affects both rural and urban communities, as the author points out. Joblessness or underemployment is mostly caused by the loss of land in rural regions, whilst displaced individuals have a tough time obtaining work in metropolitan areas.

3. Homelessness – At the very least, all types of relocation are linked to a long-term damage of housing. In many circumstances, it influences imply long-term vagrancy that affects entire individuals.

4. Marginalization – the academic explained the main three types of marginalization fronting displaced individuals which are social, economic and psychological, economic marginalization occur due to the poor economic condition is by deliberate and unexpected displacement. For example, the financial disregarding of small cultivators

5. Better-quality health and humanity – Malnutrition, poor sanitation, and a lack of access towards clean water persist among the health hazards faced by displaced individuals. Inadequate sanitation can lead to the spread of epidemic illnesses like diarrhea and dysentery. The author also discussed the detrimental psychological effects of relocation.

6. Food insecurity – Displacement can result in a decrease in human security that might be temporary or permanent. It is frequently the result of landlessness and limited access to shared resources. Females and small offsprings are more in danger to food instability also undernourishment.

7. Damage of access to shared possessions – (water forms, woods, and cropping pastures) for many indigenous groups, utilizing local shared resources is a key economic approach. These capitals allow individuals headed for engage in a lot of of their everyday trade and industry undertakings, including as harpooning, foraging for fuel and nutrition in the woods, and cropping livestock on public property. Limit or cost of admittance to shared assets means, as a outcome of expansion projects and the resulting relocation, causes a major worsening in their commercial circumstances.

8. Social disarticulation – The researchers discuss societal shifts like the demise of predictable and unpremeditated systems, groups, and cultures, among other things.

Others have urged that further dangers be included, such as the loss of access to public services, education for school-aged children, and human rights or human rights violations. This study adds two new dangers to relocation, deriving from Robert Muggah and Theodore Downing.

9. Loss of Access to Community Services – Its influence includes the whole thing beginning medical centers to instructive institutions, however missed or delayed chances for children's education are particularly costly both in the near and distant future.

10. Defilement of Civil rights – Displacement starting single's consistent abode formerly damage of possessions lacking just reimbursement might be considered a human rights violation. Arbitrary displacement can result in public and administrative privileges breaches, such as subjective detention, humiliating inhuman otherwise degrading treatment, short-term or long-lasting marginalization, and the damage of one's administrative power of speech, in adding to the financial and collective privileges stated

above. Finally, relocation raises the possibility of not only human rights breaches by governmental bodies and security forces, but also victimization when early residents move in among existing communities.

Displacement from single's regular abode and damage of assets deprived of unbiased reimbursement might be considered human rights damage (Afzal, Lumeng, & Aslam, 2022). Arbitrary displacement can result in public and administrative privileges breaches, such as arbitrary arrest, humiliating inhuman or degrading treatment, short-term or long-term marginalization, and the loss of one's administrative power of speech, in addition to the economic and social rights stated overhead. Finally, relocation raises the possibility of not only human rights breaches by governmental bodies and security forces, but also victimization when early residents move in among existing communities.

Internationally, Underlying Interdependent Requirements of DIDR and Other Internal Displacement Basics

Internal displacement produced by improvement shares many characteristics with other types of internal displacement. The primary reason, like with the other types, is a dynamic clash of objectives inside a permanent and constrained domain. Development-related displacement occurs alongside other types of displacement in many countries in the global south. Nigeria's difficulty in Sudan throughout the 1990s was closely linked to the conflict convinced disarticulation there (Gibson, 1993). Development-related displacement related by displacement caused by environmental disasters and protracted environmental changes in South Asia. Economic growth and the resulting involuntary relocation may have an indirect impact on the features and changing aspects of entirely additional categories of displacement. The strategy of expansion plans is frequently gone along with by territorial disputes between confined governments, the private division, and exiled or affected inhabitants.

The amputation of lubricant otherwise the development of opencast extraction sites might be preceded by particularly intense territorial and resource disputes. The result might be violent battles between local populations and officials, or other types of violence escalation. Detention of the Ogoni people in the Niger Delta as a result of oil exploitation come to be a feature in the extensive measure conflict-induced exodus from Ogoniland (Gibson, 1993). The relationship between oil extraction and the dynamics of violent displacement in southern Sudan was so deep that it was nearly difficult to separate oil extraction dislocation from the larger setting of dispute-based dislocation. Many similar factors link forced migrations induced by long-term environmental changes with relocation prompted by development initiatives. Contamination of land, water, also soil as an effect of construction initiatives might be a driving force behind a second tendency of involuntary displacement, this time due to land deprivation and ecological disturbance.

The Variance Concerning Displacement, Resettlement and Evictions

We commonly use three phrases to describe the existing representation of supplanting produced by economic growth and other fundamentals usually seen as characteristics of economic growth produced displacement (such as dislocation in urban parts): dislocation, relocation, and ejections which formulate different connotations. The expression "displacement" is utmost commonly used framework of forced removal due to a lack of right to use to obtainable land and assets, without suitable maintenance and compensation for the affected individuals. Movement is consequently related by means of the destruction of present financial and collective services, as well as interaction to strategic properties, through certainly not advantages received in exchange. People, communities, and groups that have been expurgated off from their existing social and economic foundation and whose standard of living has deteriorated drastically are sometimes referred to as "displaced."

Resettlement is a process-oriented concept, whereas displacement is not. We use the word "resettlement" to refer to relocations that are based on prior planning and social discussions with impacted communities, and are often followed by suitable support systems in the new site. The support acquired at the new site compensates for the expenditures of physical move and depletion of old capabilities. The term "eviction" is frequently used to denote involuntary displacement associated with economic development. Eviction is defined as the forced removal of a person from a territory (for example, a dwelling unit) to which he has no legal claim. This category is generally used in scientific literature to describe illegal settlers' relocations, forced relocations for environmental reasons, and evictions in metropolitan areas, such as those related with coercive clearing or destruction of overcrowded slums (Parkinson, 2003).

Anthropological Challenges that Surge in Relation to DIDR

Right to Initiation and Self-Sufficiency

The United Nations General Assembly declared in 1986 that each individual citizen and all communities have the capacity to interact in, contribute in, and achieve socioeconomic, cultural, physical, and political transformation in which all civil rights and fundamental freedoms may be fully realized. The declaration also affirms peoples' inherent right to total sovereignty over all of their natural resources and their right to self-determination. 51 According to Raja Gopal's view, such language makes it "clear that small organizations and people, not states, have the right to growth" (Robinson, 2003).

Right to Participation

Participation rights become relevant when development begins, uncertainty self-sufficiency is the right to round about whether development is required or not (Svenfelt et al., 2019). The right to participate is founded on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and the "International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights" (ICESCR) (ICESCR). Indigenous and ethnic societies must contribute in the design, application, and assessment of domestic and local development strategies that distress them, rendering to the 1991 "International Labor Organization Convention" About Native and Ethnic Individuals in Self-regulating States (ILO Convention 169) (Article 7).

Life Expectancy and Livelihood

The right to income is susceptible by the damage of homebased and the resources to create an existing—whether agricultural, harpooning, stalking, and exchange or the like—once individuals are expatriate on or after expected habitations and out-of-date native land. The ICESCR's Article 11 The UDHR's (Article 3) and the ICCPR's protections for the right to life may be directly threatened when security personnel use force to evict individuals or suppress protests opposing construction initiatives (Article 6). Armed officers may directly endanger the fundamental right to life, which is protected by the UDHR and the ICCPR, when they use force to evict individuals or quell protests against construction initiatives (Article 6). The right to own property and not to be arbitrarily deprived of this property as well as the right to work are spelled out in the UDHR (Articles 17 and 23, respectively) as well as in Article 6 of the ICESCR. The right to the environment is part of the right to life, because it "makes life worth living, monetarily and culturally," as Raja Gopal puts it. The right to own assets and not be underprivileged of it arbitrarily, as well as the right to labor, are laid forth in the UDHR (Articles 17 and 23), as well as Article 6 of the ICESCR. When individuals are shift from their usual abodes and native land, their right to income is challenged by the damage of house and resources of subsistence—whether farming, fishing, hunting, trade, or other activities (Svenfelt et al., 2019).

Rights of Vulnerable Groups

The directions of non-discernment are not organized lonely in the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights] (Article 2), the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 2), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Article 2), but similarly in the 1979s Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Article 2)". For females, as Sarah Arid points out in a revision on dam connected displacement that might be applied more broadly: Approximately administrations static consider only masculine household leads to be legal owners, contradicting womanhood reimbursement and maintenance for drowned properties and increasing already contemporary gender disparities. Increasing data suggests that, while development initiatives may increase susceptibility by impoverishing people, they disproportionately harm people who are already vulnerable, such as indigenous peoples and women. Governments do not compensate women in tribal groups who have user rights to land but not ownership rights (Weitzberg, 2017).

Right to Remedy

The UDHR (Article 8) and the ICCPR both affirm the mechanism of compensation (Article 2). As Raja Gopal points out, the project-affected people frequently learn about acts conducted without their knowledge or approval owing to the nature of the development process. As a result, they require a rapid and effective solution that can both stop current infractions and prevent future ones. As a result, the ability to seek redress is critical to all development undertakings. To put it another way, a right deprived

of a preparation isn't accurate by the side of all.

Guidelines and Modification of Global Instruments' Significant To DIDR

Involuntary resettlement rules, standards, and recommendations are being developed. While development-induced displacement is nothing new, project sponsors – whether governments, bilateral or regional development supports, disseminate credit supports, or isolated inventors – have had no policy or standards on forcible relocation for a long time. States frequently had distinguished field laws, numerous of which apportioned only with the authorized method of expropriation, a few of which defined reimbursement procedures, but not a single person of which addressed relocation in ways that avoided impoverishment. The World Bank made history in 1980 when it issued the initial strategy on uncontrolled displacement of any enlargement organization involved in aid or implementing projects that resulted in displacement. Cernea (1993) provides a detailed overview of the strategy's origins besides evolution until the early 1990s. The World Bank's policy has undergone several updates and modifications since its inception, but its essence has stayed unchanged (Tomislav, 2018).

3. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Development projects though are associated with numerous consequences; they are largely associated with risks due to displacement and resettlement processes. These risks as indicated by most research findings, cause impoverishments and deterioration to the sustainable livelihoods of resettled households and vulnerable categories of people such as the women, poor households and the elderly. These eight interlinked risks identified through the IRR model must be seen as a set of potential and high probability risks that will likely become real and heighten vulnerability of resettled people if unaddressed or even avoided at an earlier stage if anticipated.

The enormous body of data through research confirming the risks and impoverishments caused by displacement and resettlements due to large scale development projects such as dams, highways, industries require the need for concerned authorities and developers to take up actions that could avert the situation. Proper planning and implementation of resettlement processes is necessary for social issues to be sustainably handled. Addressing the livelihood risks associated to development induced displacement and resettlement could contribute towards minimizing socio-economic vulnerability associated with large-scale development projects among the affected communities.

Further review papers on the consequences of development induced displacement and resettlement focusing on risks, should consider risks beyond the eight in the IRR model as introduced by Downing (2002). The study also recommends further research in certain areas such as risks beyond the IRR model and the need to investigate about other reasons contributing to the occurrence and persistency of these risks.

Competing Interests

The authors have declared no competing interests.

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