

## Transitional hardship support plans

### Lessons and recommendations

- A transitional hardship support plan should be developed for each vulnerable household, outlining the company's commitments and household responsibilities, with indicators for success and an exit date agreed with the household and community representative.
- The main focus of the transitional hardship support should be to ensure that the vulnerable households access the mainstream RAP livelihood support programmes and the social management plan support for the wider communities.
- The focus should be on ensuring the household can produce sufficient food and income to provide for food security and basic household needs.

## Avoiding dependency and developing exit strategies

### Lessons and recommendations

Many companies fail to develop exit strategies for vulnerable support making it difficult to wean poor families off the programme and creating longer-term dependence:

- The transitional hardship support plan should emphasise that the support is for a limited period until the household is restored to a pre-project situation.
- The project should establish a team led by an experienced development specialist to identify and support vulnerable households. On complex projects a committee should be established with government and community representatives in order to develop poverty indicators relevant to the local context, and to agree on support measures and exit strategies.
- The transitional hardship support plan should have a clear programme ensuring that vulnerable households are fast-tracked into the mainstream RAP and community development support programmes.

The needs of women are often ignored on resettlement projects with livelihood restoration, with cash compensation, employment and farming opportunities targeted mainly at men, leaving women vulnerable to impoverishment