An initiative for participatory monitoring of large scale land acquisitions: Opportunities and results so far



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Challenges related to land acquisition

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- Data on land acquisitions is difficult to get, often unreliable
- The phenomenon is very dynamic
- Data often only available at national level
- Information on proponents and stakeholders is crucial



The Matrix Project: What it is and who is involved?

- ✓ Open database of land-related investment projects enabling continued monitoring and improvement of data accuracy by project's partners and other actors.
- Involves a large number of organizations and individuals working on the ground
- ✓ Research partnership between ILC, CIRAD, CDE, Oxfam Novib and GIZ
- ✓ Part of wider initiative of ILC on Commercial Pressures on Land





From rumours to more reliable information

Objectives:

- Transparency over individual deals
- Inform on the scale, trends and impacts on global scale
- Analysis of drivers

Collection and verification of data

Data collection:

Media reports

- Research reports
- Survey with ILC partners
- Verification of data

Review of data by partners and experts **Continuous up-date**



Emerging patterns (1):

1233 announcements of land deals in database up

to now

80 Mio ha globally

- 51 Mio ha in Africa,
- 19 Mio ha in Asia,
- 9 Mio ha in Latin America,
- 1 Mio ha in other regions, mainly Eastern Europe

Tip of the iceberg?

Overestimatation based on rumours?

Source: ILC matrix project,

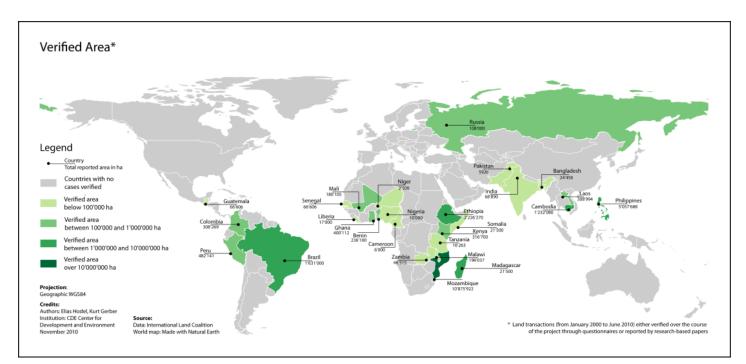
CIRAD

ILC-CDE-Oxfam Novib- CIRAD-GIZ

Emerging patterns (2):

-17 Mio ha of deals actually signed and verified globally

-8 Mio ha in Africa and Asia each



Develop dynamic monitoring tools:

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Open access, web-based, spatially explicit, live updates

- Moving from survey to more systematic approach
- "Crowd-sourcing" of data input
- Validation-verification through «crowd» (network of experts)
- Spatial analysis (overlay with additional data)

Developing a vision for a continuous information and monitoring system:

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Requirements:

- live update to overcome high dynamics
- need for contextualisation to show political dimension
- relate land interventions to stakeholders (accountability)
- "democratize" reporting and ensure quality control

Opportunities:

- Spatial data open access and publicly manageable
- Social network tools changing governance systems
- Web goes mobile (overcoming digital divide)

Crowd-sourcing as an opportunity for data-input



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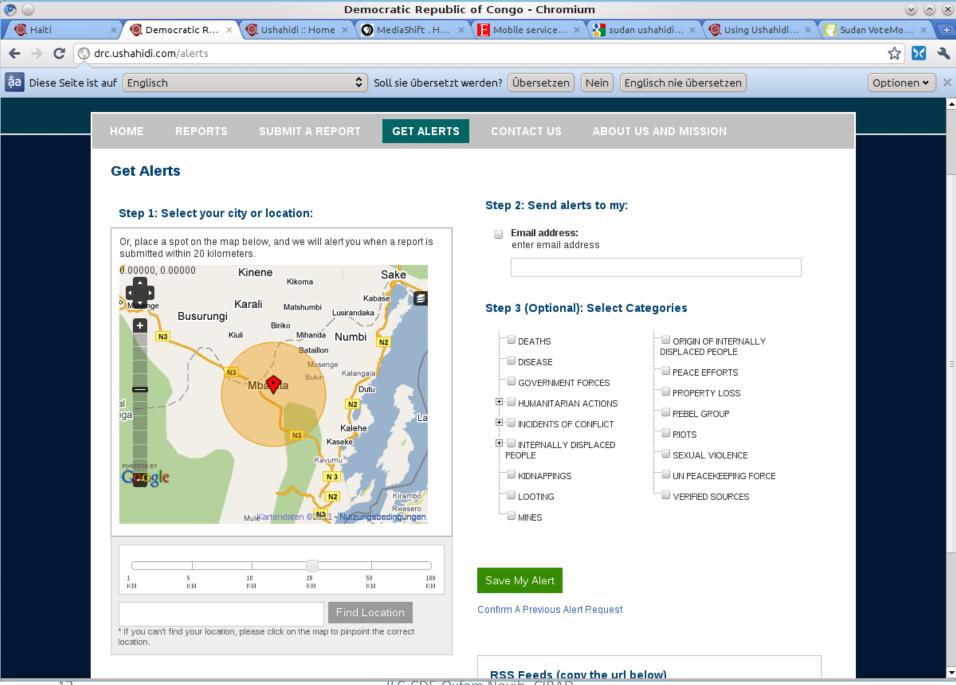
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- Rumors can be tracked by reports (via sms, twitter etc.) and serve as early-warning system
- Reports will contribute information about ongoing deals and their impacts
- Live-up date possible

• Validation by experts still needed

Example: Ushahidi

- Collecting reports from different sources (web, sms, etc...)
- Mapping the reports spatially
- Categorize information, etc.
- Verifying reports
- Subscribe to alerts..

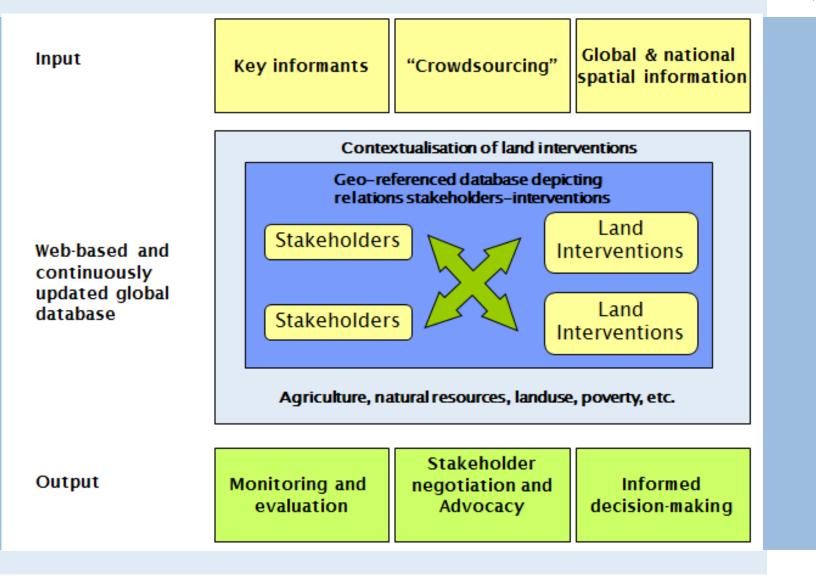


Developing a vision for a continuous information and monitoring system:

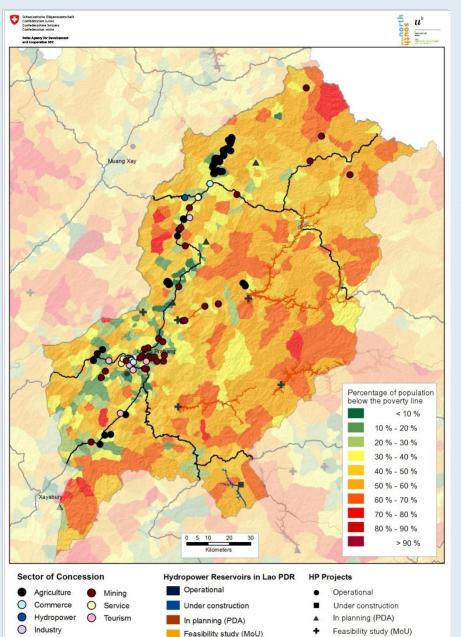


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Spatially-explicit analysis of land acquisitions



Example from Lao PDR Land use concessions are found in the best agricultural lands....

with high population densities...

with relatively low poverty rates...

Source: Peter Messerli, CDE

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Peter N

Source: Point concession data kindly provided by Oliver Schoenweger (GtZ/NLMA); Hydropower concession based on MEM, 2009, Poverty based on Epprecht et al., 2008

INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION

The matrix platform provides:

- a basis for improved understanding of the extent and nature of land-based investments,
- a basis for dialogue and debate,
- a tool to promote better decision-making at local, national and global levels regarding land investment,
- a tool to promote more transparency related to landbased investments
- a means to empower affected communities to protect and claim their rights,
- a source of information to promote accountability in cases of investment-related dispossession and other human rights abuses.







Moving towards the second phase

Existing database is being up-dated, contributions are very welcome
Initiative is open to new partners
More intensive work in pilot countries is a next objective



