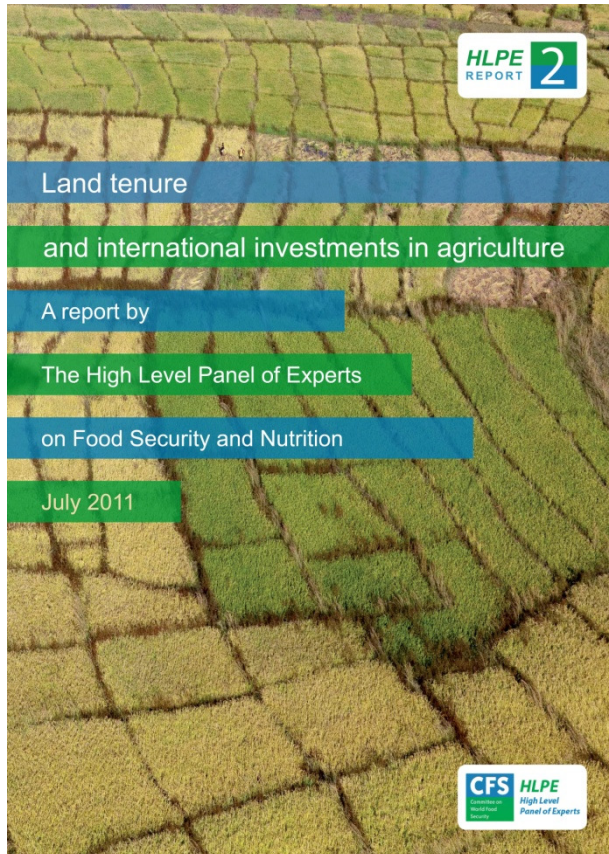




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HLPE
High Level
Panel of Experts



Policy Roundtable
18th October 2011

Main conclusions of the
HLPE Report
on Land tenure and
international investments
in agriculture

Camilla Toulmin (IIED)
HLPE Project Team Leader

Four characteristics of the HLPE process

- A steering committee, a Project Team (Camilla Toulmin, Prem Bindraban, Jun Borras, Esther Mwangi, Sergio Sauer), electronic consultations, expert review
- A broad review of the literature and evidence
- Oriented towards recommendations, recognising uncertainty
- Difficult and sensitive issues



What's the evidence for large scale land acquisitions?

Wide range of estimates, from 50-80m hectares (WB 2010)

Amount of land (ha)	Coverage	Time period	Source	Method
2.5 million	Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali and Sudan	2004-2009	Cotula <i>et al.</i> 2009	Systematic inventories based on in-country research
51-63 million	27 countries in Africa	Until April 2010	Friis & Reenberg 2010	Systematic inventory of media reports
Approximately 1.5 million	Mali, Laos, Cambodia	Until 2009	Görge <i>et al.</i> 2009	Systematic inventories based on in-country research
>3.5 million	Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Russia	2006-2011	Visser & Spoor 2011	Media and web based
46.6 million	81 countries	2004-2009?	Deiniger <i>et al.</i> , 2011	Systematic inventory of media reports
4.3 million	Brazil	until 2008	Wilkinson <i>et al.</i> 2010	-
545,000	Mali	By end 2010	Baxtor, 2011	Field visits, govt documents
3.6 million	Ethiopia	2008-11	Horne, 2011	Field visits, govt documents
15-20 million	"poor countries"	2006-09	IFPRI 2009	-
> 80 million	Global	Since 2000	International Land Coalition	Systematic inventory of verified media reports
Approximately 15-20 million ha	Global	Since 2000	v. Braun and Meinzen-Dick (2009)	Estimate based on media reports
Not identified	Global	2007-2008	GRAIN 2008	Media and web based

Why pressure on farmland and water now?

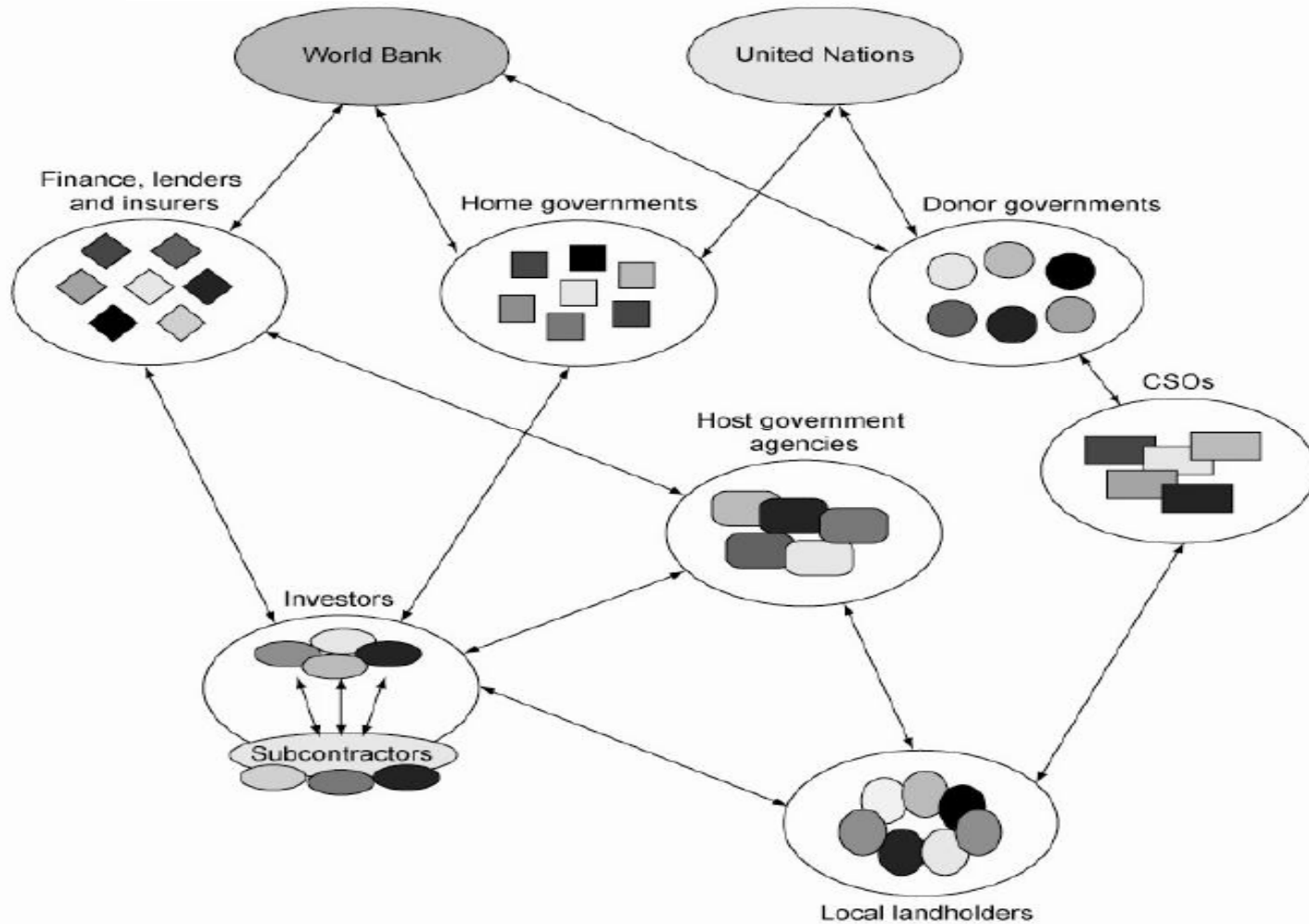
- Public policy measures – food security, biofuel targets, investment promotion
- Market forces – rising demand food, feed, fuels, land as investment asset
- Environmental pressures – water scarcity, drought, conservation, forestry and carbon markets

Increased concern for food security

- Two billion rural poor - land their main asset
- Low coverage documented land rights
- Customary and collective rights unrecognised
- Women, smallholders, pastoralists especially vulnerable
- Growing evidence adverse impacts, weak local consultation, resistance and conflict

Large vs. smallscale farming

- Longstanding argument about economic, social, gender, and environmental impacts. Context and policy matter. Economies of scale up/downstream supply chain.
- “Modern” can be small + large
- Shared value/joint ventures can combine benefits from each if deal is right



Principal stakeholders in agricultural land investment

Recommendations to Host country governments:

- Promote inclusive debate on agricultural pathways and long term choices,
- Respect local rights to land and natural resources, FPIC;
- Encourage shared value business models,
- Open up scrutiny investment contracts,
- Use tax/subsidies to shape investment choices

Home country governments:

- Set up mechanism for redress , to hold investors to account

Recommendations to donors

- Align bilateral and multilateral activities
- Fulfil G8/G20 commitments on agriculture: increase funds to public research on sustainable intensification, agro-ecological agriculture
- Support legal advice to host governments
- Support scrutiny of food security issues by farmer associations, civil society, media

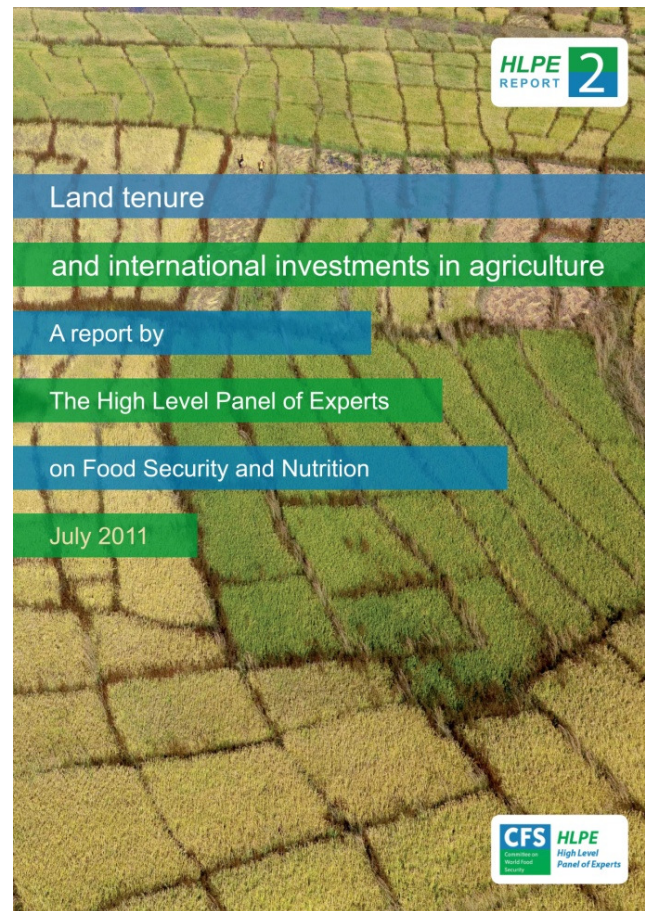
Recommendations to CFS

- Govts to report annually on aligning food security and agricultural investment flows
- Govts to abolish biofuel targets and subsidies
- Govts to approve VG on land tenure and NRs and establish observatory for tenure and food
- Provide oversight of consultation on the principles for responsible investment in agriculture



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