



FOOD. LIFE. PLANET.

LAND FREEZE CAMPAIGN – KILLER STATS

Contents

- A. List of key stats
- B. How to adapt stats on speed and scale to different markets
- C. Additional facts for further information
- D. Guidelines and Sources

**Note: Facts and stats refer to land deals only. (Not land grabs).**

- Land grabs depend on the facts of the case and cannot be quantified
- Land deals can be quantified and imply no value judgment – the numbers include all land deals, good, bad and indifferent.

**A. List of Key Stats**

Accurate version	Media/Public-friendly version(s) <i>*Note: There may be other formulations, but it would be great if you could run them by Ruth Kelly before using them.</i>	Source
<b>SPEED AND SCALE</b>		
106 million hectares of land in <u>non-OECD countries</u> reported to be under consideration or negotiation <u>by foreign investors</u> for all purposes 2000-2010.	<p><b>In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying an area of land the size of London every six days.</b></p> <p>Poor countries lose an area of land the size of a football (soccer) pitch to foreign investors every second. [NOTE: this is not completely accurate – it’s an area slightly smaller than a regulation football pitch – but it’s accurate enough to be used.]</p>	<p>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South. Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a></p>

	<p>This can be adapted to suit specific markets according to the methodology below, e.g.  <i>In developing countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land twice the size of Mexico city ever 5 days</i></p>	
<p>203 million hectares of land reported to be under consideration or negotiation worldwide 2000-2010.  <b>*NOT JUST POOR COUNTRIES</b></p>	<p><b>In the past decade, an area of land eight times the size of the UK has been sold off globally.</b></p> <p>This can be adapted to suit specific markets according to the methodology below, e.g.  <i>In just ten years, global land deals have covered an area four times the size of Spain.</i></p>	
<p><b>LAND AND FOOD</b></p>		
<p>For the data that is publicly available, Oxfam calculations suggest that 40.3 million hectares of the land acquired for agriculture, forestry and grazing has the potential to grow enough food to feed 239 million people every year. Assuming that most land acquired has the potential to grow food, even if investors don't intend to use it in that way, the 203 million hectares reported to be acquired in the past ten years has the potential to produce enough food to feed more than 1 billion people.</p> <p><b>Methodology</b>  The country and area of individual land deals for the purposes of agriculture, forestry, and livestock, covering a total of 40.3 million hectares, were obtained from <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail/database.csv">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail/database.csv</a> (downloaded 25/07/12). The potential annual cereal production on acquired land was then calculated for each country by summing the product of the area of each deal and the average national cereal yield (data source: <a href="http://faostat3.fao.org">http://faostat3.fao.org</a> (downloaded 25/07/12)). The food energy available from the potential cereal harvest on acquired land in each country was calculated by multiplying the potential production volume by the kcal available from one tonne of cereal in the given country (obtained by dividing the annual food energy supply by the annual food supply quantity, in both cases for cereals excluding beer (data source: <i>ibid.</i>)).</p> <p>The number of people that could potentially be fed from acquired land in each country was then calculated by dividing the potential annual supply of food energy by the product of 365 days and 1,800 kcal (the FAO's global minimum daily energy requirement per capita). National totals were then summed to arrive at a global total. On the assumption that the vast majority of the land acquired</p>	<p><b>Oxfam calculations suggest that the land acquired in the past ten years could grow enough food to feed more than 1 billion people every year. This could feed the nearly 1 billion people that go to bed hungry every night.</b></p>	<p><b>Land Matrix</b>  Available at:  <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix">http://landportal.info/landmatrix</a></p>

<p>in the past ten years could be used to grow food, whether or not investors intend to use it in that way, and that the publicly available data is a reasonably representative sample of the total database, a conservative estimation was made that if about 40 million hectares could feed about 240 million people, then 203 million hectares is likely to have the potential to feed more than 1 billion people.</p>		
<p>66% of land acquired for agriculture by foreign investors is in countries with a serious problem with hunger. But for deals where the information exists, 68 percent of foreigners investing in land for agricultural purposes in developing countries intend to export everything produced on the land – and 43 percent of these investors intend to send the produce, which is mostly food crops, back to the countries where they come from.</p>	<p><b>Land deals do not help tackle hunger. Two thirds of land deals by foreign investors who want to farm the land are in countries with a serious hunger problem, but most of these investors say that they are going to export everything they produce on that land.</b></p>	<p><b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a></p>
<p><b>GOVERNANCE</b></p>		
<p>The ten countries with the most reported land deals are also the poorest countries, with a GDP per capita that is about half the average of all countries where land deals are reported.</p>	<p><b>World Bank and IMF research has shown that most of the land being sold off is in the poorest countries with the weakest protection of people's land rights.</b></p>	<p><b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a></p>
<p>There is 33 percent more land acquisition in countries ranked around the bottom of the World Governance Indicators (like Angola) than there is in countries ranked around the middle of the World Governance Indicators (like Brazil), even if you control for other factors. The countries that attract most land deals are the countries with weakest land governance, not the countries with most available land.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2011/wp11251.pdf">http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2011/wp11251.pdf</a>; World Governance Indicators <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wqi/sc_country.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wqi/sc_country.asp</a></p>
<p>The weaker the protection of rural land rights, the more likely a country is to host land deals. The Doing Business ranking, in contrast, doesn't make a difference.</p>		<p><a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final.pdf</a></p>
<p>Data from official registries in 14 countries suggest that policies influence the size and nature of large-scale land transfers, whether by lease or by sale. In Tanzania, where land rights are firmly vested with villages, less than 50,000 ha were transferred to investors between January 2004 and June 2009. By contrast, over the same period in Mozambique, 2.7 million were transferred.</p>		<p><a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final.pdf</a></p>
<p>Countries with weak land sector governance (as measured in the Institutional Profiles Database; see de Crombrughe and others, 2009) are the ones most attractive to investors—at least as gauged by the number of land-related investments.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/andd/2012/03/arezki.htm">http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/andd/2012/03/arezki.htm</a></p>
<p>62% of reported large-scale land deals for agriculture by foreign investors in developing countries in the last ten years were in Africa, covering 56.2 million hectares, an area equivalent to 4.8 per cent of</p>	<p><b>Africa has borne the brunt of the global land rush, with an area the size of Kenya acquired for agriculture by foreign investors in just ten years.</b></p>	<p><b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at:</p>

Africa's total agricultural area, or the territory of Kenya. Eastern Africa hosts about a third of all reported land deals globally. There is most data on land deals by foreign investors in Africa, with media attention focused on the continent, but domestic actors are also heavily involved in land acquisitions and large-scale land acquisitions are also happening in Eurasia, Latin America and Southeast Asia.		<a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a> IIED, 2012, The global land rush: what the evidence reveals about scale and geography. Available at: <a href="http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17124IIED.pdf?">http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17124IIED.pdf?</a>
<b>BIOFUELS</b>		
Oxfam calculations show that if the land used to produce biofuels for the EU in 2008 had been used to produce wheat and maize instead, it could have fed 127 million people for the entire year.	<b>Oxfam calculations show that the land used to produce biofuels for the EU could instead be used to feed at least 127 million people every year.</b>	R. Kelly (2012) 'The Hunger Grains', Oxford: Oxfam [add URL when ready].
Land deals to grow biofuels feedstocks, including soy, sugarcane, palm oil and jatropha, may account for over 60 percent of all large-scale land deals reported to be under consideration or negotiation worldwide in the past decade.	<b>About 60 percent of global land deals in the past decade have been to grow crops that can be used for biofuels.</b>	<b>ILC, 2011, Land Rights and the Rush for Land.</b> Available at: <a href="http://www.landcoalition.org/cpl/CPL-synthesis-report">http://www.landcoalition.org/cpl/CPL-synthesis-report</a>

## B. How to adapt stats on speed and scale to different markets

Some work has been done making media-friendly versions of the stats on speed and scale for different markets. These are all based on the following stat:

- 203 million hectares of land reported to be under consideration or negotiation worldwide 2000-2010.  
Source: ILC, 2011, *Land Rights and the Rush for Land*. Available at: <http://www.landcoalition.org/cpl/CPL-synthesis-report>

Alternatives can easily be calculated using the following breakdowns, based on the length of the solar year: 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 46 seconds

### **\*PLEASE BE CAREFUL TO CHECK WHETHER YOU ARE USING A STAT FOR GLOBAL LAND DEALS OR FOR FOREIGN LAND DEALS IN POOR COUNTRIES**

Time period	No. in a decade	No. of ha of land deals GLOBALLY in that time period	No. of ha of land deals by foreign investors in POOR (non-OECD/developing) COUNTRIES in that time period
1 decade	1.00	203,000,000.00	106,000,000.00
1 year	10.00		10,600,000.00
1 month	120.00		883,333.33
3 weeks	86.96		609,458.61
2 weeks	260.89		406,305.73

1 week	521.77		203,152.87
3 days	1,217.47		87,065.51
2 days	1,826.21		58,043.68
1 day	3,652.42		29,021.84
3 hours	29,219.38		3,627.73
2 hours	43,829.06		2,418.49
1 hour	87,658.13		1,209.24
3 minutes	1,753,162.56		60.46
2 minutes	2,629,743.83		40.31
1 minute	5,259,487.67		20.15
3 seconds	105,189,753.33		1.01
2 seconds	157,784,630.00		0.67
1 second	315,569,260.00		0.34

Country sizes can be found here: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2>. The size of cities is usually available on the official city website.

Killer stat	Size of comparator	Source
Deals are done on an area the size of a football (soccer) pitch every second.	Max: 120m*90m = 10,800 m <sup>2</sup> = 1.08 ha Min: 90m*45m = 4.050 m <sup>2</sup> = 0.405 ha	<a href="http://www.fifa.com/worldfootball/lawsofthegame/law/newsid=1285960.html">http://www.fifa.com/worldfootball/lawsofthegame/law/newsid=1285960.html</a>
<b>CITIES – USE NUMBER OF DEALS IN POOR COUNTRIES</b>		
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land the size of London every 6 days	London: 611 square miles – 158,249 ha	<a href="http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/londonfacts/default.htm?category=2">http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/londonfacts/default.htm?category=2</a>
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land about the size of Madrid every 2 days	Madrid: 60,430 ha	<a href="http://www.madrid.es/">http://www.madrid.es/</a>
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land twice the size of Mexico city ever 5 days	Mexico DF: 1485 km <sup>2</sup> – 148,500 ha	<a href="http://www.consejeria.df.gob.mx/uploads/gacetas/4f5ebb5b21ee.pdf">http://www.consejeria.df.gob.mx/uploads/gacetas/4f5ebb5b21ee.pdf</a>
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land bigger than Manhattan every 5 hours	Manhattan 6,138 ha	<a href="http://www.mbpo.org/free_details.asp?id=75">http://www.mbpo.org/free_details.asp?id=75</a>
<b>CITIES – USE NUMBER OF DEALS GLOBALLY</b>		
In just ten years, land deals have been done on an area four times the size of Spain.	Spain: 49,880,000 ha	<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2</a>
In just ten years, land deals have been done on an area almost six times the size of Germany.	Germany: 34,861,000 ha	<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2</a>
In just ten years, land deals have been done on an area eight times the size of the UK.	United Kingdom: 24,193,000 ha	<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2</a>
<b>UK FOCUSED</b>		

In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land the size of the Olympic Stadium every 3 seconds	6,300 m2 field of play; 108,500 m2 total floor area (about 10 hectares)	<a href="http://www.ukgbc.org/system/.../OlympicParkFacts%20from%20ODA.pdf">www.ukgbc.org/system/.../OlympicParkFacts%20from%20ODA.pdf</a>
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land the size of the Glastonbury site every 25 minutes	Glastonbury site – 1100 acres = 445 ha	<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/aboutthebbc/2011/06/glastonbury-covering-a-major-cultural-event.shtml">http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/aboutthebbc/2011/06/glastonbury-covering-a-major-cultural-event.shtml</a>
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land bigger than the surface of Loch Ness every 5 hours	Loch Ness surface area: 56 km2 = 5,600 ha	<a href="http://www.ilec.or.jp/database/eur/eur-08.html">http://www.ilec.or.jp/database/eur/eur-08.html</a>
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land bigger than the New Forest every 36 hours	150 square miles = 38,849 ha	<a href="http://www.new-forest-national-park.com/">http://www.new-forest-national-park.com/</a>
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land bigger than Snowdonia National Park every 8 days	Snowdonia national park = 823 m2 (2,130 km2 = 213,000 ha)	<a href="http://www.eryri-npa.gov.uk/home">http://www.eryri-npa.gov.uk/home</a>
In poor countries, foreign investors have been buying up an area of land the size of the entire English Green Belt every two months	at 31st March 2011: 1,639,540 hectares	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/doc/18882471.doc">www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/doc/18882471.doc</a>

### C. Additional facts for information

Accurate version	Media/Public-friendly version(s) *Note: There may be other formulations, but it would be great if you could run them by Ruth Kelly before using them.	Source
<b>SPEED AND SCALE</b>		
83.2 million ha of land in non-OECD countries reported to be under consideration or negotiation by foreign investors for <u>agricultural purposes</u> 2000-2010.		<b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a>
The number of reported land deals by foreign investors in agriculture in the global South increased from approx 35 in mid 2008 to 105 in mid 2009, an increase of approx 200%. *Note – this refers to the number of deals <i>not</i> the area of land	Between mid-2008 and 2009, reported agricultural land deals by foreign investors in developing countries tripled.	<b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a> Figure 1, p 6.
<b>LAND AND FOOD</b>		
For 82 land deals we have information on what the land was used for before it was acquired; in 56 of these land deals, the land used to be under smallholder cultivation and most of the rest was communal land, typically used for grazing animals.	There isn't very much information available on what land was used for before it was acquired. But for the deals where we have that information, most of the land was previously being used for smallscale farming.	<b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a>
For 246 land deals where we have the information, about 45 percent of land deals for agriculture by foreign investors in developing countries reported in the last ten years target cropland or crop-vegetation mosaics – a good sign that smallscale farming is	Most land deals target quality land that is already being used and that is close to markets – ideal land for farming.	<b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a>

going on – and 31 percent target forested areas. The majority of land acquired is high sought-after quality land with access to markets, being no more than 3 hours from the nearest city.		<a href="#">the-detail#analytical-report</a>
<b>LAND AND PEOPLE</b>		
More than 60% of the 246 land deals by foreign investors for agriculture in developing countries for which we have more detailed information on location target areas with population densities of more than 25 persons per km <sup>2</sup> . 20 percent of the 246 land deals are in densely populated areas.	Most land deals for agriculture are in areas with medium or high population densities.	<b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a>
<b>WHO AND WHERE</b>		
	More than 30 per cent of the land in Liberia has been handed out in large-scale concessions in the past five years, often with disastrous results for local people.	A. Brownell (2012) Presentation to Rights and Resources Seminar, London, February 2012. Cited in <a href="http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/files/doc_4714.pdf">http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/files/doc_4714.pdf</a>
	In Cambodia, NGOs estimate that more than 2.2 million hectares has been handed out to private companies-equivalent to between 56 and 63 per cent of all arable land in the country.	APRODEV (2011) 'Stolen Land Stolen Future: A Report on Land Grabbing in Cambodia', <a href="http://www.aprodev.eu/files/Trade/landgrab_aprodev.pdf">www.aprodev.eu/files/Trade/landgrab_aprodev.pdf</a> .
Virtually everywhere, local investors, rather than foreign ones, were dominant players. Between 2004 and 2009, 49 percent of land concessions in Ethiopia, 53 percent of land concessions in Mozambique and 78 percent of land concessions in Sudan were awarded to domestic actors. Between 1990 and 2006, 70 percent of land concessions in Cambodia and 97 percent of land concessions in Nigeria were awarded to domestic actors.	On top of land deals by foreign investors, land deals by domestic investors account for more than half or more of the area allocated in most of the 11 countries that hosted most of the land deals by foreign investors for agriculture.  70% of the land area acquired for agriculture by foreign investors is concentrated in just 11 countries, 7 of which are in Africa.	<a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final.pdf</a>
70% of the land area reported to be acquired for agriculture by foreign investors is concentrated in just 11 countries, 7 of which are in Africa. The 11 countries are: Sudan, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, Zambia and DR Congo, the Philippines, Indonesia and Laos.		<b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a>
For deals where the information is available, 68 percent of large-scale land deals in the past decade involve just 10 percent of investors. The country with the largest number of investors involved in verified land deals is the UK, with UK investors are responsible for land deals covering at least 1,170,684 hectares of land.	More than two thirds of reported land deals involve just 10 percent of investors, with the UK being the country where most investors are based.	Land Matrix Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix">http://landportal.info/landmatrix</a>
A study by CIFOR on Sub-Saharan Africa found the United Kingdom, the United States and Norway to be among the world's top four investor countries, and Europe and North America to account for 40 and 13 per cent of all land acquired, respectively.	The majority of land acquired in Sub-Saharan Africa is acquired by investors from Europe and North America, especially by those from the UK, the US and Norway.	Schoneveld, G.C. 2011. The Anatomy of Large-Scale Farmland Acquisitions in Sub-Saharan Africa. Working Paper 85. CIFOR, Bogor. See:

		www.cifor.org/nc/online-library/browse/view-publication/publication/3732
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>		
In the UK, every time building work is likely to disturb bats, those who campaign for their protection are notified and allowed time to give advice – where land acquisitions threaten to deny people access to the land they depend on to survive, they often don't have anyone to help them fight their corner.	British bats have someone to fight their corner; millions of people chucked off their land in developing countries don't.	
A systematic review by the World Bank showed that "over-complicated administration, combined with restrictive zoning, unrealistic development norms and cumbersome registration procedures, often make tenure regularisation impossible for those applicants who cannot pay bribes or have no connections within the local and central administrations in charge of land administration and management."	Registration for land users remains complex, whereas between 2005 and 2012 the number of days it take to register property in the poorest countries has dropped from 135 to 86.	Source: <a href="http://www.gpa.org.uk/Publications/ConferencePapers/Papers/Desk_Review_WorldBank.pdf">http://www.gpa.org.uk/Publications/ConferencePapers/Papers/Desk_Review_WorldBank.pdf</a>
Between 2005 and 2011 it has become significantly easier for investors to buy land in low income countries, with the average number of days it takes to register property dropping from 135 to 86 and the percentage of the value of the property that investors have to pay for registration dropping from 12 percent to 8 percent.		Source: <i>Doing Business</i> : <a href="http://doingbusiness.org/">http://doingbusiness.org/</a>
The amount foreign investors are reported paying for the land they acquire for agriculture in developing countries ranges from one off payments, to lease fees of 7 US cents/hectare/year to 100 US\$/hectare/year – this variation has nothing to do with the quality of the land (high quality arable land is usually targeted) but with the lack of functioning land markets.	Land is not sold for its real value with rents ranging from 7 US cents a year to 100 US\$ a year; the range is because of lack of transparency, it has nothing to do with the quality of the land being targeted.	<b>ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report">http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report</a>
On average, only 46 per cent of married women in sub-Saharan Africa can decide by themselves or together with their husbands on major purchases. The percentage of married women who can decide by themselves or together with their husbands on major household purchases is over 75 per cent in the South-Eastern Asian countries mentioned while only slightly over 50 per cent in the Southern Asian countries. This proportion drops even further in the poorest quintile.	Most women in sub-Saharan Africa, and most of the poorest women in the world, have no say in major decisions that affect them.	World's Women Report, 2010, Poverty.
<b>WHAT IS LARGE-SCALE?</b>		
According to publicly available information, the median size of reported and verified large-scale land acquisitions in the past ten years is 10,000 hectares, equivalent to the area of 5,000 small farms, according to the definition of a small-scale farm by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).	Most large-scale land acquisitions cover about 10,000 hectares equivalent to the area of 5,000 small farms.	<b>Land Matrix</b> Available at: <a href="http://landportal.info/landmatrix">http://landportal.info/landmatrix</a> P. Hazell et al (2007) 'The Future of Small Farms for Poverty Reduction and Growth', 2020 Discussion Paper No. 42,



		Washington, D.C.: IFPRI, <a href="http://www.ifpri.org/publication/future-small-farms-poverty-reduction-and-growth">http://www.ifpri.org/publication/future-small-farms-poverty-reduction-and-growth</a>																														
What is large-scale? The 200ha figure comes from the International Land Coalition's definition of 'large-scale'. Not only is 200ha ten times the size of a typical small farm, but according to the FAO-led 2000 World Agricultural Census round (the 2010 round is still ongoing), it is also larger than the average land holding in all developing countries except South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay – all countries where there are problems with concentration of land ownership.	A large-scale land deal is any land deal over 200 ha, which is bigger than the average land holding in all developing countries except South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay – all countries where there are problems with concentration of land ownership.	2000 World Agricultural Census round, the 2010 round is ongoing. FAO, 2000 World Census of Agriculture - Analysis and International Comparison of Results, forthcoming. Table on average land size and fragmentation of holdings.																														
<p><b>Table 1.3 Mean Farm Sizes and Operational Hold</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Mean size (ha)</th> <th>% &lt; 2 ha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Central America</td> <td>10.7</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Asia</td> <td>1</td> <td>79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>32.3</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South America</td> <td>111.7</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Asia</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southeast Asia</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td>178.4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Asia and North Africa</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Based on Eastwood and others 2010.</i></p>	Region	Mean size (ha)	% < 2 ha	Central America	10.7	63	East Asia	1	79	Europe	32.3	30	South America	111.7	36	South Asia	1.4	78	Southeast Asia	1.8	57	Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	69	United States	178.4	4	West Asia and North Africa	4.9	65	In Central America, in Africa and in East, West and South Asia, the majority of farms are smaller than 2 ha and the mean farm size is between 1 ha and 10.7 ha.	Eastwood, R., M. Lipton, and A. Newell. 2010. "Farm Size." In Handbook of Agricultural Economics, vol. 4, ed. P. L. Pingali and R. E. Evenson. North Holland: Elsevier. Cited in: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/Resources/ESW_Sept7_final_final.pdf</a>
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## D. Guidelines and Sources

**Killer facts refer to land deals only. (Not land grabs).**

- Land grabs depend on the facts of the case and cannot be quantified
- Land deals can be quantified and imply no value judgment – the numbers include all land deals, good, bad and indifferent.

**We don't know for sure what the land is going to be used for.** In most cases, information on what investors plan to use the land for is based on their stated intentions rather than what they actually do with the land. So, land deals "for agricultural purposes" may not be used for agriculture if the investor changes their mind or if the stated intention is not true. We only have information that some kind of activity has started for about 25 percent of land deals by foreign

investors for agricultural purposes. But this does not mean that the remainder are purely speculative activities – it often takes a long time for investors to start using the land they have acquired.

## Sources

We are using the ILC data as our main source of information but do not have access to the full database. This is an imperfect database, based on media reports and other sources, and does not cover all the land deals that have happened. There is most data on land deals in Africa, and land deals by international investors from China and the Gulf countries but this is because they have been the focus of media attention, not necessarily because they actually represent the majority of land deals.

- Media attention has focused on Africa but large-scale land acquisitions are also happening in Eurasia, Latin America and Southeast Asia.
- Land is being acquired by national and international actors although the role of nationals is often not reported.
- Public attention may have focused on China and Gulf countries as key land acquirers, but Western companies play a very large role.

See further: IIED, 2012, *The global land rush: what the evidence reveals about scale and geography*. Available at: <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/17124IIED.pdf?>

We should not use numbers from other data sets and sources – the ILC data is the most comprehensive with the biggest numbers. There are other numbers used by FAO, World Bank, GRAIN and other organisations which are based on different methodologies and different sources, but these tend to be much smaller and for shorter periods of time. However, these organisations have done other research on trends and other features of the land rush other than speed and scale which we do use.

There are three separate sources of ILC information we are using:

### 1. ILC, 2011, Land Rights and the Rush for Land.

Available at: <http://www.landcoalition.org/cpl/CPL-synthesis-report>

This source provides aggregated figures from the entire (unpublished) ILC database, including both developed (OECD) and developing (non-OECD) countries.

This includes:

- land transactions only reported by the press or other sources (typically websites) that have not undergone any process of verification.
- transactions reported by sources judged more reliable, in particular research papers based on field research, company websites and government records.
- transactions that have been cross-checked by the Land Matrix Partnership through questionnaires submitted to organizations working in the host country.
- cases where contractual agreements have been made publicly available.

This is the source of the following key stats:

- **203 million hectares of land reported to be under consideration or negotiation worldwide 2000-2010.**
- **Land deals to grow biofuels feedstocks, including soy, sugarcane, palm oil and jatropha, may account for over 60 percent of all large-scale land deals reported to be under consideration or negotiation worldwide in the past decade.**

### 2. ILC, 2012, Transnational Land Deals for Agriculture in the Global South.

Available at: <http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail#analytical-report>

This source provides figures from the entire (unpublished) ILC database on land deals by foreign investors in non-OECD countries. This includes:

- land transactions only reported by the press or other sources (typically websites) that have not undergone any process of verification.
- transactions reported by sources judged more reliable, in particular research papers based on field research, company websites and government records.
- transactions that have been cross-checked by the Land Matrix Partnership through questionnaires submitted to organizations working in the host country.
- cases where contractual agreements have been made publicly available.

This is the source of the following key stats:

- **106 million hectares of land in non-OECD countries reported to be under consideration or negotiation by foreign investors for all purposes 2000-2010.**
- **83.2 million ha of land in non-OECD countries reported to be under consideration or negotiation by foreign investors for agricultural purposes 2000-2010.**
- Most of the percentages used come from this source, but they are based on cases where the information is available, not all the cases. So percentages cannot be translated into the area of land we're talking about. The data about what the land was used for in the past is only available for 82 cases and the data on where within a country the land deals take place is only available for 246 cases, out of a total of 1217 agricultural land deals by foreign investors in non-OECD countries.

### **3. Land Matrix**

Available at: <http://landportal.info/landmatrix>

This source contains the verified data that the ILC are ready to publish. There are many reasons why data might not be included, ranging from libel concerns to the fact that it hasn't yet been verified. This includes some of the following data:

- transactions reported by sources judged more reliable than press or websites, in particular research papers based on field research, company websites and government records;
- transactions that have been cross-checked by the Land Matrix Partnership through questionnaires submitted to organizations working in the host country;
- cases where contractual agreements have been made publicly available.

**\*Note: the numbers in this source are liable to change as the ILC make more information public or withdraw certain information from the public domain.**

This is the source of the following key stat:

- **Oxfam calculations suggest that 39 million hectares of the land acquired for agriculture, forestry and grazing in 44 developing countries has the potential to grow enough food to feed about 240 million people every year.**
- **There were four times as many deals per year between 2006 and 2009 as there were between 2001 and 2005, and that high level of interest has been maintained to date.**