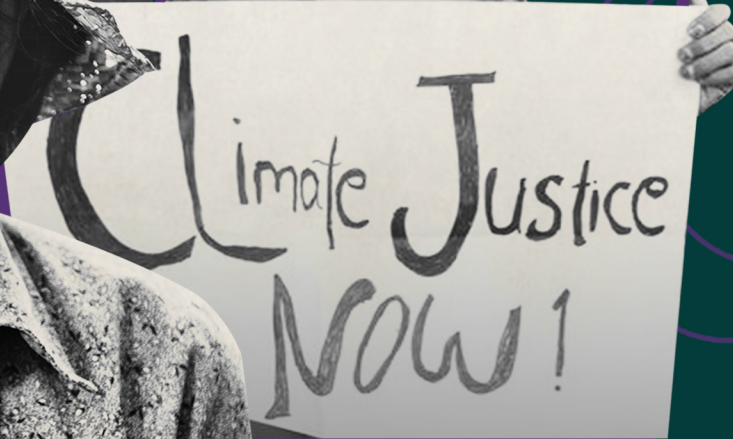
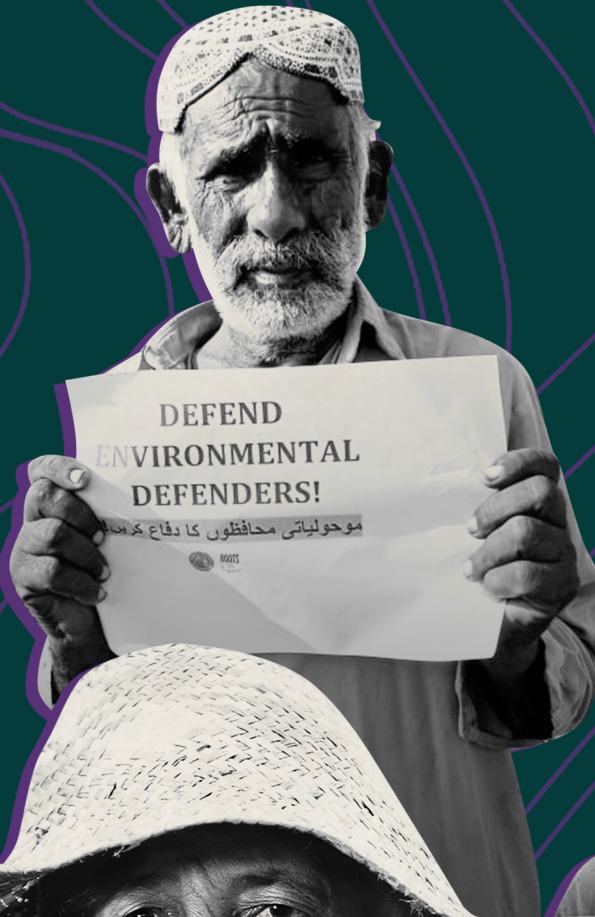


# LAND & RIGHTS WATCH

2022 REPORT



NO LAND  
LIFE!







**PANAP**  
**Land & Rights Watch**  
**2022 Report**

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# Introduction

**On September 2, Nigerian security forces and police arrived on a boat in the village of Agbede. They fired in the air to scatter the villagers and then burned at least nine houses.**

**On June 15, a violent confrontation between the Paraguay police and farmers in the town of Edelira ended with the killing of Édgar Centurión, a local farmer.**

**On June 12, the police arrested 91 people, including several members of a local peasant group, in Hacienda (a large estate or plantation) Tinang in a Philippine province. Eighty-three were detained and charged with trumped-up cases of illegal assembly and obstruction of justice, among others.**

These attacks on rural communities are not isolated incidents of violence. They form part of the systematic repression of peasants fighting land grabs by big foreign corporations and the local elite.

The Agbede case, for instance, is tied to the ongoing land conflict between the local people and the Okomu Oil Palm Company (OOPC). The people claim that OOPC grabbed their lands and blocked their villages' only public road. OOPC is a unit of the Socfin Group, a Luxembourg-based palm oil and rubber plantation operator notorious for its ruthless methods against local communities. Aside from Nigeria, Socfin units operate in Cameroon, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, and Cambodia, among others.

Meanwhile, a land dispute between some 80 farming families and an agro-livestock firm is the backdrop of Centurión's killing. Armed with shotguns, the local police destroyed the homes and crops of the settlement where Centurión lived to clear the land for the company. When the farmers resisted, the police opened fire, resulting in the 29-year-old farmer's death.

The mass arrests in Hacienda Tinang happened amid a nearly three-decade dispute over 200 hectares of land between 236 peasant beneficiaries of the government's land reform program and an influential political clan, which includes the incumbent town mayor. The farmers and their supporters were doing a collective farming activity as part of the assertion of their right to the disputed land when the police dispersed and arrested them.

Over the past five years, at least two people from rural communities have been killed weekly in struggles against land grabbing, based on estimates by the PAN Asia Pacific (PANAP). More than eight are arrested and detained, and more than two are harassed or assaulted weekly.



Peasant repression in the context of land conflicts and struggles is a global phenomenon that intensifies amid the worsening crises of the world economy and politics, hunger and food insecurity, and climate and environment.

As global monopoly capitalism navigates its latest bout with an economic crisis lingering since 2008, the world's wealthiest capitalists are looking for ways to protect their investments and make more money. The financialisation of the global economy allows them to turn to assets such as farmlands, even when the likes of giant property holder BlackRock or mega-billionaire Bill Gates have no interest in producing food or engaging in agriculture but merely hedge their other investments or squeeze profits from the land's value and rent. Through various financial firms, Gates has amassed almost 98,000 hectares of farmlands in the US alone, worth more than USD 690 million.

These financial groups and the capital they manage and represent invest in massive corporate plantations that concentrate lands, displace farmers, and commit violence against rural communities. For example, BlackRock and JP Morgan, along with other financial firms, have almost USD 13 billion in palm oil investments globally. Through his capital management firms, Gates also invests in palm oil, which one study shows is the commodity most exposed to land grabs.

These giant corporations even use the climate crisis they caused to justify more land concentration. They peddle so-called nature-based solutions (NBS) to address the climate crisis, such as through investments in biofuels, green finance, carbon credits, ecotourism, profit-driven conservation, and large-scale infrastructure supposedly for renewable energy.

PANAP has compiled 32 cases of NBS (ongoing or planned), which cover almost 4 million hectares, to highlight the extent of land grabbing and mass displacement among rural communities worldwide due to the supposed climate actions of monopoly corporations and their local agents. In just five of the NBS projects we compiled from Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Tanzania, the number of displaced or potentially displaced farmers and indigenous people could reach almost 300,000.

Land concentration is already very severe. The International Land Coalition, in a 2020 report, noted that while small-scale farmers run 80% of farms, the largest 1% of farming enterprises manage more than 70% of farmlands worldwide.










With the wave of more monopoly capital pouring into farmlands through financialisation and greenwashing, such concentration can only get even more intense in the coming years and fuel greater rural unrest.

# IN NUMBERS

## Monitored Human Rights Violations Related to Land Conflicts and Struggles in 2022\*

\*January to November only

**FIGURE 1** Number of cases and victims of human rights violation in relation to land conflicts and struggles, by sector

| CASES   | VICTIMS   |  |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
|   | FARMERS/<br>FARM<br>WORKERS   | INDIGENOUS<br>PEOPLE   | LAND<br>ACTIVISTS  | UNSPECIFIED   | TOTAL<br>VICTIMS   |
|  KILLINGS<br><b>51</b>       | <br><b>9</b> | <br><b>37</b> | <br><b>15</b> | <br><b>13</b> | <br><b>74</b> |
|  ARRESTS<br><b>32</b>        | <b>126</b>  | <b>42</b>  | <b>156</b>   | <b>153</b>  | <b>477</b>   |
|  THREATS<br><b>27</b>        | <b>59</b>   | <b>136</b>   | <b>4</b>   | <b>113</b>  | <b>312</b>   |
|  DISPLACEMENT<br><b>10</b> | <b>1,446</b>  | <b>12,260</b>  | –  | <b>7,200</b>  | <b>20,906</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL</b><br><b>120</b><br>CASES   | <b>1,640</b>  | <b>12,475</b>  | <b>175</b>   | <b>7,479</b>  | <b>TOTAL</b><br><b>21,769</b><br>VICTIMS   |

Killings are the most common case of human rights violation in 2022, with over 51 incidents and 74 victims, as seen in Figure 1. Arrests, detention, and legal persecution, which resulted in 32 incidents and 477 victims, are the second most common atrocities. Meanwhile, 312 victims were involved in 27 incidents of physical assault, harassment, and threats. Lastly, a total of 20,906 were counted in 10 incidents of displacement.

In 2022, a significant portion of victims of land-related conflict belongs to indigenous people with over 12,475 victims, or 57% of the total 21,769 casualties. Farmers and farmworkers accounted for 1,640 victims, and land activists, 175. Reports did not identify the specific sector for 7,479 victims.

See Annex 1 for the regional and per-country breakdown of each monitored violation



**FIGURE 2** Number of victims of killings in relation to land conflicts and struggles, by sector



As shown in Figure 2, indigenous people accounted for the most victims of land-related killings—37—among the 74 reported from January to November 2022. Land activists are the second most severely

impacted group, accounting for 15 deaths. Farmers and farmworkers comprised nine victims, while thirteen victims came from unidentified sectors.





**A fellow community member pays respects to the grave of Breiner David Cucuñame, a 14-year-old indigenous child who was shot amid protecting ancestral domains in Cauca, Colombia.**

📷 El Tiempo

Similar to PANAP reports in previous years, specific countries and regions continue to be the most vulnerable to land-related human rights violations. Colombia and Peru are the two most dangerous countries in the Latin Americas, accounting for 27 and six deaths related to land conflicts, respectively.

Among the victims of killings in Colombia was a 14-year-old member of the Indigenous Guard<sup>1</sup>, an unarmed group of citizens patrolling protected ancestral domains from military forces in the Cauca region. The victim, who belonged to the indigenous Nasa community, was gunned down alongside two other members in an ambush.

Similar attacks against indigenous communities and their supporters have been present in the Asia Pacific region. A case in point is a situation in Mindanao in the Philippines, where five people who were affiliated with an indigenous Lumad school, including teachers, were killed by local military groups<sup>2</sup>. While local government units claim that the victims were members of purported terrorist organisations, activist groups in the country decried the killings as a planned ambush.

**See Annex 2 for the per-sector breakdown of each of the monitored killings**

<sup>1</sup> Daniels, J. P. (2022, January 18). Shock in Colombia over murder of 14-year-old indigenous activist. *The Guardian*. Retrieved November 21, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/e1xAwFK>

<sup>2</sup> Viña, T. L. (2022, March 20). [opinion] Chad BOOC and the new Bataan 5: Killing the right to education. *RAPPLER*. Retrieved November 21, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/q1xAyv4>



Killings were reported in 17 countries in 2022.

### FIGURE 3

Number of victims of killings in relation to land conflicts and struggles, by country

#### ASIA PACIFIC



#### LATIN AMERICA



#### NORTH AMERICA



#### AFRICA



**TOTAL: 74**





**‘Save Wadas. We stand with Wadas’ - Activist groups stage a mobilisation days after nearly 70 villagers were arrested in Wadas, Indonesia, for contesting a local andesite quarry project.**

📷 Cibers

Most cases in Latin America were linked to the Amazon forest and the protection of environmental rights. For instance, at least three killings in Brazil were related to the logging industry, where the victims were members of forest protection groups advocating against illegal loggers<sup>3</sup>.

In the African region, killings were primarily related to farmer communities resisting displacement. At least two land activists in South Africa's eKhenana commune were killed due to their affiliation with rural groups

practising collective cultivation as a form of protest against forced displacement.<sup>4</sup>

Killings in the Asia Pacific region are likewise linked to protest actions. In Parigi Moutong, Indonesia, one person was killed in a mobilisation resisting a large mining corporation. Additionally, at least 67 villagers from the same community were arrested for similar actions a week prior.<sup>5</sup>

**See Annex 2 for the per-country breakdown of each of the monitored killings**

<sup>3</sup> Indigenous Brazilians demand justice as 4 killed in escalating violence. Mongabay Environmental News. (2022, September 14). Retrieved November 22, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/n1xAthk>

<sup>4</sup> SAFTU condemns the killing of Ayanda Ngila and demand justice for his ... (n.d.). Retrieved November 22, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/s1xAPhi>

<sup>5</sup> PAN Asia Pacific. (2022, February 25). Stop the crackdown on Indonesian communities resisting mining. Pesticide Action Network Asia Pacific. Retrieved November 22, <https://cutt.ly/31xAMof>



Police, military, and paramilitary personnel continue to commit the most human rights violations, as seen in Figure 4. In 2022, state forces were responsible for inflicting violations against at least 98% of farmers, farmworkers, indigenous people, land activists, and unspecified victims. In the last five years of PANAP's monitoring, state-sponsored violence continues to cause the most human rights abuses.

The 63 monitored cases caused by state forces accounted for 21,413 victims of killings, arrests, threats, and displacement. On the other hand, personal security forces were responsible for at least four victims. Lastly, the remaining cases were perpetrated by unspecified actors, with over 56 cases comprising 352 victims. The sheer number of cases with unidentified perpetrators perpetuates the culture of impunity; to date, most victims' families have yet to find justice.

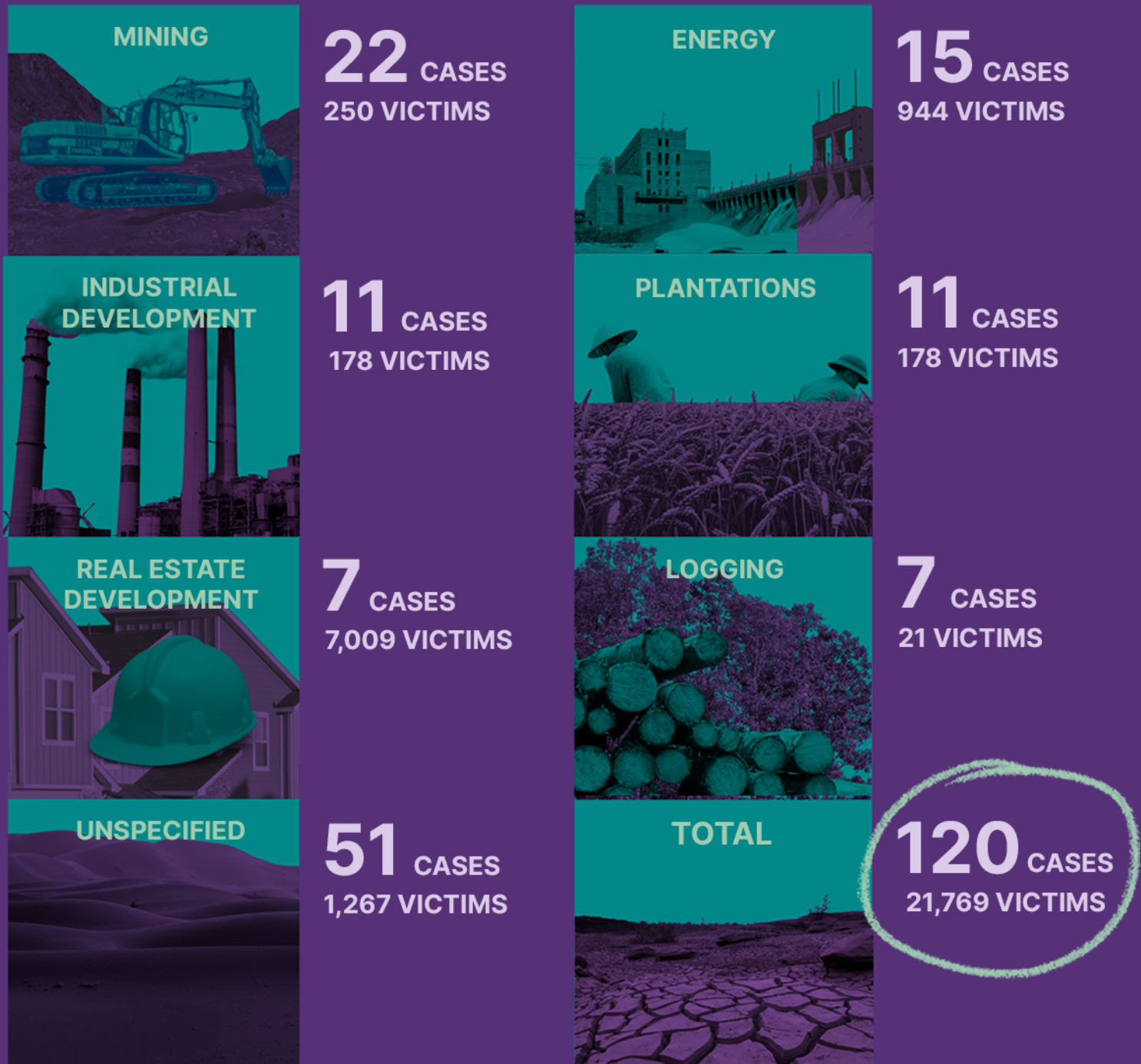
**FIGURE 4** Number of victims of human rights violations in relation to land conflicts, by alleged perpetrator



**21,769\***  
**TOTAL**

\*INCLUDING 4 VICTIMS  
INVOLVING PERSONAL SECURITY

**FIGURE 5** Number of cases of human rights violations in relation to land conflicts and struggles, by industry





Meanwhile, in terms of identified industries linked to land-related human rights atrocities, the mining sector is the most implicated, accounting for 22 instances with 250 victims, as shown in Figure 5.

Several of the monitored cases linked to mining were related to violence inflicted by state forces due to community resistance, such as in the cases of the Wadas and Parigi Moutong provinces in Indonesia.

On the other hand, the energy sector was linked to 15 cases with 944 victims. Such cases typically involved land activists mobilising against dam or power plant operations. A case in point includes the sentencing of 22 Iranian activists to 160 years in prison and more than 1,000 lashes for opposing a contentious water transfer project in the country's southwestern region.<sup>6</sup>

Similar forms of violence have been found in the industrial development sector, responsible for 11 cases and 178 victims. For instance, in Odisha, India, a

community-organised mobilisation against a steel plant project led to the arrest of six land activists, and according to local news outlets," women and children being chased and beaten, groups of police raining blows on villagers thrown to the ground, bodies being trampled by the police, and people running helter-skelter and crying for help."<sup>7</sup>

Projects or investments related to plantations (12,100 victims), real estate development (7,009 victims), and logging (21 victims) each comprised seven cases, and most of these involved the displacement of rural communities.

Among the 12,000 victims of the plantation industry are members of the indigenous Chilonga community, who were forced to vacate their ancestral land in early 2022 to give way for a stockfeed plantation.<sup>8</sup>

Due to limitations in reporting, at least 42% of the total 120 cases of land-related human rights violations are not linked to any identified industry.

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<sup>6</sup> Iran sentences environmental defenders to 160 years of prison. Iran HRM. (2022, April 10). Retrieved November 27, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/U1xA331>

<sup>7</sup> SGroundxero. (2022, January 16). Hands off peasant land! hands off Dhinkia Chaaridesh! no pasaran! groundxero. Retrieved November 28, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/41xSsir>

<sup>8</sup> Zimbabwe: 12 000 Chilonga villagers face eviction after losing High Court battle. Land Portal. (2022, January 20). Retrieved November 28, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/O1xSEgt>

Meanwhile, Figure 6 indicates that women were the most vulnerable to arrests, detention, and legal persecution, accounting for 14 victims in cases linked to land conflicts, based on reports where gender disaggregated data can be extracted. These

violations were typically related to the participation of women in mobilisations against land grabbing, such as in the case of four victims who were arrested for joining a women-led protest against a real estate project.

**FIGURE 6** Number of identified women victims of human rights violations in relation to land conflicts and struggles, by type of violation



#### KILLINGS

**7 VICTIMS**



#### ARRESTS, DETENTION, LEGAL PERSECUTION

**14 VICTIMS**



#### THREATS, HARASSMENT, PHYSICAL ASSAULT

**5 VICTIMS**

**TOTAL: 26\***

\*Excluding women victims of displacement





According to human rights groups, Daisy Macapanpan, a 68-year-old environmental defender, was illegally detained due to her opposition to the Ahunan Pumped-Storage Hydropower Project.

📷 Karapatan Southern Tagalog

A similar arrest was carried out in the Philippines in June of this year against a 68-year-old woman environmental defender. The female land activist was reportedly detained after a speech opposing the construction of a local hydropower project anticipated to clear 300 hectares of land.<sup>9</sup>

Killings remain the second most prevalent human rights violation committed against women involved in land struggles. In 2022, eight women were identified as victims of such killings. As in previous reports, a majority of the victims of killings, including women, have been concentrated in the Latin American region.

Lastly, another five women fell victim to threats, harassment, and physical assault, including a teenage activist who was beaten for filming an illegal sand mining operation in Kerala, India.<sup>10</sup>

The number of women victims across monitored reports may only increase as cases with significant casualties (especially displacement) did not specify the victims' identities.

Annex 3 breaks down the number of women victims per country and per type of violation

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<sup>9</sup> (2022, June 13). Groups call for release of Environmental Defender in Laguna. Philstar.com. Retrieved November 28, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/01xSXyy>


<sup>10</sup> College girl assaulted, threatened for filming illegal sand mining near her home in Muvattupuzha. English.Mathrubhumi. (2022, June 17). Retrieved November 28, 2022, from <https://cutt.ly/o1xDwUw>

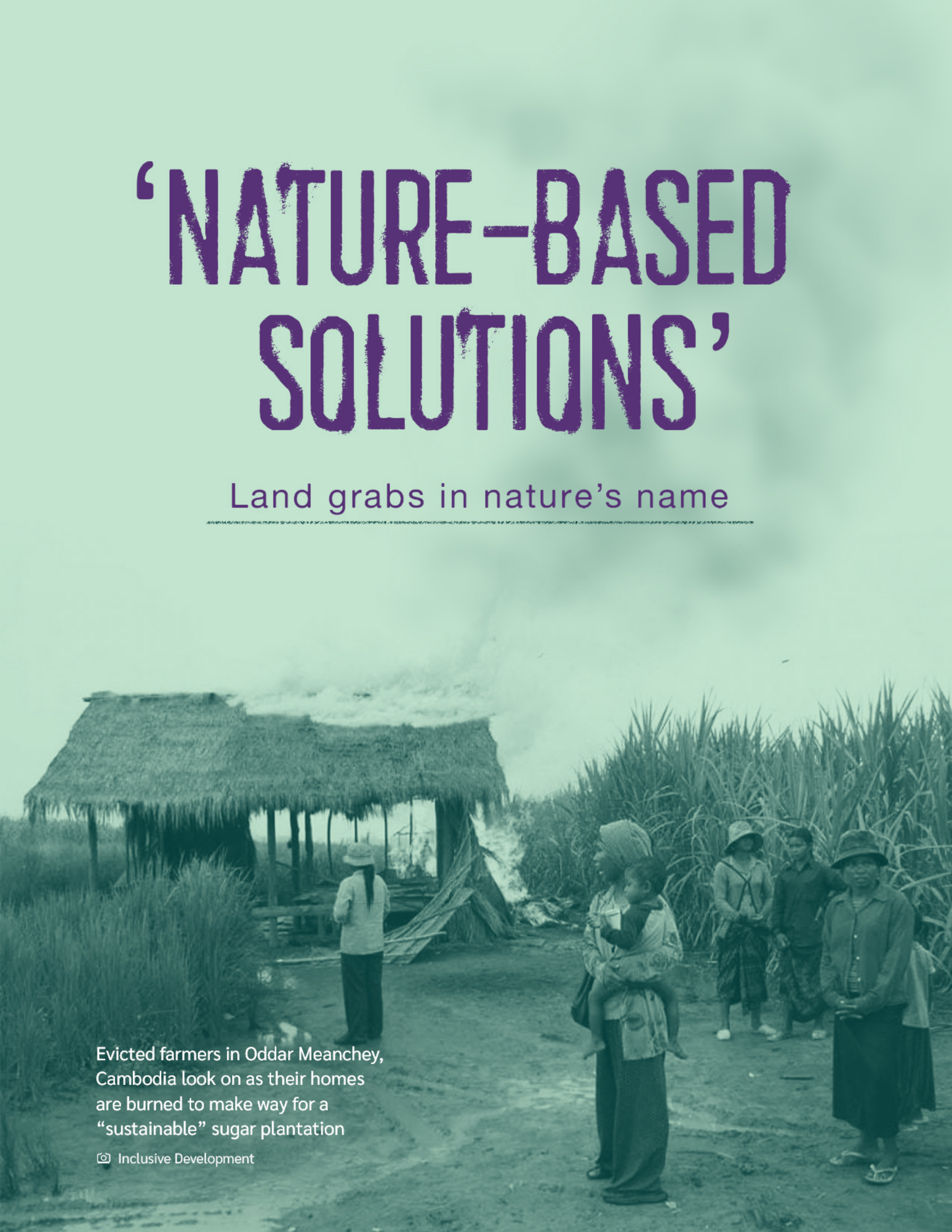


# ‘NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS’

Land grabs in nature’s name

Evicted farmers in Oddar Meanchey, Cambodia look on as their homes are burned to make way for a “sustainable” sugar plantation

 Inclusive Development



Expansion and consolidation of corporate control over land and resources loomed large in discussions organised by the United Nations (UN) last year on food (Food Systems Summit or UN FSS) and climate (Climate Change Conference of the Parties or COP 26). One of the buzzwords in these high-level meetings is “nature-based solutions” (NBS), also called nature-positive production. As part of their supposed climate action, corporations and governments have been pushing for NBS.

NBS, as defined by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), refers to “actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”. NBS looks good on paper, but many projects and investments by big corporate interests that are being peddled as NBS or nature-positive production result in or are feared to end in the massive displacement of rural communities.



# Nature-based solutions: Land grabs in nature's name\*

*\*Based on 31 monitored projects/investments*



**BIOFUEL**

**1,303,407  
HECTARES**

**1,011,945  
HECTARES**

**CARBON CREDITS**



**GREEN FINANCE**

**719,200  
HECTARES**

**451,080  
HECTARES**

**CONSERVATION**



**INFRASTRUCTURE**

**307,308  
HECTARES**

**76,292  
HECTARES**

**SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**



**ECOTOURISM**

**9,261  
HECTARES**

PANAP compiled 32 such projects and investments (ongoing or planned) from various online reports. (See table for details). The operations of some of them and their impacts on rural peoples are summarised here.

# “SUSTAINABLE” AGRICULTURE

Many corporations that style themselves as promoting “sustainable” agriculture to mitigate the impacts of industrial food production, in reality, deprive peasant communities of their homes and livelihood. PANAP monitored 76,292 hectares of lands covered by investments packaged as sustainable agriculture.

One of them is the 19,700-hectare sugarcane plantation of the Thai-based Mitr Phol corporation. The corporation is the third-largest supplier of sugar for Coca Cola and a perpetrator of human rights abuses in the province of Oddar Meanchey, Cambodia.

In 2015, the Mitr Phol corporation received the annual sustainability award of leading sugarcane initiative Bonsucro. Established in 2005, Bonsucro is a “global membership organisation that promotes sustainable sugarcane production, processing and trade around the world” to supposedly ensure that its member corporations in the sugar industry abide by sustainability and human rights guidelines.

Mitr Phol received the award even though the company displaced over 2,000 families and 26 villages in Cambodia to create its sugar plantations. Mitr Phol’s evictions include the burning and bulldozing of farmers’ homes and crops to make way for industrial operations. Despite villagers’ repeated filing of grievance forms to Bonsucro, cases were dismissed on the grounds that Bonsucro had not received evidence of Mitr Phol’s breaching of its code of conduct.

The refusal of Bonsucro to acknowledge grave human rights violations in Oddar Meanchey prompted the UK National Contact Point to rule that Bonsucro breached the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

This shows how global multistakeholder platforms claiming to promote sustainable agriculture continue to protect corporate giants as they evict and harass smallholder producers from their homes and livelihood.





# BIOFUELS

Biofuels have become popular as a nature-based solution due to their supposed ability to replace fossil fuels. Corporate proponents believe that the use of palm, corn, soy, and sugar monocrops to produce fuels doubles both as a renewable resource and a minor producer of greenhouse gas emissions. PANAP monitored over 1,303,407 hectares of lands utilised for biofuels with issues related to land grabs and displacement of communities.

Biofuels come with a litany of socioeconomic and environmental consequences. Research has shown that their production often necessitates mass deforestation, resource depletion, and with it, human rights abuses.

One such case occurred in the San Mariano province of the Philippines, where Green Future Innovations Inc. (GFII) invested USD 125 million to create a bioethanol plant spanning over 11,000 hectares to process the by-products of sugarcane crops for electricity as early as 2007.

The agricultural municipality of San Mariano at the time was populated by nearly 45,000 farmers and indigenous peoples owning or occupying the lands. Despite this, GFII claimed that the lands were idle and abandoned.

The rice and corn crops grown by farmers in the area were replaced with massive sugarcane plantations, effectively depriving them of their primary source of income while at the same time increasing soil degradation and food insecurity. The bioethanol plant was also responsible for massive fish kills due to the release of toxic wastes in surrounding farmlands and rivers.

In the years following the implementation of the GFII bioethanol project, the quality of farmers' lives has rapidly declined. In 2015, an increase in respiratory illness in nearby villages was reported due to the mass ash particles produced by the plant. A year later, the plant's operations were temporarily halted for failing emission and sewage disposal standards, which residents attributed as the cause of asthma attacks on children.

Farmworkers in the bioethanol plant have been threatened by paramilitary forces as recently as 2021. Soldiers in the area tagged the workers as insurgent rebels due to their participation in relief operations organised by the Philippines' Union of Agricultural Workers (UMA).



# ECOTOURISM

Ecotourism has been marketed as a sustainable alternative to traditional tourism due to its supposed higher regard for environmental conservation. Institutions have defined it as being able to conserve the environment and sustain the well-being of local communities. For this report, PANAP monitored 9,261 hectares devoted to ecotourism that adversely affected the local communities.

One example is the proposed 1,400-hectare Benoa Bay reclamation project of the PT Tirta Wahana Bali Internasional (PT TWBI) corporation in Bali, Indonesia.

Bali, a province in eastern Indonesia, has an extensive history of land grabbing due to its scenic beaches and cultural heritage. Large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) have become common in Bali since the 1980s to boost profitable tourist and infrastructure projects. It is estimated that in the last 25 years, Bali has lost over 25% of its agricultural land, and that over 85% of landowners in the area are non-Balinese.

Being one of the few remaining undeveloped and protected areas in Bali, Benoa Bay is composed of 1,300 hectares of mangroves, rivers, and over 150,000

residents. Its protected status was revoked in 2014, which facilitated the corporate takeover of PT WBI for its megatourism project.

While PT TWBI has maintained that Benoa Bay's reclamation is an eco-sustainable tourism project, over half of the area (700 hectares) was proposed to create artificial islands, restaurants, and entertainment venues, destroying mangroves and sacred Hindu temples in the process.

Research from the Faculty of Law of the Universitas Wijayakusuma Purwokerto of Indonesia has found that the reclamation project would destroy the area's natural watersheds, trigger flooding conditions, and accelerate a widespread decrease in biodiversity.

Balinese Hindus have expressed condemnation for the project, highlighting the likely destruction of their ancestral customs and the increased vulnerability of flooding in their villages. Civil society groups, environmentalists, and the youth joined the growing anti-reclamation sentiment to form ForBali, a movement to protest PT TWBI. The movement was met with intimidation and police arrests to silence opposition to the project.



# CONSERVATION

Although conservation efforts are intended to preserve ecological systems, corporations have long colluded with national governments to cultivate protected land for profit. Among the largest land grabs for alleged conservation efforts includes the Ngorongoro Conservation area in Tanzania, which covers 150,000 of the total 451,080 hectares of lands found to be utilised for conservation sites.

Considered a UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site since 1979, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area is profit-driven and corporate-backed. In January 2022, the Tanzanian government threatened to evict over 70,000 indigenous Maasai individuals to create a wildlife corridor for trophy hunting and tourism. Behind the move is United Arab Emirates-based (UAE) Otterlo Business Corporation, an entity known for holding hunting excursions for the UAE's royal families and guests.

Over 17.2% of Tanzania's gross domestic product (GDP) is derived from tourism. Due to the country's heavy reliance on the private sector, the national government continues to rely on foreign investments to strengthen its economy.

Long considered guardians of the environment, indigenous peoples are among the most vulnerable targets of human-rights abuses related to land conflict. In 2017, government-led evictions resulted in the burning of Maasai homes and the arrest of residents. Such instances of massive displacement are currently being implemented to make space for conservation areas, tourism, and hunting.

The possible displacement of the Maasai peoples has far-reaching, intergenerational effects. As threats to evict continue in 2022, Maasai are prevented from maintaining their cultural, environmental, and spiritual practices.





# RENEWABLE ENERGY

Hydropower dams, wind turbines, and solar powerplants are some of the common infrastructures that were built to generate renewable energy. With states and corporations looking for more lands to build them, renewable energy is becoming unsustainable and destructive to rural communities and their livelihoods.

About 4,500 to 5,000 people living near the Mekong River Basin were displaced following the construction of Lower Sesan 2 dam as part of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The USD 781 million dam is supposed to supply 80% of Cambodian capital Phnom Penh's power supply, but villagers still use car batteries and firewood for their electricity needs. Worse, they could no longer catch the big fish they used to sell to support their livelihood.

In India, people are protesting against the K Rail project, a 529.45 kilometre semi high-speed rail corridor, for its impact on the environment. The Kerala state government highlights the environmental benefits of the rail. According to its website, it will run using 100% renewable energy and the whole operations will not use fossil fuels, thus reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. But the opposition claims that the rail corridor will pass through wetland, paddy fields and hills. Moreover, it is estimated that at least 20,000 families will be displaced.

Based on the data compiled by PANAP, the infrastructure for renewable energy alone would need around 300,000 hectares of lands. The rising demand for renewable is driving more rural communities away from their lands, depriving them of their homes and livelihoods.





# GREEN FINANCING & GREENWASHING

Financial managers and corporations are putting their money on climate mitigation mechanisms to display their sustainability efforts as the climate crisis worsens. Researching on green financing, PANAP monitored 719,200 hectares invested in for monocrop plantations and carbon offsets.

Data shows that more agribusinesses are using so-called “green bonds” to show their sustainability efforts for the planet. Some companies or governments use green bonds to raise money for their operations that have supposedly environmental or climate benefits. However, known agribusinesses using green bonds are notorious for resorting to land grabbing and deforestation to expand their operations.

Soybean exporter Amaggi, for example, was able to raise USD 750 million in green bonds for 170,000 hectares of land while organic farm operator Rizomo Agro raised USD 5 million for its regenerative agriculture production covering 1,200 hectares, according to a report by GRAIN.

Both green bonds are in Brazil, where deforestation continues for monoculture productions. Meanwhile, in Asia, AgriNurture Inc.—which exports agricultural produce from their plantations of mainly maize in Mindanao, Philippines—was able to raise USD 89 million of green bonds. In Indonesia, rubber plantation operator PT Royal Lestari Utama raised USD 95 million for a project covering 88,000 hectares.

Moreover, billionaires and pension funds are putting their money on farmlands that have the potential to generate carbon credits. In 2021, Microsoft founder Bill Gates was dubbed the largest private owner of farmlands in the US, owning 97,900 hectares of land. Meanwhile, Dutch pension fund PostNL launched its USD 220-million farmland fund called SDG Farmland Fund. In the US, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America (TIAAA) has USD 8 billion investments for at least 1 million hectares of farmlands globally.





Putting their money on farms to generate carbon credits create an image to the public that corporations are socially responsible. However, the farmlands where money is poured into are tainted with land grabbing, community displacement and human rights violations.

The oil and gas sector, notorious as the most significant contributor to climate change, also aims to achieve its “net-zero targets” through carbon credits. According to Oxfam, these corporate giants are just “greenwashing” as they continue to extract

fossil fuels for profit. It noted that Shell, BP, Total Energies and ENI would need to acquire approximately 48.5 million hectares of land to achieve their net-zero plans. Oxfam also projected that if the entire energy sector follows the same net-zero plans, 500 million hectares of land would be needed.

These nature-based solutions by corporations and the finance sector only mask their business-as-usual practices that contribute to the climate crisis, while at the same time worsening land grabbing, hunger and poverty, especially in the Global South.

According to human rights groups, Daisy Macapanpan, a 68-year-old environmental defender, was illegally detained due to her opposition to the Ahunan Pumped-Storage Hydropower Project.

📷 Karapatan Southern Tagalog





# LAND MONOPOLY & CLIMATE CRISIS

A look at Asia

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A labourer carries a sack loaded with vegetables while wading through torrential rains and flooding in Pakistan.

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Some closely following the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) say that the 27th session of its Conference of the Parties (COP27) puts more attention on food and agriculture than in previous years. For instance, the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES) noted that the climate gathering in Egypt features four pavilions and about 200 events on food and farming. But these are still outside official negotiations, where states do the actual policymaking and commitments.

# WORST AFFECTED

It is apparent in the discussions that matter in the COP process that there is no meaningful focus on the role and accountability of corporate farming in warming the planet. The industrial food system (i.e., agriculture and land use/land-use change activities plus supply chain activities like retail, transport, consumption, fuel production, waste management, industrial processes and packaging) contributes about 34% to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with an estimated environmental cost of US\$ 3 trillion annually. Yet, addressing and reversing the climate impacts of corporate farming through radical food systems transformation is not a top priority among the COP27 negotiators.

For Asia, the urgency of the climate crisis cannot be overemphasised. Six of the ten worst affected countries by climate change in the past two decades are in Asia (i.e., Myanmar, Philippines, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand, and Nepal). This year alone, heavy monsoon rains caused unprecedented flooding in Pakistan, affecting 33 million people and inflicting over US\$ 30 billion in damages and economic losses. Consecutive typhoons – Noru and Nalgae – hit the Philippines in the two months leading to COP27. These disasters affected more than 4 million people, displaced more than 241,000, left more than 150 dead, and caused more than US\$50 million in damages to agriculture alone.



# CLIMATE IMPACTS

JANUARY 2021 TO NOVEMBER 2022

ON  
AGRICULTURE  
IN THE ASIA  
PACIFIC  
REGION\*

## Flood/ Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression

**\$4.14 B**  
in losses

4.5 Million hectares  
33.3 M affected



## Heatwave



**\$39 M**  
in losses

68,000 hectares  
300,000 affected

## Drought

**\$8.40 B**  
in losses

6.9 Million hectares  
10,000 affected



# CLIMATE IMPACTS ON FOOD PRODUCERS IN ASIA

Climate change results in more frequent and intensified extreme weather events affecting communities, especially in the Global South. In 2021 alone, 432 environmental events were recorded worldwide, with flooding during the monsoon season dominating these disasters. From this number, 174 events occurred in the Asia Pacific region where some of the worst tropical storms devastated rural communities. Recently, Pakistan and India also experienced record high temperatures that resulted in glacier bursting, destroying crops, and also causing deaths due to heat stress.

Located near the Pacific Ocean, in which tropical cyclones develop throughout the year, Asia Pacific is prone to “natural” disasters, now exacerbated by man-made global warming. The food and agriculture sector bear the brunt of these climate change-linked disasters. Farmers and other food producers suffer the most as their homes and livelihoods are destroyed, forcing displacement and exacerbating landlessness and poverty for farmers.

PAN Asia Pacific compiled 25 extreme weather disturbances from 2021 to 2022 in the Asia Pacific from various online reports to show a simple illustration of the climate crisis and its impacts on farmers. (See table for details).



Industrialised countries and big companies contribute most to environmental pollution while small underdeveloped nations face the extreme consequences of climate change. From flooding, tropical storms, heatwave and drought alone, PANAP recorded about 12 million hectares of croplands destroyed. The affected croplands were mostly submerged from flooding.

Tropical storms and flooding in the past two years destroyed 4.3 million hectares of land amounting to USD 4.02 billion worth of damages and at resulting in at least 33.1 million people including farmers, food producers and rural people losing their homes and livelihoods.

Meanwhile, almost 6.9 million hectares of croplands were lost due to drought, with ten thousand people affected and farmers losing an estimated USD 8.40 billion. On the other hand, heatwaves destroyed nearly 68 thousand hectares, amounting to USD 39 million worth of losses and affecting 300,000 people. Monitored data on heatwaves and drought were mostly in South Asia.

Overall, the climate crisis cost farmers an estimated USD 12 billion in damages, with at least 33 million people affected in the Asia Pacific region.

As the climate crisis worsens, it is expected to cause even more devastation and suffering for rural communities in the years to come. At the COP27 climate negotiations and beyond, Land monopoly, an indispensable requirement of corporate farming, creates favourable conditions for the climate crisis to persist and worsen. Corporate monoculture plantations, one of the most visible expressions of land monopoly since colonial times, are among the significant contributors to the existential crisis that the world faces today.

# Massive deforestation

Big agribusiness firms are cutting down massive swathes of forests for conversion into industrial plantations and livestock grazing. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that agricultural expansion drove almost 90% of global deforestation in the past two decades. In Asia, nearly 80% of deforestation during the same period is due to conversion into croplands, mainly by corporate plantations, based on the UN body's study.

Independent studies affirm this, such as the data compiled and analysed by the Land Matrix (a collaboration of civil society, farmers' groups, and academic research institutions) on large-scale land acquisitions. These refer to lands in low and middle-income countries acquired by foreign and local investors through purchase, lease or concession for agricultural production, timber extraction, carbon trading, industry, renewable energy production, conservation, and tourism. Their 2021 report noted that 964 land deals caused the deforestation of almost two million hectares between 2000 and 2019.

In East Asia and the Pacific, the Land Matrix reported that about 74% of the areas around the locations of land deals were still forested in 2000. By 2019, that number declined to 58%, mainly due to oil palm expansions in Malaysia and Indonesia and new agricultural frontiers in Cambodia, China, Laos, and Vietnam.

Clearing the forests releases the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) they store into the atmosphere, contributing to rising global temperatures. But according to one study, deforestation – which has already claimed 420 million hectares of forests in the last 30 years – can also affect temperatures through its effect on various physical processes of nature. For example, cutting down trees eliminates the forests' ability to absorb water from the soil and release it into the air as moisture and cool the atmosphere.



# Perpetuating Plunder

Public pressure amid the absolute havoc the climate crisis wreaks forces rich countries and their corporations to recognise the climate impacts of deforestation, and many are committing to reviving the world's forests. However, they deny the need to dismantle the market-oriented corporate farming model, which is a significant driver of deforestation. As such, these commitments become empty promises.

At COP27, the world's largest transnational food companies led by Cargill, Bunge, and Archer Daniels Midland, among others, launched a roadmap to eliminate deforestation from their supply chains for soy, beef, and palm oil by 2025. But these companies, which have already made similar pledges in the past only to fall short, continue to be implicated in the massive destruction of forests, like Cargill in the Amazon.

Even worse, they use the climate crisis to legitimise and perpetuate resource grabbing, plunder, and land monopoly. One of the supposed climate solutions that big corporations tend to rally around is planting "new forests". However, the problem is that these large-scale tree-planting efforts are often a pretext to promote corporate plantations. For example, 80% of the commitments under the so-called Bonn

Challenge, one of the major global initiatives aiming to restore 350 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes, involve planting monoculture plantations or a limited mix of trees to produce specific products.

In Asia, a particular concern is the steady expansion of oil palm plantations, which, as noted by the Land Matrix report, is one of the primary culprits behind deforestation in the region. Based on another estimate, 45% of oil palm plantations were built in forest areas in Southeast Asia, considered the global hotspot of palm-driven deforestation.

Palm oil is considered the fastest-growing commodity crop worldwide, requiring an ever-expanding mass of arable lands and forests. FAO data shows that the size of land devoted to oil palm plantations in the past four decades ballooned by more than 571% – from 4.28 million hectares in 1980 to 28.74 million in 2020. More than 52% of the world's oil palm lands are in Indonesia, 18% in Malaysia, and 3% in Thailand – the top three producers of palm oil globally. Indonesia's oil palm lands, in particular, continue to expand at astronomical rates. In the past ten years, while expansion slowed in Malaysia and Thailand, oil palm plantations in Indonesia almost doubled from 8.39 million hectares in 2010 to 15 million in 2020.

# Climate justice vs land monopoly

Corporate plantations – motivated by profits for their investors that include the world’s wealthiest people and largest investment firms from mostly the industrialised countries – produce commodities dictated by the global market’s needs, not by the food security requirements and overall development agenda of mostly the underdeveloped countries and local communities where they are built often in violent ways. These big capitalists and finance oligarchs are oblivious to their operations’ harsh socioeconomic and environmental impacts.

Aside from degrading or destroying the forests to establish monoculture, export-oriented industrial farms, corporate land monopolies also perpetuate the use of massive amounts of climate-warming fossil fuels by promoting harmful agrochemicals like synthetic fertilisers and pesticides and encouraging long supply chains. It is not a coincidence that as corporate plantations, agrochemicals such as pesticides have also soared by 80% in the past three decades.

Agroecological, localised, and diversified food systems offer sustainable and climate-friendly alternatives, as much evidence suggests, but ultimately, decisions on how to use and manage the world’s forests and farmlands for the benefit of the greatest majority without harming the people and planet rest on the question of who effectively controls these resources. From colonialism to modern imperialism today, such control has been taken away from the indigenous and peasant communities, grabbed and monopolised by and for commercial interests.

The people rising for climate justice necessitates the struggle to dismantle this corporate monopoly control over land and resources and give humanity a fighting chance to survive and reverse the climate crisis.



## ANNEX 1

Number of cases and victims of killings related to land conflicts and struggles, by country, region and violation

| Asia Pacific              | Killings |           | Arrests, Detention, and Legal Persecution |            | Threats, Harassment, and Physical Assault |            | Displacement |             |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|---|------------|---|------------|--------------|-------------|
|                           | Cases    | Victims   | Cases                                     | Victims    | Cases                                     | Victims    | Cases        | Victims     |
| Afghanistan               | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Cambodia                  | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 2   | 6          | 0            | 0           |
| China                     | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Egypt                     | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| India                     | 3        | 3         | 10  | 83         | 5   | 78         | 1            | 220         |
| Indonesia                 | 1        | 1         | 2   | 126        | 1   | 1          | 0            | 0           |
| Iran                      | 0        | 0         | 1   | 22         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Kuwait                    | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Jordan                    | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Laos                      | 0        | 0         | 1   | 5          | 1   | 5          | 1            | 650         |
| Nepal                     | 0        | 0         | 1   | 77         | 0   | 0          | 1            | 100         |
| Myanmar                   | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 1   | 1          | 0            | 0           |
| Pakistan                  | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Palestine                 | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Papua New Guinea          | 1        | 4         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Philippines               | 3        | 8         | 7   | 94         | 5   | 11         | 1            | 376         |
| Saudi Arabia              | 0        | 0         | 1   | 3          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Thailand                  | 0        | 0         | 1   | 1          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Turkey                    | 0        | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Vietnam                   | 0        | 0         | 2   | 5          | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| <b>Asia Pacific Total</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>26</b>                                 | <b>416</b> | <b>15</b>                                 | <b>102</b> | <b>4</b>     | <b>1346</b> |

| Latin America           | Killings  |           | Arrests, Detention, and Legal Persecution |           | Threats, Harassment, and Physical Assault |            | Displacement |             |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|---|------------|--------------|-------------|
|                         | Cases     | Victims   | Cases                                     | Victims   | Cases                                     | Victims    | Cases        | Victims     |
| Argentina               | 0         | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Brazil                  | 3         | 5         | 0   | 0         | 3   | 12         | 0            | 0           |
| Bolivia                 | 0         | 0         | 0   | 0         | 1   | 20         | 0            | 0           |
| Chile                   | 2         | 2         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Colombia                | 22        | 27        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 2            | 6240        |
| Costa Rica              | 0         | 0         | 0   | 0         | 1   | 13         | 0            | 0           |
| Dominican Republic      | 1         | 1         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Ecuador                 | 1         | 1         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Guatemala               | 0         | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Honduras                | 1         | 1         | 1   | 6         | 1   | 55         | 0            | 0           |
| Mexico                  | 3         | 3         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 1            | 200         |
| Nicaragua               | 1         | 2         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Panama                  | 0         | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| Paraguay                | 2         | 3         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 1            | 160         |
| Peru                    | 3         | 6         | 1   | 11        | 1   | 15         | 0            | 0           |
| Venezuela               | 1         | 4         | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0          | 0            | 0           |
| <b>L. America Total</b> | <b>40</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>2</b>                                  | <b>17</b> | <b>7</b>                                  | <b>115</b> | <b>4</b>     | <b>6600</b> |



| Africa              | Killings |          | Arrests, Detention, and Legal Persecution |           | Threats, Harassment, and Physical Assault |           | Displacement |              |
|---------------------|----------|----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|
|                     | Cases    | Victims  | Cases                                     | Victims   | Cases                                     | Victims   | Cases        | Victims      |
| Angola              | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Benin               | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 1            | 960          |
| Cameroon            | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Congo               | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 1   | 1         | 0            | 0            |
| Chad                | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 1   | 1         | 0            | 0            |
| Ivory Coast         | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Kosovo              | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Kenya               | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Morocco             | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Nigeria             | 0        | 0        | 1   | 9         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Sierra Leone        | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 1   | 1         | 0            | 0            |
| South Africa        | 2        | 2        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Sudan               | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Tanzania            | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 1   | 31        | 0            | 0            |
| Tunisia             | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Uganda              | 0        | 0        | 1   | 22        | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Zambia              | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 0            | 0            |
| Zimbabwe            | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0         | 1            | 12000        |
| <b>Africa Total</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b>                                  | <b>31</b> | <b>4</b>                                  | <b>34</b> | <b>2</b>     | <b>12960</b> |

| North America           | Killings |          | Arrests, Detention, and Legal Persecution |           | Threats, Harassment, and Physical Assault |          | Displacement |          |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|---|-----------|---|----------|--------------|----------|
|                         | Cases    | Victims  | Cases                                     | Victims   | Cases                                     | Victims  | Cases        | Victims  |
| Canada                  | 0        | 0        | 0   | 0         | 0   | 0        | 0            | 0        |
| United States           | 1        | 1        | 1   | 11        | 0   | 0        | 0            | 0        |
| <b>N. America Total</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b>                                  | <b>11</b> | <b>0</b>                                  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>     | <b>0</b> |

| Europe               | Killings |         | Arrests, Detention, and Legal Persecution |         | Threats, Harassment, and Physical Assault |         | Displacement |         |
|----------------------|----------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|--------------|---------|
|                      | Cases    | Victims | Cases                                     | Victims | Cases                                     | Victims | Cases        | Victims |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 0        | 0       | 1   | 2       | 0   | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| France               | 0        | 0       | 0   | 0       | 1   | 61      | 0            | 0       |
| Scotland             | 0        | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| Romania              | 0        | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| Russia               | 0        | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| Europe Total         | 0        | 0       | 1   | 2       | 1   | 61      | 0            | 0       |

| Australia       | Killings |         | Arrests, Detention, and Legal Persecution |         | Threats, Harassment, and Physical Assault |         | Displacement |         |
|-----------------|----------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|--------------|---------|
|                 | Cases    | Victims | Cases                                     | Victims | Cases                                     | Victims | Cases        | Victims |
| Australia       | 0        | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| Australia Total | 0        | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       | 0            | 0       |

|               | Killings |         | Arrests, Detention, and Legal Persecution |         | Threats, Harassment, and Physical Assault |         | Displacement |         |
|---------------|----------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|--------------|---------|
|               | Cases    | Victims | Cases                                     | Victims | Cases                                     | Victims | Cases        | Victims |
| GRAND TOTAL   | 50       | 69      | 32  | 477     | 27  | 312     | 10           | 20906   |
| CASES TOTAL   | 119      |         |   |         |   |         |              |         |
| VICTIMS TOTAL | 21764    |         |   |         |   |         |              |         |



## ANNEX 2

Number of cases and victims of killings related to land conflicts and struggles, by sector

| Asia Pacific              | Cases    | Victims           |                       |                |             |           |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
|                           |          | Indigenous people | Farmers, farm workers | Land activists | Unspecified | Total     |
| India                     | 3        | 0                 | 0                     | 1              | 2           | 3         |
| Indonesia                 | 1        | 0                 | 0                     | 0              | 1           | 1         |
| Papua New Guinea          | 1        | 4                 | 0                     | 0              | 0           | 4         |
| Philippines               | 3        | 0                 | 1                     | 4              | 3           | 8         |
| <b>Asia Pacific Total</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>4</b>          | <b>1</b>              | <b>5</b>       | <b>6</b>    | <b>16</b> |

| Latin America           | Cases     | Victims           |                       |                |             |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
|                         |           | Indigenous people | Farmers, farm workers | Land activists | Unspecified | Total     |
| Brazil                  | 3         | 3                 | 0                     | 2              | 0           | 5         |
| Chile                   | 2         | 1                 | 1                     | 0              | 0           | 2         |
| Colombia                | 22        | 15                | 5                     | 4              | 3           | 27        |
| Dominican Republic      | 1         | 0                 | 0                     | 0              | 1           | 1         |
| Ecuador                 | 1         | 0                 | 0                     | 1              | 0           | 1         |
| Honduras                | 1         | 1                 | 0                     | 0              | 0           | 1         |
| Mexico                  | 3         | 1                 | 0                     | 1              | 1           | 3         |
| Nicaragua               | 1         | 2                 | 0                     | 0              | 0           | 2         |
| Paraguay                | 2         | 2                 | 1                     | 0              | 0           | 3         |
| Peru                    | 3         | 4                 | 1                     | 0              | 1           | 6         |
| Venezuela               | 1         | 4                 | 0                     | 0              | 0           | 4         |
| <b>L. America Total</b> | <b>40</b> | <b>33</b>         | <b>8</b>              | <b>8</b>       | <b>6</b>    | <b>55</b> |

| Africa              | Cases    | Victims           |                       |                |             |          |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
|                     |          | Indigenous people | Farmers, farm workers | Land activists | Unspecified | Total    |
| South Africa        | 2        | 0                 | 0                     | 2              | 0           | 2        |
| <b>Africa Total</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>              | <b>2</b>       | <b>0</b>    | <b>2</b> |

| North America             | Cases    | Victims           |                       |                |             |          |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
|                           |          | Indigenous people | Farmers, farm workers | Land activists | Unspecified | Total    |
| United States             | 1        | 0                 | 0                     | 0              | 1           | 1        |
| <b>Asia Pacific Total</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>              | <b>0</b>       | <b>1</b>    | <b>1</b> |

| GRAND TOTAL        | Cases     | Victims           |                       |                |             |           |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
|                    |           | Indigenous people | Farmers, farm workers | Land activists | Unspecified | Total     |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>37</b>         | <b>9</b>              | <b>15</b>      | <b>13</b>   | <b>74</b> |



# ANNEX 3

Number of identified women victims of human rights violations related to land conflicts and struggles, by type of violation\*

| Country              | Killings | Arrests/Detention/<br>Legal persecution | Threats/Harassment/<br>Physical Assault |
|----------------------|----------|---|---|
| Colombia             | 0        | 0                                       | 1                                       |
| United States        | 0        | 0                                       | 0                                       |
| South Africa         | 4        | 0                                       | 0                                       |
| Ecuador              | 0        | 1                                       | 4                                       |
| Thailand             | 4        | 1                                       | 5                                       |
| Philippines          |          |   |   |
| Vietnam              |          |   |   |
| Bosnia & Herzegovnia |          |   |   |
| India                |          |   |   |
| Total                |          |   |   |

\*Excluding displacement

# About

PAN Asia Pacific (PANAP) is one of the five regional centres of PAN, a global network dedicated to eliminating the harm caused to humans and the environment by pesticides and promoting biodiversity-based ecological agriculture. PANAP's vision is a society that is truly democratic, equal, just, and culturally diverse; based on the principles of food sovereignty, gender justice and environmental sustainability. It has developed strong partnership with peasants, agricultural workers, and rural women's movements in the Asia Pacific region and guided by the strong leadership of these grassroots groups, has grown into a reputable advocacy network with a firm Asian perspective. PANAP's mission lies in strengthening people's movements to advance and assert food sovereignty, biodiversity-based ecological agriculture, and the empowerment of rural women; protect people and the environment from highly hazardous pesticides; defend the rice heritage of Asia; and resist the threats of corporate agriculture and neoliberal globalisation. Currently, PANAP comprises 105 network partner organisations in the Asia Pacific region and links with about 400 other civil society organisations and grassroots organisations regionally and globally.

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