

Dashboard Methodology: 9C

Commitment 9: Effective Actions Against Land Grabbing

9C	Land grabbing cases where corrective action was taken
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Section 1: Description of Indicator, Implementation and Scoring

Method to be Used	Calculation Based on Existing Data
Introduction	Indicator 9C measures two things: the number of large-scale land acquisitions (LSLA) involving conflict (land grabbing) where actions were taken against violations, and the number of LSLAs where compensatory action was taken.
Source of Methodology	Dashboard, Land Matrix
Data Needed	<p>For this indicator, <u>four data sets</u> are necessary. They will form the basis of two sub-indicators, which will each be calculated in a separate section, or “block.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of LSLA in the past 12 months, regardless of whether or not conflict was present. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have implemented indicator 9B.1, you will already have this data. Total number of land grabs in the past 12 months – LSLAs that involved any level of conflict. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Again, if you have implemented Indicator 9B.1, you will already have this data. See definitions of “LSLA” and “land conflict,” as well as “land grab,” provided below. Cases of land grabs (above) where actions were taken against violators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See definition of “action taken” below. Cases of LSLA where compensatory action was taken. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See definition of “compensatory action” below.
Definitions	<p>For the purposes of indicator 9C, large-scale land acquisition (LSLA) is defined as the acquisition of any tract of land larger than 200 hectares. In addition to the size, a LSLA also meets the following criteria, proposed by the Land Matrix:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They entail a transfer of rights to use, control or own land through sale, lease or concession. They were signed sometime since 2000, when the annualized value of the FAO real food price index was at its lowest level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This criterion will be automatic, as this indicator will only look at deals made in the present calendar year. They entail the conversion of land from local community use or from important ecosystem-service provision to commercial production. <p>For the purposes of indicator 9C, a land conflict is broadly defined as <i>any</i> conflict arising from the transaction in question. It can be minor, such as a protest, and can range from an official complaint to a legal case brought formally before the court.</p> <p>For all indicators in Commitment 9, we consider a LSLA with the presence of a land conflict to be a case of land grabbing.</p> <p>Action taken against violators, in the context of Indicator 9C would include all formal and legal actions taken by State or other institutions. The question of whether or not action was taken against violators will be answered “Yes” or “No.” If one action was taken against the violator or multiple actions were taken against the violator, the answer will be the same: “Yes.”</p> <p>For Indicator 9C, compensatory action is defined as received (not promised) direct compensatory action that comes in response to a LSLA. It might include the provision of housing, cash payments, or food handouts – as these are direct compensatory measures, however fair or adequate – but does not include secondary benefits, such as the building of schools, infrastructure, etc. If multiple direct compensatory actions are present, they will simply be counted as one, the answer to this question will be “Yes” – indicating that one or more direct compensatory actions were received – or “No,” indicating that none were delivered.</p>
How to Implement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine if the two data sets exist in the form described in your country, and organize the data accordingly. In Section 2, use this data to calculate two sub-indicators of 9C. Each sub-indicator will be calculated in a separate section, or “block” – in this case, Block 1 and Block 2. For every piece of data entered in Section two, provide references and an explanation for numbers given. Finally, in Section 3, calculate the Final Score for 9C using the scores for Block 1 (B1) and Block 2 (B2).

How to Score	Block 1:	<p>The second sub-indicator (Block 1) will be calculated as follows:</p> $\frac{\text{Cases where Compensatory Action was Taken (B1.b)}}{\text{Total Number of LSLA in the Past 12 Months (B1.a)}} = \% \text{ of LSLA where Compensatory Action was Taken}$
	Block 2:	<p>The first sub-indicator (Block 2) will be calculated as follows:</p> $\frac{\text{Actions Taken vs. Violators in Land Grabs in Past 12 Months (B2.b)}}{\text{Total Number of Land Grabs in the 12 Months (B2.a)}} = \% \text{ of Land Grabs w/ Action Taken vs. Violator}$
	Final Score	Scores for Block 1 (B1) and Block 2 (B2) will be combined to derive the Final Score for Indicator 9C.

Section 2: Assessment

Block 1: Cases of LSLA where compensatory action was taken

Methodology: Dashboard

1	Total number of large-scale land acquisitions (LSLA) in the last 12 months	B1.a
Source, year:		
2	Cases of LSLA in the last 12 months where some compensatory action was taken	B1.b
Source, year:		
Block 1 Score (0-100), calculated as B1.b divided by B1.a, or $\frac{B1.b}{B1.a} \times 100 = B1$ (0-100)		B1

Block 2: Cases of land grabbing where action was taken against violators

Methodology: Dashboard

1	The total number of land grabbing cases (LSLA with conflict) in the last 12 months	B2.a
Source, year:		
2	Number of land grabbing cases where action (one or more) were taken against violators	B2.b
Source, year:		
Block 2 Score (0-100), calculated as B2.b divided by B2.a, or $\frac{B2.b}{B2.a} \times 100 = B2$ (0-100)		B2

Section 3: Results

Compute Total Score:

Block 1 Score (0-100)	B1
Block 2 Score (0-100)	B2
9C Final Score (0-100)	$\frac{(B1 + B2)}{2}$

9C Final Score	0-100
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