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## **Land Acquisition And Forced Displacement: An Analysis From An International Human Rights Law Perspective**

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**Summary:** *The aim of this paper is to present the issue of forced land acquisition (so-called land grabbing) from the point of view of international environmental law, international human rights law and international law. Land grabbing is currently one of the central issues of development studies. According to the specialists, land grabbing is usually defined as a contentious issue of large-scale land acquisitions: the buying or leasing of large pieces of land in developing states, by domestic and transnational corporations , governments, and individuals. While used broadly throughout history, land grabbing as used in the 21st century primarily refers to large-scale land acquisitions following the 2007-2008 world food crisis. The key goal of this article is to present the issue of land acquisitions in selected developing states and associated domestic and international law controversies. The issue of land grabbing is still not covered by any international convention, however remains an area of extended discussions. Land grabbing is an issue widely discussed in contemporary scientific literature (applied economics, development studies, social and applied anthropology, humanitarian affairs). However the analysis of land grabbing from the point of view of international human rights law and international cooperation in general. We will also discuss the practical issues associated with the growing magnitude of land grabbing worldwide. According to the common research project concerning land grabbing issued by FAO, IIED, and IFAD, found that the majority of host countries lacked basic data on the size, nature, and location of land acquisitions through land registries or other public sources, and that “researchers needed to make multiple contacts...to access even superficial and incomplete information.”. The World Bank’s own lack of land size information on over half of the reported land grabs that it researched points to the difficulties inherent in gaining access to and researching individual land acquisitions. The first part of our paper draws attention to the current magnitude of land grabbing, its forms, causes, consequences and socio-legal context. Causes of forced land acquisition are an issue frequently discussed in literature, including highly erudite and intellectual book published by Bogumil Terminski in 2015. Next part of this paper is focused on international human right law aspects of land grabbing. In the third part we discussed sustainable development approach to the issue of land grabbing. In the next parts of presented paper we discussed forced land acquisitions as an area of interests of applied economics, development studies approach to the issue of development-induced displacement, forced land acquisition and land grabbing as well as mechanisms of international cooperation and solutions against forced land acquisition in developing countries. The article is supplemented by comparative analysis of the issue of land grabbing in selected countries.*

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## Introduction

Land grabbing (land grabbing by the neologism introduced in English) refers to the controversial acquisition of large tracts of agricultural land from developing countries by transnational corporations and government enterprises. The term refers mainly to large-scale investments (mainly foreign) as a result of rising world food prices and concerns about food security. Water resources are usually crucial, and consequently a trend associated with the hoarding of water is observed (in). First welcomed by developing countries and some investisseurs<sup>1</sup> as a new way to agricultural development, these investments have been criticized by some governments and organizations of civil society because of the negative effects on local communities. They define as acquisitions or land concessions, which have one or more of the following: which are contrary to human rights and particularly the rights of women to equal treatment; that do not rely on free, prior and informed consent of affected users; not based on a careful assessment, or do not take into account the social, economic and environmental (including gender aspects [to explain]); which are not subject to transparent procedures defining clear and binding commitments regarding the activities, employment and benefit sharing; that are not based on effective democratic planning, independent oversight and meaningful participation. The most comprehensive estimate of the scale of land grabbing, published in September 2010 by the World Bank, shows that more than 46 million hectares of important farmland acquisitions were reported between October 2008 and August 2009, which two thirds of this area in Africa subsahariennes<sup>3</sup>. The preview the newest, based on data provided in April 2011 an international conference convened by the Land Deal Politics Initiative,

evaluate that territorial agreements represent 80 million hectares<sup>4</sup>, whose average size is 40 000 ha, one quarter over 200 000 ha and a quarter below 10,000 ha. 37% of the area devoted to food crops, cash crops 21% and 21% for growing biofuels<sup>5</sup>. Investments in agricultural land often take the form of leases, rather than purchases. The duration of these leases varies from 25 to 99 years, and they are usually contracted between national and local governments and investors (most of land in Africa are not private, in the possession or control governmental). Forced land acquisition has a lot elements in common with the issue of development-induced displacement and resettlement<sup>1</sup>. Among the root causes of development-induced displacement and resettlement we can mention: construction of dams and irrigation projects, transportation, urbanization, re-urbanization, conservation of nature and population redistribution schemes.

## A. Domestic regulations concerning forced land acquisition in policy of selected African, Asian and South American Countries

The Overseas Development Institute reported in January 2013, that with limited data available in general and existing data associated with NGOs interested in generating media attention in particular, the scale of global land trade may have been exaggerated. They found the figures below provide a variety of estimates, all in the tens of millions of hectares. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) estimated in 2009 between 15 and 20 million hectares of farmland in developing countries had changed hands since 2006.[4] As of January 2013 the Land Portal Land Matrix data totalled 49 million hectares of deals globally, although only 26 million hectares of these are transnational.[citation needed] A 2011 World Bank report by Klaus Deininger reported 56 million hectares worldwide. Friis & Greenberg (2012) reported in 2012 between 51 and 63 million hectares in Africa alone.[citation needed] The GRAIN database[8] published in January 2012, quantified 35 million hectares, although when stripping out more developed economies such as Australia, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Romania, the amount in the GRAIN database reduces to 25 million hectares. [page needed] Most seem to arrive at a ballpark of 20-60 million hectares. Given that total global farmland takes up just over 4 billion hectares,[9][page needed] these acquisitions could equate to around 1 per cent of global farmland. However, in practice, land acquired may not have previously been used as farmland, it may be covered by forests, which also equate to about 4 billion hectares worldwide, so transnational land acquisitions may have a significant role in ongoing deforestation. page needed. The researchers thought that a sizeable number of deals remain questionable in terms of size and whether they have been finalised and implemented. The land database often relies on one or two media sources and may not track whether the investments take place, or whether the full quantity reported takes place. For example, a number of deals in the GRAIN database appear to have stalled including - 1 million hectares taken between US firms Jarch Capital and Nile Trading and Development Inc in South Sudan A 400,000 hectare deal between China and Colombia that seems to have stalled The 325,000 hectare investment by Agrisol in Tanzania A 324,000 hectare purchase of land by the UAE in Pakistan A suspended 320,000 hectare purchase by Chinese investors in Argentina. The researchers claim these are only those that have been checked, and already amount to nearly 10 per cent of the GRAIN database transnational land acquisitions. Deals are reported that use the estimate of the full extent of land that the firm expects to utilise. For example, Indian investment in Tanzania is reported at 300,000 hectares, currently operating on just 1,000 hectares Olam International's investment in Gabon reported at 300,000 hectares, currently operating on just 50,000 Three investments amounting to 600,000 hectares in Liberia, with Equatorial Palm Oil's deal reported at 169,000 hectares, despite their plans to reach just 50,000 by 2020.

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1 Terminski B., *Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges*, University of Indiana, 2013. <http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/handle/10535/8833>

## B. Forced Land acquisition as an issue of international law

The consequences of land grabbing are currently almost neglected issue of international law, international human rights law, international environmental law and humanitarian affairs. The Global Witness emphasizes details a number of international instruments that ‘create obligations and responsibilities throughout all stages of decision-making around large-scale land investments’, including the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The UK encourages companies to abide by OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises which provide voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct for multinational corporations operating in or from countries adhering to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises, including detailed guidance concerning information disclosure. However they do not, provide any specific recommendations on land. The researcher read the Global Witness et al. report also finds that ‘a number of instruments offer companies the opportunity to associate themselves with a set of principles or goals that demonstrate CSR but most of these are largely ‘declarative’. Overall, he summarizes that the report notes that although these various instruments ‘recognise secrecy and lack of access to information to be a problem, they give almost no detail as to how it should be tackled in practice, nor do any mandatory provisions yet exist to ensure such an implicit aspiration is met. The legal context of development-induced displacement and resettlement is more frequently mentioned in the literature (see: B. Terminski, 2013)<sup>2</sup>. Development-causes displacement and resettlement (also called project-induced displacement) is the forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of economic development. Development-induced displacement is a social problem affecting multiple levels of human organization, from tribal and village communities to well-developed urban areas. According to Bogumil Terminski (2012) approximately fifteen million people each year are forced to leave their homes following big development projects (dams, irrigation projects, highways, urbanization, mining, conservation of nature, etc.). Anthony Oliver-Smith (2009) and Michael M. Cernea (2006) are also estimating that current scale of DIDR amounts to 15 million people per year. Development-induced displacement or the forced migration in the name of development is affecting more and more people as countries move from developing to developed nations. The people that face such migration are often helpless, suppressed by the power and laws of nations. The lack adequate rehabilitation policies for resettled people and migrants means that they are often compensated only monetarily - without proper mechanisms for addressing their grievances or political support to improve their livelihoods. Displaced people often internalize a sense of helplessness and powerlessness because of their encounter with the powerful external world, although there are also several examples of active resistance movements against development-induced displacement. In every category, particularly among marginalized groups, women are the worst hit and pay the highest price of development. A study carried out by the national commission for women in India (NCW) on the impact of displacement on women reveals that violence against women is increased. An increase in alcoholism due to displacement has led to a marked rise in domestic violence in India. In the Lincoln Park Community of Chicago, Illinois, where Jose (Cha-Cha) Jimenez founded the human rights Latino organization: Young Lords, Mayor Richard J. Daley displaced tens of thousands Puerto Ricans and the poor. This displacement helped to proliferate growing street gangs. Today these gangs enterprises with murder for hire, arson for profit and drug sales as its prime motivation. Displacement has made men feel helpless or insecure and turned women and children into scapegoats. Displacement also leads to deterioration in health and high mortality rates as services in those selected areas are the first to be cut. The nutrition and health of women, which is worse than that of men even under normal circumstances, is bound to go down in the event of an overall worsening in health caused by displacement. Humanitarian aid agencies and government programs should target their efforts when intervening to assist victims of forced economic displacement, to ensure their work does not run counter to processes aimed at addressing the fundamental roots of the conflict. The IDI advocates the search for durable solutions

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2 Ibidem

to the recovery of displaced persons which go beyond short-term return, relocation and local integration processes. The Norwegian Refugee Council, Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, has an online review: Development-Induced Displacement.

### C. Sustainable development approach

Sustainable development approach is increasingly important area of studies on land acquisition and land grabbing. The issue of forced land grabbing poses many contriversies and criticism. Another criticism of investment in land is the potential for large-scale displacement of local peoples without adequate compensation in either land or money. These displacements often result in resettlement in marginal lands, loss of livelihoods especially in the case of pastoralists gender-specific erosion of social networks. Villagers were most often compensated as according to national guidelines for loss of land, loss of improvements over time on the land, and sometimes future. However, compensation guidelines vary significantly between countries and depending on the types of projects undertaken. One study by the concluded that guidelines for compensation given to displaced villager. In the process of relocation, often changed or lost are historical methods of farming, existing social ties , sources of income, and livelihoods. This holds drastic impacts especially in the case of women, who rely greatly upon such informal relationships. When not displaced, the conversion of local farmers into laborers holds numerous negative consequences for local populations. Most deals are based on the eventual formation of plantation-style farming, whereupon the investing company will own the land and employ locals as laborers in large-scale agricultural plots. The number of jobs created varies greatly dependent on commodity type and style of farming planned. In spite of this volatility, guarantee.

### D. Forced land acquisitions as an area of applied economics

The power to take property from the individual is rooted in the idea of eminent domain. The doctrine of eminent domain states, the sovereign can do anything, if the act of sovereign involves public interest. The doctrine empowers the sovereign to acquire private land for a public use, provided the public nature of the usage can be demonstrated beyond doubt. The doctrine is based on the following two Latin maxims, *Salus populi suprema lex* (Welfare of the People Is the Paramount Law) and *Necessitas publica major est quam* (Public Necessity Is Greater Than Private Necessity). In the history of modern India, this doctrine was challenged twice (broadly speaking) once when land reform was initiated and another time when Banks were nationalized. The Constitution of India originally provided the right to property (which includes land) under Articles 19 and 31. Article 19 guaranteed that all citizens have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property. Article 31 stated that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law." It also indicated that compensation would be paid to a person whose property has been taken for public purposes (often subject to wide range of meaning). The Forty-Fourth Amendment of 1978 deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights with an introduction of a new provision, Article 300-A, which provided that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law" (Constitution 44th Amendment, w.e.f. 10.6.1979). The amendment ensured that the right to property is no more a fundamental right but rather a constitutional/legal right/as a statutory right and in the event of breach, the remedy available to an aggrieved person is through the High Court under Article 226 of the Indian Constitution and not the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution.

### E. International environmental law approach

*In recent years international environmental law has become increasingly developed area of studies*

Global and regional environmental issues are increasingly the subject of international law. Debates over environmental concerns implicate core principles of international law and have been the subject of numerous international agreements and declarations. Customary international law is an important source of international environmental law. These are the norms and rules that countries follow as a matter of custom and they are so prevalent that they bind all states in the world. When a principle becomes customary law is not clear cut and many arguments are put forward by states not wishing to be bound. Examples of customary international law relevant to the environment include the duty to warn other states promptly about icons of an environmental nature and environmental damages to which another state or states may be exposed, and Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration ('good neighbourliness' or *sic utere*). Numerous legally binding international agreements encompass a wide variety of issue-areas, from terrestrial, marine and atmospheric pollution through to wildlife and biodiversity protection. International environmental agreements are generally multilateral (or sometimes bilateral) treaties (a.k.a. convention, agreement, protocol, etc.). Protocols are subsidiary agreements built from a primary treaty. They exist in many areas of international law but are especially useful in the environmental field, where they may be used to regularly incorporate recent scientific knowledge. They also permit countries to reach agreement on a framework that would be contentious if every detail were to be agreed upon in advance. The most widely known protocol in international environmental law is the Kyoto Protocol which followed from the While the bodies that proposed, argued, agreed upon and ultimately adopted existing international agreements vary according to each agreement, certain conferences, including 1972's. Some of the materials presented in this paper are based on wikipedia.

## F. International cooperation and solutions against forced land acquisition in developing countries

Current literature found that the UN's Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, written by the former UN Special Representative to the Secretary General for Business and Human Rights, Professor John Ruggie provide some discussion of how business enterprises need to undertake human rights due diligence suggesting that states 'should set out clearly the expectation that all business enterprises domiciled in their territory and/or jurisdiction respect human rights throughout their operations' and notes that 'at present States are not generally required under international human rights law to regulate the extraterritorial activities of businesses domiciled in their territory and/or jurisdiction. He claims that they are not generally prohibited from doing so either, provided there is a recognised jurisdictional basis' and says the report notes that some states have introduced domestic measures with extraterritorial implications. 'Examples include requirements on "parent" companies to report on the global operations of the entire enterprise; multilateral soft-law instruments such as the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; and performance standards required by institutions that support.

## E. Resume

Le but de cet article est de présenter la question de l'acquisition de terres forcée (soi-disant accaparement des terres) du point de vue du droit international de l'environnement, le droit international des droits de l'homme et du droit international. L'accaparement des terres est actuellement l'une des questions centrales des études de développement. Selon les spécialistes, l'accaparement des terres est généralement nous avons défini comme une question controversée des acquisitions de terres à grande échelle: l'achat ou la location de gros morceaux de terres dans les pays en développement, aux sociétés nationales et transnationales, les gouvernements, et les particuliers. Bien que largement utilisé à travers l'histoire, l'accaparement des terres tel qu'il est utilisé dans le 21e siècle se réfère principalement à des acquisitions de terres à grande échelle Après la crise alimentaire de 2007-2008 du monde. L'objectif principal de cet article est de présenter la

question des acquisitions de terres dans les pays en développement et Controverses associés au droit national et international. La question de l'accaparement des terres est toujours pas coered à toute convention internationale, reste cependant une zone de discussions prolongées. L'accaparement des terres est une question largement débattue dans la littérature scientifique contemporaine (économie appliquée, les études de développement, social et de l'anthropologie, des affaires humanitaires appliquée). Cependant, l'analyse de l'accaparement des terres du point de vue du droit international des droits de l'homme et la coopération internationale en général. Nous allons également discuter des questions pratiques liées à l'ampleur croissante de l'accaparement des terres dans le monde entier. Selon le projet de recherche commun relatif accaparement des terres »publié par la FAO, IIED, et le FIDA, a constaté que la majorité des pays d'accueil manquait des données de base sur la taille, la nature et l'emplacement des acquisitions de terres à travers les registres fonciers ou d'autres sources publiques, et que" les chercheurs ont besoin de faire de multiples contacts ... pour accéder à l'information, même superficielle et incomplète. ". propre manque de la Banque mondiale d'information sur la taille des terres sur plus de la moitié de la terre rapportée saisit Qu'il a étudié les points sur les difficultés inhérentes à l'accès à la recherche et l'acquisition de terres individuelles. La première partie de notre document attire l'attention sur l'ampleur actuelle de l'accaparement des terres, ses formes, les causes, les conséquences et le contexte socio-juridique. Les causes de l'acquisition de terres forcés sont un problème souvent discuté dans la littérature, y compris livre très érudit et intellectuel publié par Bogumil Terminski en 2015. Suivant une partie de ce document se concentre sur les aspects humains droit du droit international de l'accaparement des terres. Dans la troisième partie Discuté démarche de développement durable à la question de l'accaparement des terres. Dans les prochaines parties du document présenté en Discuté acquisitions foncières forcées comme une zone d'intérêt de l'économie appliquée, des études de développement approche de la question des déplacements induits par deelopment, forcé l'acquisition de terres et de l'accaparement des terres ainsi que des mécanismes de coopération internationale et des solutions contre forcée l'acquisition de terres dans les pays en développement. L'article est suplemented à comparatie analyse de la question de l'accaparement des terres dans les pays sélectionnés.

## F. Resumen

El objetivo de este trabajo es presentar el tema de la adquisición de tierras forzada (denominado acaparamiento de tierras) desde el punto de vista del derecho ambiental internacional, el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos y el derecho internacional. acaparamiento de tierras es actualmente uno de los temas centrales de los estudios de desarrollo. Según los especialistas, el acaparamiento de tierras es generalmente definimos como una cuestión polémica de las adquisiciones de tierras a gran escala: la compra o arrendamiento de grandes extensiones de tierra en los estados en vías de desarrollo, a las corporaciones nacionales y transnacionales, gobiernos e individuos. Aunque se usa ampliamente en toda la historia, la apropiación de tierras, como se usa en el siglo 21 se refiere principalmente a la adquisición de tierras a gran escala tras la crisis alimentaria 2007-2008 mundo. El objetivo fundamental de este artículo es presentar el tema de la adquisición de tierras en los estados en desarrollo seleccionados y controversias de abogados nacionales e internacionales asociadas. La cuestión de la apropiación de tierras aún no se coered a cualquier convenio internacional, sin embargo sigue siendo un área de extensas discusiones. El acaparamiento de tierras es un tema ampliamente discutido en la literatura científica contemporánea (la economía aplicada, estudios de desarrollo, social y la antropología, los asuntos humanitarios aplica). Sin embargo, el análisis de la apropiación de tierras desde el punto de vista del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos y la cooperación internacional en general. También vamos a discutir los problemas prácticos asociados con la creciente magnitud de la apropiación de tierras en todo el mundo. De acuerdo con el proyecto de investigación común conceming acaparamiento de tierras 'emitido por la FAO, IIED, y el FIDA, encontró que la mayoría de los países de acogida carecía de datos básicos sobre el tamaño, la naturaleza y la ubicación de las adquisiciones de tierra a través de los Registros de la Propiedad u otras fuentes públicas, y que " investigadores tuvieron que hacer

various contacts ... para acceder a la información, incluso superficial e incompleto. ". propia falta del Banco Mundial de la información terreno en más de la mitad de la tierra informado agarra Que investigó puntos a las dificultades inherentes en el acceso a la investigación y la adquisición de tierras individuales. La primera parte de nuestro artículo llama la atención sobre la magnitud actual de la apropiación de tierras, sus formas, causas, las consecuencias y el contexto socio-legal. Las causas de la adquisición de tierras forzados son un problema frecuente discutido en la literatura, Incluyendo libro muy erudito e intelectual publicada por Bogumil Terminski en 2015. A continuación parte de este trabajo se centra en los aspectos del derecho internacional de derechos humanos de la apropiación de tierras. En la tercera parte en el enfoque de desarrollo sostenible que discutió con el tema de la apropiación de tierras. En las próximas partes del documento presentado en la adquisición de tierras forzados discutido como un área de interés de la economía aplicada, el desarrollo de estudios de aproximación a la cuestión del desplazamiento de desarrollo inducida, forzada adquisición de tierras y la apropiación de tierras, así como mecanismos de cooperación internacional y soluciones contra forzada la adquisición de tierras en los países en desarrollo. El artículo está suplementado con comparatie análisis de la cuestión de la apropiación de tierras en los países seleccionados.

## G. Zusammenfassung

Das Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es, das Problem der Zwangslanderwerb zu präsentieren (so genannte Land Grabbing) aus der Sicht des internationalen Umweltrechts, der internationalen Menschenrechtsnormen und des internationalen Rechts. Land Grabbing ist derzeit eines der zentralen Themen der Entwicklungsstudien. den Kauf oder die Vermietung von großen Grundstücken in Entwicklungsländern, die von nationalen und multinationalen Unternehmen, Regierungen und Einzelpersonen: Nach Angaben der Spezialisten wird das Land Grabbing in der Regel als eine strittige Frage von großflächigen Landnahmen definiert. Während im Großen und Ganzen im Laufe der Geschichte, wie es im 21. Jahrhundert verwendet, Land Grabbing bezieht sich hauptsächlich auf großflächigen Landnahmen im Anschluss an die von 2007 bis 2008 Welternährungskrise. Das Hauptziel dieses Artikels ist es, die Frage der Landerwerb in ausgewählten Entwicklungsländern und die damit verbundenen nationalen und internationalen Recht Kontroversen zu präsentieren. Die Frage des Land Grabbing ist noch nicht von einer internationalen Konvention coered jedoch bleibt ein Bereich der erweiterten Diskussionen. Land Grabbing ist ein Thema, weit verbreitet in der heutigen wissenschaftlichen Literatur diskutiert (angewandte Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Entwicklungsstudien, soziale und angewandte Anthropologie, humanitäre Angelegenheiten). Doch die Analyse des Landes aus der Sicht der internationalen Menschenrechtsnormen und die internationale Zusammenarbeit im Allgemeinen greifen. Wir werden auch die praktischen Fragen zu erörtern, die mit der wachsenden Größe des Landes weltweit greifen. Nach dem gemeinsamen Land über Forschungsprojekt von der FAO, IIED ausgegeben Grabbing und IFAD gefunden, dass die Mehrheit der Gastländer fehlten grundlegende Daten über die Größe, Art und Lage der Landerwerb durch Grundbuchämter oder anderen öffentlichen Quellen, und dass " Forscher benötigt mehrere Kontakte zu machen ... auch oberflächliche und unvollständige Informationen zugreifen zu können. ". Die eigenen Mangel der Weltbank Landgrößeninformationen über mehr als die Hälfte der gemeldeten Land ergreift, dass es weist auf die Schwierigkeiten, die sich beim Zugang zu und die Erforschung einzelner Landerwerb erforscht. Der erste Teil unseres Papiers lenkt die Aufmerksamkeit auf die aktuelle Größe des Land Grabbing, seinen Formen, Ursachen, Folgen und sozialrechtlichen Kontext. Ursachen der erzwungenen Landerwerb sind ein Thema in der Literatur häufig diskutiert, darunter sehr gelehrte und geistiges Buch herausgegeben von Bogumil Terminski im Jahr 2015. Der nächste Teil dieser Arbeit wird auf den internationalen Menschenrecht rechtliche Aspekte von Land Grabbing konzentriert. Im dritten Teil diskutierten wir eine nachhaltige Entwicklung Umgang mit dem Thema von Land Grabbing. In den nächsten Teilen präsentierten Papier haben wir über Landerwerb als Raum der Interessen der angewandten Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Entwicklungsstudien Umgang

mit dem Thema von development induzierten Verschiebung, gezwungen Landerwerb und Landnahme sowie Mechanismen der internationalen Zusammenarbeit und Lösungen gezwungen gegen Zwangs Erwerb von Grundstücken in den Entwicklungsländern. Der Artikel wird durch comparative Analyse der Ausgabe von Land Grabbing in ausgewählten Ländern supplemented.

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