



Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment

A JOINT CENTER OF COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL
AND THE EARTH INSTITUTE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Examples of Community Grievances and Allegations March 2016

Investor name Country	Details of investment: • Commodity • Land size • Price • Duration	Investor profile	Grievance alleged, as reported by media and other organizations	Stage of investment at which the grievance arose	Sources
Fazenda Cacula Brazil	Cattle. 5,202 ha.	Fazenda Cacula is a small-scale privately operated farm.	Forced eviction (Munden Project; Conflito Ambiental); Illegal deforestation (The Guardian).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflito Ambiental: http://bit.ly/24R7XJh • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/1QHluNh • Munden Project: http://bit.ly/1PWovWj
Casotim Company Ltd. Cambodia	Rubber. 142,000 ha.	Casotim Company Ltd. (registered in Cambodia) is a joint venture between the government of Cambodia (51%) and the government of the Russian Federation (49%).	Illegal encroachment on community land (ODC); Forced eviction by national military leading to one fatality and injuries (PPP; CD).	Five years after the concession was granted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia Daily (CD): http://bit.ly/1QcOZ1y • Open Development Cambodia (ODC): http://bit.ly/1mTHJ6y • Phnom Penh Post (PPP): http://bit.ly/1Qy9Aap
Hoang Anh Gia Lai (HAGL) Cambodia	Rubber. Estimated at 47,000 ha.	Hoang Anh Gia Lai (“HAGL”) (registered in Vietnam) is partly owned by foreign corporate investors (19%), with the remainder owned by individual shareholders. A primary corporate investor is Dragon Capital Investment Fund (registered in Vietnam), which is owned in part by the International Finance Corporation.	Illegal seizure of land (Global Witness 2014); Loss of access to land for farming and grazing (Global Witness 2014; PPP); Loss of access to forest for subsistence activities (Global Witness 2013; PPP); Lack of adequate compensation for loss of land (Global Witness 2013); Destruction of sacred sites (Global Witness 2013); Lack of adequate due diligence and failure to monitor the project (Global Witness 2013).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Witness (2013): http://bit.ly/1U3MN6P • Global Witness (2014): http://bit.ly/1TLG560 • HAGL Group: http://bit.ly/1P01D6s • Phnom Penh Post (PPP): http://bit.ly/1LRqHlq

<p>Koh Kong Sugar Industry, Phnom Penh Sugar Co., Tate & Lyle</p> <p>Cambodia</p>	<p>Sugar.</p> <p>5,000 ha.</p>	<p>Koh Kong Plantation and Koh Kong Sugar Industry (both registered in Cambodia) are jointly owned by Khon Kaen Sugar Ltd (registered in Thailand), Ve Wong Corporation (registered in Taiwan), and Cambodian Senator Ly Yong Phat. Tate & Lyle Sugars (registered in the UK) had an exclusive sales contract to purchase sugar produced from the concession.</p>	<p>Forced eviction (IDI/EC; ERI); Lack of prior consultation (SRC); Illegal land transfer (IDI/EC; ERI); Lack of compensation for lost property (Action Aid).</p>	<p>During the early stages of operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Aid: http://bit.ly/1WEwgUF • EarthRights International (ERI): http://bit.ly/1USP17d • Inclusive Development International and Equitable Cambodia (IDI/EC): http://bit.ly/1L6RvxF • Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Cambodia, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (SRC): http://bit.ly/1kUyGln
<p>Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD+ Pilot</p> <p>Cambodia</p>	<p>Carbon offset.</p> <p>63,831 ha.</p>	<p>The Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD+ Pilot is sponsored by the Royal Government of Cambodia, in collaboration with Cambodian NGO Pact, Terra Global Capital (registered in the U.S.), and Community Forestry International (a U.S. NGO).</p>	<p>Forced eviction (FCP; FI; REDD; Terra).</p>	<p>Within one year of the initiation of operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Carbon Portal (FCP): http://bit.ly/1nwHMpi • Forest Industries (FI): http://bit.ly/1DMJbyc • REDD-Monitor: http://bit.ly/1D5MCed • Terra Global Capital: http://bit.ly/1QM3vSs
<p>Herakles Farms (aka SG-SOC)</p> <p>Cameroon</p>	<p>Palm oil.</p> <p>73,000 ha.</p> <p>99-year lease.</p>	<p>Sithe Global Sustainable Oils Cameroon, Ltd. (“SG-SOC”) (registered in Cameroon) is owned by Herakles Farms Cooperatief, U.A. (registered in the Netherlands), which is owned by Herakles Farms, LLC (registered in the U.S.), which is owned by Herakles Capital Corp. (registered in the U.S.).</p>	<p>Loss of land for farming and hunting (The Guardian); Illegal clearing of forest (Greenpeace); Intimidation of activists (GRAIN); Lack of proper consultation (Sciences Po); Risk to water sources (Sciences Po); Corruption and bribery (US DOS).</p>	<p>During initial clearing of forest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Justice Atlas: http://bit.ly/1Yx2zGQ • GRAIN: http://bit.ly/1foPIPR • Greenpeace: http://bit.ly/1Wi1ssQ • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/1ICqU6i • Herakles Farms: http://bit.ly/1USEXMO • Sciences Po Law Clinic, Land and Investments Group: http://bit.ly/1QwT5p8 • U.S. Department of State (US DOS): http://1.usa.gov/1SdseF3
<p>SOCAPALM and Socfinal (now Socfin)</p> <p>Cameroon</p>	<p>Palm oil.</p> <p>78,529 ha.</p>	<p>Société Camerounaise de Palmeraies (“SOCAPALM”) (registered in Cameroon) is jointly owned by the Cameroonian government (<27%), unnamed local shareholders (<3%) and Palmcam (72%) (registered in Cameroon). Palmcam is owned by Intercultures S.A (registered in Luxembourg), which is owned by Société Financière des Caoutchoucs Luxembourg</p>	<p>Failure to remedy water and air pollution (CED et al.); Failure to provide promised development (CED et al.); Abuse by private security agents (OECD Watch); Poor working conditions (The Guardian).</p>	<p>During the course of operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre pour le Développement et l’Environnement (CED), Fondation Camerounaise d’Actions Rationalisées et de Formation sur l’Environnement (FOCARFE), SHERPA, and MISEREOR (CED et al.): http://bit.ly/1QE3m5U • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/1I61g8p • OECD Watch: http://bit.ly/1Ld6CGo

		“SOCFINAL” S.A. (registered in Luxembourg), which is owned by Financière du Champ de Mars S.A (“Socfin”) (registered in France), which is owned by the Bolloré Group (registered in France).			
Various investors Ecuador	Palm oil. Details of concession unknown.	Projects were invested in by various unknown operators in San Lorenzo, Esmeraldas province.	Environmental and water pollution reducing biodiversity (WRM; AIDA); Loss of livelihood from river (WRM); Lack of access to drinking water (WRM).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDA: http://bit.ly/1W9gvFk • World Rainforest Movement (WRM): http://bit.ly/1W9gKQN
Karuturi Global Ethiopia	Corn, cereals, sugar, palm oil and vegetables. 100,00 ha. 2 million Ethiopian birr (US\$ 108,151).	Karuturi Agro Products Plc (registered in Ethiopia and now inactive) was owned by Karuturi Global Ltd (registered in India).	Forced displacement (Oakland; HRW); Flooding resulting in loss of land for farming, grazing, and hunting (HRW; Bloomberg); Failure to provide promised aid and infrastructure (HRW; The Guardian; Capital Ethiopia); Use of harmful pesticides (The Guardian).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloomberg News: http://bloom.bg/1KrcB3a • Capital Ethiopia: http://bit.ly/1M6KeJA • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/1Smn1dA • Human Rights Watch (HRW): http://bit.ly/1mxnOu8 • Oakland Institute: http://bit.ly/1cCxsY4
Empresa Reforestada de Palma de Petén (REPSA) Guatemala	Palm oil. 40,000 ha (total owned by HAME in Guatemala).	Empresa Reforestada de Palma de Petén, S.A. (REPSA) (registered in Guatemala) is owned by Grupo HAME (registered in Guatemala), which is owned by Olmeca, SA (registered in Guatemala).	River pollution leading to lack of access to drinking water and die-off of fish used for consumption and economic activities (Mongabay); Conflict between employees and community activists, leading to kidnappings and targeted killing by individuals allegedly associated with REPSA (UDW); Lack of adequate prior consultation (Mongabay); Failure to generate promised economic development (Action Aid); Poor working conditions, especially for women and minors (Oxfam).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Aid: http://bit.ly/1R7jWbd • Mongabay Environmental News: http://bit.ly/1W9xhUQ • Oxfam America: http://bit.ly/1P0a3L9 • Upside Down World (UDW): http://bit.ly/1PzeXBe
Dinant Honduras	Palm oil. 12,000 ha.	Dinant is registered in Honduras. The International Finance Corporation invested US\$30 million in the project.	Forced evictions (CAO); Targeted killings against protestors (CAO; The Guardian).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAO Ombudsman: http://bit.ly/1dkzgka • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/19QJf2t

Bumitama Agri Group Indonesia	Palm oil. 200,000 ha.	Bumitama Gunajaya Agro Group (BGA) (registered in Indonesia) is owned by Bumitama Agri Group (registered in Indonesia), which is owned by the Harita Group (registered in Indonesia). BGA obtained loans from Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. (registered in the Netherlands).	Deforestation leading to environmental damage (FOEE; OECD Watch); Failure to conduct adequate due diligence (FOEE); Failure to obtain operations permits (FOEE).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of the Earth Europe (FOEE): http://bit.ly/1UT0iWw • OECD Watch: http://bit.ly/1Ld6CGo
Golden Agri Resources Indonesia	Palm oil. 470,000 ha.	Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (registered in Singapore) is owned by Flambo International Ltd (registered in Singapore), which is owned by Sinar Mas Group (registered in Indonesia).	Lack of adequate prior consultation; Failure to obtain operations permits (FPP March 2015; FPP May 2015).	When the company sought to expand operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Peoples Programme (March 2015) (FPP): http://bit.ly/1b4Ztql • Forest Peoples Programme (May 2015) (FPP): http://bit.ly/1NrbjdK
PT Hardaya Inti Plantations Indonesia	Palm oil. 22,000 ha.	PT Hardaya Inti (registered in Indonesia) is owned by Cipta Cakra Murdaya Group (registered in Indonesia).	Lack of proper consultation (GRAIN); Soil erosion leading to increased flooding (GRAIN).	Three years after the initiation of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRAIN: http://bit.ly/1kT97iN
PT Sumber Wangi Alam (SWA) Indonesia	Palm oil. Details of concession unknown.	SWA (registered in Indonesia) is a privately owned company.	Failure to provide adequate compensation for seized land (HRW); Conflict between villagers and security forces, resulting in multiple deaths and injuries (HRW).	After the company had been operating for fourteen years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Watch (HRW): http://bit.ly/1W9uyuF
Equatorial Palm Oil PLC Liberia	Palm oil. 20,000 ha.	Equatorial Palm Oil PLC is listed on the London Stock Exchange (AIM). At least 50% of its shares are owned by KLK Agro Plantations Pte Ltd (registered in Malaysia), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad (registered in Malaysia).	Risks to forests, farms, wetlands, and water sources upon which the community relies (RSPO; EJ Atlas); Failure to obtain free, prior and informed consent (FOEI; RAN); Intimidation and assaults by private security personnel and police (FOEI).	When the company sought to expand operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Justice Atlas (EJ Atlas): http://bit.ly/1QLHuDm • Equatorial Palm Oil: http://bit.ly/1LR9GYz • Friends of the Earth International (FOEI): http://bit.ly/1QDr1U2 • Rainforest Action Network (RAN): http://bit.ly/1OH12aj • Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO): http://bit.ly/15cBLEZ
Firestone Liberia	Rubber. 100,000 acres.	Firestone Tire and Rubber Company (registered in the U.S.) is owned by Bridgestone Americas, Inc. (registered in the U.S.), which is owned by Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC (registered in the U.S.), which is owned by Bridgestone Corporation (registered in Japan).	Lack of adequate prior consultation in granting initial concession (Global Witness); Unsafe working conditions (Save My Future); Water and environmental pollution leading to worker and community health issues (The Nation; Save My Future).	During negotiations for renewing the concession.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Witness: http://bit.ly/1UfeyQD • The Nation: http://bit.ly/1M6WZDX • Save My Future Foundation: http://bit.ly/1nwr2I

Golden Veroleum (Liberia) Inc. Liberia	Palm oil. 220,000 ha plus 40,000 ha for smallholders.	Golden Veroleum (Liberia) Inc. (registered in Liberia) is owned by Verdant Fund LP (registered in the U.S.). Verdant Capital Partners Ltd (registered in South Africa) is a general partner in the Verdant Fund. Golden Agri-Resources Ltd (registered in Singapore) and other investors are limited partners.	Pollution of water sources (Global Witness); Destruction of ancestral graves (Al Jazeera); Forced resettlement (RSPO; FPP); Destruction of wetlands and pre-existing crops (RSPO); Lack of adequate prior consultation (RSPO); Coerced consent (Global Witness; NYT); Lack of transparency in RSPO mechanisms and failure of safeguards (Thomson-Reuters).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al Jazeera: http://bit.ly/1Lrr5ql • Forest Peoples Programme (FPP): http://bit.ly/1p7Vv79 • Global Witness: http://bit.ly/1W8SBd9 • The New York Times (NYT): http://nyti.ms/1KStl6c • Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO): http://bit.ly/1M6BQJT • Thomson-Reuters Foundation News: http://tmsnrt.rs/1pgbLn6
Oriental Timber Company Liberia	Timber. 1.6 million ha.	Oriental Timber Company (registered in Malaysia) was linked to Global Star Group (registered in Hong Kong), which was owned by Indonesia-based Djan Djanti Group. (Oriental Timber is now listed as inactive and its exact corporate ownership remains undetermined by the courts.)	Served as source of funding for atrocities, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed by Charles Taylor during Liberian Civil War (All Africa; Global Witness).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AllAfrica: http://bit.ly/1nwRsjC • Global Witness: http://bit.ly/1M6Xr5d
Sime Darby Plantation (Liberia) Inc. Liberia	Palm oil. 311,187 ha total, 220,000 ha to be used for palm oil. \$5 per ha.	Sime Darby Plantation (Liberia) Inc. (registered in Liberia) is 100% owned by Sime Darby Plantation Investment (Liberia) Private Limited (registered in Singapore), which is 100% owned by Edible Products Limited (registered in Singapore), which is 100% owned by Sime Darby Berhad (registered in Malaysia).	Lack of adequate consultation (EJ Atlas); Loss of livelihoods (CICR); Lack of transparency and benefits for all communities (The Guardian, Mongabay); Inadequate or no compensation (FOEE).	When the company began cultivating land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbia Institute for Conflict Resolution (CICR): http://bit.ly/1USyHoc • Environmental Justice Atlas (EJ Atlas): http://bit.ly/1XcByXW • Friends of the Earth Europe (FOEE) http://bit.ly/1tQy4Kj • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/1W8OpT6 • Mongabay Environmental News: http://bit.ly/1USyCB7 • Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO): http://bit.ly/1tQy4Kj • RSPO: http://bit.ly/1RRkqWm
Felda Global Ventures Malaysia	Palm oil. 700,000 ha.	Felda Global Ventures Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (registered in Malaysia) is majority-owned by the Malaysian Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA), a state agency which receives no funding from the government.	Use of forced migrant labor (RAN); Human trafficking (WSJ); Inadequate or no pay for migrant workers (WSJ); Seizure of migrant passports by employers (WSJ).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainforest Action Network (RAN): http://bit.ly/1DJLT3x • Wall Street Journal: http://on.wsj.com/1gXAAQr

Unknown Mexico	Timber. Details of concession unknown.	Unknown.	Lack of adequate consultation (La Opcion; SERVINDI).	Eights years after forestry permits were granted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Opcion: http://bit.ly/1Jqh00k • Servicios de Comunicacion Intercultural (SERVINDI): http://bit.ly/1Tta2Y3
Aquifer Ltd and HICEP Mozambique	Rice. 30,000 ha.	Aquifer Ltd (registered in the UK) is owned by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation (registered in the UK). Aquifer owns Mozfoods S.A. (registered in Mozambique), which owns three companies operating in Mozambique: MOCFER Industrias Allimentares (MIA), Compania Vanduzi, and Tia Rosa (all registered in Mozambique). Hidráulica de Chókwè Empresa Pública (HICEP), the state-owned irrigation management company, facilitated land reallocation.	Land and water rights reallocated from small farmers to large corporate farms (Aquifer; Future Agricultures; Water Alternatives).	Prior to the investment being made.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquifer Ltd: http://bit.ly/1pgx3Rz • Future Agricultures: http://bit.ly/1QE1ry2 • Water Alternatives: http://bit.ly/1R7cNYH
MOZACO Mozambique	Soybeans and cotton. 2,389 ha.	The Mozambique Agricultural Corporation (MOZACO) (registered in Mozambique) is jointly owned by investors including João Ferreira dos Santos (JFS) Group (registered in Mozambique) and Rioforte Investments SA (registered in Portugal), which is part of Grupo Espiritu Santo (registered in Portugal).	Forced eviction (Verdade; FarmLandGrab); Lack of compensation (UNAC; GRAIN); Destruction of local church (UNAC; GRAIN); Food insecurity exacerbated by leasing land to foreign investors (Reuters).	Prior to the company's planned expansion, following evictions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FarmLandGrab: http://bit.ly/1pxtTsl • GRAIN: http://bit.ly/24R2D8N • Reuters: http://reut.rs/21ZOebi • União Nacional de Camponeses (UNAC): http://bit.ly/1YxixAL • Verdade: http://bit.ly/1R71rnj
Sein Wut Hmon Co Myanmar	Rubber. 1,865 ha.	Sein Myo Daw Co, Ltd (registered in Myanmar) is owned by Sein Wut Hmon Group (registered in Myanmar).	Illegal seizure of land by company and the military (Global Witness; Huffington Post).	At the time of seizure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Witness: http://bit.ly/1Nqrtoq • The Huffington Post: http://huff.to/1HduQcp

Dominion Farms Nigeria	Rice. 30,000 ha.	Dominion Farms Ltd (registered in Kenya, dba Dominion Rice & Integrated Farms Ltd) is owned by the Dominion Group (registered in the U.S.).	Forced eviction without compensation (Daily Trust); Lack of adequate prior consultation (Global Justice et al.; RFI); Lack of access to irrigation system necessary for community food production and livelihoods (Global Justice et al.); Failure to conduct impact assessments (Global Justice et al.).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily Trust: http://bit.ly/1UiLy2N • Dominion Farms: http://bit.ly/1GgTmrX • Global Justice, Centre for Environmental Education & Development, GRAIN, and Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth Nigeria: http://bit.ly/1mTyzak • Radio France Internationale (RFI): http://rfi.my/1eR5SaC
Collingwood Plantations, Ang Agro Forest Management Papua New Guinea	Palm oil. 38,350 ha.	Collingwood Plantations Pte Ltd (registered in Singapore) is partly owned by ANG Agro Forest Management Ltd (registered in Papua New Guinea), which sold the majority share of the company to Kuala Lumpur Kepong Bhd (KLK) (registered in Malaysia), which is owned by Kawan Berhad (registered in Malaysia).	Deforestation causing erosion of biodiversity and traditional means of subsistence (CorpWatch; RAN; FarmLandGrab); Illegal transfer of land claimed by community as customarily owned (EWC; FarmLandGrab; RSPO).	After acquisition of the land and prior to planting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CorpWatch: http://bit.ly/1P01HmH • East-West Center (EWC): http://bit.ly/1Uf05w9 • FarmLandGrab: http://bit.ly/2239OrY • Rainforest Action Network (RAN): http://bit.ly/1QDRbG6 • Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO): http://bit.ly/1zw8Fyb
COMPENSA, Urbana Inmobiliaria Paraguay	Cattle. 14,404 ha.	Urbana Inmobiliaria S.A. and Compañía Paraguaya de Novillos S.A. (COMPENSA) (both registered in Paraguay) are owned by Grupo Liebig (registered in Switzerland).	Forced eviction (Amnesty; The Guardian; IACHR).	Twenty years after the initiation of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amnesty International: http://bit.ly/1RAa7De • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/1s9GC2L • Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR): http://bit.ly/1QDTIjv
Private ranchers Paraguay	Cattle. 15,000 ha.	Individual ranchers (including locals and German immigrants) established farms in Paraguay over multiple decades.	Forced eviction (Amnesty; Deutsch Welle; IACHR; IAR).	During the course of operations, beginning as early as the nineteenth century.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amnesty International: http://bit.ly/1RAAchf • Deutsch Welle: http://bit.ly/1QDTWqY • Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR): http://bit.ly/1M6TsFA • Investment Arbitration Reporter (IAR): http://bit.ly/1p8gyGD

EcoAmerica Peru	Timber. 72,000 ha requested by company; 400 ha were cleared.	EcoAmerica SAC (registered in Peru) was owned by an unnamed South Korean owner. The company is now listed as inactive.	Illegal deforestation leading to loss of livelihood (TC; FarmLandGrab; CLP); Lack of prior consultation (FarmLandGrab; EJ Atlas).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Tribunal of Peru (TC): http://bit.ly/1QDTjOO • Cornell Land Project (CLP): http://bit.ly/1QHIU6n • Environmental Justice Atlas (EJ Atlas): http://bit.ly/21ZYfp7 • FarmLandGrab: • http://bit.ly/1nwM7J1
Senhuile SA and Senethanol SA Senegal	Sweet potato, biofuels. 20,000 ha.	Senhuile SA (registered in Senegal) is 51% owned by Tampieri Financial Group Spa (registered in Italy) and 49% owned by Senethanol SA (registered in Senegal), which is 25% owned by a group of unknown Senegalese investors and 75% owned by Bioethanol Int LLC (registered in the U.S.).	Conflict between Senethanol and local farmers leading to deaths of two farmers and multiple injuries (ActionAid; GRAIN); Loss of access to water, firewood, and land for grazing and agriculture (Oakland); Inadequate compensation (Oakland).	After the concession was made.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ActionAid: http://bit.ly/1gatwya • GRAIN: http://bit.ly/1Ld6oPB • Oakland Institute: http://bit.ly/1QE2qhO
Socfin Agricultural Company (S.L.) Limited Sierra Leone	Palm oil. 6,500 ha. 50-year lease.	Socfin Agricultural Company (S.L.) Ltd (registered in Sierra Leone) is owned by Société Financière des Caoutchoucs Luxembourg "SOCFINAL" S.A. (registered in Luxembourg), which is owned by Financière du Champ de Mars S.A ("Socfin") (registered in France), which is owned by the Bolloré Group (registered in France).	Lack of adequate consultation (Oakland); Corruption and lack of project transparency (FIDH; Oakland); Inadequate compensation for land loss (Oakland); Unfair working conditions (EJ Atlas); Land use agreements entered into without proper understanding and sometimes in the context of intimidation (Oakland); Environmental Impact Assessment based on inadequate data (EJ Atlas); Risks to water sources (Oakland).	After the community signed an agreement with the company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Justice Atlas (EJ Atlas): http://bit.ly/1nwtMMp • International Federal for Human Rights (FIDH): http://bit.ly/1TOUdtA • Oakland Institute: http://bit.ly/1LRe17u
Addax Bioenergy Sierra Leone Ltd Sierra Leone	Rice, sugar cane, palm oil, bioethanol. 15,000 ha. 50-year lease.	Addax Bioenergy Sierra Leone Ltd (registered in Sierra Leone) is owned by Addax Bioenergy SA (registered in Switzerland), which is owned by Addax & Oryx Group Ltd (AOG) (registered in Switzerland).	Risks to water sources (EJ Atlas); Discrimination against women (EJ Atlas); Loss of farm land resulting in food deficit (Corporate Watch; Pain pour le Prochain); Tax exemptions and investor-state agreements favoring private interests over community interests (Pain pour le Prochain); Ineffective remedy provided by investor (EJ Atlas).	After the lease was initially granted, continuing throughout operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addax Bioenergy: http://bit.ly/1U3EB6u • Corporate Watch: http://bit.ly/20QnhGt • Environmental Justice Atlas: http://bit.ly/1mx681D • Pain pour le Prochain: http://bit.ly/1oxAq64

<p>Concord Agriculture, Wafra, Qalaa Holdings (formerly Citadel Capital Group)</p> <p>South Sudan</p>	<p>Agriculture.</p> <p>105,000 ha.</p> <p>US\$125,000 annually.</p>	<p>Concord Agriculture (registered in Sudan), formerly known as the Sudanese Egyptian Agricultural Crops Company, is owned by Wafra (registered in Egypt), which is owned by Qalaa Holdings (registered in Egypt).</p>	<p>Failure to provide promised benefits (employment, health services, job training) (EJ Atlas); Failure to conduct environmental and social impact assessments (Oakland); No financial benefits for the community (Oakland).</p>	<p>After the contract was signed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Justice Atlas (EJ Atlas): http://bit.ly/1QHtuxR • Oakland Institute: http://bit.ly/1R7Mms1
<p>Nile Trading and Development</p> <p>South Sudan</p>	<p>Palm oil, biofuel, carbon offsets, timber.</p> <p>600,000 ha, with extension of 400,000 ha.</p> <p>75,000 Sudanese pounds (US\$25,000).</p>	<p>Nile Trading and Development, Inc. (registered in the U.S.) is owned by Kinyeti Development LLC (registered in the U.S.).</p>	<p>Lack of adequate prior consultation (Oakland); Illegal transfer of land (Gurtong); Loss of land with no compensation (EJ Atlas; REDD Monitor); Individuals who signed on behalf of the community were not authorized representatives (Shanmugaratnam).</p>	<p>After the contract was signed by some members of the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Justice Atlas (EJ Atlas): http://bit.ly/1Xd4i2K • Gurtong: http://bit.ly/1W9oxya • Oakland Institute: http://bit.ly/1UfdOD9 • REDD Monitor: http://bit.ly/1pxEyU2 • Shanmugaratnam, N. “The land question, internal conflicts and international statebuilding in South Sudan,” in S. Takeuchi (ed.), <i>Confronting Land and Property Problems for Peace</i>. Routledge, 2014
<p>Unnamed project</p> <p>Tanzania</p>	<p>Agriculture and cattle.</p> <p>1,400 ha.</p> <p>8 million Tanzanian shillings (US\$ 5,000).</p>	<p>The project involved investment by unknown individuals in an unnamed local industrial farm.</p>	<p>Contamination of water sources by livestock and agriculture processes (Water Alternatives).</p>	<p>During the course of operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Alternatives: http://bit.ly/1oxR19T
<p>Agro EcoEnergy</p> <p>Tanzania</p>	<p>Sugar cane for ethanol production.</p> <p>Initially 11,200 ha; villagers argue that 20,639 ha were impacted.</p>	<p>EcoEnergy Bagamoyo Ltd (registered in Tanzania) is owned by AgroEcoEnergy (T) Ltd (registered in Tanzania), which is owned by EcoEnergy Africa AB (registered in Sweden), which is owned by EcoDevelopment in Europe AB (registered in Sweden). Additional minority owners of AgroEcoEnergy Tanzania include the state-owned Tanzanian Petroleum Development Company and the private Community Finance Corporation Ltd (registered in Tanzania). At initiation, the project was owned by Swedish Ethanol Chemistry AB (Sekab) (registered in Sweden),</p>	<p>Lack of prior consultation (ActionAid; IPP Media); Loss of land without compensation (Africa Report; The Guardian; FarmLandGrab; Thomson-Reuters; IPP Media).</p>	<p>Before implementation of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Aid: http://bit.ly/1EFyh92 • The Africa Report: http://bit.ly/20JO9CO • FarmLandGrab: http://bit.ly/1QVZSZA • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/1PIRNKY • IPP Media: http://bit.ly/1oxWzRs Thomson-Reuters Foundation News http://tmsnrt.rs/1QW0fn2

		which sold it to AgroEcoEnergy in 2009.			
New Forests Company Uganda	Timber. 20,000 ha.	New Forests Company Uganda Ltd. (registered in Uganda) is owned by New Forests Company Holdings Ltd. (registered in the UK), with investment from Agri-Vie Agribusiness Fund (registered in South Africa).	Forced eviction and displacement leading to inability to afford education and healthcare (Oxfam; CAO 2011); No compensation for loss of land (Oxfam); Lack of proper consultation and due diligence (CAO 2015).	After the local community was evicted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al Jazeera: http://bit.ly/1M6JCn4 • CAO Ombudsman (2011) (CAO): http://bit.ly/1LlpYDE • CAO Ombudsman (2015): http://bit.ly/21ZJx1f • Oxfam International: http://bit.ly/20Qw23m
Oil Palm Uganda Limited (“OPUL”) Uganda	Palm oil. Up to 20,000 ha.	OPUL (registered in Uganda) is owned by Bidco Uganda (registered in Uganda), which is a joint venture between Wilmar International Ltd (registered in Singapore), Josovina Commodities Pte Ltd (registered in Singapore), and Bidco Africa (formerly Bidco Oil Refineries Ltd) (registered in Kenya). Financing also comes from the government of Uganda and UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).	Loss of land and livelihood by smallholder farmers (FOEI n.d.; Standard Media); Inadequate compensation for lost property (FOEI 2015; The Guardian); Deforestation leading to destruction of water sources and food insecurity (FOEI n.d.).	At the initiation of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of the Earth International (n.d.) (FOEI): http://bit.ly/1nwVatF • Friends of the Earth International (2015) (FOEI): http://bit.ly/223pXh8 • The Guardian: http://bit.ly/1KgUUcr • Standard Media: http://bit.ly/1p8tFaL
Bernhard von Pezold et al. and Border Timbers Limited and others Zimbabwe	Timber. 47,000 ha.	Border Timbers International (Pvt) Ltd, Hangani Development Co. (Pvt) Ltd (both registered in Zimbabwe) are owned by Border Timbers Ltd (registered in Zimbabwe), which is 65% owned by Franconian Zimbabwe Investments Ltd (registered in Zimbabwe). Rift Valley Holdings Ltd (registered in Zimbabwe) is the ultimate parent of Border Timbers Ltd. Bernhard von Pezold et al. are a group of European investors in the project.	Indigenous community claims loss of ancestral lands; Investors claim expropriation of legally-owned land for redistribution to indigenous community (ICSID).	During the course of operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bernhard von Pezold et al. and Border Timbers Limited et al. v. Zimbabwe</i>, Award, July 28, 2015 (ICSID Case No. ARB/10/15) http://bit.ly/1QICpiC • European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR): http://bit.ly/1YxDrzR