Land acquisition status of the agribusiness companies in the district of Aboisso

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Target region South Comoé** | **Location** | **Investor name** | **Investor country of origin** | **Negotiation status** | **Implementation status** | **Production size (hectare)** | **Nature of deal** | **Crop** |
| Cote d’Ivoire | Toumanguié Aboisso | Palm CI (SIFCA) | Cote d’Ivoire | Contract signed | In operation (production) | 28000 | Lease / concession | Oil palm |
| Cote d’Ivoire | Ayénouan village | Dekel Oil | Israel | Contract signed | In operation (production) | 2000 | Lease | Oil palm |
| Cote d‘Ivoire | Soumié Carrefour | ATOE | Lebanon | Contract signed | Start-up phase plantation | 650 | Lease | Oil palm |

Source: Author adapted from field data (2019)

Categories of key informant participants in the district of Aboisso, Bonoua, Adiaké.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Local government authorities** | **Agribusiness developers** | **Rural community leaders** |
| * Sub divisional authority (*sous-préfet)* of Adiaké | * Agribusiness company X, a national private oil palm production (located in Toumanguié Aboisso) | * Adaou (Aboisso) * Yapokro (Aboisso) * Nzikro (Aboisso) * Ayenouan (Aboisso) * Toumanguié (Aboisso) * Assalékro (Aboisso) * Assouba (Aboisso) * Soumié carrefours (Aboisso) |
| * Sous-préfet of Adaou (Aboisso) | * Agribusiness company Y, ATOE a transnational corporate (located in Soumié /Aboisso) | * Adiaho (Bonoua) * Bonoua (royal palace) |
| * Agricultural Department officials in Bonoua , Aboisso , and Adiaké | * Agribusiness company, Z a transnational corporate (located in Ayénouan Bonoua) | * Djiminikofikro (Adiake) |

Focus group discussion in the districts of Aboisso and Bonoua

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Localities surveyed (focus group discussions)** | **Rural community participants** |
| 1. Adaou village (District of Aboisso) | 6 |
| 1. Adiaho, District of Bonoua | 8 |
| 1. Yapokro village (District of Aboisso) | 10 |
| 1. Asselekro village (District of Aboisso) | 6 |
| 1. Assouba village (District of Aboisso) | 6 |

Land actors and long-term lease contract on communal land for agribusiness development

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Target area** | **Agribusiness developer** | **Stakeholders** | **Nature and status of the deal** | **Land intended size** | **Crop** |
| Ayenouan area 5O22’ 13’’ N 3O 19’ 47’’ W | Palm oil company Y, Ayenouan Registration Number RCCM No1 Abidjan 2008B-1531 | * Customary chief of Adaou-ID961241800268 * Land lord of Adaou -ID 990802101294 * Head of Ayénouan –ID99082100075 | Leased signed 2008 | 50 hectare | Oil palm |

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Farm area cultivated by agribusiness corporates in the district of Aboisso

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agribusiness corporates** | **Farm area (ha)** | **Nature of land market** | **Crop** |
| Agribusiness X Toumanguié | 28,000 | Lease /concession | Oil palm |
| Agribusiness Y Ayenouan | 2,000 | Lease | Oil palm |
| Agribusiness Z Soumié | 650 | Lease | Oil palm |

Source: Field work, 2019

Farm area cultivated by small farmers supervised by Agribusiness Company X in oil palm production in South Comoé region

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of cultivated land area owned by small farmers** | **Farm area (ha)** | **Average of farm area (ha) per smallholder per village** | **Number of smallholders** | **Number of villages** |
| Large village plantation (LVP) | 2534.19 | 29.37 | 93 | 13 |
| Medium village plantation (MVP) | 32344.72 | 9.42 | 4804 | 50 |
| Small village plantation (SVP) | 27880.59 | 3.54 | 6999 | 56 |
| Total | 62759.41 | - | 11896 | 119 |

Source: Field work

Cultivated land by smallholders endorsed by agribusiness X in oil palm production between Kakoukro-limite (District of Bonoua) and Adaou (District of Aboisso)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Villages** | **Number of smallholders** | **Average farm area by smallholders’ holders (ha)** |
| Koffikro \* | 563 | 4.30 |
| Nzikro \* | 413 | 4.91 |
| Samo\*\* | 327 | 5.32 |
| Adaou\*\* | 308 | 5.16 |
| Toumanguie\* | 392 | 4.01 |
| Soumie \*\*\* | 21 | 24.66 |
| Ayenoua \*\* | 9 | 24.25 |
| Yapokro \*\*\* | 8 | 10.32 |
| Diatokro \* | 14 | 4.36 |
| Kakoukro-Limite \*\* | 4 | 11.75 |

SVP\*, MVP\*\*, LVP\*\*\*

Source: Field work, 2019

Strengths and weaknesses of land tenure systems from the views of different stakeholders

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** |
| Land legislation under modern tenure | | |
| * Decrees No.64-164 of April 1964 * The 1970s slogan ‘land belongs to who put it in value’ enacted as land policy | Access to communal land was successful for:   * Cocoa production by community members. * State- owned company agribusinesses. | * May cause the long absence of legal land legislation 1960-1998. * Leads to Illegal rural land occupation. * Increasing land conflicts. * May lead the government to fully control the national land. |
| New land tenure systems  Rural Land Act N098-750 of 23 December 1998 | * Enables private rights * Enables the state and smallholders to raise their rights to ownership of land. * Allows the Issuance of land certificates. * Enables land lease for agribusinesses. | * Leads to conflicts between the customary and statutory tenure system * Slows the implementation of the land Act. * The Article. 1 of the new Land Act is a concern: communal land cannot be owned by migrant and agribusiness developers. * The land legislation does not give to provinces and municipalities effective legal action for the establishment of spatial policy for agribusiness development * May cause the lack of land certificate. * Slow land acquisition. |
| **Customary tenure** | | |
| Customary right  Fully recognized by the rural land act No98-750 | * Enables customary rights. It is crucial for food and cash crop production. * Allows smallholders to rent or sell land with land certificates. | * May lead to tensions between land actors because customary right vary among different social group of the Agni and Abouré people. * Results in conflicts given that several family members hold customary rights. * Slow the issuance of land certificate because communal land is not individually owned * Leads to ambiguous land transactions in the absence of legal document over spontaneous agricultural activities. |
| **Statutory tenure** | | |
| New modern law N098-750 | Acknowledges national authority over land resources. | * Results in absence of regional land regulation. * Results in absence of agricultural lease Act in any form of land acquisition for agribusinesses. * Reveals the dynamism of land tenure system inherited from the colonial administration. |

Interview guide for focus group discussion meeting

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Localities surveyed (focus group discussions)** | **Rural community participants** | **Questions** |
| * Adaou village (District of Aboisso) | 6 | 1. Describe the approach in which benefits from agribusiness investments are shared among various stakeholders 2. How satisfied are you with the benefit-sharing approach applied by the agribusiness investors? 3. How does the benefit-sharing approach impact your livelihoods? |
| * Bonoua (Adiaho) District of Bonoua | 8 |
| * Yapokro village (District of Aboisso) | 10 |
| * Asselekro village (District of Aboisso) | 6 |
| * Assouba village (District of Aboisso) | 6 |



Figure: The interaction between key concepts (A) Agribusiness, (B) Land regimes, (C) Land acquisition