



Overview of Country Sugar Studies on Child Labor, Forced Labor and Land Rights

The Coca-Cola Company

Overview

The Coca-Cola Company is committed to protecting the land rights of farmers and communities as well as addressing child and forced labor issues where they may exist in the countries where we source sugarcane. The company's [Human Rights Policy](#), [Supplier Guiding Principles](#) and [Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles](#) establish a foundation of respect for human rights throughout our supply chain. Our policies are guided by international principles encompassed in the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#), the [United Nations Global Compact](#) and align with the [United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#).

The country study is an exercise to enable The Coca-Cola Company to better understand its sugar sourcing supply chain and to give visibility on how Coca-Cola sugar supply companies and bottling partners are addressing key risks. The studies are not an audit, but are research, and focus on three key elements: child labor, forced labor and land rights, as these are considered higher risk factors in Coca-Cola's agriculture supply chain. These studies are undertaken by a qualified third-party research firm, which partners with other firms as needed to address any specific knowledge gaps (i.e. Landesa¹ on land rights). At the conclusion of the research, we jointly determine in consultation with relevant stakeholders any mitigation strategies that may be required should any incidents of those risks be found.

The study provides an overview of the key risk areas across three components of work:

1. A review of relevant literature;
2. Stakeholder interviews; and
3. Field visits, on-site interviews and on-site documentation review.

Study Components

1. **Research/ review of public information:**

The research module includes an evaluation of the country's legal, social and economic environment and draws upon data from the national government, International Labor Organization, US Department of Labor, World Bank, U.S. Department of State, and NGO experts as well as other public sources of information. With regards to land rights, this component includes an evaluation of the country's legal, social and economic history and current environment as it pertains to land ownership, registration or usage (both traditional and current models) so as to develop a clear understanding of what factors can be driving land violations, and any involvement of our sugar supply chain and farms in these violations.

2. **Stakeholder engagement to get as broad a range of perspectives as possible:**

Stakeholder Engagement is critical to understanding local issues and dynamics. A list of potential stakeholders is developed in consultation with our study researchers and other NGO partners. Generally the list of stakeholders includes international, national and regional Stakeholders. In addition, the researcher is asked to identify local community members (15 at least) to be consulted as part of the field visits. Their insights are particularly important to understand the community perspective on land rights issues, child labor, and forced labor.

We ask that, to the extent possible, these engagements happen in person, but phone interviews are acceptable in certain instances. Interviews are conducted in the country's local language and/or an interpreter is present.

¹ Landesa is a non-profit organization specializing in land rights issues and provides advisory support to The Coca-Cola Company.

3. On-site research of the supplier mills and a representative sampling of the farms supplying the system:

Sample size should be up to 30 farms per mill (owned, leased, and independent growers). It must be sufficient to give a credible assessment of the presence or not of the three risks (child labor / forced labor and land rights).

- **Mill Evaluation:** These evaluations take place at sugar mills and farms to assess the management systems surrounding child labor, forced labor, and land rights. The purpose is to gain an understanding about the mills' policies, practices, and resources through interviews with individuals at the management level and documentation review. The visit length is generally two person-day.
- **Introductory Meeting and Tour:** the research organization is expected to conduct an opening meeting with each Mill and Farms as well as with the sugar association, as appropriate, to discuss The Coca-Cola Company's objectives and the scope of the research. A physical tour of the farm is also to be conducted. While on the physical tour the researchers must record all incidences of forced labor, land rights issues, and children working – including nonhazardous work.
- **Employee Interviews:** all workers on-site (apart from white collared staff, e.g. management, administrative and office staff) whether employed directly by the farm or mill or employed by a contractor or broker are in scope to be interviewed.
- **Document Review:** fact checking whether mills have written policies on (1) forced labor, (2) child labor, and (3) land rights, including grievance mechanisms. Policies need to be reviewed to determine if they meet applicable standards.
- **Farm Evaluation:** These evaluations take place at farms to assess the implementation of policies and procedures reported by the associated mills or farms. In addition to reviewing whether such policies are implemented, the presence of child labor, forced labor, and land rights issues are also captured. The visit is expected to be up to one-half day.

Timing

The mill and farm visits must occur during the harvest time period. In order to conduct the field research at the appropriate number of mills and farms the country studies may span two harvest seasons. Prior to or in-between harvests, researchers conduct the literature review and stakeholder interviews.

Report Publication

The researchers are asked to provide ongoing status updates and fact checking, and validating information with relevant stakeholders should be completed prior to submitting a final draft of the report. The report should contain Executive Summary and Methodology, an overview of the desk research including national social and economic context, legal framework as well as the field research overview and field study findings. A summary of the findings are shared with the industry association and/or applicable mills at the conclusion of the research. Prior to publication, the report is shared to evaluate any factual errors. Neither the mill nor The Coca-Cola Company have the right to edit the researchers' findings. The Company translates and makes available the studies in the country's primary local language.

APPENDIX – SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRES

Below are sample questionnaires provided to the research firm for their interviews during field research. These are provided for guidance only.

Farm Worker Questionnaire Overview

Care should be taken when addressing farmworkers. They may be inappropriately placed in an uncomfortable or risky situation when they are asked questions—uncomfortably positioned between the interviewer and the farm manager. If there is any chance that a farmworker may be uncomfortable, retaliated against, or disadvantaged by interacting with the interviewer during the assessment, do not attempt to ask that farmworker questions. Ideally, farm managers should not be present during the interview to assure the farmworker is free to answer the questions.

CHILD LABOR

1. What is your date of birth? (verify via ID/records)
2. How old are you?
3. How long have you worked here?
4. Do children ever help or visit you/their parents here? Are there migrant worker families present?
5. Do you know if there are restrictions placed on the type of work/tasks and the time of day/night employees under 18 can perform?
6. If a child is found to be working do you know what happens to the child?

FORCED LABOR

7. How did you find this job?
8. Did you have to pay anyone to get the job? (e.g., government official, agent/broker?)
9. Did you pay any fees to obtain this job?
10. Is management withholding any of your salary/wages to pay for recruitment?
11. Do you owe the company any money? (e.g., loans, etc.)
12. Does management hold your passport or identification card? Has management ever held these documents without your permission? With your permission?
13. If passport or identification card is taken with permission, do you know how to access it? how long with it take to access?
14. For recruited migrant workers:
 - Were you provided with employment terms before you were hired?
 - Did the employment terms outline wages, benefits, expected hours, etc.?
 - Are conditions or terms of employment different than promised when you were recruited?
 - Were you coerced or forced into taking a job here?
 - Are you required to pay for uniform, equipment, or other materials necessary to perform your job?
 - Did any member of your family receive money or another form of compensation from the facility in order for you to work here?
 - Do you have a contract?
 - Can you end the contract anytime you want and leave (for instance any wage deposits or mandatory production quotas that restrict mobility)? What would happen if you did this?
 - Who paid/will pay for travel to and from your home country?
15. Are you allowed to use the restroom at any time? Are you allowed to get water to drink at any time?

Large Sugarcane Farm Manager Questionnaire

LAND

1. Is there a history of problematic land acquisitions or a pattern of sugarcane farming disrupting or displacing smallholder agriculture?
This is a key question, please try to obtain as much information as possible.
2. Are there current land-related disputes or grievances linked to land acquisition or sugarcane farming?
This is a key question, please try to obtain as much information as possible.
3. Would the farm owner/operator be willing to undertake future land acquisition in a more transparent and socially responsible way?
4. Do cash cropping out-grower schemes threaten the household's ability to produce crops for household consumption?
5. Can grievance mechanisms be established by the farm to address land disputes?
-What are the existing mechanisms? Who established them?
6. Were women's uses/rights considered in the land transaction? (Women are often invisible in land transactions, even though they may have a large stake in the land.)

Questions for Land Rights

1. Do you know about how the land that now makes up the farm was acquired? Yes or No
 - a. If not, do you know who might know? May we speak with him?
2. How many hectares are included within the farm now?
 - a. Is it all being used for cane?
 - b. If not, what else is it being used for?
3. When was the farm land acquired?
4. Was it acquired all at once or over time in multiple, smaller parcels?
5. Who (individual, corporation, other) owns it or leases it?
 - a. If it is leased, do you know the length of the lease(s)?
 - b. Are there separate leases for separate parcels?
6. Do you know from whom the land was obtained? Yes or No
 - a. Multiple small farmers?
 - b. Several larger landholders?
7. Was it cropped before it was obtained for cane farming? Grazed?
 - a. Do you know what crops it was used for?
8. Do you know if the farm's land was privately and formally owned, privately and formally owned but leased to other users (formal or informal lease), informally held by the users without formal title or registration, or owned by or vested in the state?
9. Are you aware if the purchase/lease of the land was negotiated with individual smallholders? Or with groups of smallholders?
10. Do you know if compensation was received by the prior owners and/or users in exchange for their land?
 - a. Do you know if the compensation received by the prior users was viewed by them as being fair?
11. Do you know if there were any hold-outs that didn't want to sell their land? How was this resolved?
12. Do you know if there were disputes between smallholders when the land was acquired?
 - a. If there were disputes, do you know how they were resolved?
13. Do you know whether both men and women were involved in negotiations? Disputes?
14. Do you know if there were disputes with smallholders when the land was acquired?
 - a. What kind of disputes?
 - b. How were they resolved?
15. Was there a place or person to which disputes could be brought? That is, was there a place where grievances could be brought before, during, or after the acquisition of the land?
16. Is there a place to bring grievances now?
17. Does the farm have plans to expand the area of the farm?
 - a. If yes, do you know in which directions the expansion will take place?
 - b. Who is using that land now and for what purpose?
 - c. If there are plans to expand, does the cane farm have a process for sensitizing and consulting with the adjacent land owners? For seeking consent from adjacent land owners? For establishing grievance mechanisms? For determining and paying a fair price for the land?

18. Would the farm owners/managers be open to adopting a written policy and process for acquiring farm land, including steps to recognize existing land rights, sensitize existing landholders on land acquisition desires, obtain input from landholders, obtain consent from landholders, and fairly compensate landholders?
19. Would the farm owners/managers be open to receiving training on land rights and socially responsible land acquisition practices?
20. Would the farm owners/managers be willing to use the services of local experts or civil society representatives in assisting them in acquiring more farm land?

For documents related to consultations, reviewers should look for who engaged in consultation, evidence that gathered input may have influenced the details of the conveyance or compensation, and evidence of consent to the transaction and whether that consent or agreement was given only by a male head of household. For documents linked to disputes or grievances, reviewers should look for the nature of the dispute(s), whether it was resolved, and the nature of any remedies.

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	COLLECTED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm land ownership or lease documents (titles, certificates, tax assessments, lease contracts, and other). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any documents related to the process of acquiring land parcels, including written evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Related to government compulsory acquisition of some or all of the farmland. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Related to government concessions of land to the farm. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Related to negotiations for purchase and sale or lease of some or all of the farmland. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Of whether a social impact or other assessment (environmental, resettlement, other) was conducted prior to land acquisition. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Demonstrating that the land purchaser/lessor engaged in a consultation and/or consent process when negotiating the farmland acquisition. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reflecting any past or current disputes or grievances related to the land on which the farm is located, including whether and how disputes or grievances were acknowledge and resolved. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indicating any plans to acquire additional farmland. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Showing that the previous farmland users (both male and female) were fairly compensated for the land on which the farm is now located. 	

Sugar Mill Manager Questionnaire

Key Assessment Issues

1. Is there a history of problematic mill land acquisitions?
2. Are there current land-related disputes or grievances linked to mill land acquisition?
3. Would the mill owner/operator be willing to undertake future land acquisition in a more transparent and socially responsible way?
4. Would the mill owner/operator be willing to ask its cane suppliers to undertake future land acquisition in a more transparent and socially responsible way?
5. Can grievance mechanisms be established by the mill to address land disputes?

Other Questions

1. Do you know about the land upon which the mill sits?
 - a.) If not, do you know who might know?
2. How many hectares are included within the mill land now?
 - a.) Is it all being used?
3. When was the mill land acquired?
4. Was it acquired all at once or over time in multiple smaller parcels?
5. Who (individual, corporation, other) owns it or leases it?
 - a.) If it is leased, do you know the length of the lease(s)?
6. Do you know from whom the land was obtained?
 - a.) Multiple small farmers?
 - b.) Several larger landholders?
7. Are there ownership and/or lease documents for the land used by the mill?
8. Was the land cropped before it was obtained for the mill?
 - a.) Do you know what crops it was used for?
 - b.) Did the farmer live on the land?
9. Do you know if the land was privately and formally owned, privately and formally owned but leased to other users, informally held by the users without formal title or registration, or owned by or vested in the state?
10. Are you aware if the purchase/lease of the land was negotiated with individual smallholders? Or with groups of smallholders?
11. Do you know if compensation was received by the prior users in exchange for their land?
12. Do you know if the compensation received by the prior users was viewed by them as being fair?
13. Do you know if there were any hold-outs that didn't want to sell their land? How was this resolved?
14. Were women's uses/rights considered in the land transaction? (Women are often invisible in land transactions, even though they have a large stake in the land.)
15. Do you know if there were disputes between small holders when the land was acquired?
 - a.) If there were disputes, how were they resolved?
16. Do you know if there were disputes with small holders when the land was acquired?
 - a.) What kind of disputes?
 - b.) How were they resolved?
17. Was there a place or person to which disputes could be brought? That is, was there a place where grievances could be brought before, during, or after the mill obtained the land?
18. If there was a place for grievances to be recorded, was it provided by the government, by a civil society actor, or by you?
19. Is there a place to bring grievances now?
20. Does the mill have plans to expand the area of its land?
 - a.) If yes, do you know which direction the expansion will take place?
 - b.) Who is using that land now and for what purpose? If multiple purposes (by different people), what are those?
 - c.) If there are plans to expand, does the mill have a process for sensitizing and consulting with the adjacent land owners? For seeking consent from adjacent land owners? For establishing grievance mechanisms? For determining and paying a fair price for the land?
 - d.) Does this process include both men and women?
 - e.) Is only the head of household usually involved or other family members?
21. Would the mill owners/managers be open to adopting a written policy and process for acquiring land, including steps to recognize existing land rights, sensitize landholders on land acquisition desires, obtain input from landholders, obtain consent from landholders, and fairly compensate landholders?

22. Would the mill owners/managers be open to urging their medium-size suppliers to adopt a written policy and process for acquiring land, including steps to recognize existing land rights, sensitize landholders on land acquisition desires, obtain input from landholders, obtain consent from landholders, and fairly compensate landholders?
23. Do you see problems that might arise from attempting to “push down” this kind of suggestion or requirement? Do you believe it would be unnecessary?
24. Would the mill owners/managers be open to receiving training on land rights and socially responsible land acquisition practices?
25. Would the mill owners/managers be willing to use the services of local experts or civil society representatives in assisting them in acquiring more land for the mill?
26. Do you believe that your lower-tier suppliers would be willing to use the services of local experts or civil society representatives in assisting them in acquiring more land for cane?

Documentary Information

The auditor/interviewer should request (and obtain copies of, if possible) the documents listed below from mill owners/managers for review:

This questionnaire is aimed at mill owner/operators. There is a separate questionnaire for larger, direct-supplier farms. These larger farms may be owned or leased by the mill owner/operator. See the separate questionnaire for questions on the larger farm

DOCUMENT	COLLECTED?
• Mill (and farm 1, if appropriate) land ownership or lease documents (titles, deeds, certificates, tax assessments, lease contracts, permits, and other).	
• Any documents related to the process of acquiring land parcels, including evidence:	
<i>i.</i> Related to government compulsory acquisition of some or all of the mill land on behalf of the mill owner.	
<i>ii.</i> Related to consequent concessions for the compulsorily acquired land to the mill owner.	
<i>iii.</i> Related to negotiations for purchase and sale or lease of some or all of the mill land.	
<i>iv.</i> Of whether a social impact or other assessment (environmental, resettlement, other) was conducted prior to land acquisition.	
<i>v.</i> Demonstrating that the mill land purchaser/lessor engaged in a consultation and/or consent process when negotiating the mill or farm land acquisition.	
<i>vi.</i> Reflecting any past or current disputes or grievances related to the land on which the mill is located, including whether and how disputes or grievances were resolved.	
• Indicating any plans to acquire additional or alternative land for mill facility operations.	

Adjacent Land Owner/User Questionnaire

Key Assessment Issues

1. Have adjacent owners been adversely affected by past farm or mill land acquisitions?
2. Are there current land-related disputes or grievances linked to current or recent mill or farmland acquisition?
3. Would adjacent smallholders or community members benefit from a mill or farm owner/operator that was willing to undertake future land acquisition in a more transparent and socially responsible way?
4. Are there existing paths to making grievances known and to resolving them equitably?
5. Would it be useful if mill and farm owners/operators created and sustained mechanisms for hearing and resolving land disputes?

Questions

1. For a land user adjacent to mill or cane farm: Is this your land? Do you own this land?
 - a. If yes, do you own it by yourself or with your wife or another person?
 - b. If you do not own it, what is your right or claim to the land? Leased? Informal agreement to use it? Held by the larger community or by a family?
2. For a community member encountered away from the mill or cane farm: Do you have land?
 - a. If yes, where is it located? What do you use it for?
3. What are you growing? Do you grow sugarcane?
 - a. If yes, do you sell it to the _____ mill?
4. Do you live on the land? Do you own your house?
5. How many and who is in your household?
6. What are their roles on the land? (who is involved with farming the land?)
7. If you have documents for the land, who is listed on them? Just you? Your spouse? Other family members?
8. Do you have more than one parcel of land?
 - a. If yes, where are they located?
9. Have you had more land than this in the past?
 - a. If yes, how much? Where? What did you use it for? Who holds/uses it now? Was the transfer formally documented?
 - b. Did you voluntarily transfer your land?
 - c. Were you compensated for the land?
 - i. Money compensation?
 - ii. Was any of the payment in the form of other land or other types of property (vehicles, materials, livestock, other)?
 - iii. What were you compensated for (land, crops, home, lost revenue, other?)
 - iv. Do you believe the compensation was fair? Were you able to negotiate the compensation?
10. Have you had disputes over land?
 - a. With other nearby smallholders?
 - b. With the mill or cane farm?
 - c. What was the dispute about?
11. Are there places people can go if they have a problem or dispute concerning their land rights?
 - a. Do women and men go to the same places if they have disputes?
 - b. What kind of place? Government? NGO? Mill? Cane farm? Other?
 - c. What kind of help do they receive there?
 - d. Do people have to make a payment for this help?
 - e. Can people go alone or do they need a representative?
12. How long does it usually take to resolve disputes?
 - a. Are these decisions generally respected within the community? By businesses? By the mill or cane farm?
13. Have you or other land holders or users had land purchased from you by the mill or cane farm?
 - a. How did you find out about the desire to acquire the land?
 - b. Did you get enough information? Was the information helpful?
 - c. Was it possible to not sell or otherwise transfer your land to the mill or cane farm? In other words, could you say "no"?
 - d. Did one person's or a few people's agreement force or cause others to have to agree?

14. Were there any community meetings held about the desire to obtain land?
 - a. Did only the head of household attend the meeting? Or both men and women from one family?
 - b. Did all people in the community have an equal chance to give their opinion about the desire to obtain land?
 - c. Did these opinions make a difference?
15. Were people in the community made aware of any laws or policies regarding the desire to obtain land?
16. Do you or members of this community have jobs at the mill or cane farm? How many have jobs?
17. Do most people in this community have land?
18. Do you and your neighbours feel secure in their land rights?
19. How much land do those that have land hold?
20. Are there some people without any land?
21. What are common ways people gain access to land in this community?
22. Is land scarcity a problem in this area? Do most people have access to a sufficient amount of land?
23. Is some land in this area unused?
24. What are the common reasons land goes unused?
25. Do some people have rights to more land than they need?
 - a. If yes, does anyone else use this land?
26. Could some/most people use more land if they had it?
 - a. If yes, why don't they obtain it through allocation, leasing in, purchase, etc.?
27. Are there many female-headed households in this area?
28. Did they participate in the process of land acquisition?
29. Is your life better now or before you sold your land? Why?

Documentary Information

The auditor/interviewer should query the adjacent landholders and users and other community members as to the theoretical existence of land-related documents. If interviewees indicate that they in fact have land ownership or use documents, the interviewer should ask, if it seems reasonable, if they can look at the documents. The interviewer should photograph the documents if possible (after asking for permission). The interviewer should ask about the following documentation:

DOCUMENT	COLLECTED?
• Any documentation of rights (ownership, lease, concession, or other) related to the land held or used by the interviewee.	
• Any documents relating to permitted uses or restrictions upon the use or transaction in the land.	
• Any documents relating to future proposed transactions in the land.	
• Any documents related to disputes or grievances related to the land.	

Government Official Questionnaire

Key Assessment Issues – Local Government

1. Does local, state, or national government currently play a role (land administration, dispute resolution, permitting, other) in local smallholder land access and tenure security issues?
2. Does local, state, or national government have the mandate and/or capacity to play a role in land issues?
3. What would it take to empower and equip local, state, or national government to play a role in land access and tenure security issues in a way that would benefit both smallholders and agricultural businesses?

Questions

1. Does your municipality have responsibilities for land-related matters (rights formalization, land use planning and zoning, compulsory acquisition, taxation, other)? Can you describe them?
 - a.) If your municipality does not have land responsibilities, where do the responsibilities sit? At what level of government?
 - b.) If your municipality does have land responsibilities, do they extend to the _____ mill or cane farm? In what way?
 - c.) If the responsibilities include formalization of property rights or the archiving of documents that formalize property rights, can you describe those responsibilities and the nature of the property rights that cover the mill and/or farm?
2. Are there processes, laws, rules, or regulations that define this municipality's responsibilities towards land?
3. Does this municipality have sufficient office facilities (space, equipment) to perform its land responsibilities?
 - a.) If no, what resources are currently lacking? Why?
4. Does this municipality have sufficient, qualified staff to fulfil its responsibilities?
5. Has staff from this municipality received training in any of the following areas:
 - Legal literacy around land (Constitution, law/regulation establishing the institution, land-related laws/regulations)?
 - Land administration?
 - Alternative Dispute Resolution?
 - Informal or customary land governance?
 - Gender sensitivity?
 - Land acquisition procedures?
 - Smallholder farming?
 - Other?
6. If the responsibility for land matters rests at a different level of government, do you know if those levels of government have sufficient capacity to fulfil those responsibilities?
7. Do you recall any of the property rights transactions that cover the mill and/or farm?
 - a.) Were they few or numerous?
 - b.) All at once or over a longer period of time?
 - c.) Were they difficult or complicated transactions?
8. Are some or many of the property rights held by smallholders in the area informally held? That is, are the property rights not formalized and documented in a registration system?
9. Do you know if there have been disputes or grievances in the past related to the land the mill and/or farm now owns or leases?
 - a.) What were the disputes or grievances about?
10. Do you know if there are current disputes or grievances related to the land the mill and/or farm now owns or leases?
 - a.) What are the grievances about?
11. Does the municipality provide mechanisms or forums for resolving land-related disputes or grievances?
 - a.) How often are disputes or grievances brought to the municipality?
 - b.) What are they about?
12. Do you know if there are other mechanisms or forums for bringing and resolving land-related disputes or grievances? At the mill or farm? By informal or community means? At the state level? At the national level?

Additional Questions

The following additional questions can usefully be asked and answered if the government official appears to be willing and sufficiently knowledgeable:

1. Are there informal, traditional, or customary authorities that fulfil some or all of the land-related governance responsibilities in this area?
 - a.) If yes, can you describe these authorities?
 - b.) If yes, can you describe the composition of the groups of people that come under the influence, guidance, or informal governance of these authorities?
 - c.) How does your institution interact with these authorities? Do your responsibilities overlap in any areas?
 - d.) Do members of these groups also approach you for assistance or services? Directly or through others?
 - e.) Of these groups, how many women are involved? Do they make themselves heard?
2. Does your government entity acquire land for public purposes?
 - a.) If not, what level of government is responsible for acquiring land for public purposes?
3. When government acquisition occurs:
 - Under what circumstances can the government take private land?
 - Has that ever happened in this municipality?
 - Is compensation required? If so, what kind? What is it based upon?
 - Do you believe that the compensation amount is enough to cover losses to the landholder?
 - Who exactly is entitled to the compensation? Head of household? Both women and men?
 - How does the landholder find out about the takings?
 - Do they have any chance to reject the government's claim? Compensation amounts?

THESE QUESTIONS ARE SPECIFICALLY FOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS
Assessment Issues – Local or Other Representative from Ministry of Agriculture

1. What are the historic and current land holding patterns in the vicinity of the sugar mill and sugar cane farm?
2. What types of indigenous, smallholder, and/or large-holder agriculture are practiced in the vicinity of the sugar mill or sugar cane farm?
3. Do indigenous or smallholder farmers face pressures to convey their farms to large-holders?
4. Have they historically faced those pressures?

Questions

1. What are the past and present farmland holding situations in the vicinity of the sugar mill and sugar cane farm?
2. Are there indigenous landholders?
 - a.) About the same number as there have been historically?
 - b.) Are there less than there were historically?
 - c.) Do they farm?
 - d.) What do they grow?
 - e.) Have they lost or conveyed their land to smallholders or large holders over the years?
3. Are there smallholder farmers?
 - a.) Do they lease or own? Both?
 - b.) What do they grow?
 - c.) Is it profitable?
 - d.) Are there fewer or more smallholders over the last 10, 20, or 35 years?
4. What types of large-holder agriculture are practiced in the vicinity of the sugar mill or sugar cane farm?
5. Do indigenous or smallholder farmer's face pressures to convey their farms to large-holders?
 - a.) Are these pressures increasing?
 - b.) Have they historically faced those pressures?

Documentary Evidence

Auditors/interviewers should ask the local government representative about the theoretical existence of the kinds of land records mentioned below. If the representative is forthcoming and indicates that documents do in fact exist, the interviewer should ask if the records are generally made available to the public. If he answers is yes, the interviewer should ask about the specific availability of the following documentation.

DOCUMENT	COLLECTED?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples of any documentation of rights (ownership, lease, concession, or other) related to the sugar mill land and/or cane farmland. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples of any documentation of rights (ownership, lease, concession, or other) related to land that is adjacent to the sugar mill land and/or sugarcane farmland. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any documents relating to environmental or social assessment and/or permitting related to the mill or cane farmland. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any documents related to the possibility that some or all of the mill or cane farm land may have been made available for the mill or farm by the government through compulsory acquisition processes. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any documents related to disputes or grievances related to the mill or farm land. 	