

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Comments on the indicator, if any
6c. Urban development planning should be in line with indicator 6a .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	Urban development planning is not in line with the indicator as the latter itself is non-existent.
6d. Land use tenure systems—allows the inclusion of mobile communities and pastoral land use.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	Land use tenure systems lack sufficient levels of inclusiveness among mobile communities like Bedey, Jumia (CHT IPs who are accustomed to <i>jum</i> farming).
6e. Number of pasturelands and other natural resources effectively managed and governed by communities recognized by the government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	In the remote areas—particularly in the CHT and the Sundarbans, natural resources may be utilized by the communities. However, the government does not recognize the sectors' governance over these resources.



COMMITMENT 7: INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING

For all the proposed indicators for this CBI, data is not available from CSOs or other sources.

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Comments on the indicator, if any
7a. Number of vulnerable women, men and youth represented in decision-making mechanisms related to rural land use.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	There is one woman representative, one representative from farmers' organization and one from cooperative in the sub-district level <i>Khas</i> Land Management Committee; but they remain underheard in the committee meetings which are dominated by other high-class representatives.
7b. Number of policies and programs formulated as a result of the recommendation of vulnerable representatives.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vested Property Return Act, Draft of Agricultural Land Protection and Land Use Act, and <i>Khas</i> Land Distribution Policies were formulated where recommendations of vulnerable representatives were widely reflected.	

Legend:

yes no partially available



COMMITMENT 8: TRANSPARENT AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION

For all the proposed indicators for this CBI, data is not available from CSOs or other sources.

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Comments on the indicator, if any
8a. Public access to policies, regulations and mechanisms that provide timely, reliable and accessible data on land and land-related issues.	<input type="radio"/> There is free access to reliable data on land and land-related issues, to some extent, but it needs improvement to become more timely and updated.	<i>Source: "Land Data and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics: A Scoping Study on National Statistics Office in the context of SDG Indicator 1.4.2" by Barkat, A., Suhrawardy, M. G., and Osman, A. (2018).</i>
8b. Regional and national information on public deals.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<i>Right to Information Act 2009 is provides for the right to access available information.</i>
8c. Process of enabling land use—transparent information on law making, implementation, and monitoring.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	No such process is currently in motion.



COMMITMENT 9: EFFECTIVE ACTIONS AGAINST LAND GRABBING

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)?	Comments on the indicator, if any
9a. Effective land policy, legal and institutional framework for private and public investments in place and implemented to prevent land grabs, including the existence of procedural safeguards.	<input type="radio"/> <i>National Land Policy 2016</i> is yet to be finalized which contains some clauses on land use planning (6.3) and land grabbing (6.12).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.	

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)?	Comments on the indicator, if any
9b. Number of communities challenging land rights violation attempts—ranging from official complaints to actual legal challenges—and their description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Old information is available from the CSO-led “Bangladesh Land Reform Monitoring Report 2014”—i.e. there were 210 cases received per 100,000 population (Barkat and Roy, 2004)	The poor and marginalized sectors, including indigenous communities, have challenged land rights violation attempts. Examples are the cases of: Santal (Sahibganj–Bagda Farm), Rabidash, Orao, Patro & Santal (Chunarughat Tea Estate), Garo (Madhupur Eco-park), are among them.
9c. Availability of dispute resolution mechanisms: number of women and men, indigenous and local communities that have access to effective dispute-resolution mechanisms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.	Availing formal dispute resolution mechanisms is a challenge to majority of the people, regardless of sex and ethnicity.
9d. Land dispute resolution effectiveness: number of individuals/households/communities that reported a land conflict or dispute in the past three years that have had the conflict or dispute resolved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current/Updated Data is not available from CSOs. Old data, however, is available in the Bangladesh Land Reform Monitoring Report 2014.	
9e. Number of families restituted of their lands, by gender and by type of land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.	Few families are fortunate to be restituted in their lands.
9f. Fair compensation and land restitution for affected families.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.	Compensation are made, but not on the basis of market price.
9g. In cases of land grabs, number of corrective actions taken against violators—whether companies, governments, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.	Corrective actions are taken occasionally.
9h. Transparency in land use conversion into industrial zone, tourism, eco-park, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.	There is no transparency in most cases.

Legend:

 yes no partially available



COMMITMENT 10: PROTECTION FOR LAND RIGHTS DEFENDERS

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Are there any other data available from other sources (CSOs, media, academic or research institutions)?	Comments on the indicator, if any
10a. Legal basis for the protection of land rights defenders.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing legal frameworks have general provisions to protect individuals from violence and violation of rights but there is no specific law or legal provisions for land rights defenders.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.	
10b. Protective measures taken.	<input type="checkbox"/> Measures are taken occasionally in the existing criminal law.	<input type="checkbox"/> Few CSOs occasionally have initiatives to protect land rights defenders.	
10c. Number of land rights defenders that have been threatened, arrested, killed, missing and jailed, specify number of violent acts against women.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kapaeeng Foundation gathered these data in their "Human Rights Report 2016 on Indigenous People's Right in Bangladesh."	
10d. Availability of effective mechanisms to protect, respect, and fulfil the rights of land rights defenders.	<input type="checkbox"/> The justice system provides for the legal protection of individuals including land rights defenders involved in legal battles. However, at times, protective measures are not provided for it is the government and political elites that are the perpetrators of violations.	<input type="checkbox"/> Few CSOs occasionally have initiatives to protect land rights defenders, and in most cases, are subject to availability of funding.	
10e. Availability of effective mechanisms—with sufficient budget—for the rehabilitation of land rights defenders and families that have been jailed or harassed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.	No such effective mechanism is available.