


COMMITMENT 1: SECURE TENURE RIGHTS

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)?
1a. Documented land and water rights—number of women and men with legally recognized documentation or evidence of secure rights of land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is no separation between men and women for land ownership—it is equal for everyone. The 2001 Land Law established the regulatory framework and ownership regime for immovable properties. It established five land categories, including State public land, State private land, private land, monastery land, and land of indigenous communities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Some NGOs document land ownership data covering national scope; while some cover some specific areas only.
1b. Perceived tenure security—number of women and men who perceive their rights to land are protected against dispossession or eviction.	<input type="checkbox"/> The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) releases annual reports providing data on land titles. For example: 4,881,582 land titles (66.7% of total land plots of the total 7 million land plots in Cambodia) were awarded as of 2017. These titles include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,626,158 Systematical Land Titles; 641,623 Directive Titles; and 613,282 Sporadic Land Registration Titles • Communal Land Titles were awarded to 22 IP communities (covering more than 1,700 households). 	<input type="checkbox"/> There have been studies and references conducted on lands occupied by households without official titles.
1c. Effective legal and institutional framework put in place at national and local level for securing tenure rights.	<input type="checkbox"/> There are several conflict resolution mechanisms available: Administrative Commissions, Cadastral Commissions, Mobile Working Groups for Land Dispute, National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution and and Court System. The 2018 Annual Report of MLMUPC 2018 provides data on land-related cases: 1,375 cases received (where 976 cases were investigated and 208 cases were solved) through Cadastral Commissions and Mobile Working Groups for Land Dispute.	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO Forum on Cambodia releases national annual reports on land-related cases. Data sources are mostly from media which are verified by provincial network or working groups.
1d. Recognition of customary rights, individual and communal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The 2001 Land Law has provisions recognizing only the rights of indigenous peoples registered in Ministries.	<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs have reported about the clashes and disharmonies between formal legal rights and customary rights. Such reports were used as evidences to demand for IP rights.

Legend:
 yes no partially available

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)?
1e. Violations of Land and water Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from government side and it has never been officially reported and shared publicly for such cases.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs collect data on the violation of land rights in specific areas. Reported data include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54,504 households affected by the land disputes. • Land disputes covered a total of 1,052,935.91 hectares (plantation land, residential/ village land, agricultural lands, community forestry land, forest protected land, IP land, and other public state land). • 11,863 households were forcefully relocated
1f. Budget of national government allocated to tenure rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MLMUPC allocates budget for ten community land titles (CLTs) annually. However, this was reduced to five CLTs in 2019 due to decreased applications from the indigenous communities. The National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution is another public mechanism and there is a separate budget line allocated by the government annually.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.



COMMITMENT 2: STRONG SMALL-SCALE FARMING SYSTEMS

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)?
2a. Equitable land distribution and re-distribution by size, productivity, and number of households.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<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)?
2b. Policies and programs in support for landless and small farmers enacted and implemented, funds for capacity building, rural infrastructure, climate change adaptation and mitigation; (disaggregated by gender).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No data available for gender disaggregation The law on Social Land Concession was adopted through the government's sub-decree No.19 ANK/BK in 19 March 2003 which aims to award lands for poor homeless families, poor farming families, displaced families due to public infrastructure development, families suffering from the impacts of natural disasters, repatriated families, and demobilized soldiers and families of soldiers who became disabled or died in duty. However, the law also awards land to facilitate economic development, economic land concessions.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.
2c. Policies, rules and guidelines in support for sustainable land ownership and management of small-scale farms.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Such policy includes Contract Farming Policy under Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery; however, this is being promoted by private sector companies such as AMRU Rice.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.



COMMITMENT 3: DIVERSE TENURE SYSTEMS

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)?
3a. Recognition of a continuum of individual and communal rights: the law recognizes a range of rights held by individuals (incl. secondary rights of tenants, sharecroppers, women, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.
3b. Respect for and enforcement of a continuum of people's rights.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.

Legend:

 yes no partially available

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)?
3c. Number and area of community claims made, with registration and verification by government agency.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input type="radio"/> The media report cases of community claims (e.g. Phnom Penh Post, and Fresh News).
3d. Policy and legislation developed and implemented that better enables and supports pastoralists, IPs, forest people, fisherfolk, and productive rangeland systems.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.
3e. Customary rights of forest users—communities, groups of rural families and individuals—are legally recognized.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customary rights are recognized under the Community Forestry and Protected Area Laws which provide for local communities' access to covered forest areas. While these areas are under the management of the communities, community leaders are still in patronage under forestry officials.	<input type="radio"/> NGOs document cases in specific areas.



COMMITMENT 4: EQUAL LAND RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

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)?
4a. Distribution of agricultural and natural resource holders by sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.
4b. Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, forest, pasture and housing by sex; share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input type="radio"/> Some NGOs conduct studies with gender-data disaggregation.
4c. Gender-responsiveness of land and resource governance laws, policies or mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input 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)?
4d. Availability of an inheritance or family law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.
4e. Number of women with tenure rights to land	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No data disaggregated by gender is found. By law, there is no discrimination against gender over land tenure. For married couples, land titles are carried by both the names of the husband and wife.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs or other sources.



COMMITMENT 5: SECURE TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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)?
5a. Recognition of indigenous peoples' autonomous right to lands, territories and resources and sacred ceremony sites in local and national legislation, policies, and programs.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The 2001 Land Law provides for the exercise of collective rights to land by the indigenous people where they have established settlements and practiced traditional agriculture. Sub-decree No. 83 on Communal Land Titling passed in 9 June 2009 details the Procedures of Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSOs, particularly to those working on IP concerns, conduct periodical studies and reports on the actual enjoyment of rights by the IPs.
5b. Effective implementation of tenure security of indigenous lands (in practice).	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-Decree No. 83 (24 April 2009) details the Procedures of Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities, 24 April 2009.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective land registration process takes considerable time and resources despite of the existing mechanisms and procedures for collective registration. While in the process of collective registration, communities are challenged with competitions posed by economic land concession (ELC) companies. Limited knowledge among communities also limit their capacities in upholding land rights.

Legend:







yes



no





partially available

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)?
5c. Perception of tenure security and resource governance of indigenous lands.	<p> While the annual status of CLT awarding is reported by the Government, good practices and challenges faced by the IPs are rarely shared.</p>	<p> A total of 135 communities (of over 400 IP communities) have gained recognition under the Ministry of Rural Development.</p>
5d. Traditional land use and management plan recognized by government.	<p> In the case of CLTs, when a community gets the title, they come up with their rules and plans in the management of the acquired land. However, there have been cases of abuse in formulating these rules.</p> <p>Community Forest (CF) has annually submitted their plans to local authorities for further collaboration and alignment. The CF has worked in partnership with local authorities and sub-national public line agencies for further intervention and support.</p> <p>The CF has clear mandatory, internal regulations and its leadership; but real practice is a challenge, especially illegal encroachment.</p>	<p> CSOs have conducted studies on the customary use of resources among IP and non-IPs.</p>







COMMITMENT 6: LOCALLY-MANAGED ECOSYSTEMS

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
6a. Comprehensive and sustainable land, forest, and water use planning are formulated and implemented in a participatory manner.	<p> Cambodian's Land Policy; Land Administration, Management and Distribution Program (LAMDP); and the Government's Strategy of Land Policy Framework provide for land and resource use planning.</p> <p>The data from Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) might provide data for policy and plan formulation; however, Land Use Plans are available at the sub-national and local level.</p>	<p> Some NGOs continue to work on land issue, especially in responding to conflict rather than land management planning in general. Further, there are NGOs engaged in community forestry programs which contribute to the promotion and strengthening of participations among communities.</p>	

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
6b. Policies and resources are available for community in preparing a comprehensive and sustainable land, forest and water use plan.	<input type="radio"/> Land Management Policy aims to ensure the efficient, sustainable, and equitable use of land and natural resources. Moreover, the White Paper on Land Policy promotes land and natural resource use management for sustainable and equitable socio-economic development. The MLMUPC and its line departments provide the technical assistance, while NGOs and other agencies provide financial support.	<input type="radio"/> The Open Development Cambodia (ODC) reported that while the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) made huge progress in developing policy, regulatory and administrative framework for land in Cambodia, the country continues to face significant problems concerning land disputes and evictions.	
6c. Urban development planning should be in line with indicator 6a.	<input type="radio"/> Laws on Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, and Land Use Master Plan have provisions on the development masterplans which drawn up by the Committee for Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (LMUPC) of Phnom Penh or the Sub-Committee for LMUPC of each province and municipality. However, information on the development process and levels of participation of the stakeholders are lacking.	<input type="radio"/> The report on “Urban Development in Phnom Penh” by World Bank (2017) provides recommendation on the improvement of urban planning in light of the challenges faced by district offices in the development of plans.	
6d. Land use tenure systems—allows the inclusion of mobile communities and pastoral land use.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are no existing land use tenure systems provided for mobile communities in Cambodia. However, recently, there has been plans to relocate the floating communities of Kampong Chhnang Provinces to the land areas that would be provided by the Government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There have been many studies about the situation of people living in floating areas, especially in Tonle Sap.	Pastoral land use may not be relevant to the case in Cambodia
6e. Number of pasturelands and other natural resources effectively managed and governed by communities recognized by the government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Forestry (CF), Community Protect Area (CPA), the Committee on Communal Land Titling, Community Fishery (CFi) are recognized by the Government. The data exist at the Forestry Administration (FA) and Fishery Administration (FiA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Environment, and MLMUPC.	<input type="radio"/> Information on effective community governance are available in NGOs, particularly in the ODC website. A number of studies conducted by the academic institutions, NGOs, and international donors found that most of these communities have not managed and governed the natural resource effectively while the deforestation, land degradation, and the decline of other resource continue unabated.	<div data-bbox="1644 1591 1812 1843" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Legend:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p><input type="radio"/> partially available</p> </div>





COMMITMENT 7: INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING

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)?
7a. Number of vulnerable women, men and youth represented in decision-making mechanisms related to rural land use.	<p> Data on rural communities' participation in land use development and decision-making may appear at different level of government. For example, the data in the commune levels include the list of participants in commune planning meetings not necessarily on land concerns. However, not all communes conduct the regular meetings.</p>	<p> Some NGOs and international donors conduct studies on women participation in decision-makings.</p>
7b. Number of policies and programs formulated as a result of the recommendation of vulnerable representatives.	<p> It is hard to find data on the contribution of vulnerable representatives in programs and policy formulations. Information on stakeholder's participation in decision-making are focused on the representations in the national level rather than in the community level.</p>	<p> A briefer from the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR) reported that most laws, policies, and development plans were drafted without the participation of the citizens. There have been no instances that a draft law was opened in public for discussion.</p> <p>A study also reported that SLC planning is not usually participated by the stakeholders.</p>



COMMITMENT 8: TRANSPARENT AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION

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)?
8a. Public access to policies, regulations and mechanisms that provide timely, reliable and accessible data on land and land-related issues.	<p> The information related to the law, policies, reports on the improvement of land registration and dispute resolution, and other legal documents were shared publicly in the websites of the various Ministries.</p> <p>However, a lot of information and data are not publicly available (or not collected) and outdated</p> <p>The Law on Freedom of Information (FOI) was initiated in 2004 but it has not been enacted to date.</p>	<p> Some NGOs working on land sector have been documenting and releasing reports. However, in the last two years, there have been reservations among these NGOs to publicly share their documents due to some political sensitivity concerns.</p>

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)?
8b. Regional and national information on public deals.	<input type="radio"/> National data on public deals are mostly available in relevant Ministries upon request. These public deals data include projects on infrastructure, construction, agri-business, mining, animals and food production, among others.	<input type="radio"/> The NGOs working on land monitoring have the networks and linkages in the regional and national level that have access to information on land deals.
8c. Process of enabling land use—transparent information on law making, implementation, and monitoring.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The law-making is based on official procedures. The land policy has described the principles of good governance, transparency, decentralization and de-concentration, and gender equity. There is also the Prakas (Notification) on the Guidelines and Procedures of cadastral land monitoring.	<input type="radio"/> A few NGOs conduct land monitoring studies on the implementation of policies. Results of these researches often do not match with the Government's data.













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)?
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sub-decree on Economic Land Concession provides criteria and conditions in granting private and public investments: should be subjected to and passed the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), and Social and Environmental Impact Assessment. Also, Communal Land Titling follows the IP development policy, sub-decree and procedures of registration.	<input type="radio"/> Academic institutions and some NGOs (such as ADHOC, NGO Forum on Cambodia, DPA, SK, ADIC, among others) conduct studies on private and public investments.

Legend:

yes
 no
 partially available









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)?
9b. Number of communities challenging land rights violation attempts—ranging from official complaints to actual legal challenges—and their description	<p> Relevant Government Ministries, Councils, sub-national mechanism of land dispute solution, the Cabinet of Prime Minister, the sub-committee of parliament, and the courts have records on violation reports, complaints, and petitions received. However, data are not consolidated and not classified according to the type of violation.</p>	<p> NGOs have produced reports regarding resource rights; however, some data in these documents are outdated.</p>
9c. Availability of dispute resolution mechanisms: number of women and men, indigenous and local communities that have access to effective dispute-resolution mechanisms	<p> The government established the mechanism for land dispute resolution, both outside the court and within the court system.</p> <p>There are 3 tiers of the court system dealing on land conflict. Case records in the courts are not disaggregated by conflict and resource type.</p> <p>Whereas, records from mechanisms outside the court system are submitted and stored at MLMUPC.</p>	<p> Some NGOs conduct land monitoring on dispute solution, such as the CCHR, ADHOC, Licadho, NGO Forum on Cambodia, and Equitable Cambodia.</p> <p>NGO reports, however, have not been updated.</p>
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	<p> The MLMUPC has created mobile working groups to resolve the land conflicts which generate data and release semestral reports in the MLMUPC website.</p> <p>Records in the judicial courts on land dispute resolution are less accessed due to the lack of data disaggregation by conflict and resource type.</p>	<p> Data from the reports of NGOs are not updated.</p> <p>Land dispute resolution cases are also available in articles released by media and news platforms.</p>
9e. Number of families restituted of their lands, by gender and by type of land.	<p> Data are available at the provincial offices and relevant Ministries on the number of families affected. However, data are not disaggregated by gender and type of land.</p>	<p> Some NGOs conduct land monitoring on land conflict cases such as the CCHR, ADHOC, Licadho, and NGO Forum on Cambodia.</p>
9f. Fair compensation and land restitution for affected families.	<p> The Government enacted the Law on Expropriation which provides for fair compensation for the affected families based on the market price. Related data are available in municipal and provincial offices rather than in relevant ministries.</p>	<p> Some NGOs conduct land monitoring on related data such as the CCHR, ADHOC, Licadho, and NGO Forum on Cambodia.</p> <p>News platforms also report cases on land restitution.</p>

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)?
9g. In cases of land grabs, number of corrective actions taken against violators—whether companies, governments, etc.	<p>○ The RGC took further action to develop policies against land disputes with ELCs, ie. on the protection of leopards and the Directive 01, Inter-Ministerial Proclamations/Prakas on Strengthening ELC Management. These have resulted to the cancellation of a number of ELCs and the reduction of ELC project duration (from 90 to 50 years).</p>	<p>○ Some NGOs conduct land monitoring on related data such as the CCHR, ADHOC, Licadho, and NGO Forum on Cambodia.</p>
9h. Transparency in land use conversion into industrial zone, tourism, eco-park, etc.	<p>○ There are available information on land grabbing in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, and Fishery (MAFF), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Commerce (MoC), MLMUPC, and provincial administrative offices on land use conversion (for industrial and tourism uses)</p> <p>Such information is not openly accessible to all until the process of conversion is completed to prevent petitions and further claims by other stakeholders/sectors.</p>	<p>○ A few CSOs compiled this information but often seen at Open Development Cambodia (ODC) website.</p>



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)?
10a. Legal basis for the protection of land rights defenders.	<p>✓ National frameworks on the protection of land rights defenders include Land Law, Civil Code, Procedure of Land Registration (systematic and sporadic registration), the Royal Decrees, Expropriation Law, Government Land Policy 2012, Sub-decree on Economic Land Concession, and Sub-decree on Social Land Concession. Cambodia also adopted international human rights instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169, International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). These documents are publicly accessible through online sites.</p>	<p>○ NGOs, especially those promoting human rights and democracy, often produce reports on the challenges and threats faced by right defenders. Media such as RFA, RFI, and local radio, also report cases related to the protection of land rights defenders.</p>

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)?
10b. Protective measures taken.	<p> The constitution and related laws on the protection of land rights defenders provide for the unhindered expression of opinions, protests, and information by the citizens. However, implementation and enforcement of these laws are limited.</p>	<p> The changes in the political environment in the recent years have weakened NGO's space in upholding for the protection of land rights defenders. In most cases, land rights defenders suffer from injustices charging them with criminal offenses.</p> <p>These kinds of information are available from and reported by independent media and news platforms.</p>
10c. Number of land rights defenders that have been threatened, arrested, killed, missing and jailed, specify number of violent acts against women.	<p> Related data is rarely reported or shared publicly.</p>	<p> Some NGOs conduct land monitoring studies reporting the mentioned indicators. However, they are not updated in a regular basis. Further, independent media and news platforms reporting such kinds of information are closed down.</p>
10d. Availability of effective mechanisms to protect, respect, and fulfil the rights of land rights defenders.	<p> Data related to dispute resolution are available mostly in the MLMUPC.</p> <p>Resolved land cases from the courts are not disaggregated by conflict type.</p> <p>The number of people killed, detained, and harassed are available in the Ministry of Interior (MoI) but they are not classified to whether these are caused by conflicts related on land.</p>	<p> There is some information available in the websites of few NGOs and media platforms.</p> <p>Only a few of the NGOs in Cambodia work on the protection of land rights defenders. Often, these NGOs are closed down by the Government.</p>
10e. Availability of effective mechanisms—with sufficient budget—for the rehabilitation of land rights defenders and families that have been jailed or harassed.	<p> No land right defenders and their families were treated well. Under the current political climate, the defenders are seen as linked or affiliated with the oppositions—charging them with criminal offenses. In some case, though they are released from jail, they are still subject for close monitoring by the authority.</p>	<p> Some NGOs provide legal support for land rights defenders.</p> <p>Some Human Rights CSOs, and media and news platforms report updates on defenders' conditions.</p>