















## 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.	<p> • Lack of coordination and integration among the land related agencies.</p> <p>• Compartmentalization of different departments related to land and other natural resources is India's heritage from British regime.</p>	<p> The CSO sector documents case studies and researches. Data is not consolidated at the national level. Media (print and electronic) provide information occasionally but there are questions on the reliability of data.</p>
1b. Perceived tenure security—number of women and men who perceive their rights to land are protected against dispossession or eviction.	<p> Land rights is regarded as a highly-sensitive issue in the Government as the parliamentarians are the big landlords in India.</p>	<p> CSOs sector conduct field researches in collaboration with academic institutions. In some cases, results are featured in media platforms. However, there are no significant effort to consolidate and publish national data.</p> <p>The CSO sector needs to develop stronger and deeper partnerships with local communities to facilitate gathering of information from the ground.</p>
1c. Effective legal and institutional framework put in place at national and local level for securing tenure rights.	<p> There are legal and institutional frameworks on securing tenure rights in India. However, there are loopholes that cause inequalities and injustices among the poor,</p>	<p> Since the CSO sector works closely with local self-governments institutions, they are able to gather the situation and positions of the poor, landless, women, indigenous people, and fisherfolk related to securing their land rights.</p> <p>CSOs also provide awareness trainings and mobilizations to these sectors.</p> <p>Discussions on land rights issues are often regarded to be influenced by the political left; and therefore, viewed negatively by the government.</p>
1d. Recognition of customary rights, individual and communal.	<p> Customary rights over public lands is recognized under the Forest Rights Act. However, communities are not able to claim their land rights due to the limitations/ lack of awareness on the law and organizational capabilities of indigenous communities.</p> <p>CSOs with partnerships with communities are black-listed by the Government.</p>	<p> Data for this indicator are partially available from studies of CSOs and academic institutions as well as occasional media reports.</p>





### 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	<p> Data on violations of land and water rights is available in relevant departments but it is not consolidated at State and national level.</p> <p>The Commission on Human Rights have data related to violation of land rights; however, but they are not digitally-coded and summary information is non-existent.</p>	<p> Print and electronic media are in the fore front to highlight and feature violations on land and water rights. The CSO sector in collaboration with the academic institutions conducts seminars on the issues of violations of land and water rights.</p>
1f. Budget of national government allocated to tenure rights	<p> We need the support services of software solutions to cull out data available online. People can get data under the Right to Information act (RTI). Data regarding funds allocated for land tenure can be obtained from different government departments.</p>	<p> Print and electronic media publish budget allocations at periodic intervals. Academic institutions such as those specializing in commerce and foreign trade have studies on budget allocations by the government. They also conduct periodic seminars, conferences and workshops on the issues related to land tenures and budget allocations.</p>



## 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.	<p> Government provides data the land ownership distributed by size and cropping pattern. A three-tiered structure popularly known as <i>mandal</i>, <i>thaluks</i> and village revenue officers maintain the land records. Recently, computerization of land records has been completed and made available online. Only computer literate persons are in a position to handle the data related to ownership, size, and boundary demarcation.</p>	<p> CSOs had built pressure on the GOI in enacting a bill in the parliament under the employment guarantee program. CSOs are organizing and mobilizing landless people for strengthen their participation.</p>
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).	<p> GOI provides programs building the capacities of small farmers and landless people to enhance their agricultural production. National rural employment program ensures 100–150 days of employment for the poor and landless. Data on the number of beneficiaries of these programs are available in government websites.</p>	<p> Same as in 2a</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)?
2c. Policies, rules and guidelines in support for sustainable land ownership and management of small-scale farms.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOI has enacted policies and framed rules and guidelines on sustainable land ownership for small-scale farmers. There are loopholes, however, in the existing policies on sustainable land ownership; hence there are hurdles in their implementation.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs promote the realization of equitable land ownership.



### 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)?	Comments on the indicator, if any (specific comments from SARRA)
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"/> The Indian parliament has enacted comprehensive land reform legislations recognizing the rights of men and women farmers, including tenants and sharecroppers. Indigenous people's rights, both individual and communal, are recognized in Forest Rights Act (FRA). Consolidated official data are available in relevant government websites.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSO, in collaboration with academic institutions, conduct validations of existing official data.	
3b. Respect for and enforcement of a continuum of people's rights.	<input type="checkbox"/> GOI places greater importance to people's rights. However, inequalities and landlessness remain rampant in rural areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs are undertaking field-level researches and advocacy campaigns; however, CSO demands are not usually recognized by the Government.	

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)?	Comments on the indicator, if any (specific comments from SARRA)
3c. Number and area of community claims made, with registration and verification by government agency.	 As per the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, local communities are empowered to be able to demarcate their ancestral domains.	 CSOs provide support to communities in filing and processing community claims.	Realization of community rights over ancestral domain is hard to accomplish. it may not lead to secure tenure rights.
3d. Policy and legislation developed and implemented that better enables and supports pastoralists, IPs, forest people, fisherfolk, and productive rangeland systems.	 Polices include Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community Forest Management (CFM).	 The CSO sector is making significant initiatives to raise awareness, organize, and mobilize tribal communities and fisherfolk.	
3e. Customary rights of forest users—communities, groups of rural families and individuals—are legally recognized.	 Land-related departments have not made major attempts to restore customary rights of forest-dependent communities. Data on forest users and community rights do not exist.	 CSO sector actively enhances the capacities of forest dwelling communities to achieve legal recognition on their land rights.	



## 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	 Disaggregated data related to agriculture and natural resources holders by sex are available but not consolidated.	 Initiatives on documenting women's rights are done by the CSO sector.
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	 Gender-disaggregated data on agricultural land ownership are available in the annual reports of the rural departments of the GOI. Data on housing tenure rights, on the other hand, are limited.	 Due to the limited participation of the academe and government agencies in CSO initiatives, it is difficult to develop effective designs and framework for gathering, processing and reporting data on land.



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)?
4c. Gender-responsiveness of land and resource governance laws, policies or mechanisms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National framework is available that complies with the CEDAW.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSO sector has remained highly sensitive regarding the gender equity dimension which includes concerns on land and natural recourses.
4d. Availability of an inheritance or family law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The national legal framework clearly recognizes equal inheritance rights of women. However, the culture of patriarchy still dominates the society.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSO sector has remained active field researches on land tenure rights of women. CSOs have segregated data on land reform beneficiaries.
4e. Number of women with tenure rights to land	<input type="checkbox"/> Data are available but not consolidated at the State and national levels.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSO sector maintains records on land data and women with tenure rights.



## 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"/> Forest Rights Act (FRA) clearly empowers indigenous communities and recognizes their rights over ancestral domains. They right to social justice and human rights are as well recognized.	<input type="checkbox"/> There is limited to lacking engagements of the government with the CSO sector in promoting for secure land rights of indigenous people.
5b. Effective implementation of tenure security of indigenous lands (in practice).	<input type="checkbox"/> While the national government has policies concerning indigenous people's rights, they are often not properly implemented.	<input type="checkbox"/> Occasional field documentations and workshops reveal the status of tenure security and struggles of indigenous people.
5c. Perception of tenure security and resource governance of indigenous lands.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanisms to measure perception of tenure security are lacking among government agencies.	<input type="checkbox"/> Occasional field documentations and workshops reveal the status of tenure security and struggles of indigenous people.

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)?
5d. Traditional land use and management plan recognized by government.	<input type="radio"/> While policies are in place, actual situations in the local levels do not improve due to the top-down approach in decision-making.	<input type="radio"/> CSO sector occasionally documents experiences of partner IP communities.







## 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 (specific comments from SARRA)
6a. Comprehensive and sustainable land, forest, and water use planning are formulated and implemented in a participatory manner.	<input type="radio"/> Local self-government units (LSGUs) have the mandate to formulate comprehensive land use plans but adequate technical support systems are lacking.	<input type="radio"/> CSO sector helps local communities to undertake participatory, integrated and sustainable development plans.	
6b. Policies and resources are available for community in preparing a comprehensive and sustainable land, forest and water use plan.	<input type="radio"/> National framework for land use planning exists. It also provides for the preparation of local land use plans but technical guidance and support services are not available from official agencies.	<input type="radio"/> CSO sector helps LSGUs undertake participatory planning excises and documentation related to ancestral domain, forest, water and land use. Adequate budget, however, is not available to enable the LSGUs effectively implement the plans.	
6c. Urban development planning should be in line with indicator 6a.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are guidelines in formulating land use plans both for urban and rural areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources.	
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources.	Indicator on 6d is not relevant in India because significant percentage of mobile communities are located in small towns and metropolitan cities, they are also known as nomads.

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 (specific comments from SARRA)
6e. Number of pasturelands and other natural resources effectively managed and governed by communities recognized by the government.	 Data on land governed by local communities are available in different agencies like the Revenue Department, Fisheries Corporations and Water Resource Corporation.	 Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources.	



## 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.	 LSGUs in rural areas are known as <i>Panchayats raj</i> institutions. Fifty percent of the composition of these institutions are reservations for women. <i>Gramashaba</i> (Village parliament) functions as the supreme authority in designing and developing suitable mechanisms to enable vulnerable women and youth to participate in the decision-making process. Hence, GOI as well as provincial government units participate in the programs set by the <i>Gramashaba</i> .	 CSO sector recognizes <i>Gramashabhas</i> as valuable tool to influence government agencies in securing justice and equity in favor of the poor and marginalized.
7b. Number of policies and programs formulated as a result of the recommendation of vulnerable representatives.	 <i>Anthyodhaya</i> (the last man is the first) promoted by the GOI is a clear example of government's initiative on the empowerment of venerable sectors. Adequate budget is allocated for the involvement of least developed communities.	 CSOs working with the marginalized rural communities continue to provide capacity building activities to strengthen organizational capabilities of the rural poor.

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 yes
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## 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.	Right information act (RTI) provides easier mechanism to access the official data. However, access to data is not usually free. Data are often not consolidated in the national level.	CSOs provides occasional reports on this topic.
8b. Regional and national information on public deals.	Data on public deals and projects are publicly accessible (i.e. data on agri-business ventures agreements, mining permits and investments, among others).	CSOs have deeper involvement in the monitoring of public deals.
8c. Process of enabling land use—transparent information on law making, implementation, and monitoring.	Information on government initiatives and program are available. Guidelines on monitoring and implementation are also available.	Occasional reviews utilizing appreciative inquiry methods by the CSO sector are conducted which indicate the status of policy implementations.



## 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.	Policies are existing but there are several loopholes to curtail the implementation process. Big land-owning families who are politically powerful usually violate the rights and grab the lands of the poor.	Limited number of CSOs are participating in the discussion of land grabbing struggles as such activities are regarded negatively by the Government.
9b. Number of communities challenging land rights violation attempts—ranging from official complaints to actual legal challenges—and their description	Government agencies have help desks to receive complaints on violation reports.	CSOs participate in monitoring land and resources rights of partner communities. Cases on violations are not readily available but media platforms, on the other hand, release articles related to cases on violation.



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)?
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"/> Dispute resolution mechanisms exist through customary, administrative, and judicial and multi sector approaches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources.
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 type="checkbox"/> Government data are available but with corresponding fees.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources.
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 nor other sources.
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 nor other sources.
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 nor other sources.
9h. Transparency in land use conversion into industrial zone, tourism, eco-park, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data are available on land agricultural land conversion in the Land Revenue Department but they are often not publicly accessible.	<input type="checkbox"/> Very few CSOs are participating in field researches related to conversion.

## 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)?
10a. Legal basis for the protection of land rights defenders.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOI follows international treaties which are accessible through online sites of IGOs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources.
10b. Protective measures taken.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is a legal process on protective measures for land rights defenders. However, claiming for these services is a challenge.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources.
10c. Number of land rights defenders that have been threatened, arrested, killed, missing and jailed, specify number of violent acts against women.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data are not consolidated and lodged among the multiple agencies reports on violations.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct periodic monitoring of land and resources right. Further, media publish reports and articles related to land and resource conflicts.
10d. Availability of effective mechanisms to protect, respect, and fulfil the rights of land rights defenders.	<input type="checkbox"/> The Government, Indian justice system, and Human Rights provide legal protection and safeguards to land rights defenders involved in legal battles.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor other sources.
10e. Availability of effective mechanisms—with sufficient budget—for the rehabilitation of land rights defenders and families that have been jailed or harassed.	<input type="checkbox"/> There is no approved annual budget for defending land right activists	<input type="checkbox"/> CSO sector is proactive in defending the land right activists