



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)?	Comments on the indicator, if any
<p>1a. Documented land and water rights—number of women and men with legally recognized documentation or evidence of secure rights of land.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Department of Land Management and Archive (DLMA) provides data on registered land owners. However, data for some districts are not available. There is also government data on the number and percentage of females having ownership of fixed assets.</p> <p>There are 11,076,422 registered landowners recorded. Altogether, 19.71% of households reported the ownership of land or house or both in the name of female member of the household. Around 16% of the total farmland are registered under the name of female or Joint land ownership.</p> <p>Although available, data is not consolidated, and national-level aggregates or summaries may not be produced.</p> <p><i>Source: Fourteenth plan approach paper, GON, NPC 2016 ADS 2015–2035, Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD), Singha Durbar, Nepal</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional field research that includes private ownership over land. However, studies are limited in scope (i.e., in areas of operations and number of respondents).</p>	<p>The DLMA does not have the disaggregated data of ownership over different categories of land. Thus, the data available is the consolidated form of data representing all the agricultural land, residential property and industrial zone registered in private name. The data excludes community forest and other public and customary lands.</p>
<p>1b. Perceived tenure security—number of women and men who perceive their rights to land are protected against dispossession or eviction.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Perception of individual is not considered by any survey by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> CSOs and other research organizations have not conducted any kind of perception survey regarding the tenure security.</p>	
<p>1c. Effective legal and institutional framework put in place at national and local level for securing tenure rights.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are various enabling land policies, i.e., the Constitution of Nepal, Land Use Policy of 2015, and Land Related Acts (Land Survey and Measurement Act 1963, Land Reform Act 1964, and Land Acquisition Act 1977).</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</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)?	Comments on the indicator, if any
1d. Recognition of customary rights, individual and communal.	<input type="radio"/> Customary and communal land governance, such as for lands under the <i>Kipat</i> system, is practiced and recognized by communities. However, there is no law recognizing communal land tenure systems.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.	
1e. Violations of land and water rights	<input type="radio"/> A number of governments and their agencies have been involved on displacing communities and people residing and operating on the land which is not registered as the private land. Documentation of eviction cases are conducted by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Nepal and the Lawyer's Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP). At the District Land Reform Offices, there are cases being filed by landowners against tenants filing tenancy land rights claims.	<input type="radio"/> CSOs conduct occasional field researches on the violation of land and water rights in selected areas.	
1f. Budget of national government allocated to tenure rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National budgets of government agencies are available either online or by request. The government has allocated minimal budget for the tenure security of informal land holders from 2017–2018.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from 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"/> There are available data on size of land by number of households, gathered through the National Living Standard Survey (2011). Data are also available on the number of landless households. The National Sample Census of Agriculture 2011/12 reports on the number of households operating on x number of hectares which are not their own. There is also data on the number of households with land certificates operating on a number of hectares. The Gini coefficient in land ownership (0.51) is also available.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from 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"/> There are available programs and policies (e.g., Land Use Policy 2015, National Development Strategies) that are supportive of landless and small-scale producers. The Constitution mentions that the State should provide land to landless <i>Dalit</i> . It also states that the Right to Housing is a fundamental right. The Right to Housing Act is recently passed by Parliament. Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation has issued a notice to end dual ownership. Budget has been allocated to waive some loans borrowed by small farmers, and the government has promised to reform the Agricultural Loan Program of Small Farmers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.
2c. Policies, rules and guidelines in support for sustainable land ownership and management of small-scale farms.	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal, provincial, and local governments have rules and guidelines on policies of ownership and management of small-scale farms. Proposed Land Use Act 2018 (Draft) & Land Policy (2018) are expected to support for sustainable land ownership & solve many problems of small-scale farms, if finalized and implemented properly.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from 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 type="checkbox"/> Right to property of individuals is guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution. Diverse forms of land tenure are practiced and recognized at the community level. For example, <i>Kipat</i> system of land governance among <i>Limbus</i> in Eastern Hill, sharecropping across the country, and <i>Maate</i> system in Mid-western and Far-western region. Other customary forms of land tenures are also in practice. However, none of these kinds of the land tenure are legally recognized.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs have conducted studies on the different types of tenure and the continuum of individual and communal rights. CSRC and NLRP have been advocating for peoples' land and resource related rights at grassroots level.

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)?
3b. Respect for and enforcement of a continuum of people's rights.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Although communities are respecting and practicing diverse land and resource related tenures, they are not legally recognized by the government.	<input type="checkbox"/> Same with 3a
3c. Number and area of community claims made, with registration and verification by government agency.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are government records on the number of hectares distributed to a number of landless families. There are also data on the number of landless people with applications registered with the Landless Problem Solution Commission. Government also records the number of registered tenants.	<input type="checkbox"/> The National Engagement Strategy of the International Land Coalition for Nepal has conducted rigorous tenancy campaign all over the country. As the result of the initiated 10,101 tenancy application filled for tenancy separation. <i>Source: 11th Social Audit Report of CSRC, 2018</i>
3d. Policy and legislation developed and implemented that better enables and supports pastoralists, IPs, forest people, fisherfolk, and productive rangeland systems.	<input type="checkbox"/> The Rangeland Policy of 2012 has a vision to improve the "livelihood of the rangeland dependent communities and thereby contributing to the national economy." However, there is no legislation recognizing communal and indigenous systems.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.
3e. Customary rights of forest users—communities, groups of rural families and individuals—are legally recognized.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> These rights are recognized under the Forest Act of 1993 and the Forest Regulation Act of 1995.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.



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"/> Altogether, 19.71% of households reported the ownership of land or house or both in the name of female member of the household. However, data is not consolidated, and national-level aggregates or summaries may not be produced.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional field research that includes number of women with tenure rights to land. Such studies are limited in scope (i.e. in areas of operations and number of respondents).

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)?
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> The disaggregated data specifically related to the total agricultural population in relation to their ownership or secure tenure rights over agricultural land, forest land, pasture land and housing by sex; share of women is not available.	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as 4a
4c. Gender-responsiveness of land and resource governance laws, policies or mechanisms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are existing general framework on Gender-Responsiveness Country Civil (Code) Act 2017, Part 4, Chapter on Property and Department of Land Reform and Management (2017). The Joint Land Ownership (JLO) Guidelines are the major policies present in Nepal. A total of 7,427 HHs acquired JLO over 2,250.01 hectares of land. Further, various tax exemption measures (depending on the geographical location) from 25% to 50% exemption on registration is given when land is owned by a woman; 35% tax exemption for single women; and a fee of Rs. 100 for joint registration of land in the names of husband and wife.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSRC and NLRP have played a pivotal role in ensuring women ownership/access to land.
4d. Availability of an inheritance or family law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Article 18(5) of the Constitution of Nepal and Country Civil Code Act, 2017 legally grant equal right to <i>all offspring to have the ancestral property, without discrimination on the ground of gender.</i> While women's equal rights within the family, including inheritance, are in the national legal framework, these are not always followed in practice—due largely to social, cultural and religious factors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.
4e. Number of women with tenure rights to land	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as 4.a	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional field research that includes number of women with tenure rights to land. However, studies are limited in scope (i. e. in areas of operations and number of respondents).

Legend:

 yes no partially available












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 Constitution of Nepal, Article 261 has provided a provision for formation of Adibasi Janajati Commission (Indigenous People Commission). It is one of the constitutional bodies working for the welfare of IPs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), an autonomous and representative umbrella organization of the 59 indigenous nationalities or peoples, recognized by the government of Nepal is working for IPs.
5b. Effective implementation of tenure security of indigenous lands (in practice).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is gap between policy and practices. Government of Nepal does not recognize land tenure system of IPs but in practice they are managing their lands under communal or customary practices like <i>Kipat</i> system.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs occasionally document experiences of partner IP-communities. CSRC has recently conducted a research on locally present land tenure typology in Nepal. <i>Source: www.csrcnepal.org/uploads/publication/QMJWm1DPC4z9nUcVHm_2iglm19Mt3Q8.pdf</i>
5c. Perception of tenure security and resource governance of indigenous lands.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPs has been struggling to protect their ancestral land and resources from the Mega projects of the government. This often leads to encroachment of their lands without practicing Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). The Government has not conducted any kind of perception survey in this matter.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSOs and academic institutions have not conducted any kind of perception survey in this matter.
5d. Traditional land use and management plan recognized by government.	<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional land use system in Nepal, though not recognized formally and/or directly by the government, is reflected in the programs and policies of the government as land use and management in Nepal is largely dominated by traditional system in Nepal.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs occasionally document experiences of partner IP-communities. CSRC has recently conducted a research on locally present land tenure typology in Nepal. <i>Source: www.csrcnepal.org/uploads/publication/QMJWm1DPC4z9nUcVHm_2iglm19IMt3Q8.pdf</i>



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)?
6a. Comprehensive and sustainable land, forest, and water use planning are formulated and implemented in a participatory manner.	<p> Data on formulated plans may be gathered through the Land Use Plans (Comprehensive Land Use Plans, Regional Land Use Plans, etc.). However, the status of the implementation of land use plans are not assessed.</p> <p>Resources are available but in fragmented form.</p>	<p> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>
6b. Policies and resources are available for community in preparing a comprehensive and sustainable land, forest and water use plan.	<p> There is a national framework on land use planning. Community planning on specific resources (e.g. ancestral domain, forests, water use) are mandated and defined in various sectoral policies.</p> <p>Laws and policies (e.g., Land Use Policy, Land Reform Act, Agricultural Development Strategy, National Urban Development Strategy, Nepal Biodiversity Implementation Plan, Nepal Biodiversity Strategy) speak about sustainable use of land and other natural resources.</p> <p>Housing Rights Bill has been tabled in the Parliament in 2018.</p>	<p> CSOs are assisting communities in preparing rural strategic plans to ensure sustainable use of land and other natural resources.</p>
6c. Urban development planning should be in line with indicator 6a.	<p> Practices of Urban development planning in Nepal is as presented in 6a above.</p>	<p> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>
6d. Land use tenure systems—allows the inclusion of mobile communities and pastoral land use.	<p> The Rangeland Policy of 2012 provides the framework for managing pasturelands issue in Nepal. About 22.6% of the country's land area is categorized as rangeland.</p> <p>However, indigenous issues and nomadic practices are not recognized in this policy. It only aspires to strengthen the livelihoods of pastoralist communities in general.</p>	<p> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>
6e. Number of pasturelands and other natural resources effectively managed and governed by communities recognized by the government.	<p> There are many pasture lands and other natural resources commonly used by certain communities, but it is not recognized by the government.</p> <p>Pasturelands in the High-Himalayan region of Nepal are managed by communities. They are not legal but legitimized by the community practices. The Department of Livestock, DLMA and Ministry of Forests and Environment might have data on number of pasturelands.</p>	<p> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>

Legend:

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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)?	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"/> The Constitution of Nepal is progressive in terms of safeguarding the rights of marginalized, excluded groups, and vulnerable people. Further, Civil Service Act 1993 also ensures participation of women in decision-making mechanisms. Government decision-making mechanisms should be constituted as follows: 33% for women, 27% for IPs, 22% for <i>Madhesi</i> , 9% for <i>Dalit</i> , 5% for differently-abled people, 4% for people from remote areas. However, in practice, the procedure is still debatable on its participatory approach and power of decision making.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs and other research institution conduct studies to measure the participation and influence of the vulnerable groups in government bodies.	The numbers themselves may not reveal how participatory the selection process was or what impact their presence has made.
7b. Number of policies and programs formulated as a result of the recommendation of vulnerable representatives.	<input type="checkbox"/> The Constitution of Nepal provides the legal framework for participation of the historically marginalized section of Nepali society. However, the system of public debate, public hearing and opinion collection is practiced, but not in a uniform manner.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.	





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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Under the Article 27 of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 and the Right to Information Act, 2017 the right to information of all the Nepali citizen on public matters is ensured. However, most of the data are outdated, not user-friendly, and are pre-tabulated. In some agencies, users have to pay fees to access data.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs regularly conduct interaction and orientation programs to acquaint communities and other people on the policies, regulations and mechanisms initiated by the government on land-related issues.

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.	<p> Same as 8a.</p> <p>While approved deals are updated and accessible online, some of the data are still not user-friendly. There are also no nationally-consolidated data on public deals of various types.</p>	<p> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>
8c. Process of enabling land use—transparent information on law making, implementation, and monitoring.	<p> The Law mentions of the 7–step participatory planning process as mandatory for all the local administrative unit. However, specific policies for enabling land use—transparent and participatory are not present in Nepal.</p>	<p> CSOs produce occasional reviews regarding the implementation of policies.</p>



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.	<p> Regulations on the use of land and policies for the protection of tenure are available. The Environment Protection Act 1997, Section 3 and Environment Protection Regulation, 1997, Land Acquisition Act 1977 and the Constitution of Nepal are the major legal provisions to prevent land grabs.</p> <p>However, there remain several issues on the implementation of laws. There are inherent loopholes in the agrarian reform law that allow for land use conversion of smallholder farms. Tenure of land is also subject to overlaps in instruments, policies, and jurisdiction of agencies. Some titles have been issued for public domains. There is continued encroachment of private or commercial interests into community land and water resources. Regulatory mechanisms of the government are also weak.</p>	<p> CSOs conduct occasional monitoring of land and resource rights of their partner-communities.</p>	

Legend:









yes



no



partially available

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9b. Number of communities challenging land rights violation attempts—ranging from official complaints to actual legal challenges—and their description	<p> The judicial courts and other different government agencies have desks for receiving complaints and violation reports from communities. However, data are not nationally-consolidated, and are scattered among the different agencies. Some agencies and courts do not categorize whether the cases and complaints are due to land conflicts. Reports on violations are also not easily verifiable, as they mostly rely on anecdotes.</p> <p>Most of the indigenous communities have been complaining about the land grabbing due to the development aggregation: for example, Nijgad International Airport in Tangiya Basti, Bara, Budhigandaki Hydropower in Gorkha and Dhading District, Provincial Army Headquarter in Bardibas Army Camp, Mahottari, Province no 2.</p>	<p> CSOs conduct occasional monitoring of land and resource rights of their partner-communities.</p> <p>Other sources of this data include courts and media reports.</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> There are available dispute-resolution mechanisms ranging from customary, administrative, quasi-judicial, judicial and multi-sectoral approaches.</p> <p>The Local Government Operation Act, 2017 has provided the right of dispute resolution to local authorities as well. Here, Judicial Committees are established at each local government unit, chaired by Deputy Mayor or Deputy Chair, and by the Land Reform Office for tenancy issues.</p>	<p> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</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> There is government data on the status of land dispute cases for the past 2 years (i.e. 2016/17). The Cases registered at Land Revenue Office are as follows: # of cases received: 146938 and # of cases adjudicated: 8793.</p> <p>Agrarian reform records of land dispute cases are filed in the District Land Revenue Office.</p> <p>Data on other kinds of land dispute are scattered across several agencies, including the judicial courts.</p>	<p> Village and District Chapters of National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) have been involved on dispute resolutions at community level, but this kind of initiatives are not documented well.</p>	

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9e. Number of families restituted of their lands, by gender and by type of land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No specific data can be obtained in this indicator.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.	
9f. Fair compensation and land restitution for affected families.	<input type="checkbox"/> Under Article 25(3) of the Constitution of Nepal, government shall provide compensation in case when land under private ownership is acquired for public interest by the State in accordance with clause (2). There is Land acquisition Act which further provides the procedures for compensation and land restitution; but the Act needs some fundamental amendments for its effective implementation. Compensation is made, but it is not uniform and rational in all instances. In cases of the informal settlements and unregistered lands, compensation and restitution are non-existent.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs lobby and advocate this issue regularly by organizing interaction and discussion programs between the victims and the government agencies. A case in point is the Hongshi–Shivam Cement, where the company has provided compensation to residents of Jyamire Nawalparasi. <i>Source: www.globalcement.com/news/itemlist/tag/Hongshi%20Shivam%20Cement</i>	
9g. In cases of land grabs, number of corrective actions taken against violators—whether companies, governments, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Policies are in place but examples of implementation of corrective action are not documented properly.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional field research that includes cases of land grabs and number of corrective actions taken against violators. However, studies are limited in scope (i.e. in areas of operations and number of respondents).	Further research study is required for this indicator.
9h. Transparency in land use conversion into industrial zone, tourism, eco-park, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> There are policies in place for land conversion such as the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973, National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1974, Other National Park Related Acts, and Buffer Zone Regulations 1996. But the legal provisions may not be followed properly while practicing land conversion. Government often does not inform communities about the land conversion. Regarding the data, it is very difficult to find up-to-date data.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional field research on land 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)?	Comments on the indicator, if any
10a. Legal basis for the protection of land rights defenders.	<p><input type="radio"/> Nepal is a signatory to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and other human rights and humanitarian conventions/treaties but no specific law which is formulated to protect land rights defenders in Nepal. In addition, however, Constitution guarantees the right to life in a broader sense.</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission has developed the guideline for the protections of land rights defenders</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>	
10b. Protective measures taken.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The justice system does not provide legal protection for land rights defenders involved in legal battles.</p> <p>However, a general protective measure as per the constitution is provided to all the Nepalese citizen.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Few CSOs occasionally have initiatives to protect land rights defenders.</p>	
10c. Number of land rights defenders that have been threatened, arrested, killed, missing and jailed, specify number of violent acts against women.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cases of killings of Land rights defenders are non-existent.</p> <p>However, front-line land right activists are getting occasional threats from disguised landless people, land owners, Forest Department and other government offices but there is no data on these instances.</p> <p>Reports on violations are also not easily verifiable, as they are mostly anecdotal.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>	
10d. Availability of effective mechanisms to protect, respect, and fulfil the rights of land rights defenders.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In the context of Nepal there is general human right provision in practice, but no specific provisions for land rights defenders or activists.</p> <p>At times, protective measures are not provided since it is the government that is the aggressor.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>	Indicator 10d is very similar to indicator 10b.
10e. Availability of effective mechanisms—with sufficient budget—for the rehabilitation of land rights defenders and families that have been jailed or harassed.	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from government.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data is not available from CSOs nor from other sources.</p>	

INTERNATIONAL
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**UNITED
FOR LAND
RIGHTS**

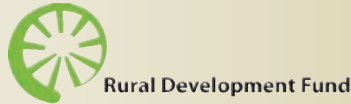
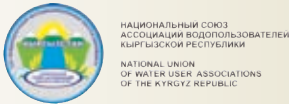
The **International Land Coalition (ILC)** is a global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organizations working together to put people at the center of land governance. The shared goal of ILC's over 200 members is to realize land governance for, and with people at the country level, responding to the needs and protecting the rights of women, men and communities who live on and from the land.

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This publication analyzes the availability of official government data in relation to the 10 Commitment-Based Initiatives of the International Land Coalition (ILC) across eight Asian countries. This assessment is based on land monitoring studies undertaken by Land Watch Asia (LWA) partners in each country — Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines. It contains feedback from country researchers regarding the availability and quality of official land data and information regarding laws (legal framework), the current reality (de facto) and people’s perceptions and views. This publication is LWA’s contribution to the ILC network, towards generating land information for monitoring People Centered Land Governance.