






**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
1a. Documented land and water rights— number of women and men with legally recognized	<p> Data from the government is produced mainly on agriculture, livestock and social status by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Fisheries Department, and provincial offices of the Agriculture Department, Land Revenue Department, and Ministry of Planning and Development.</p> <p>Land records are available on the Land Revenue Department website.</p> <p>Fishing rights to public lands are awarded as contracts on bidding. Access to selected forests, mangroves, and rangelands is provided given with corresponding user fees. Data on the contract and user fee payors are available.</p> <p>There are no consolidated data available on landlessness. Informal settlements data are largely based on estimates.</p>	<p> CSOs and academic institutions conduct occasional field research that covers data on legally-documented tenure security in selected areas.</p> <p>CSOs working with partner-communities also have some case-specific data on the number and sex of agrarian reform beneficiaries</p>	
1b. Perceived tenure security— number of women and men who perceive their rights to land are protected against dispossession or eviction.	<p> Data is not available from government. However, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has some limited information.</p>	<p> CSOs conduct occasional field research that include perceptions of tenure security. However, studies are limited in scope (i.e., in areas of operations).</p>	

**Legend:**







yes



no



partially available

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1c. Effective legal and institutional framework put in place at national and local level for securing tenure rights.	<p> To some extent laws in the form of provincial tenancy acts are in place but these are just to define relationship between landowner and tenant. Three attempts of land reforms legislations introduced in 1960s and 1970s which largely failed to give land ownership to landless majority.</p> <p>There are available measures to secure the rights of farmers over agricultural lands. As per the law, fisherfolk also have preferential access to public waters and are mandated to have settlements near coastal areas.</p> <p>There are loopholes in the agrarian reform law that allow for sanction of land to landless tenant or agricultural labor.</p> <p>Despite of the presence of local courts, most land dispute cases are pending for longer periods of time—discouraging parties to go these courts.</p>	<p> While there are no definite parameters to assess the effectiveness of laws, there have been initiatives by CSOs and academe to assess government policies and programs.</p>	
1d. Recognition of customary rights, individual and communal.	<p> The law recognizes customary rights to public lands.</p> <p>There are some measures to assess de-facto recognition of customary rights (i.e., tribal domain, village rights over common lands, common guzara (subsistent) forests.</p> <p>However, de-facto recognition of communal rights undergoes several procedural problems. The registry system for tribal and common lands is not adapted to communal rights.</p>		<p>It is unclear whether the indicator (1d) refers to legal or de-facto recognition of communal rights.</p> <p>Legal recognition may be measured through claims, registered titles, self-delineation.</p> <p>De-facto recognition may be measured in terms of actual exercise of rights (e.g. implementation of ancestral community plans, practice of customs, among others).</p>
1e. Violations of land and water rights	<p> Data on land rights violation are available but not consolidated at the national level.</p> <p>Available government data are gathered using different methodologies per agency (Human Right Commission of Pakistan, courts and police department). In police offices and courts, cases of violations are filed as individual reports which are not digitally encoded nor summarized.</p>	<p> CSOs conduct occasional field researches on the violation of land and water rights in selected areas.</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
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. Data regarding funds allocated specifically for tenure has to be manually culled out and consolidated from the budgets of individual government agencies.		



## COMMITMENT 2: STRONG SMALL-SCALE FARMING SYSTEMS

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Comments on the indicator, if any
2a. Equitable land distribution and re-distribution by size, productivity, and number of households.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are government data on the owners and occupants of lands, size of land (re)distributed, crops planted per farmland, and availability of irrigation.	There are too many variables contained in one indicator (1–size, 2–productivity, 3–number of households).
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"/> Data on the number of beneficiaries of support service are available in several government agencies (i.e. Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Land Revenue). But in most cases, data are not sex-disaggregated, type of services are not specifically defined, and not readily accessible.	There are too many variables contained in one indicator.
2c. Policies, rules and guidelines in support for sustainable land ownership and management of small-scale farms.	<input type="checkbox"/> No available data from government.	



Legend:

 yes     no     partially available







### 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
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"/> Individual, communal, tribal and traditional rights are recognized. There is contract system for inland and coastal fishing. However, while individual and communal rights are recognized in these laws, there is no consolidated official data on the extent of their implementation. A proxy indicator might be the instances of violation of such rights. Moreover, the lack of synchronization of policy has led to a complex and fragmented landscape of laws.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.	Whether the indicator (3a) refers to legal, or de-facto recognition of individual and communal rights, or both, should be clarified.
3b. Respect for and enforcement of a continuum of people's rights.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Same as 3a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.	'Enforcement' should be separate variable, and its parameters determined.
3c. Number and area of community claims made, with registration and verification by government agency.	<input type="checkbox"/> These indicators are determined through available government data lodged in the Land Revenue Department and through forest management applications. However, some data may not be easily accessible and updated.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs assist their partner communities in filing and processing of community claims. Community claims may not necessarily 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from government.	<input type="checkbox"/> There has been sustained advocacy on this but from small section of civil society.	

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
3e. Customary rights of forest users—communities, groups of rural families and individuals—are legally recognized.	 Policies and programs implemented include the Guzara Forest, Community Based Forest Management/Agreement Programs. While there are data on forest users and communities whose tenure rights are recognized, there are no consolidated and national data or census of forest dwellers.	 No available data from either CSOs or 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)?	Comments on the indicator, if any
4a. Distribution of agricultural and natural resource holders by sex	 Gender disaggregation of data is done by several government agencies for specific sectors PBS, Land Revenue Departments. However, gender disaggregation of data is not applied in all datasets of the government, and not available in all agencies.	 No available data from either 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	 No available data from government.	 No available data from either CSOs or other sources.	There are too many variables contained in this indicator.

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
4c. Gender-responsiveness of land and resource governance laws, policies or mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan is a signatory to CEDAW, however it does not meet most of the benchmarks of the convention. Gender responsiveness in land and resources governance, is still a remote possibility in Pakistan.	<input type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.	
4d. Availability of an inheritance or family law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies implemented are under inheritance laws. Women's equal rights within the family, including inheritance, are not recognized—due largely to social, cultural and religious factors.	<input type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.	
4e. Number of women with tenure rights to land	<input type="checkbox"/> Data is partially available. Documents of land ownership from the government's land revenue may be available for farmers. These may not be sex-disaggregated.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional field research that covers data on women with tenure rights to land in selected areas. CSOs working with partner-communities may also have some site- and case-specific data on the number and sex of agrarian reform beneficiaries.	



## 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 type="checkbox"/> There are no officially-recognized indigenous people in Pakistan.	<input type="checkbox"/> No available data from either 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)?
5b. Effective implementation of tenure security of indigenous lands (in practice).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.
5c. Perception of tenure security and resource governance of indigenous lands.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are no officially-recognized indigenous people in Pakistan.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.
5d. Traditional land use and management plan recognized by government.	<input type="checkbox"/> At policy level, the government recognizes traditional land use and management through the Forest Act. In practice, traditional land use and management plans are often in conflict with each other and are often not recognized by other national government agencies, and by local governments.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs occasionally document experiences of partner tribal and forest communities.



## COMMITMENT 6: LOCALLY-MANAGED ECOSYSTEMS

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Comments on the indicator, if any
6a. Comprehensive and sustainable land, forest, and water use planning are formulated and implemented in a participatory manner.	<input type="checkbox"/> Information on formulated plans can be gathered in local government offices. However, statuses of the implementation of land use plans are not assessed. While the Local Government and district governments are mandated to form Comprehensive Land Use Plans, there is no national policy to set consistent parameters and regulations for formulating local land use plans.	
6b. Policies and resources are available for community in preparing a comprehensive and sustainable land, forest and water use plan.	<input type="checkbox"/> There is a national framework on land use policy planning. Community planning on specific resources (e.g. ancestral domain, forests, water use) are mandated and defined in sectoral policies. Since Pakistan yet has no national policy on land use at the moment, no implementation and budgeting is in place.	
6c. Urban development planning should be in line with indicator 6a.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are guidelines in formulating land use plans. Both urban and rural development planning follow the same guidelines. These may be provided in the different land use policies—protection, production, settlements, and infrastructure.	

**Legend:**
 yes

 no

 partially available

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?	Comments on the indicator, if any
6d. Land use tenure systems—allows the inclusion of mobile communities and pastoral land use.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from government.	Indicator 6d may not be relevant to the Pakistan case.
6e. Number of pasturelands and other natural resources effectively managed and governed by communities recognized by the government.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data on lands governed by communities may be gathered from Forest Departments. Data may reveal which community-governed areas are recognized by government. However, as in indicator 5c and 5d, there is no measure as to whether these areas are effectively managed or the governance is recognized in practice.	









## COMMITMENT 7: INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING

PROPOSED PCLG INDICATORS	Is official data available on the status of implementation of the law?
7a. Number of vulnerable women, men and youth represented in decision-making mechanisms related to rural land use.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from government.
7b. Number of policies and programs formulated as a result of the recommendation of vulnerable representatives.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It is difficult to attribute the formulation of policies and programs to the participation of sectoral representatives in government bodies. Most mandatory representatives may only recommend to policymakers, and not create policies themselves. Capacity development is also lacking for these sectoral (farmers, indigenous peoples, fisherfolk) representatives.





## 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> There is a recently-enacted Freedom of Information Policy Act, which allowed for easier access to official government data.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is also no nationally-consolidated data on information requests catered to by government agencies.</p>	<p> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.</p>
8b. Regional and national information on public deals.	<p> Government agencies have limited publicly accessible data on deals and projects.</p> <p>However, many of the public deals remain undisclosed, until after the deals have already been made. Affected communities often have no access to prior information.</p> <p>There is an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirement of holding public hearings on public lands for environment purposes.</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> CSOs have conducted occasional monitoring initiatives on public deals.</p>
8c. Process of enabling land use—transparent information on law making, implementation, and monitoring.	<p> Official information and government-initiated mechanisms are available for the different stages of lawmaking. Guidelines are also available to monitor the implementation of these laws.</p>	<p> CSOs produce occasional reviews regarding the implementation of policies.</p>

### Legend:

 yes  no  partially available



## 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)?
<p>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>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulations on the use of land and policies for the protection of tenure are available.</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 from agriculture to other industrial uses. 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 State and community land. Regulatory mechanisms of the government are also weak.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional monitoring of land and resource rights of their partner-communities.</p> <p>While there are no definite parameters to assess the effectiveness of policies, there have been initiatives by CSOs and academe to assess government policies and programs (e.g. Corporate Agriculture Investment Policy introduced by the Board of Investment).</p>
<p>9b. Number of communities challenging land rights violation attempts—ranging from official complaints to actual legal challenges—and their description</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Different government agencies have desks for receiving complaints and violation reports from communities (Ministry of Human Rights, PM complain cell).</p> <p>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><input type="checkbox"/> 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>
<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>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are available dispute-resolution mechanisms ranging from customary, administrative, quasi-judicial, judicial and multi-sectoral approaches.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.</p>
<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>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> There is no government compiled and published data on the status of land dispute cases except reports in police stations and court registrars.</p> <p>Data on other kinds of land dispute are scattered across several agencies, including the judicial courts.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.</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)?
9e. Number of families restituted of their lands, by gender and by type of land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.
9f. Fair compensation and land restitution for affected families.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from government.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.
9g. In cases of land grabs, number of corrective actions taken against violators—whether companies, governments, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from government.	<input type="radio"/> CSOs have conducted occasional monitoring and documentation of land grab cases of partner communities or upon request.
9h. Transparency in land use conversion into industrial zone, tourism, eco-park, etc.	<input type="radio"/> There is available government data on land conversion of agricultural lands to other uses. The Board of Revenue may provide data only on approved, legally-converted lands. Often, information is made available only after the land has been converted. Agencies also vary in terms of their level of transparency. Some government agencies are more willing than others to provide data. Data may also be outdated. The processes for land-use conversion are outlined in laws. However, communities have limited knowledge and understanding these laws.	<input type="radio"/> 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal basis for the protection of land rights defenders are provided by criminal and civil laws.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No available data from either CSOs or other sources.	
10b. Protective measures taken.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The justice system provides for the legal protection of land rights defenders involved in legal battles. However, at times, protective measures are not provided for it is the government that is the perpetrator of violations.	<input type="checkbox"/> A few CSOs occasionally have initiatives to protect land rights defenders, and in most cases subject to availability of funding.	
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"/> Can't be specified, however there were few cases when defenders lost their life.	<input type="checkbox"/> CSOs conduct occasional monitoring of land and resource rights of their partner-communities. Other sources of this data include: courts and media reports.	
10d. Availability of effective mechanisms to protect, respect, and fulfil the rights of land rights defenders.	<input type="checkbox"/> The State justice system provides for the legal protection of land rights defenders involved in legal battles.	<input type="checkbox"/> A few CSOs occasionally have initiatives to protect land rights defenders; mostly subject to availability of funding.	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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The justice system has a reintegration program, but only for State witnesses, not for victims.	<input type="checkbox"/> Some CSOs, church groups, and individuals have supported programs on rehabilitation of land rights defenders and their families.	