**Region: Himalayas**

Countries Include: Bhutan, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan

**Color Key:**

No data or not enough to justify Grey;

Adverse or hostile conditions for IPLCs in the country Red;

Limited/conflicting progress in achieving IPLC recognition, rights, and supporting legal frameworks Yellow;

Strong legal frameworks, recognition, and willingness to support IPLC rights Green.

**Legal Framework, Scale of Recognition, & Government Willingness**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Legal Framework | Scale of Recognition vs actual IPLC governance | Government willingness |
| Bhutan | Bhutan’s legal framework appears to allow for the recognition of IPLC control of forests through its community forestry program.  (Source: RRI: 2014: What Future for Reform?)  No data for non-forest lands or resources. | ~0.04 Mha of Bhutan’s forests appear to have been recognized as being under IPLC control. This represents about 1% of the country’s total forests.  (Source: RRI: 2014: What Future for Reform?)  No data for recognition of non-forest lands or resources.  According to [Landmark](http://www.landmarkmap.org/map/#x=-102.46&y=13.47&l=3&a=community_FormalDoc%2Ccommunity_NoDoc%2Ccommunity_FormalClaim%2Ccommunity_Occupied%2Cindigenous_FormalDoc%2Cindigenous_NoDoc%2Cindigenous_FormalClaim%2Cindigenous_Occupied), there is no data on the total area claimed by IPLCs. | No data- refer to EOI. |
| India | India’s legal framework recognizes IPLC’s ownership of forest lands through the Forest Rights Act.  (Source: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework)  No data for non-forest lands or resources. | ~0.13 MHa of land (mainly forests) have been recognized by the government as owned by IPLCs in India, representing less than 0.04 % of the country’s total land area.  This recognition represents less than 1.2 % of all claims. Recognition appears to be concentrated mainly in the State of Orissa.  (Source: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World’s Land?) | There appears to be political will within the relevant ministries to implement the FRA.  At the subnational level, there seems to be particular opportunities in the states of : Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand.  (Source: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework) |
| Nepal | Nepal’s legal framework allows for the recognition of IPLC control of forests through the well-established community forestry program.  (Source: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework)  No data for non-forestry lands or resources. | ~ 1.9 Mha of land (mainly forests) have been recognized by the government as under IPLC control in Nepal, representing over 13 % of the country’s total land area.  (Source: RRI: 2015. Who Owns the World’s Land?)  According to [Landmark](http://www.landmarkmap.org/map/#x=-102.46&y=13.47&l=3&a=community_FormalDoc%2Ccommunity_NoDoc%2Ccommunity_FormalClaim%2Ccommunity_Occupied%2Cindigenous_FormalDoc%2Cindigenous_NoDoc%2Cindigenous_FormalClaim%2Cindigenous_Occupied), the percentage of recognition appears to be low compared to total claims but do not have specific figures. | Recent policy initiatives (national development plan and the SDG plan) by the government of Nepal indicate that there is a strong willingness at the national and sub-national levels to increase the community forestry program to cover 45% of the country’s total forests (from 32% in 2014).  (Sources: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework ; RRI. 2014. What Future for Reform?) |
| Pakistan | No data-refer to EOI. | No data- refer to EOI. | No data-refer to EOI. |