**Region: South East Asia (Mainland)**

Countries Include: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia (Peninsular), Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

**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** |
| Cambodia (terrestrial) | Cambodia’s legal framework allows for IPLCs to apply to have their collective ownership of land recognized. It also has regimes to enable community-based conservation (community protected areas) and to create community forests.  (Source. RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework.) | ~ 0.01 Mha have been recognized by the government as owned by IPLCs. Another 0.58 Mha have been recognized as under community control. Together, these represent 3 % 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), recognition is mostly concentrated in the northeastern areas of the country, especially near the vietnamese and laotian borders. There is no data on the total area claimed by IPLCs. | Due to conflicting/overlapping mandates between the relevant government ministries, implementation of IPLC recognition is extremely difficult. There is somewhat higher willingness in the sub-national technical departments responsible for the implementation of these initiatives.  (Source. RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework. |
| Cambodia (marine) | According to [Too-Big to Ignore,](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) there is a basis for co-management/governance of fisheries with IPLCs in Cambodia, although further details are unavailable. | According to [Too Big to Ignore](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) the fisheries were reported as being under either :   * Co-management / co-governance * Community-based management   Whether this applies to a subset or all fisheries is not clear. Also it is not clear if the community based management has been recognized by the government. | No data - refer to EOI. |
| Lao PDR (landlocked) | Laos’ legal framework was recently adapted to allow for the recognition of IPLC control over forest lands (including for community conservation purposes). Implementing sub-legislation and regulations are still needed.  (Source. RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework.) | ~ 0.02 MHa of forests have been recognized as under IPLC control - mainly in the Nakai plateau area. Otherwise recognition has not taken place on any meaningful scale pending the reforms.  (RRI. 2014. What future for reform?)  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. | The recent reforms point to a general willingness toward the recognition of IPLC lands - however, there are competing priorities within the ministries that have jurisdiction over this issue.  (Source. RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework.) |
| Malaysia (Terrestrial) | There do not appear to be any national level legal frameworks for the recognition of IPLC lands or forests. There may be some laws for recognition at the sub-national level, but there is no data on this within the available resources. | No data - refer to EOI. | No data - refer to EOI. |
| Malaysia (Marine) | According to [Too-Big to Ignore,](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) there is a basis for co-management/governance of fisheries with IPLCs in Malaysia although further details about the management regimes are unavailable. | According to [Too Big to Ignore](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) the fisheries were reported as being under either :   * Top-down governance * Co-management / co-governance and * Community-based management   It is not clear if the community-based management sites have been recognized by the government. | No data - refer to EOI |
| Myanmar (terrestrial) | Myanmar’s legal framework provides two options for recognizing IPLC control (community forest lands, and community protected areas.) There is little information about community protected areas.  (Source. RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework) | ~ 0.05 Mha have been recognized by the government as under IPLC control (community forest concessions). This represents less than 1 % of the country’s total land area.  (Source: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World’s Lands)  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. | There are conflicting priorities at the national government level between entities who are willing to support the recognition of IPLC rights and those who wish to allocate lands and resources to concessions. Willingness at sub-national level is hampered by inadequate mandates and the prevalence of land conflicts.  (Source. RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework) |
| Myanmar (marine) | No data - refer to EOI. | No data - refer to EOI. | No data - refer to EOI. |
| Thailand (terrestrial) | Thailand’s legal framework allows for the recognition of IPLC control of lands (community title) and forests (community forests)  (Source. RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World’s Land?) | ~ 0.48 Mha have been recognized by the government as under IPLC control. This represents less than 1 % 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), there is no data on the total area claimed by IPLCs. | No data - refer to EOI. |
| Thailand (marine) | According to [Too-Big to Ignore,](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) it is not clear whether IPLCs have a recognized role in the governance of fisheries and marine areas. | According to [Too Big to Ignore](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) the fisheries were reported as being under either :   * Top-down governance * Community-based management * Self governance   It is not clear if the community-based management or self governance sites have been recognized by the government. | No data - refer to EOI. |
| Vietnam (terrestrial) | Vietnam’s legal framework allows for the recognition of IPLC control of forests.  (Source. RRI 2014. What Future for Reform?) | ~ 0.3 Mha of the country’s forests have been recognized by the government as under IPLC control. No data for other types of tenure.  (Source. RRI 2014. What Future for Reform?)  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. |
| Vietnam (marine) | No data - refer to EOI. | No data - refer to EOI. | No data - refer to EOI. |