**Region: Coastal East Africa**

Countries Include: Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania

**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**

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|  | **Legal Framework** | **Scale of Recognition vs actual IPLC governance** | **Government willingness** |
| Kenya (terrestrial) | Kenya’s legal framework recognizes the potential for IPLC ownership of land and control of forests - including as protected areas. For full recognition, the land must be mapped, surveyed and adjudicated.  (Source: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework) | While recognition of customary rights is established in law, full recognition requires a specific process of demarcation. As such, ~3.8 Mha are fully recognized by the government as owned by IPLCs while 0.21 Mha are recognized as being under IPLC control. In total, this represents 6 % of the country’s total land area.  (Source: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World’s Land?)  Recognition of IPLC rights along the coast is limited to some small conservation forests and mangroves along the coast (Kayas) which are under community governance. | Government agencies and ministers appear to be in opposition to the recognition of IPLC ownership - with progress tending to require intense political pressure.  (Source: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework) |
| Kenya (marine) | According to [Too-Big to Ignore,](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) there is a basis for co-management/governance of fisheries with IPLCs in Kenya, 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. |
| Mozambique (terrestrial) | Mozambique's legal framework allows for the recognition of IPLC ownership of lands (DUATs) and control of forests (community forest concessions.  (Source: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World’s Land?) | While recognition of customary rights is established in law, full recognition requires a specific process of demarcation. ~ 19.1 Mha of land have been recognized by the government as owned by IPLCs and with another 1 MHa of forest land recognized as under IPLC control. In total, this represents approximately 25% 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), about half of customarily-administered lands have yet to be recognized. | No data - refer to EOI |
| Mozambique (marine) | According to [Too-Big to Ignore,](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) there is a basis for co-management/governance of fisheries with IPLCs in Mozambique, although further details are unavailable. | According to [Too Big to Ignore](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) the fisheries were reported as being under either :   * Top down-hierarchical governance * Co-management / co-governance * Marine protected areas   Whether this applies to a subset or all fisheries is not clear. Also it is not clear if IPLCs have a role in governing marine protected areas. | No data-refer to EOI |
| Tanzania (terrestrial) | Tanzania’s legal framework recognizes IPLC ownership and control over lands. Moreover, the law also enables the establishment of community forestry projects.  (Source: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework) | ~ 77.41 MHa of land are recognized by the government as controlled by IPLCs while an additional ~2.4 Mha are recognized as owned by IPLCs. In total, this represents 75% 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), virtually all customarily-administered lands have been recognized. | There appears to be conflicting camps of support for the recognition of IPLC control over forests between different ministries. The Tanzania Forest Service and the Ministry of Lands appear to be the hubs of support. Support also appears to vary between districts at the sub-national level.  (Source: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework) |
| Tanzania (marine) | According to [Too-Big to Ignore,](https://issfcloud.toobigtoignore.net/) there is a basis for co-management/governance of fisheries with IPLCs in Tanzania, 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 |