**Region: East Africa Drylands**

Countries Include: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

**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** |
| Burundi | No data - refer to EOI | There is no data regarding the recognition of IPLC lands - refer to EOI.  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), 93% of customarily-administered lands have yet to be recognized. | No data - refer to EOI |
| Djibouti | No data - refer to EOI | No data- refer to EOI | No data - refer to EOI. |
| Ethiopia | Ethiopia’s legal framework recognizes IPLC control over lands and forests through participatory Forest Management User Groups and Communal Land Holdings.  (Source: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World’s Land?) | ~ 0.21 Mha are recognized by the government as under community 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), 66 % of customarily-administered lands have yet to be recognized. | No data - refer to EOI. |
| Kenya | 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?) | 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) |
| Rwanda | 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 does not appear to be a legal basis for the recognition of collective IPLC ownership or control of land since the government has prioritized individual titling of rural land. | No regime to be implemented. | No data - refer to EOI |
| Tanzania | 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 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 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) |
| Uganda | While the Ugandan legal framework recognizes IPLC ownership of land and does not require land to be registered, it retains control over forests and other natural resources, while allowing for some degree of community forest and collaborative forest management.  (Source: RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework.) | ~ 13.45 MHa are recognized by the government as owned by IPLCs representing 67 % of the country’s total land area.  Given the nature of legal recognition in Uganda, this is the majority, if not the totality of claims.  (Source: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World’s Land?) | There is no basis for assessing if there is government interest in implementing projects for collective land rights. However, there is a certain degree of willingness to establish projects aimed at forest conservation and protection of IPCL forest tenure rights. Decision making is centralized - so sub-national data is not necessary.  (Source. RRI. 2020. Opportunity Framework. |