



East African Indigenous Peoples' **Land Summit**

2022

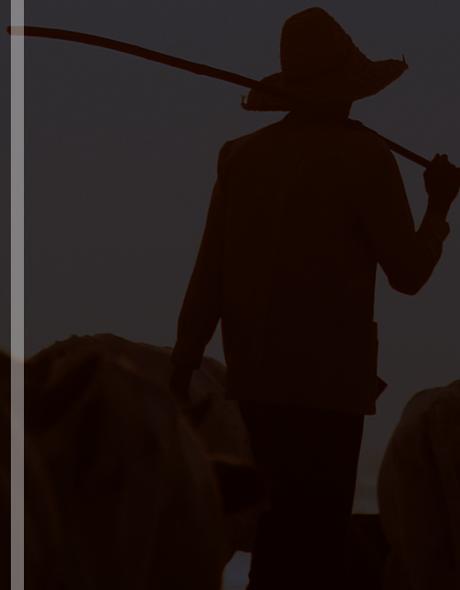
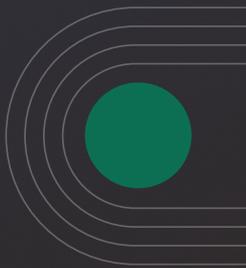




Table of Contents

04

**Executive
Summary**

05

Introduction

06

Welcome Remarks

12

Plenary Session #1

Indigenous knowledge, Policies, Strategies and Practices that Secure Land and Natural Resource Rights for Indigenous People in East Africa

16

Plenary Session #2

What is the Future of Traditional Livelihood Systems in the wake of Changing Tenure Arrangements, Land Degradation and Climate Change?

22

Plenary Session #3

Land and natural resources rights, livelihoods and conservation efforts

28

Plenary Session #4

Indigenous people's conservation models; a feature of best practices, challenges, and opportunities

34

Plenary Session #5

Reflection on IPs Local Actions and Responses to Land Degradation, Drought and other Climate hazards

36

Plenary Session #6

Inclusive versus Exclusive Conservation, and Protected Areas in East Africa

38

Plenary Session #7

Human Rights and Social Inclusion in the Governance of IPs Land and Natural Resources

42

Plenary Session #8

Securing Women's Land Rights for Livelihoods and Sustainable Conservation in Pastoral Communities; Best Practices and Lessons Learnt

44

Plenary Session #9

Youth and Land Governance: Role of Youth in Sustainable Land, Livelihoods and Biodiversity Conservation

44

**East Africa Indigenous People
Land Summit 2022, Declaration**

44

**Summit Closing
Session**

Executive Summary

The East African (EA) Indigenous Peoples' (IPs) Land Summit 2022 was held on 21 – 25 November 2022 in Nanyuki, Laikipia County in Kenya. This Summit was co-convened by Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (MPACT) Kenya and The Pastoralists Alliance for Resilience and Adaptation in Northern Rangelands (PARAN); in collaboration with other partners. The Summit was held under the theme: Amplifying Collective Voices of Indigenous Peoples through Inclusive Dialogues and Learning to Enhance Land Rights for Livelihoods and Conservation in East Africa. The Summit builds on the success of the first-ever Community Land Summit that was held in December 2021 in Nanyuki Town, Kenya; co-convened by IMPACT Kenya, the Kenya National Land Commission, and other partners. The IPs EA Summit 2022 was moderated by Linus Kaikai, Director of Strategy and Innovation at Royal Media Services - Kenya, with the support of other moderators.

The EA IPs Land Summit 2022 brought together over 350 representatives of Indigenous Peoples, representatives of IPs organizations, and networks in East Africa from Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi, DRC, and Ethiopia, including Pastoralists, wetlands and forests dwellers, hunters and gathers, women, the youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); officials from the Kenya National Land Commission (NLC), Ministry of Lands, Physical Planning and Public Works, Housing and Urban Development (MLPPUD), County Governments (Laikipia, Samburu, Isiolo, Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit), the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA), African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other development actors. The Summit aimed at providing IPs across East Africa with a unique platform to connect, strengthen solidarity and engage policymakers, share their experiences,

challenges, opportunities and aspirations regarding land rights, livelihoods, and conservation efforts in the region; expanding the scope in content and depth of issues addressed in the 2021 Community Land Summit. The specific objectives of the summit were:

Specific Objectives:

- » To provide IPs with a platform for sharing and learning indigenous knowledge, policies, strategies, and practices that secure their land and natural resources rights in EA.
- » Amplify indigenous people's voices and facilitate dialogue with policymakers and other key actors on their land and natural resource rights, livelihoods, and conservation efforts.
- » Promote human rights and social inclusion in the governance of land and natural resources, focusing on women and youth.
- » Define common agenda to address issues affecting IPs land, livelihoods and conservation, and highlight priorities and strategies through a call for action.
- » Deepen the discourse on emerging environmental, social-economic, and political issues and trends such as conservation, Land-based investments, Land degradation, drought and other climate change-induced hazards, and their impacts on the wellbeing of Indigenous Pastoral communities.

The outcome of this Summit was a joint declaration by participants underscoring ways to enhance security over their land and natural resource for livelihood and conservation in East Africa.

Welcome Note to the E. Africa IPs Land Summit 2022



Introduction

Indigenous songs and dance characterized the introduction and opening of the East Africa IPs Summit 2022, featuring King Laiso a musician from the Samburu Community, and Twala women group singers from Twala women cultural manyatta in Laikipia county.

Traditional blessings and prayers of good health, abundance of natural resources and rains, leadership and good stewardship of land and natural resources, peace and security were invoked and presided over by elders (Mr. Ole Lenanyoe and Mr. Koisigir Lemashami).



Welcome Remarks

Welcoming the delegates to the Summit Ole Kaunga, recognized all IPs and representatives of IPs organizations, policymakers from national and county governments, the regional governmental bodies, CSOs, donors and all development partners for taking time to attend the important Summit. He called on all participants to share their experiences and make their voices heard on matters concerning their land tenure rights, livelihoods and conservation issues, while engaging policy makers on areas of concerns and in need of attention. He expressed confidence in the Summit as a platform to enable IPs directly engage with policymakers through interactive and constructive dialogues, noting the success realized at the 1st Community Land Summit of 2021 in profiling and addressing specific concerns and issues affecting IPs.

He affirmed IMPACT Kenya's commitment to facilitate IPs networking and dialogues around common causes at all levels including securing land rights, livelihoods, and conservation efforts as underscored in the theme of the Summit, 2022. He recognized the diversity of participants in the Summit, terming it as a strength and opportunity to strengthen solidarity



Mali Ole Kaunga, the Executive Director, IMPACT Kenya

for collective voices in championing issues of common interest in the region and beyond. He acknowledged the partnership between IMPACT Kenya and NLC, MLPPUD, the support from funding partners, CSOs and other actors in making the Summit a success.



IMPACT Kenya is committed to facilitate IPs networking and dialogues around common causes at all levels including securing land rights, livelihoods, and conservation efforts as underscored in the theme of the Summit, 2022.



Peter Loyolo of the Esanyanait Assembly of elders from Turkana community giving his remarks at the 2022 EA IP Land Summit in Nanyuki

Complementing the speed by Ole Kaunga's was Mr. Buke Golo Jatani a member of Borana Council of Elders and Mr. Peter Loyolo of Esanyanait Assembly of Elders from the Turkana community who affirmed the importance of land to IPs identity, existence, development and prosperity. The two elders acknowledged the importance of the IPs Summit, noting the opportunity to engage policy makers on community land registration challenges facing communities in their countries, which they termed as neglected by county and national government.

Mr. Buke cited the slow and challenging process that communities in areas such as Oldonyiro, Charaba and Chari in Isiolo county are going through in their pursuit to have their community land registered, and yet to be successful. He thanked CSOs that have



Buke Golo Jatani, a member of the Borana Council of Elders addressing delegates at the 2022 EA IP Land Summit in Nanyuki

dedicated support to communities to register their land, efforts that have seen a number of communities such as Kina and Golicho, now ready for registration. He called on pastoralist communities to put aside the practice of cattle rustling, terming the practice as backward and hold them back from development.

Mr. Loyolo shared their efforts in disseminating information on the rights to land for their communities via radio programs and writing open letters protesting the slow process of registration of community land; terming it frustrating and draining processes yet to realize any success.



Joseph Kanyiri - County Commissioner, Laikipia County

Welcoming all participants to Laikipia County was Mr. Kanyiri, the County Commissioner, Laikipia County who underscored the importance of land rights in promoting peace and security in the country and across the region. He noted increased land disputes that are brought to his attention including intra and inter-community conflicts, farmers – pastoralist conflicts, further compounded by extreme drought conditions that have affected peoples’ livelihoods, especially for indigenous pastoralist communities.

He thanked IMPACT Kenya and the PARAN alliance for organizing the Summit, terming it important in facilitating and encouraging dialogues for communities with land disputes. He welcomed all participants attending the summit from other countries and encouraged them to share their experiences and lessons learned.



Mr. Lemelei Kaparo - The Advisor to the Governor, Laikipia County

On behalf of the County Governor of Laikipia County, Mr. Lemelei Kaparo and the Advisor to the governor also welcomed participants to Laikipia County, the host county of the Summit. In his address, he asserted Laikipia county’s commitment to implement the Community Land Act, 2016 to ensure community lands are registered and secured. He noted great similarities in challenges facing IPs in East Africa, especially the lack of secure land tenure rights, terming it the oldest form of injustice.

He thanked IMPACT and PARAN Alliance for convening the Summit that brings together the IPs, policymakers, CSOs and development partners to exchange ideas and dialogue on matters that require urgent attention. He reiterated the county Government’s support to address land injustices and appreciates the work done by IMPACT Kenya in supporting local communities claim their land rights and improve their land use practices.

Prof. Ahmed R. ELBELTACY virtually delivered the speech by Dr Nick Nwankpa, the Ag Director of African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) to the Summit. The AU-IBAR provides leadership for animal resources development in the continent, working closely with Regional Economic Communities and African Union Member States to support inclusive and sustainable development of animal resources. Majority of livestock are kept in arid and semi-arid lands by pastoralists with huge indigenous knowledge for sustainable development.

Over 10 years, AU-IBAR has supported animal health interventions, access to markets, rangeland resources management, pastoral area tenure and governance, Disaster Risk Reduction, and better management of natural rangeland resources including cross-border rangeland management. These activities have been implemented in partnership with IGAD within the scope of the African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (AU-PFPA) and the African Union Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (AU-RS-DRR), and IGAD Regional Strategy.

In addition, AU- IBAR supports Integrated Livestock Early Warning System, Promoting Policy Dialogue on Cross-border Rangeland Management and the development of National Strategies for Rangeland Management and promoting the implementation of both the African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism. In the new year, 2023, AU-IBAR will be initiating a project to improve access to affordable quality feed and fodder to support pastoral areas and smallholder dairy farmers in the effort to promote access, management, and sustainable utilization of land and natural resources by indigenous people in Africa.

He appreciated the efforts of IMPACT Kenya and PARAN Alliance in organizing the summit, terming it important for learning and sharing best practices in land and natural resources management to enhance livelihoods and prosperity of IPs. He appreciated the government of Kenya and all government representatives attending the Summit from the East Africa Community, all IP representatives from all the countries and called for open engagements to highlight key issues and put forward implementable solutions. Affirmed AU-IBAR commitment to support the



Prof Ahmed Elbeltagy - AU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)

sustainable development of pastoralists in Africa and keen to receive the recommendations arrived at the Summit to inform its action.



The summit, terming it important for learning and sharing best practices in land and natural resources management to enhance livelihoods and prosperity of IPs.



Photo of Mr. Otachi, other photos of key speakers being awarded at the 2022 EA IP Land Summit in Nanyuki

Providing a keynote and official opening to the Summit was Mr. Otachi, the Chairperson of NLC in Kenya, who lauded the efforts of IMPACT Kenya and PARAN Alliance for hosting the IPs Land Summit, making it a tradition since 2021. He noted that the summit could not have come at a better time, following the just concluded Climate Change Conference 2022 COP27 in Egypt and called on participants to reflect on the resolutions of the COP27 and align deliberations with the Global Agendas.

He noted that it is estimated that pastoralists comprise 25% of the national population in Kenya, while the largest individual hunter-gatherer community amounts to approximately 79,000. IPs in Kenya mainly occupy the arid and semi-arid lands of northern Kenya and towards the border between Kenya and Tanzania in the south. He observed that often, the territories of the Indigenous Peoples constitute the only remaining space destined for the extraction of natural resources such as oil, gas, wind, and geothermal energy, as well as massive infrastructure projects such as railways, roads, and pipelines to comply with the country's development plan citing projects such as the LAPPSET corridor from LAMU to Ethiopia.

Often, these areas are prone to insecurity and poor access to services, low political representation, discrimination, and exclusion. Currently, NLC has

received more than 3,000 Historical Land Injustice claims from Kenyans; with a good percentage of these claims emanating from IPs. He termed the enactment of the Community Land Act (CLA) in 2016 in Kenya as a game-changer as it offered a pathway for the management and governance of community lands in Kenya. Through CLA, 2016 undissolved group ranches are thus expected to transition to community lands.

While the mandate of registering community land belongs to the MLPPUD, the NLC is charged with the task of monitoring the process of registration. NLC is also charged with the role to acquire land for public purposes and is working towards coming up with unique ways to be compensated, including using alternative compensation besides cash such as the provision of services. He also noted the need to review land laws that impede efficiency in advancing the land rights of IPs. He called on the Summit participants to evaluate progress made by key stakeholders in East Africa in resolving indigenous communities' rights to land or whether we are challenged. Therefore, NLC is a central player in realizing the indigenous people's rights to land. NLC is set to launch a monitoring report on the transition of undissolved group ranches that the Commission jointly produced with its partner, Namati. He termed the report as informative.

He encouraged participants to take advantage of the

Summit to dialogue and deliberate on land rights, conservation, and other related issues with their policymakers. He re-affirmed NLC's commitment and support for the realization of IP rights and commended IMPACT Kenya leadership in creating the unique platform for engagement through the

annual summit. He recognized the presence of NLC Commissioner, Tiya Galgalo, and Grace Wairagu, the NLC County Coordinator of Laikipia also in attendance.

He declared the Summit officially opened.

Summit Proceedings, Plenary and Parallel Sessions



Delegates following proceedings at the 2022 EA IP Land Summit in Nanyuki

To promote dialogue on specific IPs issues, experience sharing and learning, the summit held several plenary and parallel sessions that brought together speakers drawn from different IP communities across East African countries. These sessions featured representatives of IPs, as well as representatives from county governments, the MLPPUD, NLC, EALA, CSOs and other development partners who shared their experiences, challenges, and opportunities in addressing land and natural resource

rights, livelihoods, and conservation efforts. Policy makers took time to respond to specific questions from participants on topical issues, highlighting their roles and responsibilities. Below are highlights from the plenary and parallel sessions held during the conference.

Plenary Session #1

Indigenous knowledge, Policies, Strategies and Practices that Secure Land and Natural Resource Rights for Indigenous People in East Africa



Panelists:

The plenary session featured the contribution and experiences of Mr. Mohamed Dida of PARAN in Kenya, Evariste Kamari of UNIPROBA from Burundi, Honourable Bayaga of UNIPROBA from Burundi, Gemechu Berhanu from Ethiopia, Benjamin Mutambukah from Uganda, and Maanda Gotiko of Pastoralist Women Council from Tanzania; and moderated by Sophy Adhiambo of Natural Justice, Kenya.

Plenary Session #1: Indigenous knowledge, Policies, Strategies and Practices that Secure Land and Natural Resource Rights for Indigenous People in East Africa

Mr. Dida highlighted key policies considered progressive in securing IPs' land and natural resources in Kenya including the Constitution of Kenya 2010, and the CLA, 2016. He noted that the challenge in securing IPs' land is not in the laws, but in the implementation and enforcement of the laws to secure land and natural resource rights of IPs. He further commended the role that CSOs are playing in supporting the implementation of CLA, 2016 towards the registration of community land in Kenya as most land is yet to be registered. There is also a lack of resources to support communities to register their land, a challenge that his organization faces by facilitating 7 communities now already set to register their land in the coming months. He challenged the exclusion of IPs' presentation in policy spaces needed to make their voices heard, and hence often left behind.

The situation of the Bambuti, and Batwa in DRC, Rwanda, and in Burundi were highlighted, having been involuntarily removed from their ancestral land and forest to create protected areas that are militarized, without Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and with no compensation. As minority groups, they are often excluded from decision making and their indigenous knowledge is not valued. IPs evicted from their land are challenged to make their livelihoods from their traditional practices including hunting and gathering wild fruits and vegetables in the forest as well as farming and pottery/clay work. Jobs created from such conservation efforts as tour guides often do not consider the IPs such as the Batwa communities. It is estimated that 80% of members of the Batwa communities remain vulnerable, unable to make ends meet due to lack of land rights, in a story that highlights the struggle of IPs to secure their land rights. There are common land challenges facing

the Batwa, Bambuti, and Bennett IPs communities in Uganda, DRC, Burundi and Rwanda. Despite the laws in Uganda recognizing IPs and their rights to land, these rights are not enforced or respected. There is a need to generate data to counter and support grievances by IPs as this will show the impact on IPs' lives and why there is a need to secure their land for sustainable development. In DRC, the government recently passed a progressive land that recognizes and protects the rights of the indigenous pigmy community, following lobbying and advocacy by CSOs and other actors.

In Tanzania, land use plans and bylaws have provisions for securing the land rights of IPs (Maasai). However, the constitution has vested powers on the presidency to make decisions that can change land use to other categories, posing a challenge to IPs land that is easily converted to other use including protected areas for conservation such as in lake Natron and the case of land rights of the Maasai in Loliondo and Ngorongoro. The lack of inclusion of IPs in decision-making over land and natural resources risks the tenure rights of IPs, impacting negatively on their social and economic well-being. On the other hand, Ethiopia has approx. 60% of its land occupied by pastoralist communities and used communally. The land is not documented or certified, unlike the agricultural land. For over 15 years, IPs have continued to push for the development of new policies that will see the government register and certify pastoralist land in Ethiopia, but yet to be achieved and hence their land tenure remains insecure.

Reflections on emerging Issues from the Session

The reflection session featured the contribution of Rufas Kalama (Community Land Registrar, Laikipia County), Tiya Galgalo (Commissioner NLC), Amina Chala (CEC, Marsabit County), David Loosenke (CEC Lands, Samburu County), Fatuma Ibrahim (EALA) and participants inputs from the floor. From the reflections they noted the following:

- » Evolution of land laws and other legislations as applied to livestock and land management, lacked provision for the community, hence non-inclusive. For other laws such as Agriculture do exempt people who are hunters, gatherers, and livestock keepers hence not inclusive. Kenya's CLA 2016A is a pioneer law that mainstreamed community land in the constitution and back this up into law following a long struggle by CSOs and other stakeholders. Some of the laws also need harmonization to ensure clarity and avoid contradictions.
- » IPs land is not empty land, the government must embrace FPIC, fair valuation and compensation of IPs land acquired for all projects. The case of LAPSET, Turkana oil and wind power were cited and the demand for a review of compensation of local communities who remain dissatisfied was recommended. A case of KETRACO company was reported to still be holding community compensations following the request of the communities affected as they are the ultimate decision-makers of their lands. Such compensations need to directly go to communities and benefit them.
- » There is a scramble for community land and the change in political regimes may pose a risk to IPs' land rights through policy changes and new laws that could be detrimental.
- » Registration of IPs land involves a complex process that requires collaboration and synergies between communities and their leaders. Lobbying and advocacy are continuous processes.
- » There is a need for NLC to strengthen its monitoring efforts by deploying tools to enable data collection to inform the MLPPUD on the status of the implementation of the CLA2016, citing communities such as the Elmolo being on the verge of extinction due to exclusion and neglect by the government.
- » IPs and their communities need to be sensitized to know their rights as per the laws and understand the processes of registration of their land, including the rights of women, girls and persons with disability. Registration of IPs land needs to be fast-tracked across the region.
- » Indigenous knowledge is equal to any other knowledge. There is a need to document and apply IPs knowledge in the governance of land, conflict management, conservation, climate mitigation and adaptation; and ensure it is not lost.
- » There is a need to embrace the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution to address land disputes that often run to courts to resolve such challenges. This process involves elders from the community and has a higher chance of resolving disputes in the shortest time.

- » Lack of livestock migratory corridors from one county to another, and ever-changing tenure regimes in favor of individual titles is a major challenge to Ip's adaptation to climate change as experienced in the current drought season, resulting in frequent disputes between crop farmers and pastoralists. Land use planning needs to provide for migration corridors to access pasture, water points, and other resources of common interest to reduce conflict.
- » Due to climate change, the rise in sea and lake waters is threatening IP communities in places such as Baringo County, where people are already displaced and not able to access or use their land. This coupled up with cattle rustling is contributing to increased conflicts in the volatile north-rift region of Kenya.
- » Participation in decision making including public participation is key in ensuring that IPs are involved and can make informed decisions concerning their land including in the registration process and conservation efforts.
- » In some cases, there is a lack of government structures and expertise needed to facilitate community registration including the lack of a registrar of land in Wajir, and resources to facilitate community sensitization. The government needs to dedicate sufficient resources to enable the registration of community lands and not just rely on the support of other partners.



Plenary Session #2

What is the Future of Traditional Livelihood Systems in the wake of Changing Tenure Arrangements, Land Degradation and Climate Change?

Panelists:

This session featured discussions around challenges and opportunities in securing IPs livelihood systems in the wake of changing tenure arrangements increased land degradation and negative impacts of climate change. Sharing their experiences and perspectives on these issues were: Kamari Evariste from Burundi, Hussein Tadicha from Kenya, Mr. Benjamin Mtambuka from Uganda and Mrs. Christina Saita from Elmololo IPs Community in Kenya.

Plenary Session #2: What is the Future of Traditional Livelihood Systems in the wake of Changing Tenure Arrangements, Land Degradation and Climate Change?

Most IPs in East Africa are pastoralists and rely on livestock keeping. Others are hunters and gathers, and small fishing communities. Access to land remains the source of livelihood for IPs, often used communally. Increased population, changing tenure arrangements in favor of individual ownership, land degradation and negative impacts of climate change including erratic rains, temperature variability and prolonged drought continue to threaten the livelihoods of IPs. As land gets degraded, it loses its productivity and capacity to carry the number of livestock, increasing the need for migration in search of pasture and water. However, change in tenure arrangements in favor of individual tenure rights curtails the practice of nomadism as migratory routes are closed down by individual landowners and heightens the conflict between pastoralist herders and crop farmers. The IGAD Transhumance Protocol and the AU Framework on Pastoralism are among the progressive instruments that aim to address this challenge in Africa. However, such instruments lack localization, institutionalization, and coordination mechanisms needed to provide support for IPs' livelihood development in East Africa. Often, governments also do not generate real-time sex-disaggregated data on the social and economic status of IPs, or the status on land, forest, wetlands, and other ecosystems degradation, and or biodiversity loss; a situation that challenges the ability of policymakers to develop and implement policies and strategies that are gender, environment and climate responsive and meet the needs of IPs.

Climate change disproportionately impacts on indigenous women, who often bear the burden of care, and social and economic vulnerabilities. Facing frequent negative impacts of climate change, IPs are called to consider complementary livelihood

options to broaden their livelihood options and reduce poverty and insecurity. Citing the case of rising water in lake Baringo and Turkana in Kenya, the Endorois and Elmololo communities face threats to their livelihoods as their land is swallowed up by the swollen lake waters. There is a need for integrated climate strategies that are decentralized and well-financed to give more power to IPs to participate in decision-making that influences climate adaptation and mitigation and reduces the negative impact of climate hazards on their livelihoods. East African governments are called to do more than just pay lip services in addressing the plight of IPs largely impacted by the current drought and other climate hazards that have destroyed their livelihoods and threatened their resilience and existence.

Lack of secure land tenure rights including forests and wetlands such as the case of Batwa communities of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, and IPs in Kenya and Tanzania threatens their traditional livelihoods. Lack of secure land tenure rights mainly resulting from involuntary evictions of IPs from their ancestral land has left these communities landless, unable to derive their livelihoods, and meet other basic needs. Secure land rights are the backbone of the IP's economic development and should never be taken away.

Large-scale land-based investment projects such as wind power generation, road and belt projects, and agriculture are transforming the landscape of IPs' land and impacting heavily of their livelihoods. Often, IPs are not consulted on the compulsory acquisition of their land, disregarding Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) which requires the IPs to be consulted in a meaningful way, give consent, have a fair valuation of their lands, and meaningful compensation for land acquired by government or private investors.

However, IPs have always been on the receiving end of such decisions, leaving them exposed to losing their land and livelihoods to unscrupulous investors citing the example of the establishment of protected conservation areas, tourism camps, and beach fishing grounds that are privatized; with examples from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania underscored. Due to such pressure on land use, the IP's knowledge including the science to foretell the changing weather patterns has no room in modern land use practice that takes the 'free for all' approach to land use and ecosystems conservation efforts. There is a need to document and integrate IPs knowledge in policies and strategies for livelihood development and investment models for sustainable conservation efforts.

“

The CLA, 2016 brought hope to IPs in our struggle to register and secure our land. However, the struggle to register our land remains a very painful process. I am not sure that I will live to see our land registered. Those grabbing our land often enjoy political protection from our governments”

*Christina Saitu,
Director, Elmolo Forum*

Reflections on emerging Issues from the Session

Reflecting on the session discussion, had the contribution of Elizabeth Mkongo CEC in charge of Lands from Taita Taveta Kenya, Lokho Abduba of IREMO, Kenya and Fatuma Ibrahim from EALA; as well as other participants' contributions from the floor.

It was observed that national and local governments need to implement and enforce land policies for the registration of community lands and promote good stewardship of natural resources for better livelihoods. This includes resolving cases of historical land injustices to free the land for IPs use, referencing the successful case of the Ogiek Community in Kenya, though yet to be implemented. High powers vested on government in the governance of land and land use plans often threaten security over land for IPs e.g. in Tanzania, DRC, and Ethiopia. However, stronger lobbying and advocacy and inclusion of IPs in policy decision-making bodies are encouraged to promote constructive dialogue with policymakers.

Traditional pastoralism remains a viable economic venture for IPs across East Africa, but more needs to be done to improve the production systems and access to markets, and commended the efforts by AU-IBAR on the same. Due to changing climatic conditions, there is a need to embrace new technologies and complementary livelihood options that build on IPs'

knowledge and cultures. Climate early warning systems, livestock off-take programs, improved pastures, and the use of livestock insurance present opportunities for communities to be more prepared and resilient to climate shocks such as droughts. The provision of water access points and clean energy solutions will greatly reduce the impacts of climate change, especially on women and girls. IPs were challenged to conserve their environment and keep away activities such as forest logging and charcoal burning that destroy their environment and cause biodiversity loss. Noting that climate change does not respect administrative boundaries hence policies and strategies on climate mitigation and adaptations need to be as inclusive and integrated as possible across the EA region to benefit cross-border initiatives, promote livelihood systems for pastoralists, and biodiversity conservation.

“

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya is working on a strategy that provides for gender provisions in climate mitigation and adaptation. The Ministry of Energy in Kenya is also working on the provision of green energy such as solar power and biogas technology. There is a need for stronger partnerships and more local actions to reduce the burden of climate change on women and girls.

*Carolyn Lentupuru from the
Gender Equality Commission
of Kenya*





Plenary Session #3

Land and natural resources rights, livelihoods and conservation efforts



Panelists:

This session featured the contribution of Mr. Ramson Karmushu of IMPACT Kenya, Adella Weteshe- a DRC Representative from North Kivu, Abdulrahman Osman a paralegal from Ewaso in Kenya, Bernard Opa the Deputy Director of Natural Resources at NLC, Patrick Lelteparti - MCA and Chairperson of House committee on land in Samburu, Jacob Godana - MCA Marsabit County and Beatrice Lempair - NRT

Plenary Session #3: Land and natural resources rights, livelihoods and conservation efforts

Panelists in this session noted that IPs have always done conservation of their land and natural environment, coexist with wildlife and managed them as part of their traditional and cultural systems and structures. Attempt to promote fortress conservation that is militarized is only meant to conserve wildlife and protect mineral fields and is a strategy to deprive IPs of their land and other natural resources.

The eviction of the Bambuti community of DRC from the forest by the government, converting the land they called home into a protected national park; without FPIC and compensation reflects the realities of IPs in many EA countries. Traditional free-range pastoralism practices by IPs is not only challenged by change in tenure arrangement but also the increasing practice of fortress conservation models that curtails the mobility of livestock and people.

Cooperate Social Responsibility (CSR) is and should never be considered as compensation for IPs' land and need to be abolished. Mr. Ramson and Mr. Opa noted that IPs must recognize the value of their land, construct and pursue compensations and benefit-sharing models that are commensurate to the land acquired, its fair value, and benefits to be accrued by specific mega projects (e.g. carbon credit, wind and geothermal power generation, hospitality sectors, etc). Often, governments undervalue IPs' land and hence risk losing rights to benefits, and the entire land as a resource. There is a need to change the perspective of IPs' land valuation and demand for meaningful benefits by promoting benefit-sharing models that are sustainable for the development and growth of the communities.

While agreeing with the need to get the correct value for land acquired for development projects Mr. Abdiraman, Mr. Partrick, and Ms. Adelle noted the need to facilitate community access to the legal information on their rights to land and natural resources, noting

that such compensation should go directly to the community for their own development. They further noted that where capacity development of IPs is needed, governments, investors, or CSOs can provide to strengthen their skills in financial and project management. The example of KETRACO company in



effective and sustainable conservation requires secure land rights for IPs.

*Ramson Karmushu,
IMPACT Kenya*



IPs are traditional conservationists. For instance, we leave water in troughs for wildlife. conservation must come in shape that respect our culture and livelihoods. Some conservation models serve as carrot and stick to colonize of our people and land,

~ Mr. Godana

Kenya that acquired IPs land for its electricity project was cited and said to have been done without FPIC and had the compensation for the community land held in trust by the government, while those who had individual land tile were directly compensated.

Mr. Godana noted the challenges that IPs are going through in their bid to register their land, a process

believed to be frustrated by governments. Secure land rights is the only way to give more power to IPs to engage the government and private sector in case of compulsory land acquisition for mega projects and defend land rights. There is a need to expand the invitation to Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, and other government officials to respond to IP issues. Most IPs in Kenya have prepared their community land inventories with the support of their county governments and submitted those to the MLPPUD, but no effort has been demonstrated to complete the registration of their land. Ms. Adelle further noted that IPs need a strong voice and agency, citing this as a key factor that contributed to their success in securing the land rights of IPs in DRC, now recognized in the new land law.

Mrs. Beatrice Lemparia of NRT noted that community conservancy is different from the protected government parks and private conservation. She further noted the coexistence of community, wildlife and nature complement each other and that community conservancies are just a land use practice. She observed community conservancies as a great way to ensure communities benefit from their land and natural resources, and that conservation must be done in a consultative way that put the community at the centre of decision-making including negotiation for benefit sharing and the monitoring of such projects.

Mr. Ramson, Mr. Opaa, and Mr. Abdiraman noted that all mega projects need to carry out a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment in a consultative and inclusive manner and disseminated to communities for decision-making to ensure safeguards against any potential negative impacts on IPs and their environment. IP knowledge needs to be integrated into impact assessment and overall implementation of such projects including conflict resolution through ADR mechanisms. Climate change will continue to strain conservation efforts. Going by the current drought, IPs, wildlife, and their natural environment are greatly impacted and called on the speedy follow-up and implementation of the COP 27 decision on Loss and Damage to benefit IPs, and support efforts for climate adaptation and mitigation. There are also

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“...often, land and ecosystems are undervalued. Some valuers give zero rating to wetlands and water points which are critical natural resources for IPs livelihood and survival. This infringes on the rights of IPs and local communities

Mr. Opaa, MLPPUD

no insurance services in place to secure the livestock of IPs during such harsh climatic conditions. Noting the need for capacity strengthening of IPs on climate adaptation, Mrs. Evelyn from FAO called on IPs and their leaders to prioritize land use planning including the opportunity for setting up conservation areas, water points, and grazing lands for improved livelihoods.



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Pastoralists oscillate in extreme weather conditions, some of which are disastrous. We must prepare IPs to manage their land and strengthen adaptation to climate change.

Mr. Opaa, MLPPUD



Evelyn from FAO Kenya addressing delegates at the 2022 EAIP Land Summit in Nanyuki

Mainstreaming of gender and youth in conservation efforts was encouraged to improve their livelihood as well as ensure women, male and female youth are not left behind. Securing women's land rights will give them equal power with the men to negotiate for compensation and benefits associated with conversation and other mega projects. Direct and targeted support to women and the youth to understand their legal rights to land and natural resources, inclusion in land inventories, build voice and agency to engage government, the private sector and other stakeholders was emphasized. There was consensus that IPs need to do more to engage policies to establish better legislations and mechanisms for promote conservation that is anchored on indigenous knowledge and respect local structures responsible for governing land and natural resources. Investors guidelines should also be provided to support communities engage and ensure social and environmental safeguards are examined and implemented.

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CSOs have a role to facilitate and strengthen capacity of the Community Land Management Committees as the key management committees of the community lands and with powers to make decisions over conservation and other projects..... This relationship needs to be valued and respected.

Mrs. Evelyn from FAO, Kenya



Plenary Session #4

Indigenous people's conservation models; a feature of best practices, challenges, and opportunities



Panelists:

This session deepened the discussions held in the earlier session and aimed to profile traditional best practices in conservation. The session featured the contribution of Mr. Benjamin Mutambukah from Uganda, Pius Luipa from Karamoja in Uganda Elizabeth Masikonte, IIngwesi Community Land Management Committee (CLMC) in Kenya, Everiste Kamari from Burundi, Monique Mukanyiranga from Rwanda and Napir Engidong from Tanzania.

Plenary Session #4: Indigenous people's conservation models; a feature of best practices, challenges, and opportunities

Anchoring the discussion on the value of secure land rights and traditional conservation, panelists underscored the importance of securing their land and termed this a major challenge to traditional conservation models. Insecure land rights including the extension of boundaries of protected areas and taking more IPs' land without FPIC or any form of compensation have served as an ingredient for conflict as pastoralists are pushed out of their grazing areas forcing them to encroach on other people's lands leading to conflicts. The Uganda Wildlife Act 2019 was developed to address how human-wildlife conflict fails people, land, and property rights. The Act promotes the criminalization of IPs and gives forest rangers the power to shoot and kill anyone found in the forest or land.

Despite IPs being the custodian of their land, wildlife, and natural environment, Mr. Evariste, and Ms. Mukanyiranga expressed concerns that some IPs are living as squatters away from their ancestral land, citing the struggle of the Batwa IPs in Burundi and Rwanda to regain access to their land and calling on the respective governments to provide land rights to those affected by the involuntary eviction from their land without FPIC or compensation. The Batwa community has continued to advocate for their rights but is yet to succeed. Ms. Napir Enkidong from Tanzania expressed dissatisfaction with the way governments have treated the IPs, questioning why they would compensate agrarian land and not land owned by the IPs. She termed this as an injustice that is gaining momentum and exposing more IPs to losing their land rights and livelihoods due to pressure on land use and demographic-related issues.

Ms. Elizabeth Masikonte of the IL Gwesi CLMC and Mrs. Napir Enkidong noted that the Maasai community in Kenya and Tanzania respectively continues to apply their indigenous knowledge (though not documented)

to inform conservation efforts including allocation of grazing and settlement areas, and how to move from one area to another with time phased out according to weather seasons.



"It is more than 50 years of struggle to secure our land and natural resources since the government of Uganda is not response to our call or needs. It is proving difficult to engage the government and we hope the representatives of EALA can take this matter and support us secure our rights..."

Mr. Pius Luipa



In DRC, IPs for years engaged the government and pushed for recognition of our land rights, and this has happened. We have a new land law that secure the land rights of Bambuti and Batwa communities in DRC. This is also possible for other countries.

Mr. Mukuluka from DRC

Mrs. Elizabeth added that they also have ceremonial plants and places regarded as sacred and kept as conservation areas. Despite the great value of IP knowledge in informing traditional conservation efforts, policy processes have often excluded IPs and often miss out the opportunity to benefit from it. Such policies need strong harmonization with IP's knowledge and way of life. The exclusion of IPs from policy spaces is making them disown wildlife that they have always coexisted with, posing threat to conservation efforts. The need for capacity strengthening for IPs women and youth to actively participate in the governance of their land and natural resources including conservation efforts was encouraged to ensure they can benefit directly.

Agreeing that the challenges may be common across the East Africa region, Mr. Makuluka Guy noted that forced eviction and relocation of the Bambuti and Batwa communities in DRC and other IPs in the region from their land and forests to new areas risked extinction of these communities but also made it difficult to promote traditional conservations as they adopted new ways of life. He noted that securing land rights, and consultation of IPs on matters of conservation and protection of the environment are important elements that should not be ignored.

Climate change will continue to challenge conservation efforts with reported cases of zebras moving to homestead mixing and grazing with other livestock, and increased human-wildlife conflict resulting from lack of pasture and water. The need for capacity development on climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction was underscored to strengthen resilience to climate shocks such as the current drought facing the region. IPs were encouraged to embrace land use planning that maps and secures forests, wetlands, fishing areas, water, and grazing points, and provides for livestock corridors for sustainable use of natural resources. This involves cross-border initiatives such as Kenya - Uganda border Initiative that brings together the Turkana and Karamojong communities to share their natural resources, ease the movement of livestock, and trade with each other, in what for many years was considered to the conflict-prone areas. Rangelands

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“...with climate change hazards, we need to more education on how to adapt to climate change and promote innovation in livelihoods development and conservation. Women must be at heart of this capacity development and should not be left behind as they are worst affected by climate change.”

Napir Engidongi from Tanzania

are friendly to livestock keeping by pastoralists as well as support biodiversity conservation. These ecosystems need to be secured from degradation and climate change hazards for sustainable use. The session concluded with the call to conserve land and the environment, promote the use of ADR to resolve land and natural resource conflicts including those related to conservation efforts, and embrace sustainable land use planning and management. The need to secure IPs' land rights was emphasized, terming this as paramount to sustainable conservation, management and use of land and natural resources, and climate adaptation. Policies and legislations that recognize IPs, secure their land and livelihoods, and are in line with the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP) must be promoted, fully implemented, and enforced, while repealing those that infringe on these rights. IPs must take measures to reduce land degradation and strengthen their adaptation to climate change to make their livelihoods and conservation efforts more resilient. Continuous education of IPs on their rights, climate change, and adaptation measures, as well as gender equality, needs to be prioritized and supported. IPs must take their space at the policy tables, advocate and influence the development of policies that are responsive to their needs, and mainstream gender and youth perspectives in the governance of land and natural resources.



Day 03

This was the third and final day of the summit and all participants were geared up to consolidate their inputs in what was expected to inform a joint declaration with a call to action for policymakers and other development actors to secure their land, livelihoods, and conservation in East Africa. Various sessions were held including reflections from parallel and plenary discussions including human rights for Indigenous People, gender, and youth participation in the governance of land and natural resources. The final session saw the presentation and discussion of the joint declaration by all participants for comments and endorsement, and the closure of the Summit.



Plenary Session #5

Reflection on IPs Local Actions and Responses to Land Degradation, Drought and other Climate hazards



Panelists:

The parallel session facilitated by Dr, Clement Lenashuru aimed at deepening the conversation on land degradation, drought, and climate-induced Hazards and their implication on IPs' lives. Contributing to this session was Dr. Hassan Roba from The Christensen Fund (TCF Kenya)

Plenary Session #5: Reflection on IPs Local Actions and Responses to Land Degradation, Drought and other Climate hazards

The parallel session facilitated by Dr, Clement Lenashuru aimed at deepening the conversation on land degradation, drought, and climate-induced Hazards and their implication on IPs' lives. Contributing to this session was Dr. Hassan Roba from The Christensen Fund (TCF Kenya) who noted that land degradation resulting from prolonged drought in Northern Kenya is aggravating human suffering and migration of IPs especially the youth to urban areas due to the loss of livelihoods. Some IPs have turned to other non-traditional livelihood systems such as charcoal burning which further degrade the environment. Due to rising waters in lake Baringo, Turkana and other lakes, communities have been completely displaced from their land and had to move to higher groups to look for alternative settlements.

Mr. Kaunda Leramparaiso MCA in Samburu County, Mr. Ramu Kaisi Masafiri from DRC, Elizabeth Katushabe from Uganda and Isacko Golicha representing the National Drought and Management Authority (NDMA) in Kenya noted the importance of sustainable land use planning and management including paddocking, introduction of climate resilient livestock breeds, water harvesting techniques, installing early warning systems, improved fodder crops, decentralized and coordinated livestock markets in-country and across the East Africa region and beyond. They called for capacity building of CLMCs and other IPs' land governance bodies on climate adaptation and resilient livelihoods. The need for sound policies and strategies to support pastoralism, especially the livestock sector needs to be developed to enable access of the national budget to support related initiatives.

Making a plenary reflecting on the discussion, Mr. John Lolkitekui the NLC Coordinator for Samburu County called underscored the importance of indigenous knowledge in supporting climate adaptation measures. National and devolved systems of governments, CSOs,

and development partners working with IPs need to invest in capacity development in reducing land degradation, and strengthening adaptation to climate change noting that this is a real-time challenge for IPs. Targeted initiatives and support for land use planning, water harvesting, and sustainable use, provision of green energy options such as solar power, biogas, and complementary livelihood options are critical. To better prepare and manage drought, early warning is key, and this can benefit from indigenous knowledge and modern technologies.



.... effective and sustainable conservation require secure land rights for IPs.

*Mrs. Christina Saitu,
Director of Elmolo Forum*

Plenary Session #6

Reflection on Inclusive versus Exclusive Conservation, and Protected Areas in East Africa



Panelists:

Facilitated by Mr. Clamian Thadeus from PWC Tanzania

Plenary Session #6: Reflection on Inclusive versus Exclusive Conservation, and Protected Areas in East Africa

Facilitated by Mr. Clamian Thadeus from PWC Tanzania, the difference between exclusive and inclusive conservation was underscored and related threat to IPs' way of life and livelihoods. Exclusive conservation is considered a foreign concept not anchored on indigenous knowledge and being advanced by conservation agencies and governments. Often, exclusive conservation promotes the use of protected areas that are militarized and solely for wildlife. IPs are, therefore, not able to exercise their rights to access grazing areas or medicinal plants, water points, sacred sites, and other ecosystem-based services. Mrs. Beatrice Lempaira (NRT) noted that, unlike exclusive conservation, inclusive community conservation involves IPs in decision-making, and promotes the coexistence of people, wildlife, and the environment. IPs including women and the youth get the opportunity to participate in decision-making and benefit economically from such initiatives. Wilson Kipkazi of the Endorois community in Kenya asserted the value of secure land rights is a key enabler for IPs to negotiate for benefits from conservation efforts and other mega projects, and ensure the application of FPIC while citing the struggle by his community since 1973 to date in trying to recover their land involuntarily taken away without compensation and converted to a protected area.

In her intervention, Ms. Faith Ngina (KWCA) noted that over 65% of wildlife in Kenya live outside protected areas and that IPs community conservation models remain critical. There is a need to push for a review of the definition of "Conservation" in the law to make it more responsive to IPs' context and needs. Inclusive conservation can provide employment opportunities, especially for women and youth, and is considered to be more sustainable. Mrs. Rongai from Baringo County raised concern over the exclusion of persons living with disability in most conservation efforts including access to benefits and called for greater inclusion. However, most IPs have limited knowledge of the law on conservation and their rights which often makes them excluded from decision-making. Carbon credits and trading is a new concept that needs to be defined and capacity building done to ensure IPs benefit from their land resources including those related to conservation efforts. Inclusive and exclusive conservation can co-exist with due respect

to IPs' land, forest, and other natural resource rights. Sophy Odhiambo from Natural Justice affirmed the importance of harmonizing IPs knowledge and formal laws to advance conservation, and maximize benefits to communities, as well as contribute to climate action. Mr. Leakono Bernard who is the Majority Leader, of the County Assembly of Marsabit noted the importance of IPs to strengthen their voice and agency to better engage policymakers and have the power to champion their cause in conservation.

Mr. Clemian made the following summary observations from this session:

- » All conservation efforts must be inclusive, with space for IPs to participate in decision making. Both inclusive and exclusive conservation can co-exist when IPs are involved in the planning and management of such efforts.
- » Social and environmental impact assessment and FPIC must be implemented accordingly to safeguard IPs from risks associated with conservation efforts.
- » Conservation policies needs to be reviewed and or developed to make them pro-community-led conservation for sustainability, noting that most wildlife live outside protected areas.
- » There is need to balance investment in conservation of wildlife and promoting IPs livelihoods to reduce conflicts and promote ownership of conservation efforts.
- » Opening of livestock corridors to access water and other ecosystem services, can reduce intra-inter community conflicts associated with exclusive conservation in protected areas.
- » Closer collaboration between IPs, the government, CSOs and other development actors is key to ensure successful inclusive community led conservation efforts.
- » Women and youth are key stakeholders in conservation efforts and they need to be included in decision making.

Plenary Session #7

Human Rights and Social Inclusion in the Governance of IPs Land and Natural Resources



Panelists:

Facilitated by Paul Lekapana of GURAPAU from Kenya and contributions made by Ms. Eglia Jebichi from Endorois community, Mr. Timothy Larpei of the PARAN Alliance, Isacko Adano from the National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC), and Ms. Moi Sikorei from Tanzania

Plenary Session #7: Human Rights and Social Inclusion in the Governance of IPs Land and Natural Resources

This session underscored human rights for IPs including rights to land and inclusion in the governance of land and natural resources. IPs have ways of sharing their land and ensuring everyone's need is met. Traditional land governance systems have continued to play a key role in the management of land and natural resources, hence need to be respected. Mr. Paul Lekapana of GURAPAU from Kenya shared that IPs rights can be classified into 4 categories:

- » Right to self-determination,
- » Collective and individual rights – e.g., from discrimination, self-rule, culture and equal opportunities, and development
- » Right to ancestral land, traditional occupation, and use.
- » Rights to natural resources (ownership, access, control, and share). This involves resources and benefit sharing, renewable and non-renewable resources.
- » Right to FPIC (decision making, consent and compensation).

To achieve the rights of IPs, the government must provide legal recognition of IPs, and provide justice when their rights are violated including by private investors. Ms. Eglia Jebichi from Endorois community, Mr. Timothy Larpei of the PARAN Alliance, Isacko Adano from the National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC), and Ms. Moi Sikorei from Tanzania agreed that IPs' human rights are violated when:

- » IPs are excluded from policy decision-making levels, making such policies non-inclusive of their issues. For example, the 3 miles strip declaration by the Government of Kenya during the post-colonial times has since restricted access to water from Tana River and blocked all access corridors by IPs in Garissa County in an area spanning from Mt. Kenya to Kipini in the Coastal region. This draconian law has since successfully been repealed on human rights grounds (as recommended in the Njongo Report) but is yet

to be implemented to allow communities access to this lifeline resource.

- » When the government and private investors take IPs land without FPIC, compensation, and clear benefit-sharing mechanisms. Communities hardly benefit from the use of their land e.g. the Benette in Uganda, LAPSET and Turkana Wind Power projects in Kenya, and conservation projects across the east Africa region serve as examples.
- » Mega projects are undertaken without social and environmental impact assessment, done in consultation with the community for decision-making. Such projects have serious health and environmental risks to the communities and their livelihoods.
- » Women should be at the forefront of these processes; by empowering them to own, use and utilize land and resources for the benefit of their communities. The rights of women and young people are often not considered as they do not have secure land rights and therefore, are unable to negotiate benefits from land and other natural resources. Women's land rights are human rights and need to be respected, there is a need to promote gender equality and protection against discrimination, with a focus on special interest groups.
- » Policies and legislation must respect human and IP rights as provided for in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP).
- » IPs are discriminated against by subjecting them to unnecessary vetting, a process that often denies them access to identification cards, depriving them of their human right to self-identity and ability to access education, and participate in economic development.

Representing NGEC Commissioner Caroline Lentupuru, Mr. Isacko Adano added the need to address gender issues in land rights including their land access, ownership and control, and participation in the

governance of land and natural resources. He added that the NGEK has an office in Isiolo Town in Kenya, inviting IPs in the northern part of Kenya to visit and report cases of discrimination and violation of human rights and especially rights of minority groups; with a division that entirely focuses on the minority rights with communities such as Sengwer. To address intra and inter-community conflicts, there is a need to promote the use of ADR to avoid escalation of land disputes and work with the judiciary to establish ADR small courts such as the one in Kajiado County in Kenya.



Securing Women's Land Rights for Livelihoods and Sustainable Conservation in Pastoral Communities; Best Practices and Lessons Learnt

Summit participants had the opportunity to discuss the challenges and opportunities of securing indigenous women's land rights for livelihoods and conservation in East Africa. Ms. Olivia Imani from DRC, Mr. Peter Kono from CEC Turkana County, and Rukia Wako from PWHC Isiolo noted that despite progressive national land laws that secure women's land rights, they do not enjoy equal land rights to men, and are often left out of decision-making bodies. Across east Africa, there is low representation of IPs in political positions at local and national government, a situation that undermines their participation in policy review and development. In conflicts associated with land and natural resources such as in the DRC, women and girls suffer sexual violence including rape considered a way of cleansing by rebel groups as well as a form of punishment. Women in conflict-prone areas need extra support to access land for livelihoods, while those displaced and returnees need support to secure their land back home, financial credit, and other economic opportunities to rebuild their lives.

John Leparsanti of Samburu Women Trust, an organization that convenes the Indigenous Women Council; and Rosemary Nenini from Twala Women Group that successfully secured land from traditional elders, underscored the importance of securing women's land rights under the law and practice.



As Twala women group we lobbied our traditional elders to give us land to do our cultural activities. They gave us 40 acres of land and registered under group. Now our women have constructed a cultural manyatta (home), we have a place to meet, do our traditional beadwork and sing traditional folk songs. We sell our bead products to tourists who visit the area. We also have medicinal plants, beehives and kitchen gardens. We also make biogas from invasive species.... Those who visit our Centre pay a fee, and we show them what we do.

Mrs. Rosemary Nenini from Twala Women Group

Participation of women in the governance of land is a right issue, and the CLA,2016 enabled a step in the

right direction as the process for registering community land provides for the inclusion of women in CLMC and in the land inventories. Culture has often held women back from asserting their rights to land, but things are changing, and more women are claiming their land rights.

Mr. Edward Odhiambo who is the Land Management Coordinator in Samburu County for the MLPPUD underscored the role of national and devolved governments in promoting women rights to land and natural resources. For the longest, most IPs have relied on their male elders in the governance of land and natural resources, often excluding women from decision-making. Terming the CLA2016 of Kenya as progressive, Mr. Edward and Mr. Peter Kono called on government agencies, CSOs and other development actors to support awareness raising on existing laws and rights of women through harmonized and coordinated approaches. With secure land rights, women will have equal access to benefits as men.

Climate change and increased land degradation disproportionately impact women and girls, increasing their household chores such as covering long distances and accessing water, firewood, and pasture for the weak livestock left behind. The provision of solar energy, water harvesting techniques, and improved

fodder seeds could contribute to lessening the burden of household chores and care for women and girls who often miss school to support their families. If climate change and land degradation are not well addressed will further deepen gender and income inequalities, especially among the indigenous pastoral women in East Africa.

Youth and Land Governance: Role of Youth in Sustainable Land, Livelihoods and Biodiversity Conservation

Participation of indigenous youth in land and natural resource governance was discussed in a plenary session that brought together representatives from Tanzania, Kenya, and DRC. Key issues raised include limited interest by the youth to participate in the governance of land and natural resources, the lack of systematic transfer of indigenous knowledge from older persons to the youth and children including information on land boundaries and historical aspects of their land; and the threats of climate change, degradation that has lowered the perceived value of land for economic benefits, and unequal rights of female and male youth in access and ownership of land. In his remarks, Mr. Thierry Birindwa Mwenge from DRC noted the Bambuti community held 2 - 3 months training done for the youth in the bid to pass on indigenous knowledge including those related to land and natural resources, conservation, and climate change. However, high levels of poverty often push the youth to urban centers, diluting their value for indigenous knowledge and culture.

Mr. Isaac Tobiko of Community Land Action in Narok County in Kenya underscored the need for youth to take up their space in policy processes, and in land governance bodies. Youth can support the dissemination of land laws and information to their communities, and use technology and social media that can be used to raise awareness of IPs land and natural resources.

Youth with formal education and or professions from IPs communities have often failed to go back to their communities to influence the transformation they desire. David Ekiru of the Turkana Professional Association expounded the opportunities for professionals to directly contribute to the development of their communities such as providing technical advice, holding leaders to account on development issues including land and natural resource rights, fighting corruption, lobbying

for policy changes by sponsoring parliamentary bills through members of parliament and supporting overall education agenda of the community. Most IPs communities are often marginalized from mainstream government services, and it takes the contribution of professional youth to profile such exclusion, and often have better opportunities to push for representation in political and other decision-making bodies. Terming the youth as the backbone of any community and nation, Mr. John Lolkitekui the Coordinator of NLC in Samburu County noted that the CLA, 2016 of Kenya recognizes and provides for the inclusion of youth, women, and persons with disability in the governance of community land and youth are included in community members land registers. Due to cultural barriers, fewer female youth often have access to land compared to their male counterpart, a situation that required legal awareness and addressing cultural barriers that hold women back.

Further Mr. Gona Popo from Malindi in Kenya, and Mr. Isaack Loibanguti a youth from Tanzania noted that youth are key stakeholders in the governance of land and natural resources. Youth can also be used as "tools for conflicts" if they are not adequately engaged, informed, or supported to have a sustainable livelihood. The land is quickly degrading and becoming less productive, with the recent drought causing a major loss of livestock among the pastoralist communities in the region.

Mr. Loibanguti however, noted, the lack of trust in young people to govern land by young people arising from fear of them selling off the land and migrating to urban areas in search of other jobs. There are opportunities for youth to get decent jobs by working on the land such as in livestock keeping, crop farming, and related value chains, participating in conservation efforts, selling aesthetic activities such as songs and dances to the tourists, growing



fodder, and related initiatives. However, most youths struggle to access credit facilities because they don't own land and hence lack collateral for such credits. Mr. Popo reflected on challenges in securing land when investors don't embrace FPIC, citing an example where a youth farmed Coconut in Malindi, but their land was taken away for the development of a salt extraction project without compensation or engaging the youth in employment opportunities. Respect for FPIC provides for an enabling environment for the youth to contribute to the development process, enhance ownership and reduce youth involvement in conflicts.

Youth need policies that are inclusive and mainstream their needs at all levels at national, East Africa Community, other regional, and global levels. Youth are encouraged to strengthen their voice and agency and learn from best practices in land governance for livelihoods and conservation efforts from each other in and across the region. Youth in particular

need to access more information on their rights and opportunities linked to access to land and control including access to credit, livestock insurance, and other decent jobs along different value chains such as processing of hide and skin, and marketing skills. Targeted capacity development in livelihood options, climate adaptation, and reducing land degradation for resilient livelihoods and conservation of their natural environment is key for their sustainable development now and in the future.



Presentation of East Africa Indigenous People Land Summit 2022, Declaration

A draft declaration summarizing discussions, propositions, and recommendations for action to enhance land rights for livelihoods and conservation in East Africa was presented to all participants by Ms. Everlyne Nairesiae of Landesa, and the summit lead rapporteur. Participants reviewed the content of the declaration, provided inputs to strengthen its content, and unanimously adopted it as a true representation of issues discussed and agreed upon during the summit. The declaration is hereby available on the IMPACT Kenya website, www.impactkenya.org.

Summit Closing Session

This was the concluding session of the East Africa IPs Land Summit 2022. Presenting his closing remarks on behalf of CSOs, Mr. Mohamed Dida underscored the importance of the summit in advancing the IPs development agenda, offering them a unique platform to learn, share experiences and engage with policymakers. He noted the importance of laws that recognize and protect the land rights of IPs but emphasize that such laws must be implemented and enforced for rights to be enjoyed. He thanked IMPACT Kenya and PARAN Alliance for the successful 3 days summit, terming it one of its kind that has ever been held in the East Africa

region. He challenged participants to disseminate the lessons learned from the summit and this will make IPs stronger together and work towards shared goals.

Dr. Gebre Selassie of Misereor shared his gratitude on behalf of the development partners attending the summit. He noted the importance of the summit in linking and connecting IPs from across East Africa to discuss common challenges, celebrate their achievements, and explore opportunities to address their myriad of challenges. He thanked IMPACT Kenya for holding the summit two years in a row, following the success

realized during the Community Land Summit 2021. He expressed commitment from development actors to continue supporting this effort and encouraged all participants to implement the recommendations from the Summit to realize their objectives.

Hon. Jane Lenokulal MCA from County Government of Samburu thanked the IMPACT Kenya and PARAN Alliance for the very engaging and successful summit. Representing the county governments, she challenged fellow government representatives to take issues of IPs seriously and support them, especially in fast-tracking land registration processes. She also called on IPs to find a sustainable solution and ways to utilize their land for livelihoods and promote community and inclusive-led conservation efforts.

In his closing remarks on behalf of the MLPPUD in Kenya, Mr. Edward Odhiambo noted IPs have communicated strongly their interest and commitment to have their land registered and secured by governments, and with the support of CSOs, and other development actors. He reiterated the Kenyan government's commitment to register all community lands by prioritizing the implementation of the CLA2016. He admitted that

progress made in the registration of community land has been slow and called for speedy action to secure land rights of IPs in Kenya and East Africa for livelihood development, conservation, and climate adaptation.

Providing the vote of thanks was Mr. Guy Mukumo from DRC representing IPs, Mrs. Luija Lesuuda a member of the IMPACT Board of Directors, and Grace Lolim of the PARAN Advisory Council. They appreciated all participants for attending the summit, terming it a great success. They also thanked Mr. Mali Ole Kaunga, the Executive Director of Impact Kenya for his vision and leadership of the summit. They appreciated the role of development partners (Namati, The Christensen Fund, Henry Luce Foundation, swedbio, Natural Justice) for providing resources that enabled the summit to happen. Special thanks to IMPACT Kenya and PARAN Alliance staff for their excellent work done; as well as the summit moderators and rapporteur for their efficient support throughout the Summit.

Traditional Blessings

Curtains came down at EA IPs Land Summit 2022 following traditional blessings invoked by Mr. Wilson Lochwei and Julius Loyolo, elders from the Turkana Community. This was followed by traditional songs and dances featuring Lentir and Nookisho, musicians from the Maasai community.





EAIPLS 2022 Participants List

Government Officials

1. Gershom Otachi – NLC Chairman
2. Hon. Tiyah Galgalo – NLC Commissioner
3. MICHAEL IRUNGU KAGWE – PS Representative
4. Bernard Opa – Deputy Director, Natural Resources
5. Losenge David – CECM Lands, Samburu
6. Odhiambo Okoth – Registrar, Samburu
7. Jacinta Katee - National Land Commission
8. Caroline Lentupuru - NGECE
9. Isacko Salesa - NGECE
10. Anthony Alyaro-NGECE
11. Fatuma Ibrahim - EALA
12. Abdi Kadir - EALA
13. Guyo Golicha - NDMA Laikipia
14. John LOLKITEKUI - MCA
15. Leakono Beranard - MCA
16. Partict Leerte - MCA
17. Easter Lenolkulal - MCA
18. Steve Lemeteki - SCA
19. Elizabeth Wekesa-Deputy Director - Land Adjudication and Settlement
20. Thomas Lengonop - CEC Lands
21. Jacinta Katee - NLC
22. Nenela Iengees - Samburu
23. Anne Lekimain - Samburu
24. John LOLKITEKUI - NLC Samburu
25. Sara Eunice - Samburu county assembly
26. Jacob Elisha - Mca Samburu
27. Mohamud Sharif - NLC, Isiolo

Development Partners

1. Dr. Hassan Roba - The Christensen Fund
2. Dr. Atsbaha Gebre-Selassie - Misereor
3. Eileen Wakesho - NAMATI
4. Simon Fischer - WFD
5. Nyaguthi Chege - Natural Justice
6. Sophie Adhiambo - Natural Justice
7. Barbara Linkoi - FIMI
8. Everlyne Atieno-FAO
9. Sarah Ossiya - African Union
10. Ahmed Elbeltagy - African Union
11. Dr. Ameha Sebsibe - IGAD
12. Beatrice Lempaira - NRT
13. Isaac Tobiko - CLAN
14. Faith Ngina - KWCA
15. Pascalia Ogutu - Horn of Africa Representative
16. Wyanie Bright - USAID-KUZA

Civil Society Organizations Representatives

1. Makambo Lotorobo - Friends of L. Turkana
2. Haji Mohamed Mwakio - Taita Taveta
3. Paul Lekapana-Gurapau
4. Dr Hussein Isack - Kivulini trust
5. Liban Golicha LEARN - Waso
6. Mohamed Dida - Indigenous Strategies and Institution for Development[ISID]
7. Gladys Losike - Samburu Women Trust
8. Grace Lolim - Isiolo Gender Watch
9. Jacinta Silakan - Sangida foundation
10. Rose Orguba - Feiyah Action Network
11. Shoba Liban Golicha - Pastoralists Women for Health& Education (PHWE)
12. Agnes Leina - Ilaramatak Community -Kajiado
13. Emma Akai - Isiolo Peace Link
14. Edward Lemotou - Gurapu CBO
15. Eunice Lepariyo - Baringo Women and Youth Organization
16. Josphine Ndirias - Mukogodo Girls Empowerment Program
17. Margaret Seraiyon - Pastoralist Peoples Initiative
18. Linda Lissah - Maasai Cultural Heritage
19. Rose Putunoi - Twala Women Group
20. Juliana Rono - Nasaru Women-Kajiado
21. Gabriella Lorere - Samburu wellbeing initiative for all (SWIFA)
22. Wilson Kipkazi - Endorois Welfare Council
23. ISSA MOHAMED-ISIOLO CONSERVATIONISTS TRUST (ICT011)
24. Silvanna Lesuuda-Nest CBO
25. John Ekai-Turkana Empowerment Advocacy GROUP
26. Makambo Lotorobo-Friends of Lake Turkana
27. Christiana Louwa-The Elmolo Forum
28. Hussein Tadicha-Center for Research & Development in

29. David Koskei -Ogiek Youth Leader

30. Abdirahman Osman -Waso Paralegal Network

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1. Linus Kaikai – Moderator
2. Tina Kulamo- Moderator
3. Everlyne nairesiae-Rapporteur



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Tanzania



1. Moi Sikorei
2. Naishorwa Masago
3. Manyara Karia
4. Napir Engidong
5. Mary Millya
6. Thadeus Clamian
7. Nabluu Nguyu
8. Dismas Ole Meitaya
9. Mary Ngulupa
10. Naomi Ngiria
11. Lebanguti Moson
12. Samwel Sadira
13. Maanda Ngoitiko
14. Mary Morindat
15. Napiri Mukare

DR Congo



1. Adela Weteshe Kakubwami
2. Olive Imani Masumbuko
3. Makuluka Mukumo Guy
4. Ramu Kaisi Musafiri
5. Birindwa Mwenge Thierry

Burundi



1. Kamari Evariste
2. Nibigira Marie
3. Ndiokubwayo Gervais
4. Honorable Bayaga Evariste

Ethiopia



1. Dhiba Aden Ibro
2. Boru Roba Bukura
3. Hawai Isack Ali
4. Kule Boru Duba
5. Guyo Golicha Sara
6. Gemechu Berhanu

Rwanda



1. Ntamunzo Eliel Charon
2. Mukayiranga Monique
3. Ntiriburakaryo Aron
4. Callixte Hategekimana

Uganda



1. Benjamin Mutambukah
2. Brians Agaba
3. Elizabeth Katushabe
4. Pius Loupa
5. Zakayo Augustine Alex
6. Olivia Matuna



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Isiolo County

1. Adan Tadicha
2. Jillo Buke
3. Abdia Hussein
4. Kushu Dalacha
5. Ekai Peter
6. Jarso Halkano
7. Gubal Baricha
8. Adan Wario
9. Kuesho Bile
10. Salante Leburkash
11. Abdirahaman Osman
12. Buke Gollo

Marsabit County

1. Paul Lekapana
2. Galm Dabaso
3. Chuluke Duba Katelo
4. Daniel Isole
5. Guyo Halkano Boboo
6. Edin Ali Buri

Mandera County

1. Halima Sadiya Hassan
2. Rashid Mohamed Diis
3. Abdhakim Hashim
4. Hassan Mohamed
5. Hassan Barow
6. Anisa Ahmed Muhumed

Siaya County

1. Gladys Oking
2. Anna Anyango

Homabay County

1. Mary Omwanda
2. Faith Ochieng

Wajir County

1. Sharmarke Yusuf
2. Osman Abdille
3. Mohamed Yussuf
4. Mohamed Ali
5. Muna Sheikh Abdullahi
6. Mohamed Dagane
7. Mukhtar Seraqr

Samburu County

1. Aloice Losike
2. Laurence Lorunyei
3. Henery Lomelo
4. Jane Nakinyi
5. Kaunda Lenamparasio
6. Martha Leparachao
7. Eunice Lolocho
8. Kasao Learat
9. Bulari Lololki
10. Joseph Lepariyo
11. Retet Lekermu

Narok County

1. Malano Saiguran
2. Lentoyian Sululu
3. Kampei Kuaet
4. Rise Sunkuyia
5. Dominic Ndorko
6. John Parani Kikonya

Baringo County

1. Egla Jebichii
2. Paul Chepsoi
3. Richard Yegon
4. Gladys Kiplagat
5. Thomas Lengonop

Kilifi County

1. Trevenia Manga
2. Margaret Lughane

Mombasa County

1. Jane Kigen
2. Denis Orioki
3. James Ketta

Garissa County

1. Abdinasir Abdirizak (Ahmed)
2. Mohamed Yussuf
3. Fardowsa Odowa
4. Yasmin Mohamed
5. Abdirizak Haji Khalif
6. Abdirashid Mohamed

Laikipia County

1. Rosemary Nenini
2. Tom Putunoi
3. Ratinoi Shuel
4. Nancy Tausi
5. Redempta Letai
6. Elizabeth Maskonte
7. Thomas Naiptari
8. Franck Setek
9. Yoakim Kuraru
10. James Lentula
11. Korriani Parkusaa

Kajiado County

1. Isaac Tobiko
2. Thomas Metian
3. John Marona
4. Joel Karori
5. Elizabeth Wekesa

Taita Taveta County

1. Mwaiseghe John
2. Paul Oling'a
3. Benjamin Mwadeghu
4. Hebei Mwakio Kidede
5. Gertrude Mwangoma
6. Elizabeth Mkongo

Kitui County

1. Rosemary Muthoni
2. Sarah Makau

Turkana County

1. Charles Lokai
2. Sammy Lochok
3. John Ekai
4. Esekon Selina
5. Madina Lokiru
6. Wilson Lochoi

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East African Indigenous Peoples' Land Summit

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