



IMPACT

Indigenous Movement For Peace Advancement &
Conflict Transformation

REVIEW OF PROGRESS 2020

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OUR VISION

We envisage an inclusive society where diversity and the rights of indigenous people are recognized, respected and protected.

OUR MISSION

We seek to address the deep underlying causes of social exclusion, discrimination, marginalization and poverty, which undermine indigenous people's rights to livelihood, health environment and sociocultural rights.

OUR BOARD

1. Kelvin Lemantaan.....Board Chair
2. Mali Ole Kaunga.....Secretary
3. Jacinta Silakan.....Treasurer
4. Grace Lesiato.....Member
5. Abdi Salan.....Community Representative
6. Alfred Mosiany.....Youth Representative
7. Luija Lesuuda.....Member

To this end, IMPACT:

Ensures the rights of indigenous peoples to customary land and natural resources

Leads community-based research and documentation

Builds a learning organization through institutional and organizational development

Watches the rights of women, youth and people with disabilities

Ensures indigenous people's capacity for self-organization through mentorship, training, advocacy and policy engagement is strengthened

Strengthens community climate change adaptation, Resilience, Ecosystem and landscapes management and restoration

Builds peace and conflict transformation using indigenous institutions of governance and modern approaches

WHAT WE DO;

Impact is a community development organization focusing primarily on Peace building, Human rights, Governance, Land rights and Policy advocacy.



Human Rights Lobby and Advocacy



Land Rights and Natural Resource Governance



Institutional Capacity Development



Peace Building and
Conflict Transformation



Climate Change
Adaptation and Resilience



Livelihoods and
Economic Empowerment



Research and
Communications

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT) is a peace building, human rights, governance, land rights, policy advocacy and community development organization. We are specialized and experienced working with socially excluded social groups specifically indigenous people such as pastoralist and hunters & gatherers communities.



The organization was started in the year 2002 as a result of increased human rights violation among pastoralist communities in Laikipia. It was registered in 2003 as a community-based organization under the then Ministry of Culture and Social Services. Later, it transformed itself into a registered trust in a strategic, deliberate effort to meet the growing demands of the communities. We also define and work on issues of intra-community marginalization (women, youths and blacksmiths.)

IMPACT works with pastoralist communities to address the major problems faced by minority and indigenous people as defined by Kenyan Constitution article 260, African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (we have observer status) and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, International Labour Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.



In this regard, IMPACT has been keen to tackle, first and foremost, the loss of land rights, historical land injustices, and exploitation of resources without participation or accruing benefits.

Secondly, IMPACT has been keen to tackle problems and challenges relating to government-based development policies, social exclusion, corporate injustices and discrimination that continue to undermine the dignity of indigenous people and minorities in key target counties of Northern Kenya that include;

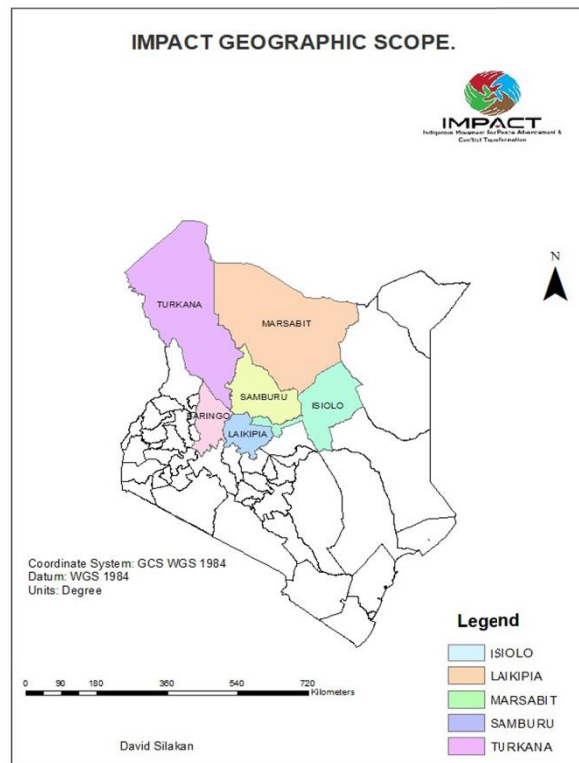
1. Laikipia
2. Isiolo
3. Samburu
4. Marsabit

OUR PRESENCE

IMPACT'S PROGRAM AREAS

LAIKIPIA

- Community Land Protection
- Peace Building
- Community Resilience Programs
- Livelihoods & Economic Empowerment
- Research & Documentation
- Human Rights Advocacy



SAMBURU

- Community Land Protection
- Peace Building
- Community Resilience Programs
- Research & Documentation

ISIOLO

- Community Land Registration Process
- Peace Building Programs
- Research & Documentation

MARSABIT

- Research & Documentation

IMPACT BY NUMBERS



LAND RIGHTS AND NATIONAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Land ownership is the cornerstone of survival. IMPACT's mandate [1] is to advocate for indigenous peoples' customary land and natural resources rights. IMPACT has been implementing the Community Land Protection Program for several years now, supporting the indigenous communities in the northern frontier in the registration process. The enactment of the new legislation required communities to register their land both the former group ranches and trust lands. The CLP team has been actively involved in the implementation of the program activities, training communities on the existence of the Act and the registration process. Subsequently supporting the selected communities in meeting the requirements as stipulated in the Community Land Act No.27 of 2016. The organization's objective is to support the Selected communities in securing their tenure rights.



Community Land Protection Program

As per the reporting period, 2 communities in Laikipia have registered and 6 more in Laikipia and Samburu have successfully met the requirements as stipulated in the Act, all that remains is for the respective group ranches to submit their registration forms to the community land registrar in their respective counties.

Objectives

The main aim of the program is to help in securing the pastoralists' community lands, this is by training the communities about the community land Act of 2016, facilitating and supporting the communities throughout the registration process as stipulated in the Act until the said communities receive their community land titles.

Activities

IMPACT under the Community Land Protection Program undertook activities in Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo counties helping the selected communities to meet the requirement needed for registration purposes

Cabinet Secretary Tobiko visit to Mgogodo forest

The CS visited the community residing in the forest and assessed how it has been maintained and protected over the years. He took an aerial surveillance around the forest and landed at OL-Arjiju Primary School for a meeting with the leaders, where he was told the history of the forest and he later concluded it's one of the most maintained forest in the country despite people residing inside. During the second visit he planted trees in schools around the forest

The Turkana Delegation

Through Kenya Land Alliance in recognition of the work IMPACT is doing in relation to community land protection, they advised a group of community members from Turkana county to visit the communities supported by IMPACT in Laikipia in meeting the threshold of community land act 2016 in registering their lands. IMPACT invited them for a week program which included briefing from the office and field work, visiting il ngwesi community which is the first to register in Kenya.

These communities share the same way of living which is pastoralism and they were better placed to learn from each other and more importantly the delegation on the challenges, successes and lessons learnt by the il ngwesi community in meeting the requirements for registration. They spent two days in the community sharing information and developing a roadmap on where they should start when they go back to their community. They interacted with leadership of il ngwesi, youth and women. Learning exchanges is one of initiatives that IMPACT supports.

PARALEGALS ENGAGEMENT: Community Engagement Meetings

a. CLA awareness meetings in Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo County

IMPACT is currently supporting 5 group ranches in Laikipia, 14 in Samburu County and 1 in Isiolo County in the transition process, ensuring that the selected communities understand the provisions of the Act while supporting them in meeting the requirements as stipulated in the Community Land Act No.27 of 2016.

Despite the covid-19 pandemic and the government directives to illegalize social gatherings, IMPACT was still able to conduct the Community Land Act awareness meetings at the village level in the selected communities in Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo County while observing government directives and MOH guidelines. An intensive community land Act awareness was done, ensuring the most isolated villages further north were reached.

Diagram

Community	No. of meetings	Men	Women	County
Kurikuri	7	107	87	Laikipia
Lekuruki	5	39	23	Laikipia
Nkiloriti	7	107	61	Laikipia
Leparua	3	26	20	Isiolo
Tinga B	4	90	51	Samburu
Loosuk B	4	69	42	Samburu
Malaso B	4	79	37	Samburu
Marti	14	112	96	Samburu
Opiroi	14	286	157	Samburu
Angata Nanyekie	4	106	59	Samburu
Moru	1	42	12	Samburu
Ngilai	9	419	203	Samburu
Ltirimini	1	7	3	Samburu
Ilpolei	1	10	5	Laikipia
TOTAL	78	1499	856	

Radio Talk Shows

In the course of the year IMPACT conducted 3 radio talk shows, to deliberate on the community land Act and the registration process. The talk show took place at the local radio station Serian FM located in Maralal town Samburu County, it is one of the most efficient and effective ways of creating awareness mainly because it uses the vernacular language and its coverage extends beyond Samburu County. The talk shows happened in the order below;

In the first week of October, reaction on the radio spot message- a pre-recorded message on the registration process

The third week of October, an elaborate discussion on the provisions of the Act with a lawyer. And in November, held a discussion with chairman Mosul community land the second registered community in Kenya to share their experience, challenges and success story with the rest of the communities



Capacity building and supporting social movements

IMPACT mobilized communities in Samburu County to bring cohesion, coexistence and build a unified front in addressing/airing communities' views/concerns/grievances to the relevant government offices. A community-based alliance comprising of 10 group ranches in Samburu County was formed and named Samburu Indigenous Land Owners Forum. The 10 group ranches are represented by 3 community members per community total 30, 20 men 10 women. The forum's main objective is to amplify the voices of the communities, being at the forefront in advocating for the communities' land and conflict issues at the county and national level.



Submission of registration documents

On 8th December 2020 five community lands in Samburu county namely Opiroi, Marti, Nkaroni, Tinga B and Lpus made a trip to Nyahururu town which is approximately 306km from Maralal town, the main purpose of the trip was to seek audience with the community land registrar for Samburu county, the above person is not known by the communities living communities vulnerable to exploitation from strangers purporting to be acting on his behalf. The community land registrar is mandated by the law to register communities.



This activity was organized to push the government to act on its mandate, setting up the necessary structure in Samburu County to aid the registration process of community lands relieving the communities with the burden of traveling to Nyahururu town for registration purposes which is expensive and time consuming.



CHALLENGES FACED

- Due to Covid-19, the government of Kenya gave a directive to illegalize social gatherings to curb the spread of the virus, the Government put in place measures through rules and guidelines. Some of the rules include dusk to dawn curfew, closure of businesses and gatherings (such as hotels, places of worship, schools), lockdown on entry and exit to some counties, social distancing in public and in public transport, enforcing use of PPEs (including wearing masks in public) and washing/sanitizing of hands in public places. This created a challenge in organizing community assembly meetings especially for the adoption of the community by-laws as well organizing community wide meetings for community members to understand the provisions of the Act as well as inter-county exchange visits.
- Heavy rainfall experienced in some parts of the country, this year a considerable high level of rainfall was experienced in some parts of the country including our operation areas, this posed travel challenge for IMPACT staff and the community members. To avoid disruption and delays in the implementation of the project activities IMPACT staff would spend days in the village conducting meetings based on the weather conditions.
- Misinformation of the Act, we realized some individuals were spreading wrong information about the community land Act especially politicians encouraging communities to subdivide the land and most of them are the land grabbers in the community. Angata Nanyekie by-laws drafting activity failed to happen due to a number of issues;
- The parcel of land the community intends to register [Lolkineji] is a disputed area between Angata Nanyekie and Poro community. Having learnt that the land was initially former trust land we advised the community that the land must be gazette by the Cabinet Secretary as an adjudication section before they could proceed in meeting the requirements of registration of community lands.
- Due to its unique nature, we re-adjusted our strategy as far as training is concerned, we focused more on LA Act, Cap. 284 that talks about the registration of former trust lands. Due to the boundary dispute between the 2 communities, training on dispute resolution mechanisms became a priority. The community land Act of 2016 was deliberated on extensively while giving emphasis on section 38 that talks about dispute resolution mechanism.

OUTCOMES AND LESSONS LEARNT

- This year Musul Community Land became the second community in Kenya after Ilingwesi to be registered under the new land, and acquired a community land title giving them absolute ownership of the land.
- An improved working relation between the communities, government and private sector has taken a positive direction in terms of consultations and participation. Capacity building of the communities has resulted to projects that are community driven. Because of this project the government personnel in charge of land and infrastructure, registration of community lands got an opportunity to engage communities on matter registration of community lands and other government projects.
- The power of community voices was strengthened through the formation of the Samburu Indigenous Land Owners Forum that draws its representation from three sub-counties namely Samburu north, Samburu east and Samburu west. This is a platform for communities to address overarching common issues ranging from community land registration, land grabbing, boundary conflicts, resource-based conflicts, community participation in government projects etc.
- Decision making and management of the land among the pastoralist communities have been a reserve of the elders over the years. The CLP project has suppressed the stubborn barriers for inclusivity in land governance and natural resources ownership. The inclusion of women and youth in community land management committee is a huge plus to the right direction. The project opened an opportunity for the marginalized and the discriminated in the society to be recognized and appreciated.
- The use of the Serian FM radio station is the most efficient and effective way of creating awareness, we saw the power of the vernacular radio station to the communities with high illiteracy. Even the most isolated villages further north could hear and engage in the discussion on the registration of community land. The radio program is able to reach approximately 100,000 people within Samburu County and its neighbors. The feedback was incredible, the community members requested for the radio program recording to be replayed. IMPACT also received several request letters from communities for support in the in-transition process and securing ownership of the land.
- CLP team and 5 community representatives met the community land registrar for Samburu County for the first time and acquired his contacts.
- That the actual registration process of communities will commence next year once the land registrar's office is complete, which is currently under construction in Maralal town.

Diagram

Annex 1: Communities registration progress

Community	Land size [Ha]	Membership [Approx.]	Status	Potential threats	County	Donor
Kurikuri	6230	4,500	Awareness of the Act done	Boundary conflict between Makurian with private ranches within the community	Laikipia	Namati, TCF, CJRF
Lekuruki	6847.5	3,000	Awareness of the Act done	Border conflicts at Laikipia and Isiolo concernings influx of migration/herders from Isiolo county	Laikipia	Namati, TCF, CJRF
Nkiloriti	2815	300	Awareness of the Act done	Conflict with Kijabe community over the location of Olentile lodge	Laikipia	Namati, TCF, CJRF
Leparua	29000	5,000	Awareness of the Act done, supported community litigation process	Have historical land case and IMPACT has been supporting them, Conflicts with KDF over ownership of the land.	Isiolo	Namati, TCF, CJRF
Sesia	41000	20,000	Awareness done, Have by-laws, Elected CLMC, Filled CLA form 1 & 3	The level of illiteracy in the community is remarkably high. Will potentially loose land for the LAPSSET project	Samburu	IWGIA, TCF, CJRF
Lpus	26000	5,000	Awareness done, Have by-laws, subject to adoption Elected CLMC, Filled CLA form 1 & 3, Updated register of members	Will potentially loose land for the LAPSSET project	Samburu	IWGIA, TCF, CJRF
Nkaroni	28033	10,000	Awareness done, Have by-laws, Elected CLMC, Filled CLA form 1 & 3, Updated register of members	Will potentially loose land for the LAPSSET project	Samburu	IWGIA, TCF, CJRF
Tinga B	6438.0	969	Awareness of the Act done	Land grabbing— the community filed complaints on land grabbing by very influential individuals to the Arthi house, national land commission and	Samburu	Namati, TCF, CJRF

				Ethics and Anti-corruption commission.		
Loosuk B	6225.5	1,265	Awareness of the Act done	The community is in constant conflicts with Turkana and Pokot from Baringo and Turkana counties.	Samburu	Namati, TCF, CJRF
Malaso B	11362.43	1,172	Awareness of the Act done	Land grabbing— The community experienced historical land injustices whereby 6 individuals were allocated private lands without the community's consent	Samburu	Namati, TCF, CJRF
Marti	27131	237	Awareness of the Act done By-laws drafted, review ongoing	Conflicts over resources, resulting to migrations potentially opening the route for land grabbing	Samburu	IWGIA, TCF, CJRF
Ang'ata Nanyekie	31512	748	Awareness of the Act done	Acquired consent for subdivision potentially leaving out so many people landless. Exploitation of the poor by the rich/political class purchasing land from them.	Samburu	IWGIA, TCF, CJRF
Opiroi	43000	423	Awareness of the Act done By-laws drafted, reviewed subject to adoption by the community assembly	Conflicts over resources, resulting to migrations potentially opening the route for land grabbing Boundary dispute between the community and KFS	Samburu	IWGIA, TCF, CJRF
Tiamamut	8225	6,000	Awareness of the Act done, Have by-laws, reviewed and adopted	Border conflicts with Isiolo community	Laikipia	TCF
Ingwesi	8675	2,000	Registered	Proposed fencing of the conservation area, loss of grazing land, human wildlife conflict	Laikipia	Namati, TCF, CJRF

Musul	2646	457	Registered	Proposed fencing of the conservation area, loss of grazing land, human wildlife conflict	Laikipia	Namati, TCF, CJRF
Munishoi	678.5	400	Awareness of the Act done, Have by-laws, reviewed subject to adoption Updated register of members	Proposed fencing of the conservation area, loss of grazing land, human wildlife conflict	Laikipia	Namati, TCF, CJRF
Nonkeek	742	155	Awareness of the Act ongoing	High illiteracy level vulnerable to exploitation	Samburu	TCF, CJRF
Ngilai	1725.5	234	Awareness of the Act ongoing	Boundary dispute Kikwar adjudication section	Samburu	TCF, CJRF
Ilpolei	1932	750	Received request letter for support		Laikipia	TCF, CJRF
Kijabe	6251.5	500	Received request letter for support		Laikipia	TCF, CJRF
Ltirimin	4,555	126	Awareness of the Act ongoing		Samburu	TCF, CJRF
Nkutuk Ongiron	31,190	1357	IMPACT yet to start awareness in the community FAO created awareness in the area sometimes back		Samburu	TCF, CJRF
Laisamis			Received request letter for support	Former trust land susceptible to land grabbing i.e., government/KDF, political class, private sector	Marsabit	TCF, CJRF
Kawap			Not reached yet		Samburu	TCF, CJRF
Ndonyo Wuasin			Request received		Samburu	TCF, CJRF



PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

UN International Peace Day

IMPACT as an organization continue to enjoy and adhere to the working relationship with WFD through a partnership agreement with an overall objective of building and promoting peace in the region. This report gives insights on work progress so far and description of successes, lesson learnt and challenges over period of implementation. The financial support by WFD to IMPACT has contributed a lot in improving the peace initiatives among communities in the target areas despite the IMPACT of Covid 19 which put us into different scenarios. Accessibility to the most remote areas and more time with communities continues to be possible during this implementation period. Community peace meetings and inclusive involvement of all stakeholders in the peace talks has provided vulnerable groups like women and youth with an opportunity to speak out and give views on the role they could play in bringing peace and promoting peaceful coexistence among communities in the region.

IMPACT has now the capacity to focus on the peace building in the conflict prone areas and spending more time with communities, communicating through phones with peace ambassadors, chiefs from each location and now we can see perhaps in the near future, there will be a



social movement advocating for peace among different communities living in the border of three counties of Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo. Information sharing has increasingly improved since the beginning of this program and this has assisted in addressing some issues arising from the communities.

In recognition of the IMPACT peace work, a number of meetings held in collaboration with the government departments and other civil society organizations working in peace building in the region whereby experience sharing and work done by different actors were shared.

Project Outcomes

- a) The resilience of the local population towards large infrastructure projects and the related uncertainties and conflicts about land is enhanced through sensitisation and political participation.
- b) The application of alternative dispute resolution methods and local community based natural resource management is strengthened, especially in areas affected by violent conflict and large infrastructure projects.
- c) The resilience of population and local institutions to counter violent extremism is strengthened.
- d) The CPS partners is strengthened in its capacities regarding conflict management, conflict and gender sensitivity, as well as impact orientation.

The cooperation between IMPACT and WFD since the inception of the partnership has been good and progressing well. Quite recommendable achievements since beginning of the year and ongoing activities this year despite the impact of COVID-19 which has slowed down implementation, but at least innovatively there are ongoing activities and we anticipate that the situation will improve in the near future to get back to normality.

The working environment both in the office and the community has been impacted by the pandemic in one way or another but the situation has been manageable taking into account all the precautions within the guidelines on COVID-19 by the ministry of health. While stakeholders in peace appreciate working relations, the communities in the project area are also struggling in fear of the pandemic and the opening of the locked areas was a challenge as well as opportunity for these communities since livestock markets were opened, so they can sell their livestock for their needs, this is good side but it also opens for people from various parts of the country to come to such markets which again possess a threat to the spread and infections.

Activities

Implementation of activities carried out with innovative approaches with the communities where 21 meetings held over the period targeting men, youth and women. The total number of women directly reached are 393 and 836 men making a total of 1229 community members directly reached by the program in terms of peace building meetings. IMPACT held one workshop with the community consultation on the development of a peace strategy for the next years. The program will expand reaching out to communities further in the north. Our activities were focused on the project area which is along the Ewaso Ngiro ecosystem in the borders of Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu and Baringo counties. Meetings deliberations focused on inter community dialogue, reconciliation and building synergies in addressing causes of conflict in the region.

Achievements

- Joint efforts by different communities in resolving conflicts and dialogue for the returning of stolen livestock is a good indicator that communities can coexist together.
- Embracing of alternative dispute resolution mechanism by the communities themselves is also another step forward recognizing the traditional mechanism of addressing conflicts thus reducing loss of lives.
- Return of stolen livestock to the owners by the elders is among successful stories which are gradually reducing the difference gap between communities' cross-border. This effort will certainly promote coexistence and sharing of resources among communities in different counties in the near future without conflict.
- Incidence reporting and information sharing has improved this year and is shown by the number of livestock returned by the communities without necessarily involving security agents.

Challenges

- Complexity in the whole issue of cattle theft and commercialization.
- Division among affected communities as a result of political influence. This distorted our reconciliation plan between the warring communities in the Isiolo/ Laikipia border.
- The impact of Covid 19 which affected the implementation of activities for the last half of the year and the innovative strategies devised during corona wasn't easy.



Picture showing inter-community attack

Moving forward

- We emphasize the need to talk to political leaders to embrace peace and promote coexistence among communities
- Multi-stakeholder approach in peace building and conflict resolution is key and impact will be felt more at the community level.
- Strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanism and linking them with government security agencies would enhance collaborative efforts in peace building.
- Support communities cross-border in strengthening their grazing policies and management plans.
- Gender and youth mainstreaming in all peace initiatives.



CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

Under the resilience program, IMPACT has successfully supported the review of the Machini WRUA Sub-catchment Management Plan (SCMP)-SCMP is ready for printing. In Seyia, Olkejusira and Nontoto-SCMP has been completed.

The ratification of the Wamba Nkura SCMP has also taken place and will be ready for printing soon.

COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITY IN SAMBURU EAST AND LAIKIPIA NORTH

Intervention measures

1. Trained 10 youths to disseminate key information on COVID-19 preventive measures at the community level.
2. Sensitized on COVID-19 at the market centers through public address systems.
3. Provided tanks and liquid hand wash soaps to traders in 3 market centers.
4. Provided 2500-liter tanks and 24 handwashing soaps per police stations and AP posts.

Objective of the activity

1. To create Community awareness on COVID-19 response
2. To Support the traders, police and AP to aid on behavior formation as regards to hand hygiene

Description of the activity

1. Training of 30 youths /TOTS

The TOTS were divided into 3 clusters i.e.

- Ndongyo Nasipa cluster-includes Ndongyo Nasipa, Nkokoyoi and Nkare Narok area 65 kms from Wamba. The group was led by the nurse in charge of Ndongyo Nasipa dispensary Mr. Simon Lekadaa. The Youths managed to reach 152 households and a total of 1,250 people plus some gathering in water points. The youths are continuing with the training in their villages as volunteers.
- Nolotoro Cluster-includes Nolotoro, Lesikia, Ormodei, Lmarmaroi and Tepele area estimated distance of 35 kms from Wamba. The youths were led by Mr. Christopher Lekaitik, a Public health officer in Wamba.
- Ndongyo Wasin Cluster- includes Ndongyo wasin, Mewa, Kibartare, Nkutoto and Marti Epareu areas, estimated distance of 140 km from Wamba. The youths reported to Mr. Moses Letinina a health officer at Ndongyo Wasin. According to Mr. Letinina the training activity was successful.

2. Creation of awareness in the market centers and provision of tanks and handwash soaps to traders

The open-air markets or livestock markets are opened once every week, attracting traders and buyers from several counties such as Marsabit, Isiolo, Meru and Laikipia. During most of these market days, there is little adherence to government guidelines on covid-19 from the locals due to lack of proper information, such as the perception by the locals that those who wear masks are the ones who have covid-19 and the traders from other Counties do not wear mask due to fear of losing customers because of the myth.

Besides the creation of awareness, we provided 50 tanks of 120 liters and 50 pieces of 300 mls of liquid handwash soaps to traders in 3 market centers;

1. Lpus/Nogowarak market received 21 tanks
2. Lengusaka Market received 17 tanks
3. Lolkuniani market received 12 tanks. This is one of the biggest livestock markets in Samburu.



Figure 1; Distribution of tanks and handwash soaps at Lpus market; photo credit IMPACT

3. Provision of tanks and handwash soaps to police and AP posts

The police as the law enforcers of government and WHO guidelines interact with various people putting them at high risk of contracting the covid-19 virus. However, most of the police and Ap posts have no tanks and soaps to follow the hygiene guidelines by WHO.

IMPACT supported 7 police and AP posts in Laikipia North, with 2500-liter tanks and 24 handwashing soaps per police/AP post i.e., Naibor police station, ilpolei police station, Kimanjo police station, Ewaso police station, Doldol police station and CIPU Laikipia north police station

Challenges

- COVID-19 has been a challenge in reaching the maximum numbers in the community - changes were made to achieve the goals were done
- Time to implement the project activities due to delayed funding

COVID 19 ZOOM MEETINGS

Due to cessation of movement ,most meetings on how to tackle Covid 19 were done via zoom.Some of theme were;

1. How non-compliance of Covid 19 was tackled

The Public Health team did assess the 3 markets of Lolkuniani, Lpus and Lengusaka and established the gaps, need for sensitization on COVID-19 for the traders. Together with the IMPACT team we planned to distribute 50 hand washing containers and liquid soap as well as sensitization for the traders on 22nd -24th June 2020. The beneficiaries identified are 12 traders in Lolkuniani Market, 17 traders in Lengusaka Market and 21 traders in Lpus Market.

The Public health team continued to be proactive and vigilant to ensure the COVID-19 rules were complied with fully during the market days.

2. Awareness creation of Covid 19

The IMPACT team together with the Public Health team conducted Awareness creation in parts of WAMBA NORTH ward and Ndonyo Wasin areas. The areas identified are:

1. Nolotoro Cluster: Lmarmaroi, Nolotoro, Lesikia, Tepele and Ormodei.
2. Ndonyo Nasipa Cluster: Nkokoyoi, Ndonyo Nasipa and Nkare Narok.
3. Ndonyo Wasin Cluster: Ndonyo Wasin, Mewa, Kibartare and Nkutoto.

In each of the clusters we targeted 10 youths who were capacity built on dissemination of COVID-19 messages. These youths were then tasked with reaching out and creating awareness to those in grazing fields, water points, markets and manyattas for 5 days.

This awareness circuit took place from June 24th - 1st July, 2020

REPORT ON THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (POST - 2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK) ITALY

The conference was on biodiversity and the benefits it provides to human well-being and a healthy planet. The conference was coming from a view of change whereby biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and the few places left mostly belong to the indigenous communities. Their territories are also on target by various factors such huge projects brought about by investors and governments. The framework will be implemented through activities at the national level, subnational, regional and global levels. The framework will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

On the Indigenous people side, we had major concerns which included: -

- i. Our natural habitats which are indigenous forests, rivers
- ii. How indigenous knowledge can add value in conservation of both environment and wildlife
- iii. Issues causing environmental degradation in indigenous lands for example extraction of timber, charcoal burning, land encroachment, reduction of grazing land, reduction of available water.
- iv. Why pastoralists (hunter and gatherers) are changing their livelihood and lifestyle.
- v. Indigenous people have a rich traditional culture of protecting the environment since they coexist with nature with little disturbance. They have managed to maintain their cultural heritage without harming the wildlife and environment.

Purpose of the convention biological diversity in 2020 was: -

- i. Negotiating new framework in preparation for COP 15
- ii. Living in harmony with nature
- iii. Discuss the zero draft of the framework
- iv. Promote biodiversity
- v. To have a balanced, supporting and inclusive framework
- vi. Inclusion of the IPLCs (indigenous people and local communities)
- vii. Focus on biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation (85% of wetlands lost and 25% species threatened)
- viii. Enhance economic prosperity in harmony with nature
- ix. Adoption of the 2020 post biodiversity framework.
- x. Publication of the zero draft of the proposed framework that will allow diverse stakeholders in taking action in biodiversity to achieve transformational change
- xi. To make it easy to downscale to national level.
- xii. To help reduce extinction 2-4 times more where action was not taken.
- xiii. To bend the curve on biodiversity loss.

IPLCs (Indigenous people and local communities) statement

- i. They have cultural intelligence on working with nature (traditional conservation).
- ii. They are the original stewards to the environment and nature.
- iii. The framework should work towards bending the curve of inequality.
- iv. IPLCs rights should be recognized in the framework.

RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

Warning over this infestation by the swarms of this migratory insects has been issued by FAO as seen in the report of 25th of July 2019 in Rome Italy. The report reads; *-'Desert locusts summer breeding, amplified by heavy rains, can pose a serious threat to agricultural production areas of Yemen, Sudan, Eritrea and parts of Ethiopia and northern Somalia during the next three months, FAO warned today. This could result in potentially adverse impacts on the agricultural seasonal yields and local economies affecting food security and livelihoods of the populations in the countries concerned.'* The Desert Locusts entered Kenyan borders in late December 2019 as warned by FAO and persevered throughout the year 2020 and beyond to 2021. Response to the migratory insects was done through a multi-stakeholder approach by the local and international Civil Society Organizations, governments and Desert Locust experts.

IMPACT in collaboration with Birmingham University carried out a study in Northern Kenya at the counties of Marsabit, Isiolo, Laikipia and Samburu (MILS). Financially supported by the University of Birmingham, the study lead researcher IMPACT Trust Kenya with some PARAN Alliance members as the implementing partners.

The lead researchers from IMPACT with support from the lecturers from Birmingham and Manchester Universities Dr. Brock Bersaglio and Dr. Charis Enns respectively worked closely together in the whole project execution period.

ACTIVITIES

The activities for this project comprised of physical meetings. Trainings that were done in this project were; -

- An online meeting to introduce the research and the data collection tools
- One inception training for the research for the community researchers - 9 people attended where the six community researchers were trained on data collection tools
- Training of the community 30 community scouts in support of the Samburu County Government to help report the occurrences of the Desert Locusts in hard-to-reach areas.
- Final training workshop to transcribe raw data and submitting through the Udemy tool
- Three field visits from the office to interview key informant interviews reaching 23 individuals
- Oral histories interviews done by the community researchers reaching a total of more than 200 individuals for oral histories



Figure 1; mature swarm of the Desert Locusts Jan 2020; Photo Credits; IMPACT

This picture was taken early January 2020 in Samburu East, In Sesia Community Land during the first arrival of the DL in Samburu County. This is one of the first swarms of the desert locusts' arrival in Samburu East Sub-County. They were a matured swarm swarming around in search of a favorable area for breeding



Figure 2; Matured desert locust feeding on green plants; Photo credits; IMPACT

This was a desert locust feeding on the green leaves of plants during the first invasion of the desert locusts in January 2020 around Kipsing in Oldonyiro Sub-County in Isiolo County.



Figure 4; A Samburu elder sharing the history of the Desert Locusts; Photo Credits; IMPACT

This old man is from the Samburu Community from Oldonyiro Sub-County of Isiolo County. He is narrating the story of the earlier desert locusts' invasion around 70 years ago. He explained the route taken by the locusts, the roosting and breeding places as well as the kind of responses used by the colonial government in place during the arrival.



Figure 3; Datura stramonium plants eaten by Desert Locusts; Photo Credits; IMPACT

These plants are *Datura stramonium*. All the leaves have been cleared by the desert locusts during the first invasion by the desert locusts in January 2020. The plants have no benefits to the pastoral community and the community wished if the locusts could clear all *Datura* plants saying the plants are poisonous and kill their livestock. The sad story is, the desert locusts cleared all the plants around living the livestock without the pasture they used to have in the area. The cows behind the *Datura* plants have nothing to collect from the ground and have to cross the land without putting their heads down.



Figure 7; affected vegetation at a roosting point by the desert locusts; Photo Credits; IMPACT

Brown colour on top of the trees are the desert locusts and the affected area at Nkoteyia in Samburu West Sub-County. This is one of the sensitive areas where the response of the desert locusts is not supposed to take place being an important area but an aerial spray has just taken place before we arrived. The desert locusts' team says they do respond in such areas using mild concentrated insecticides.



Figure 5; Nymphs crawling over the land at Lenkusaka; Photo Credits; IMPACT

These are the Desert Locust nymphs. This photo was taken from Lenkusaka village around Samburu East Sub-County. The nymphs are in the second or third stage of the desert locusts' development cycle. At this stage, they do not fly and are very destructive to vegetation as they crawl across

CHALLENGES

Challenges pointed out were: -

1. Lack of involvement of the local communities in the exercise in response to the Desert Locust invasion.
2. Lack of recognition of indigenous people's knowledge that is key in the response of the Desert Locust by the government and institutions in Desert Locusts control
3. Non-existence or lack of research findings and outputs by local communities e.g., the FAO Early warning report on the Desert Locust carried out in July 2019; on preparedness on the expected invasion in January - September 2020
4. Lack of enough information during the Desert Locust response and awareness creation of the effects of the chemicals used during the Desert Locust response where the communities were caught unaware.

KEY RESOLUTION

1. Therefore, it was recommended that some of this available information to be shared among the affected communities to enhance their preparedness during various calamities.
2. The study also recommends the creation of awareness prior to taking actions to responding to the calamities affecting the communities. If this have been done and the message is not getting to everyone in the communities, better ways to be explored to make sure the message trickles down to the remotest communities.
3. The study also recommends the counties to use the local radios to disseminate information to reach a wider range before responding to such calamities affecting these populations. Also, it is important to link indigenous knowledge with scientific evidence-based knowledge in combating Desert Locust and other calamities to reduce the impacts caused by technological methods such as toxicities of pastures by use of pesticides to control desert locusts.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Naatum visit to Oldo-Nyiro

A proposal was done from global green grand to support the women group in leadership skills and compliment already income generating activities in their resource centre. IMPACT organized an exchange visit to Oldo-nyiro to learn on village savings and lending association commonly

Practiced within women groups and brings them together for social set up and a sort of table banking. Women replicate their own groups and become financially stable in the long run.

SPATIAL PLAN MEETING

IMPACT participated in the spatial planning of Laikipia county to make Rumuruti a town, the meetings were focused on the internal and external factors that will affect Rumuruti town for the next 10 years.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF RUMURUTI MUNICIPALITY

Internal factors; Strengths

- Livestock market
- Horticulture farming
- Flower farms as a source of employment
- Tourism
- Land
- Central strategic location in the Laikipia county
- Friendly climate of the area
- River Marura Wetland and the presence of a WRUA
- Wildlife
- Cultural diversity and ethnic cultures
- The presence governance structure in place
- Being a county headquarter
- Quarry mining around
- The Rumuruti Municipality Plan
- Solar harvesting energy station

Weaknesses

- Inadequate water supply
- Lack of sewerage system
- Poor solid waste management practices
- Lack of designated damp site
- Insecurity of land tenure
- Lack development control regulations

- Poor connectivity infrastructure
- Lack of storm water management
- Inadequate housing infrastructure
- Low literacy levels
- Inadequate recreation facility space

External Factors;~ Opportunity

- KETRACO powerline - (proposed sub-station)
- The LAPSSET Dry port at Lonyiek
- The LAPSSET Corridor
- The Amaya Triangle and CEREB

Threat

- Climate change
- Insecurity
- Cattle rustling

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Enhance food security

- Promote climate smart agriculture technologies
- Promote eco-friendly organic farming

Promote Industrialization

- Promote sustainable mining and solar energy
- Promote or operationalize Export Processing Zone (EPZ)
- Promote land banking through the absentee landlords
- Promoting innovation and enterprises development

Enhance livelihoods

- To promote ecotourism
- Secure wetlands and secure other water sources
- Secure green spaces

Improve infrastructure

- Provide Sewer Reticulation Network and solid waste management disposal sites adequate for long term use
- Promote affordable housing
- Improved Roads and Drainage Systems

PARAN ALLIANCE

In building a collaboration and partnerships IMPACT-PARAN through CJRF and TCF support organized all-inclusive multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary dialogue on Reclaiming Conservation ***“Moving towards on indigenous Peoples led conservation”*** that drew the interest of international and local conservation institutions, researchers and academia from international and national higher learning institutions, communities, National and county government agencies, community organizations formal and informal.

The dialogue saw the reach of Paran grow to 9 Counties covering an area of 151, 346 Km² and a population of 1,193,963 based on statistics from the 2019 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics results. Other activities through the sub-granting have galvanized the efforts through joint activities, partners meetings, county, national and international meetings, exchange visit for learning and linking above all influencing the grassroots through securing their Land tenure under the Community Land Act 2016 and the management of natural resources. To advocate for Climate Change.

IMPACT organized an inter-county conference on the protection and conservation of the Ewaso Ngiro River Ecosystem whose catchment has been destroyed due to fragmentation of land and human activities that have led to the drying of the river due to illegal water abstraction.

The Ewaso Ngiro River supports more than 3.6 Million People in 10 Counties and to safeguard their livelihood, protection of the Basin. IMPACT has been holding Camel Caravan initiative campaign to influence policy makers to implement the legislations on Water Act, Forest Act and other relevant laws related to the management of Natural Resources. IMPACT-PARAN have promoted grassroots social movement building through Community Forest Associations, Water Resource Users Associations, women Groups, youth /Moran events and strengthening traditional institutional governance systems and use Alternative Disputes Resolution mechanisms in land related and natural resource-based conflicts.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The seventh session of the African regional forum on sustainable development in Zimbabwe

The meeting was an African regional conference achieving sustainable development goals 2030 and African agenda 2063, it was opened by the president of Zimbabwe, opening address by UN deputy secretary and a statement from African union president.

A presentation of national voluntary reviews by a few African countries.

The various sessions;

1. The localization of the sustainable development goals targets, for example from Cameroon where they are domesticated
2. Peace and conflict;- The African union representatives presented themes silencing the wars happening in countries like South Sudan and across the horn of Africa i.e., Somalia, Central African Republic and Mali.

A follow up of African union summit;

- African states held an African union meeting in Addis Ababa to elect African representatives in the United Nations Security Council Assembly where Kenya was voted with the Kenyan President becoming the representative.
- Presentation by Kenya human rights commission on democratization, the rule of law and mechanisms against human rights.
- Presentations on;
 - ~ Health-Reproductive health and family planning
 - ~ Food Security
 - ~ Water
 - ~ Renewable energy
 - ~ Conservation on forests
 - ~ Waste management
 - ~ Climate change
- The Youth agenda was put on the forefront, a captivating speech was made by the youngest delegate (20 years old) urging the youth to take lead in African development agenda.

Social Movement Building membership increased.

Paran Alliance has grown from the 5 founding members to 23 CSOs distributed across the Country coming from 9 counties notably Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu, Turkana, Marsabit, Baringo, West Pokot, Kajiado, Narok and Nakuru. This growth can be attributed to the Reclaiming Community Conservation dialogue. In the last two years of implementation, the Alliance has become a model that has seen the upcoming of social networks like the Community Land Action Now (CLAN). Hunter Gatherers and Forest Peoples (HUGAFO) and Isiolo County Civil Society Network (ICCSN).

Project Vehicle purchased:

Through the grant IMPACT was able to purchase a Four-wheel drive Toyota Land Cruiser to enhance the visibility of the Alliance and popularize the movement.

Recruitment of Staff

The grant has been used to recruit and support staff salaries for the Coordinator and communication officer.

Development of a Strategy Document

A strategy document has been developed through a participatory process that saw 28 participants representing CSO converge and in a more robust way looking into their landscape and the previous predicaments and the current and emerging issues focusing on securing the land tenure, Voice amplification and Social movement building.

Formalization of Paran alliance registration as a company limited by Guarantee.

Initially the Alliance is founded as a loose network. To ensure that its open for other members other than the 5-founding organization, the thinking has changed and this has led to the development of the Constitution that will guide the alliance in terms of membership category and criteria, governance structure that is lean to avoid dominance and bureaucratic communication.

Secured land and increased awareness.

A total of 12000 hectares of Community Land secured and titled. 2 communities (Iingwesi and Musul) have registered their land under the community land Act 2016 and Munishoi is at the final stage of getting their title. 18 communities have increased awareness on the community Land Act and its registration process. 8 Community Assemblies meetings were held where the Community Land Management Committees (CLMCs) were elected and the by-laws developed. Inventory of all unregistered community lands in Marsabit County has been done by the ministry of Lands with 2 PARAN members involved.

Development of a Simplified Community Land Handbook.

The Community Land Act has been simplified so that the community's registration process is understood easily by communities.

Built Collaboration with National and County Government.

Paran members have built a collaborative relationship with the National agencies like the office the Ministry of Environment and Natural resources, The ministry of Lands and the Community County land registrars. IMPACT and the other Alliance members have developed a positive working relationship and influenced some decisions in Natural Resources Management.

Communities organized to take lead in Co-management of Natural Resources Management.

A stakeholder's dialogue linking all the user groups in the landscape.

Policy Influence around Climate Change and Adaptation.

The Alliance members have made positive changes in influencing policies at the County level. The Counties of Laikipia and Samburu have developed their policies on Disaster Risk Reduction that are advance stages to be tabled in the County Assemblies for adoption. This will enable coordinated efforts in responding to disasters and also for budgetary allocations. County government of Isiolo has allocated 2% of its budget to Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction of which will be access by the grassroots to mitigate disasters.

Pastoralists women voices around land ownership and Natural Resource Management.

The Community Land awareness creation with the trainings and community meetings have led to the strengthening of women voices and their inclusion in the Community Land Registers and Community Land Management Committees.

Knowledge Sharing by linking and learning.

Through the Climate Justice Resilience Fund small grant support, Paran Alliance members were able to visit pastoral communities in Tanzania to share the experiences and learn from each other.

Paran partners Survey

The alliance carried out the survey that was a 3-tiered approach looking at the individual partners institutional, regional collaborations (County based) and the Network on strengthening social movement, building synergy and joint actions on common issues, learning from each other, county and national government collaborations and above all the value of being an alliance.

Pro-active response to Covid-19 through Community voices awareness with low cases reported in the Northern Landscape.

Paran alliance members took the initiative to respond to the pandemic by creating awareness of and providing food safety packages and Personal Protective Equipment to the communities.

Free Prior Informed Consent Guideline document developed and ready for validation.

Paran alliance in collaboration with the communities and grassroots, Community based Natural Resources management committees with the facilitation of a consultant produced an FPIC guide to investments by state or non- state.

Trust Built between the communities and the security agencies and county administration.

The two years have promoted dialogue and use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms that have led to reduction on cases of natural resources-based conflict and the cattle rustling among communities that saw the return of stolen livestock due to community's elders self-organizing to lead the processes.

Resources mobilized through leveraging on CJRF-NVF grant.

The two years of implementation have seen the capacity of resources mobilization by the partners. IMPACT has continued to mobilize resources and building collaboration with funding partners.

CHALLENGES

- Government slowness in Fast-tracking the Community Land Act 2016 Registration process.
- Covid-19 Pandemic
- Floods and dry spells.
- Human rights violation by government security agencies.
- Desert Locust Invasion

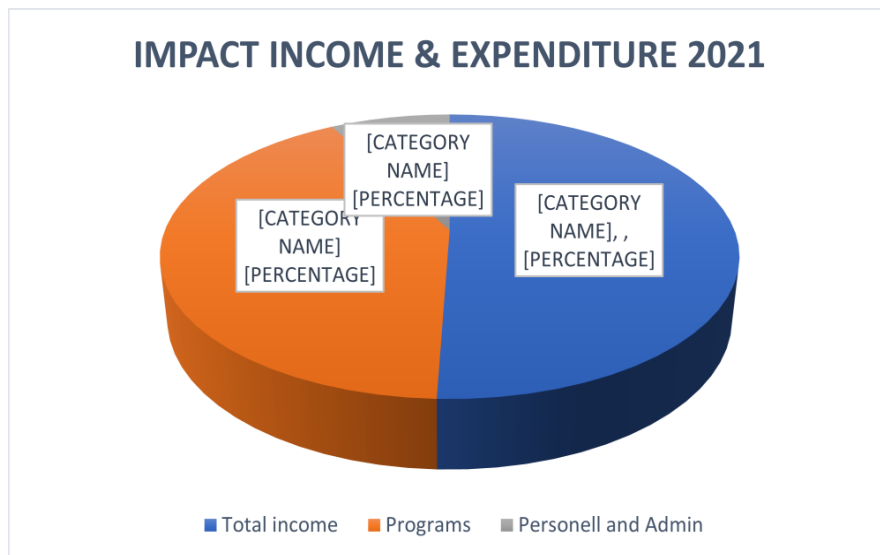
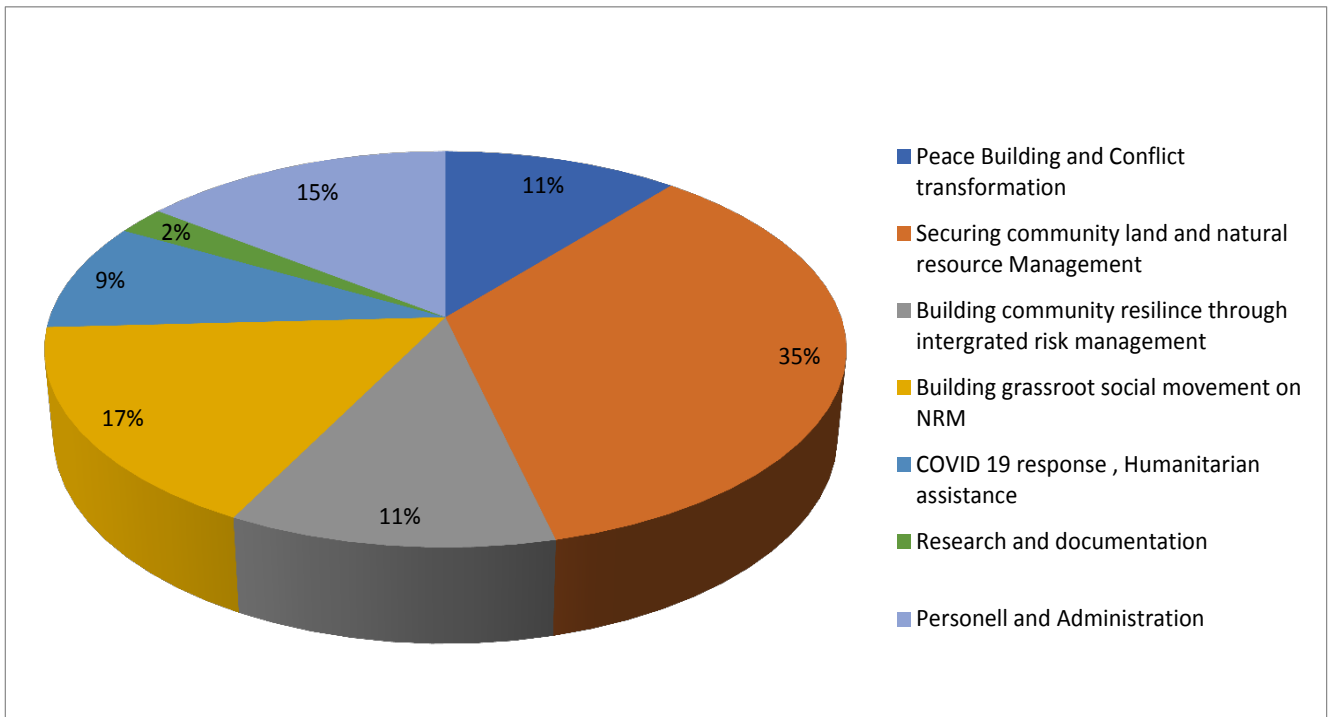
LESSONS LEARNT

- There is strength in coordinated collective voice.
- Change in mundus operandis is required to create impact.
- Communities have the capacity for self-organizing to address their own challenges.
- Fear of dilution of individual partners by the alliance.
- Alliances and networks can support individual institutional achievement of their specific interest and mandates from members skills and expertise.

CONCLUSION

The NVF-CJRF grant has put the alliance on a different level in terms of resources mobilization, capacity building through learning and linking, creating an enabling environment for meaningful engagement with a diversity of actors. The grant has contributed to understanding of social movement building at the grassroots and that solutions for building community resilience are driven by the local communities that have always been undermined by International NGOs and policy makers with crafted legal frameworks that have no contribution of the indigenous peoples and grassroots institution. For meaningful engagement it is necessary to recognize and accept that these communities define their own development agenda and their local solutions can be cascaded to the national and global contribution arena.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION



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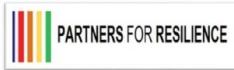


Johana Minyarit

Mechanic Driver

ASHE OLENG'

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Pastoralists Alliance for Resilience and Adaptation in Northern Rangelands
Building and strengthening resilient, transformational partnerships and social movements



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