East African Indigenous Peoples’ Land Summit
The East African Indigenous Peoples’ Land Summit 2022 is co-convened by IMPACT Kenya and PARAN Alliance, in collaboration with other partners. The Summit is 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 in Kenya held in December 2021 in Nanyuki Town, Kenya; co-convened by IMPACT Kenya and the National Land Commission.

We, 350 representatives of Indigenous Peoples, our organizations, and networks in the East Africa Community (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); representatives of the Kenya National Land Commission (NLC), and the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MLPP), the County Governments (Laikipia, Samburu, Isiolo, Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit), East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA), African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources, AU-IBAR, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); participated in the East African Indigenous Peoples’ Land Summit held on 22 – 24 November 2022 in Nanyuki, Laikipia County, shared our experiences, lessons learnt challenges, opportunities and aspirations regarding our land rights, livelihoods and conservation efforts, do make this declaration:

- We affirm our ancestral role in the conservation of our land and nature, and continued commitment to have functional and robust ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods for future generations, and biodiversity conservation anchored on IPs philosophies.

- We celebrate our indigenous knowledge, and cultural diversity that leverage and connect our shared efforts and advance the relationship between people, land, and nature, as a core principle for livelihood development, conservation, and sustainable development.

- We recognize and affirm the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007) that enshrines among others our rights to land and territories, and meaningful participation in decisions that affect our lives.

- We emphasize the importance of our visibility, equity, representation, and meaningful participation in policy decisions that impact on our collective and individual rights, lands, territories, and resources including our livelihoods and conservation efforts.

- Welcome the decisions arrived at COP27 on Loss and Damage and call for speedy implementation by Parties and facilitate direct access of the resources by IPs worst affected by climate induced hazards.

- Affirm the IPLCs recommendations for APAC 2022.

Preamble

We affirm our ancestral role in the conservation of our land and nature, and continued commitment to have functional and robust ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods for future generations, and biodiversity conservation anchored on IPs philosophies.

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Welcome the decisions arrived at COP27 on Loss and Damage and call for speedy implementation by Parties and facilitate direct access of the resources by IPs worst affected by climate induced hazards.

Affirm the IPLCs recommendations for APAC 2022.
We Recognize that:

Land tenure security is a critical ingredient for rangeland management and pastoralism development and the increased interest on land mostly owned by IPs by government and private entities on pose a threat to land tenure security, lives, livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.


Efforts by our respective governments, sub-regional and regional governmental organisations, and structures such as the AU, East Africa Community (EAC), EALA, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and others in providing for and strengthening policies, legislations and legal rulings/jurisprudence that recognize indigenous people, protection, registration, management, and administration of their land rights, livelihoods, and promote meaningful participatory consultation as a tool for inclusive socio-economic, environmental, and political development in East Africa, such as the Law on Protection of Indigenous People in DRC, Kenya’s Community Land Act 2016, the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Mau Ogiek land rights, an injunction granted by the East Africa Court of Justice prohibiting the Tanzanian government from evicting the Maasai communities from four Maasai villages in northern Tanzania, and several other national court rulings that seek to prevent harassment and eviction of IPs from their ancestral land.

The Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) that provides for IPs land rights, gender equality and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

Participants

350

07

East African Countries Represented

Selina Chumchum, Indigenous People Representative from Turkana

Benjamin Mutambukah, Indigenous People Representative from Uganda

Ramu Kaisi Masafiri, Indigenous People Representative from DR Congo
We note with great concern that:

- Indigenous peoples continue to struggle to secure legal recognition of their land, territories, waters and their legal and cultural identity, and other human rights with cases of historical injustices still pending in various national and regional courts.

- Lack of secure land and territorial rights of IPs continue to pose risks of alienation of IPs land and territories by governments, local and international investors, without Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) contrary to international laws.

- Despite progressive policies and strategies, women and girls continue to face several barriers to securing their land rights including cultural norms, and lack of awareness for their legal rights including inheritance rights. The increased cases and threats of forced eviction and displacement of IPs from their ancestral lands, loss of life, land and livelihoods, and subsequent criminalization of community livelihoods over contested landscapes and waters.

- Slow processes and lack of commitment by national and sub-national governments in facilitating documentation and registration of IPs land, and in resolving land disputes.

- Some of the new models of conservation often presented as Conservancies, and Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) pose a significant threat to conservation, hence not tenable to advance community livelihoods and achieve biodiversity conservation. Often such conservation models lack transparency, meaningful and inclusive participation of IPs at all levels, with unequal access to ecosystem-based resources and benefits sharing with IPs.

- Failure by governments and private investors to embrace and enforce the implementation of the principle of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in acquisition of IPs land, disregarding their rights to decision making, negotiation for benefit sharing, fair valuation, and compensation in a timely manner.

- The attempt by some governments and private investors to pilot test a new ‘land investment model’ that seek to equate and replace fair and meaningful compensation of IPs land with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

- Increased land degradation and impacts of climate induced hazards disproportionately affect IPs, men women, boys and girls, and persons with disability; reduce land productivity, increased poverty, hunger, weakens resilience and adaptation capacities; and at times have to the bear the burden of climate mitigation actions and efforts implemented by governments such as evictions from our land and territories to pave way for Green Energy Projects (solar, wind, and hydropower projects) implemented without FPIC.

- Increased cases of inter and intra community, pastoralist-farmers, and human-wildlife conflicts attributed to competition over land, water and pasture leading to loss of lives, property and livelihoods, with women and children disproportionately affected.

- Inadequate, and or lack of national and sub-national/county level coordination mechanisms, policies and strategies for livestock production, marketing and value addition continues to put IPs pastoralist communities’ livelihoods at risk of major losses due to climate hazards such as drought.

- Lack of sex disaggregated data on IPs social and economic aspects needed to inform their needs and potential hinder development and implementation of gender responsive policies on pastoralism, livelihoods, and conservation.

We commit to:

- Harmonize, implement, review, and develop policies that provide and strengthen legal recognition of IPs, their land, and territories.

- Document and register all IPs land and territories for legal recognition of their tenure rights as key ingredient for rangeland management, conservation, and pastoralism development and conservation efforts – e.g., learning from the success of the implementation of the Kenya Community Land Act, 2016.

- Extend the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent as ruled once and for all by the African Court in June 2022 as applying to IP, to all land and water dependent local communities and applied in all proposals which affect local lands, waters, and resources.

- Embrace and enforce the fair and meaningful compensation, and benefit sharing that takes into account the right value of IPs land and its bundle of rights to avoid commodification of land (e.g., need for pay for annual rent, and not one time compensation for long term use of IPs land where infrastructure is developed, or trade in carbon credit, etc). Fair and meaningful compensation of IPs land and territories should never, and under any circumstances be equated to CSR as this will negate their human rights.

- Prioritize access to justice and resolve historical and current land injustices including those related to reservation through compensation, reparations, and restitution for the loss of land, territories, and livelihoods by IPs without FPIC by establishing robust grievance and redress mechanisms that are transparent, fair, and promote access to justice and rights for IPs.
Deliberately mainstream gender and youth affairs in land management, conservation efforts at policies and program interventions including those related to land and natural resource governance, and conservation efforts to ensure women, youth and persons with disability have secure tenure rights and equal opportunities to participate in decision making.

Promote and provide adequate financing for integrated pastoral rangeland use and management including cross boarder initiatives and programs that enhance water, pasture and other ecosystem services for sustainable livelihoods, foster peace, and security. For instance, 2019 Kenya -Uganda Karamoja cross boarder natural resources sharing agreement, Dedha tradition system among Borana, use of totems, and others best practices.

Strengthen IPs capacity in gender responsive climate mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction to reduce exposure to climate induced hazards including early warning, use of green energy, water harvesting, destocking, etc.

Promote and strengthen IPs capacity in gender responsive alternative dispute resolution to advance their land and natural resource rights.

Promote and strengthen capacities of IPs in adoption of gender responsive new technologies in rangelands management for livelihoods and ecosystems conservations to improve, complement and diversify traditional livelihood systems and approaches such as provision of livestock insurance and access to long term credit facilities, more productive fodder crop, and removal of invasive species.

Document IPs knowledge and protect their intellectual property rights including those related to their culture, knowledge, livelihoods, and conservation efforts among others.

Undertake participatory, inclusive and gender responsive environmental and social impacts assessment on land-based investment projects and disseminate findings through mediums and languages that IPs understand and can engage.

Review strategies and models of conservation to do away with protected areas and embrace community-led conservation efforts as a means for sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation anchored on IPs knowledge that uphold the relationship and interaction between people, land, and nature.

Facilitate equitable access to land, water and other ecosystem-based services for IPs, promote ADR and implement decision that repealed Declaration on the 3 miles Strip in Kenya to allow communities in Garissa to access water from River Tana.

Strengthen policy makers knowledge and understanding of IPs life and livelihoods including pastoralism, hunter and gatherers, demystifying, and deconstructing perceptions of and narratives that these are non-productive practices carried out on idle lands.

Respect and uphold the rule of law and international commitments on the rights of IPs and facilitate community sensitization on their rights to land and natural resources and how to access justice when those rights are violated.

Follow up and implement the COP27 decision on financing for loss and damage to benefit IPs negatively impacted by climate change hazards.
### EAIPLS 2022 Participants List

#### Government Officials
1. Genesis Otachi – NLC Chairman  
2. Hon. Tuyah Galgala – NLC Commissioner  
3. MICHAE LIRUNGU KAGWE – PS Representative  
4. Bernard Opa – Deputy Director, Natural Resources  
5. Losenge David – CEO, LCI, Samburu  
6. Oldambio Okoth – Registrar, Samburu  
8. Caroline Lempururu – NGEC  
9. Icko Salesa – NGEC  
10. Anthony Ayaro - NGEC  
11. Fatuma Ibrahim – EALA  
12. Abid Kadar – EALA  
13. Guyo Golicha – NDA Laikipia  
14. John LOLKITEKU – MCA  
15. Leakono Bernard – MCA  
16. Partic Leerte – MCA  
17. Easter Lentoikulal – MCA  
18. Steve Lemetsi – SCA  
19. Elizabeth Wekesa-Deputy Director - Land Adjudication and Settlement  
20. Thomas Lengenop - CEC Lands  
22. Nenela lengees - Samburu  
23. Anne Leimut - Samburu  
24. John LOXLITEKU – NLC, Samburu  
25. Sura 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. Atsbaa Gebre-Selassie - Misereor  
3. Eileen Wakowii - NAMATI  
4. Simon Fischer – WFD  
5. Nyaguthi Chege - Natural Justice  
6. Sophie Adhiambo - Natural Justice  
7. Barbara Linkoi – FIMI  
8. Evelyne Atieno - FAO  
9. Sarah Ossiya - African Union  
10. Ahmed Elbeltagy - African Union  
11. Dr. Ameha Sebsibe - IGAD  
12. Beatrice Lempaara – 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 Lake Turkana  
2. Haji Mohamed Meakiko - Taifa Taveta  
3. Paul Lekapana - Gurupau  
4. Dr. Hussein Isack – Kivulini Trust  
5. Liban Golicha – LEARN-Waso  
6. Mohamed Dida - Indigenous Strategies and Institution for Development(SISID)  
7. Gladys Losie - Samburu Women Trust  
8. Gracie Lom - Isiolo Gender Watch  
9. Jacinta Siaan - Sangida foundation  
10. Rose Oruga - Fiyah Action Network  
11. Ishaba Liban Golicha - Pastoralists Women for Health & Education (PHWE)  
12. Agnes Leina - Ilaramatak Community -Kajiado  
13. Emma Akai - Isiolo Peace Link  
14. Edward Lemutou - Gurupau CBO  
15. Eunice Lepariyo - Baringo Women and Youth Organization  
17. Margaret Seralyn - Pastoralist Peoples Initiative  
18. Lindi Lisah - Maasai Cultural Heritage  
19. Rose Putunoi - Twala Women Group  
20. Juliana Roni - Nasaar Women-Kajiado  
21. Gabriella Lorere - Samburu wellbeing initiative for all (SWIFA)  
23. Issa Mohamed - Isiolo Conservationists Trust (ICT01)  
24. Silvanna Lesuuda - Nest CBO  
25. John Ekai - Turkana Empowerment Advocacy Group  

#### Resource Persons
1. Linus Kalkai - Moderator  
2. Tina Kulambo - Moderator  
3. Evelyne nairesae-Rapporteur  
4. Olivia Matuna  
5. Zakayo Augustine Alex  
6. Naomi Ngiria  
7. Mary Morindat  
8. David Maima  
9. Serah Ossiya  

#### East African Delegates

##### Tanzania
1. Moe Ilori  
2. Naishorwa Masago  
3. Maria Karla  
4. Napiri Engondong  
5. Mary Milia  
6. Thoalo Chamian  
7. Nabilu Nguwu  
8. Dornias Ole Maitaya

##### DR Congo
1. Adela Weteshe Kakubwami  
2. Olive Imari Masumbuko  
3. Madeka Mukanmu Guy  
4. Irakwiza Mwenga Thierry

##### Ethiopia
1. Dhiba Aden Ibro  
2. Boro Roba Bakuura  
3. Hawe Isaac Ali  
4. Kule Boru Duba  
5. Guyo Golicha Sara  
6. Gemechu Berhanu

##### Burundi
1. Kamari Evariste  
2. Ntiriburakaryo Aron  
3. Mbaire  
4. Honorable Bayaga Evariste

##### Rwanda
1. Ntamaruzu Eliezer  
2. Mucyiriza Monique  
3. Ntiruyenakabo Akonzi  
4. Callixte Hategikirmana

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26. Makambo Lotorobo - Friends of Lake Turkana  
27. Christina Loeua - The Elmofo Forum  
28. Hussein Tadicha - Center for Research & Development in Drylands  
29. David Kikwi - Ogiek Youth Leader  
30. Abdirahman Dorman - Wasi Paralegal Network
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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| **Isiolo County**     | 1. Adan Tadicha  
2. Jillo Buke  
3. Abdia Hussein  
4. Kudhu Galacha  
5. Eliu Peter  
6. Jarso Halkano  
7. Guabal Baricha  
8. Adan Haris  
9. Kuesho Bile  
10. Salante Leburkash  
11. Abdirahaman Osman  
12. Buke Gollo |
| **Samburu County**    | 1. Aloice Losike  
2. Laurence Lorunyeyi  
3. Henery Lomelo  
4. Jane Nakinyi  
5. Kaunda Lenamparasio  
6. Martha Leparachao  
7. Eunice Loolochum  
8. Kasaar Leerat  
9. Bulari Lotoli  
10. Joseph Leparlyo  
11. Retet Lekermu |
| **Laikipia County**   | 1. Rosemary Nenini  
2. Tom Putunoi  
3. Ratinah Shuel  
4. Nancy Taui  
5. Redempta Letai  
6. Elizabeth Maskante  
7. Thomas Naipstari  
8. Frank Setek  
9. Yoakim Kuraru  
10. James Lentula  
11. Korriari Parkussa |
| **Marsabit County**   | 1. Paul Lekapana  
2. Galm Dabaso  
3. Chulukie Duba Katelo  
4. Daniel Isiile  
5. Guyo Halkano Boboo  
6. Edin Ali Buri |
| **Nakuru County**     | 1. Kennedy Kiprino  
2. Maureen Sieleyan  
3. Ann Turai  
4. Christopher Kipkiones |
| **Narok County**      | 1. Malano Sajurarun  
2. Lentooyian Suluku  
3. Kampei Kuaet  
4. Rise Sunkiya  
5. Dominic Ndorko  
6. John Parani Kikonya |
| **Mandera County**    | 1. Halima Sadya Hassan  
2. Rashid Mohamed Dis  
3. Abdshakim Hashim  
4. Hassan Mohamed  
5. Hassan Barow  
6. Anisa Ahmed Muhumed |
| **Baringo County**    | 1. Egla Jibichi  
2. Paul Chepsoi  
3. Richard Yegon  
4. Gladys Kiplagat  
5. Thomas Lengonop |
| **Kajiado County**    | 1. Isaa Tolkko  
2. Thomas Metian  
3. John Marona  
4. Joel Karori  
5. Elizabeth Wekesa |
| **Siaya County**      | 1. Gladys Oking  
2. Anna Anyango |
| **Kilifi County**     | 1. Trevenia Manga  
2. Margaret Lughane |
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4. Joel Karori  
5. Elizabeth Wekesa |
| **Homabay County**    | 1. Mary Omwanda  
2. Faith Ochieng |
| **Mombasa County**    | 1. Jane Kigen  
2. Denis Oriski  
3. James Ketta |
| **Turkana County**    | 1. Charles Lokai  
2. Sammy Lochok  
3. John Ekai  
4. Eselkon Selina  
5. Madina Lokiru  
6. Wilson Lchoi |
| **Wajir County**      | 1. Sharmarie Yusuf  
2. Osman Abdille  
3. Mohamed Yusuf  
4. Mohamed Ali  
5. Muna Sheikh Abdulahi  
6. Mohamed Dagane  
7. Mukhtar Seraq  
8. Mohamed Yusuf  
9. Partdowila Dibawi |
| **Garissa County**    | 1. Abdirasir (Ahmed)  
2. Abdirizak (Ahmed)  
3. Mohamed Yusuf  
4. Abdinaziz Mohamed |
| **Lamu County**       | 1. Somo M Somo  
2. Koya Farnau  
3. Mohamed Yusuf Noor  
4. Simon Pargesi  
5. Sarah Osas |
| **Laikipia County**   | 1. Rosemary Nenini  
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4. Simon Pargesi  
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