



**IMPACT**

Indigenous Movement For Peace Advancement &  
Conflict Transformation



# MID YEAR REPORT

**IMPACT KENYA - 2022 ©**



## IMPACT IN NUMBERS

61

46 men and 15 women reached through community assessments.

164 Men, 181 Women reached through community-wide meetings

345

26

26 people reached through intensive training of leaders

22men,9 women reached through CLMCs training

31

40

40 women reached through a women bootcamp trainings

51 men,4 women peace committee members trained

55

<1K

Over 1000 people reached through the camel caravan walk

5 partner schools, 1625 learners reached through school visits

<1.6k

12

12 teachers trained on TARL



## INTRODUCTION

The year started on a rather busy note compared to the previous 2 years that were slowed down by Covid 19, with Donor visits to the office and to communities that we work with, new project inceptions, meetings and the implementation of activities through all our thematic areas. IMPACT has been implementing a number of programs for several years supporting the indigenous communities in the northern frontier, we are specialized and experienced in working with socially excluded social groups specifically indigenous people such as pastoralists and hunters & gatherers communities.

Despite any challenges faced in this first half of the year 2022 we have implemented a range of activities and held major workshops as discussed in this issue:

### 1.1. AFRICAN PROTECTED AREAS CONGRESS



*African Protected Areas Congress proceedings (Kigali)*

The IUCN Africa Protected Areas Congress (APAC) was the first ever continent-wide gathering of African leaders, citizens, and interest groups to discuss the role of protected areas in conserving nature, safeguarding Africa's iconic wildlife, delivering vital life-supporting ecosystem services, promoting sustainable development while conserving Africa's cultural heritage and traditions. The main objective of the APAC was to position Africa's protected and conserved areas within the broader goals of economic development and community well-being and to increase the understanding of the vital role parks play in conserving biodiversity and delivering the ecosystem services that underpin human welfare and livelihoods.



IMPACT played a crucial role in coordinating organizations from East Africa under a platform for common interest called ARISE-C (Alliance for Rights, Inclusivity and Social Equity in Conservation) which is at a formative stage initiated by IMPACT under its Inclusive and Just conservation initiative conceptualized in 2021 to attend the APAC. We organized a consultative workshop with like-minded organizations (APAC preparatory meeting) that happened on 15th and 16th June 2022 in Nairobi, to define its approach, principles, and mode of work including governance structures that seeks to ensure the indigenous peoples' livelihoods and territories are recognized and respected, as well as their cultural, knowledge and heritage contribution in solving climate change risks, conservation and biodiversity restoration.

IMPACT together with the ICCA Consortium co-organized a pre-congress for Indigenous Peoples and local communities from 16th -17th July, ahead of the IUCN Africa Protected Areas Congress in Kigali, Rwanda. More than 150 people participated in this important preparatory workshop which aimed to: shine a spotlight on how Indigenous Peoples and local communities are conserving a significant proportion of the world's biodiversity and nature through their self-determined cultures, ways of life and governance systems; to discuss experiences, challenges, opportunities, and recommendations for appropriate recognition and support for the communities' self-determined priorities for their collective lands, waters, and territories; to discuss strategies for advancing the movements for conservation justice and collective land, territorial, and tenure and resource rights in the context of nature conservation including the proposed 30x30 target; and to support Indigenous and community representatives to prepare for participation in the main IUCN Congress.

The IPLCs from all over Africa came up with a declaration which was presented at the main African Protected Areas Congress

## 1.2. THE PEACE SUMMIT



*Peace Summit Proceedings*



IMPACT convened a peace summit as a platform to nurture peace through inter-county community dialogue due to the violent conflicts witnessed in the recent past, characterized with loss of lives and livelihoods in Northern Kenya. The inter county community-led peace summit that brought together 150 participants from the six targeted counties of Marsabit, Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu, Baringo and Turkana including; County deputy governors, County commissioners, Communities' representatives (youth, woman, men, special groups), CSOs and FBOs, gave them an opportunity to deliberate and agree on strategies that will contribute to the reduction of conflicts in the targeted regions. This helped deepen the understanding of the impacts of conflicts to communities' lives and livelihoods and strengthened communities and their institutions' capacity to promote peace and lead in conflict prevention, transformation and peace building.

### 1.3. THE ANNUAL EWASO NG'IRO CAMEL CARAVAN



*The Ewaso Ng'iro Camel Caravan walk*

IMPACT has, since 2013, been conducting the annual 5-day walk Ewaso Ng 'iro Camel Caravan along the Ewaso Ng'iro Ecosystem to try and assist the communities in the area create awareness of their plight. The Camel caravan has been successful in encouraging the government and other stakeholders to come together with the aim of addressing the pressing water challenges and conflicts connected with it. The theme of the Camel Caravan 2022 was "Strengthening Governance Systems to enhance conservation and a peaceful co-existence along the Ewaso Ng'iro Ecosystem" this walk gathered upto 1000 different stakeholders (including up, mid and downstream community members, state agencies, and international governmental and non-governmental organizations) to agree on solutions relating to the river's conservation. As such, we advocated for a peaceful co-existence along the stream and equitable sharing of scarce resources, created awareness of the shrinkage of the Ewaso Ng'iro and its consequences on pastoralist livelihoods, and Captured the attention of domestic and global decisions-makers to institutionalize local voices into policy.



## SECURE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' COMMUNAL LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES TENURE RIGHTS

The CEO of our partners in the Community Land Protection program Namati and his team visited our main office in Juakali and later proceeded to a field visit in Kurikuri community land to interact with communities that we work with. During this visit three community land management committees from Lekurruki, Nkiloriti and Musul were trained on their roles and responsibilities under the CLA 2016.

IMPACT in collaboration with Namati also held a women leader boot camp training in Twala Cultural Manyatta, which was attended by 40 women from different community lands in Laikipia and Isiolo. Women leaders were able to understand their roles, the importance of customary rules and how they can be effectively integrated with the CLA as far as use, access and control of natural resources is concerned. They also understood their role in conflict resolution as community land management committees, they were tasked to organize follow-up meetings in their respective communities to engage the rest of the women on the knowledge and skills acquired.

The CLP team went ahead and conducted assessment activities in Loonjorin, Ntaletiani, Sesiai, and Tuum communities to ascertain the dynamics and challenges they face, which will play a big role in informing the implementation of the CLA 2016 strategy. The meetings were attended by 46 men and 15 women who stated their main challenges as political interference in the process of registration and boundary conflicts with neighboring communities. Despite the challenges, they were able to sign the CLA form 1 and submit to the Marsabit county government, create an interim committee of 15 [10 men, 5 women] and develop a register of members. This communities have Submitted their historical land injustice claim to the National Land Commission.



*Community engagement wide meeting*



We also organized a series of community-wide meetings in Loonjorin, Ntaletiani, and Sesiai communities for community members from all social groups (women, men, youth, and the aged) to understand the provisions of the CLA 2016 and the registration process at the village level, the community members were trained and understood the various provisions of the Act.

An Intensive training of leaders (area MCAs, chiefs, Ward and Village administrators, traditional leaders, representation from the office of the community land registrar, land adjudication office, and the office of the county commissioner) was convened in Tuum Samburu North. The 26 participants both male and female were trained on the Community Land Act of 2016, Land Act Cap.284, Alternative Justice Systems formation, and registration of CFAs. The Nyiro West community took a claim to the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning about an area that has not been captured in the adjudication program published in the gazette. The main challenge faced by this communities in regard to registration of the former trust lands is the overlapping claims.

We trained community leaders on the various provisions of the Community Land Act of 2016, the registration process, the role of the elected community land management committees, and rights of women in regards to land ownership in Silango Nanyekie-Wamba. The leaders were also trained on the land use plans, and interlinkages of the community institutions regarding the use, access, and management of the natural resources. The trained leaders were tasked to engage the rest of the community members at the village level on the key points discussed as it was evident that the youths are taking the initiative seriously to involve themselves in land related matters.

We organized 3-day community by-laws drafting at the community level at Loonjorin Sesiai, there was active participation of leaders in drafting the community rules and regulations despite the area experiencing severe droughts. There was excitement and hope among the leaders due to the progress they are making in securing their tenure rights, as it is one of the communities that is far ahead in terms of meeting the requirements for registration.

## **FACILITATE INCLUSIVE KNOWLEDGE GENERATION, DOCUMENTATION, MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING**

### **Baseline study on the status of community lands in Samburu County**

The status of community lands in Kenya is not so well documented having in mind the enactment of the Community Land Act 2016, which requires the registration, recognition, and protection of the community land giving effect to Article 63 of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya.

This study was done in line with the implementation of the Land Act 2016 to bring into light and document the status of community lands in Samburu County in accordance with the law, as well as identify the inclusion of women and youth as stipulated in the act. This exercise was supported by ILEPA-Kenya in collaboration with IMPACT.

The relevant data was collected through interviews with concerned persons from the land offices to chairpersons of community lands as well as chiefs, filling of questionnaires with community members, and also through observation and writing the status of the lands as seen.

Land issues are highly sensitive in the county as it is growing economically and stabilizing. Needless to say, there are cropping up of 'literate' people who want to take advantage of abundance pieces of land in the county.

Anyone who goes questioning can be putting themselves in grave danger as witnessed in some parts of the county. Samburu county as well, has a harsh climatic condition and those taking part in any exercise in the county should brace themselves for harsh conditions. With some places experiencing extremely high temperatures, Places like Wamba and Archers making any visitors really uncomfortable, such issues should be considered when going to do any research in Samburu County.

Samburu county has large tracks of land with most parts being semi-arid with sparse populations. Vast tracks of land are uninhabited which has led to the crop up of bandits along major roads like Maralal to Baragoi, Archer's-post to Wamba, and also some minor roads like Maralal to Opiroi. This has not only endangered lives but also hindered development in the county. The issue of security is a major concern in the county, notably, it has affected the mobilization and education of the Land Act 2016 in some parts of the county.

There is a lot of potential in Samburu County from tourism to an abundance of natural resources like precious stones in areas like Ndonyo wuasin, exploring without exploitation would benefit the communities in the area. This can only happen when they have fully registered their land and own a title deed of their community land so as to accrue the benefits directly from investors.

Privatization of land in Samburu West has led to many conflicts and wrangles regarding land grabbing by the powerful government and county officials. It has been insinuated by almost all respondents during the exercise with regard to them being illiterate and thus taken advantage of. This has led to wrangles between the officials and the communities, and thus most community members don't believe or support what the officials say or plan to do for them.

The exercise was meant to bring to light land issues and educate people on the importance of registering their lands as well as noting their knowledge capacity when it comes to their land rights and ownership.

## **STRENGTHEN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' TRADITIONAL AND EMERGING INSTITUTIONS OF NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE**

### **Strengthening and Improving Traditional Ethno-Medical Knowledge Transmission and Biodiversity Conservation for Indigenous People in Middle Ewaso Ng'iro Basin**

IMPACT is focusing on Strengthening and improving traditional ethnomedical knowledge transmission and biodiversity conservation for Indigenous peoples and local communities in the middle Ewaso Ng'iro basin through capacity building and training of the Traditional Medicinal Practitioners(TMPs) in empowering their traditional ethnomedical knowledge, linking them together to government state agencies such as KEBS(Kenya Bureau of Standards) and KEMRI(Kenya Medical Research Institute) in recognizing their knowledge and certifying their end products such as packaging and purity. Documenting and conducting surveys in determining the number of existing traditional medical practitioners with ethnomedical knowledge within the target area, their mode of harvesting, and their perception of biodiversity conservation. This will improve the management of the natural resources within the basin area including water resources and forest cover promoting the conservation of biodiversity, and improving their living standards in the long run.



## **Project Inception**

Targeting communities living along the Ewaso Ng'iro basin in Laikipia and Samburu County, mostly women groups, organized youth groups, Community Forest Associations (CFAs) water resource users' associations (WRUAs). We introduced to them the project goal (Strengthening and improving traditional ethnomedical knowledge transmission and biodiversity conservation for Indigenous peoples and local communities in the middle Ewaso Ng'iro basin)

To create a more inclusive and participatory approach, a project advisory committee (PAC) was formed with a mandate to ensure continuity and to identify gaps and appropriate interventions to be put in place before the project period ends.



*UNOPS project inception meeting*

## Strengthening Pastoralists Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change Risks in Northern Kenya

The Climate Change and Resilience program team carried out pastoral-friendly assessments to identify underlying challenges derailing development in eight wards from four counties of Northern Kenya (Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit), this initiative supported by Miserior entailed the mapping of community resources that underpin pastoral livelihoods and shaping of their seasonal strategies, analyzing the context of pastoral set ups and their vulnerability in relation to uncertainties of the rangeland resources and assessing the changes of the pastoralist's economic systems over time while contextualizing impacts of climate change and other external pressures.

Participatory community resource mapping using open-source Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and appropriate pastoral livelihood analysis tools can bridge the information, knowledge and communication gap between pastoral communities, government, and development partners. This offers an effective 'tool' for participatory development planning and decision making in support to pastoralism, the concept intends to outline a roadmap to generate evidence which will show how situations within pastoralist setups are understood and generate context-specific, local and sustainable solutions to improve the wellbeing of pastoralists.

### Findings

After visiting three existing water sources: Twala Cultural Manyatta borehole which is functional and two others Ntumot Borehole and Kijito Wind pump at Kiwanja Ndege village which are non-functional water sources, we received feedback from the communities on the state of the water sources and some solutions to the challenges faced.



*Twala cultural manyatta kitchen garden*

**Twala Cultural Manyatta borehole** is located in the semi-arid Laikipia plateau, near Mt. Kenya in Northern Kenya. It is managed by a cooperative of over 200 women from 6 different Maasai groups who sustain themselves in aloe farming, beadwork, beekeeping, and ecotourism, offering authentic Maasai cultural experiences and affordable eco-manyatta accommodations.

The borehole is at the heart of 40 acres of land that the women were given by the Ilpolei and munishoi community land. The water is pumped using solar and is stored in storage tanks, the water allows the women group to run their ecolodge activities like kitchen gardening and cleaning of the cottages.



### **The broken Ntumot Borehole**

is centrally located in the convergence of three community lands Mumonyot, Ilpolei and Munishoi, needs repair and maintenance for it to be used by these communities.

The borehole faces many challenges that hinder its usage as stipulated by communities like the poor management and lack of bi-laws to manage the water source, destruction by elephants because it is not fenced and the lack of diesel to pump water thus the need to solarize the pump.



*Ntumot borehole*

### **Kijito Wind Pump**

The pump was established in the colonial regimes, it was used to support three group ranches of Makurian, Momonyot and Ilpolei. The water committee enabled us to dissect the various challenges faced by the water pump like the need to have the capacity to build on the water management and create bi-laws to ensure effective management, they also need separate troughs for animals and livestock and additional pipes fitted in storage tanks for human consumption to avoid human-wildlife conflicts, an electric fence is needed to prevent elephants from getting into the water source destroying the fences and the concrete wall.

The sustainability issue was raised and the water committee provided ideas on the solutions, that in their bi-laws they would charge herds and communities who will come to fetch water as a means to generate income to maintain the pump and pay the guard, on the other hand, the women will also be encouraged to put up small kitchen gardens within the water source as a means to generate income.

### **Outcomes:**

- Water committees and community members were given a platform to air out the challenges and proposed best water management practices.
- A decision was made on the way forward on visited sites.

### **Refresher on Manyatta learning Coordinators Level based Training**

IMPACT did a refresher training of the manyatta learning centers teachers at Kiwanja CDF hall purposing to close the gap between pupils in grades 3 to 5 to improve learning by targeting the roots of learning challenges so as to improve foundational learning skills. This activity was mainly to equip the coordinators with the skills to carry out level-based activities such as word diary, sentence diary, and BINGO game amongst others to learners placed at different levels in the center. It was also meant to teach them how to develop materials to assist the learners at the centers. And to remind the coordinators on the assessment process and the reason why we assess.



*Our team interacting with students*

Together with our partners GRIC (Grassroot nest for Innovations and Change), we visited Olkingei and Ol-Arijju Primary schools to evaluate the progress of the project over the last year. A notable change in parents' involvement in the pupil's education was highlighted

We also visited one of the Manyatta learning centers at Ilpolei Village, where we interacted with learners and got first-hand information on the benefits of the intervention on the literacy performance of the learners.

### **Initiating and strengthening library sessions in 5 partner schools**

We carried out field visits to 5 partner schools to initiate and strengthen library sessions which will promote creativity and nurture a love for reading to improve learners' writing and communication skills, especially in English and Kiswahili. It will also enhance the school's retention rate and reduce the number of school dropouts, through children's encouragement of the benefits of education.

### **Observations and challenges**

1. Minimal parental involvement has led to increased absenteeism in the school.
2. Transition rates of learners to tertiary institutions which has contributed to low performance
3. Less concentration by learners due to hunger especially during the afternoon classes
4. Insufficient supplementary readers versus the ratio of learners.
5. Insecurity issues whereby there is illegal grazing happening from the neighboring communities.
6. The current school calendar comprises very short terms and the teachers are subject to completing the curriculum and which reduces the time for library sessions

### **Recommendations**

1. One of the teachers proposed that we could take the learners for a Tour of one of the functional libraries in Nanyuki as an exposure tour for them to learn more about libraries.
2. Capacity building of librarians.
3. Additional supplementary readers to be provided in the schools the head teachers are to send a list of proposed books for purchase, with key consideration to Kiswahili readers.
4. Encourage learners to read and re-tell stories of the books they have read during the library sessions.
5. Encourage schools that do not have a library structure to embrace open-air libraries "under Trees



### **Parental Engagement meeting [Caregivers Digital Literacy training]**

We carried out Digital Literacy training at Arjiju Village. at least 40 parents took part in the training with a majority of them being women. There is an extremely low-level parental engagement or ownership of education, with male parents playing a passive role, as this is 'delegated' to women. Notably, parents are hardly involved in monitoring their children's education and are therefore unable to meaningfully engage with teachers. This results in parents pulling their children out of school and where children stay in school, they exhibit poor performance.

There is a need to capacity build the parents on digital literacy so that they can support their children at home using digital materials at home, this will ensure continuous parental engagement through digital learning techniques at home. We trained caregivers on digital literacy which will help them understand the importance of their engagement and roles in their children's learning. It was a relief for parents to know that their children could use feature phones to study at home even when they did not have smartphones, which could be done through SMS services.

### **Teachers' training on Teaching at the Right Level (Level-based learning)**

we managed to train 12 teachers across our partner schools on the TARL approach (Teaching at the right level) at Kiwanja Ndege CDF hall. The objective of the activity is to improve the learning outcomes of children in the targeted schools, especially the slow learners. The need to carry out the TARL training came about as a result of the fact that over the past year, IMPACT has been carrying out the TARL program at the

Manyatta learning centers level, the program has encountered several challenges such as low attendance, inconsistency in transition from one level of reading to the next, and the facilitators have also complained of lack of parental willingness to allow the children to attend the sessions sometimes limit them to herding and house chores. These gaps made us realize that there is a need to carry out the TARL sessions at the school level. We have trained 2 language teachers per school to roll out the TARL program in target schools, The sessions at school will be carried out from 3:10 pm to 4:40 pm (for 10 days x 1.5 hours a day). The learners will be taken through an intense dosage of level-based learning activities to improve their reading, copying and dictation, and comprehension skills. The intervention will target grade 3 to 5 learners only, Monitoring and mentoring of sessions will be done at least once per week to support the teachers by IMPACT staff trained on coaching aspects.



*Teachers training on TARL*

## **Women Groups Visits**

During this period, we paid a visit to the Namayiana women group, one among the many women groups we are supporting. They shared their stories and accredited IMPACT for the Village Savings and Loaning association training. “We are grateful to IMPACT for the VSLA training as it has enabled us to borrow loans that can sustain our households, and pay school fees for our children as they join secondary school.” said one MS. Elizabeth Nasipa who is the Chairlady of Namayiana Women Group

We also took women groups from Samburu county for an exchange visit to Twala cultural manyatta and Naatum women group in Laikipia North, they shared their experiences and learned the history of Twala, women leadership, and agroecology. They were also able to Learn sustainable farming, value addition techniques and village savings and lending association practices from the Naatum Women group.



*Women groups  
exchange visit  
to Twala*

## **Training in Documentation and report writing**

Our partner Grassroots nest for Innovations and Change (GRIC) organized a training to help their partner organizations document their work, tell their stories, and allow the internal and external audience to interact with their work through the information shared at Mary Magdalene retreat center in Karen, Nairobi.

The training will help enhance our skills to facilitate better interactions through various channels like print media, the internet, and broadcast, among others with the relevant audience that will promote the work and possibly result to support both monetary and in kind.



## **SUPPORT AND LEVERAGE ON COLLABORATIONS ACROSS THE SHARED LANDSCAPES (national, regional and global)**

Our peace program team during this first half of the year has reviewed its annual work plan and developed a result monitoring framework to effectively be able to measure the progress of the implementation of activities. Due to prolonged severe droughts in northern Kenya, inter-community conflicts escalated to the extent of people losing lives and properties while others are maimed. This delayed implementation of activities in some of our target areas. Towards meeting our objectives, a number of activities were implemented as follows;



*Peace meeting at Ngarendare*

### **Intercounty Meetings**

Intercounty elders and youth peace meeting held at Ngarendare in the border of Laikipia and Isiolo whose objectives was to provide for a platform for dialogue among herders in the communities living in the border of Laikipia and Isiolo and to ensure that consensus is made between communities on how they graze cohesively without conflicts and come up with grazing plans.

### **Peace Concert**

Peace concerts were held in Naibor center in Laikipia and Leparua in Isiolo whose objectives were to promote peaceful coexistence between different communities living in those areas, we used music as a unifying factor to youths and women in a cosmopolitan county by sending out peace messages through local radio stations and civic education to promote cohesion among communities during electioneering



*Naibor peace concert*



*Peace Summit proceedings*

### **Peace Summit**

The regional peace summit was organized to provide opportunities for communities and leaders from six counties of Laikipia, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana, and Baringo to agree on strategies that contribute to the reduction of conflicts in the target region. Under the Theme: Shaping sustainable peace together through inter-county community voices for a better tomorrow, the summit brought together different communities, administrative leadership, security agencies, and political leaders.

The Strategic objective of the summit was to

- Enable the counties to have an in-depth understanding of the effects of conflicts on their constituents.
- Strengthen communities and their institutions' capacity to promote peace and lead in conflict prevention, transformation, and Peacebuilding.
- Provide a platform for communities, civil society, and government to discuss and develop a strategy for conflict prevention and building sustainable peace as a collective responsibility.

The summit came up with resolutions addressed to different stakeholders, the national and county governments, the private sector, and the communities. Among key recommendations to the national government include, Disarmament of all communities simultaneously, strengthening the government peace structures at the community levels, i.e. the NPRs, Policy legislations at the county level like the grazing policies, and open access points for pastoralist communities to enable free movement (stalk routes and holding grounds.)

Recommendations to the CSOs and private sector include; Alternative livelihood options for the Moran's & youths, Water infrastructure to reduce resource-based conflicts, formation of SACCOs for self-development, strengthening ADR, Exchange visits between Moran's of different communities, intercounty peace dialogues, and empowerment of the council of elders.

Communities were also tasked with responsibilities of forming grazing committees across the landscape, elders and women preaching peace with herders, supporting peace crusades, formation of grazing committees across the landscape, dialogues in the presence of communities age-set, strengthening ADR, property rights be respected by all communities and owning up their mistakes and handing over criminals to authorities.

### **Strengthening the capacities of local civil society and community groups to prevent and manage conflicts related to land and natural resources**

IMPACT organized a number of activities on both Samburu central, Samburu North, and Tiatiy East sub-counties to Strengthen the capacities of local civil society and community groups to prevent and manage conflicts related to land and natural resources, which led to the formation of grazing and pasture agreements. The CFCs were a participatory community-led process, in a context where communities are spread over large areas and have semi-nomadic lifestyles, it is important to support widespread awareness and ownership through other means in order to ensure they are respected and adhered to. The inter-county CFC agreement signed between communities is expected to bring cohesion, and improve cross-border community dialogues for resources sharing.

Formation of grazing rules at Baragoi location ,50 participants comprising of youths, Area Chiefs, Village Administrators, Deputy County Commissioner, grazing committees' chairpersons and hybrid peace committee member were reached during the formation of the grazing rule at baragoi parish hall the participants were from Samburu north and Turkana east sub county.



*Grazing rules formation meeting*



Communities, CSOs and Government as key duty bearers witness the signing of the Community Framework for Cooperation forms and give assurance to support its implementation through enforcement of the agreement, observing the development of the CFCs and to publicly commit their support to the community.



*Signing of CFC forms*

IMPACT trained hybrid peace committees on conflict analysis, climate change and mediation in the border between three counties of Laikipia, Samburu and Baringo. These communities suffer the consequences of cattle theft and need to be strengthened and linked with their counterparts across the county border in inter community dialogues.

## **ADVOCATE FOR INCLUSIVE POLICIES THAT ARE RELEVANT, RECOGNIZE AND APPRECIATE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' SOCIAL & HUMAN CAPITAL AND CULTURAL ENERGIES**

### **Building Capacity among Indigenous People and Civil Society in Kenya to Ensure that Business Actors and Government meet their Human Rights Obligations'**

IMPACT in partnership with SwedWatch is implementing the above project with the overall objective of contributing to a just energy transition to low carbon production in Kenya while supporting the country's climatic goals through measures that actively empower indigenous communities and CSOs to claim their rights. We undertook a preliminary assessment at South Lokichar Oil Basin in Turkana County and Baringo- Silali Geothermal Plant to establish the research project sites.

The oil project in Turkana has completed the first three stages; aerial survey, seismic survey and drilling phase; and the developers are set to enter the production phase after the August 2022 general elections. The identified oil deposits across Turkana collectively sit on approximately 4600 acres of land where 36 sites have already been set up with a potential of 400 wells. Currently, 42 wells have already been drilled across Turkana East and Turkana South sub- counties.



*A well at Lake Turkana*

The Baringo- Silali Geothermal Block consists of Paka, Silali, Korosi prospects targeting to produce 300MW. This project is a government-owned project being implemented by the Geothermal Development Company sitting on an average of 650 acres, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) developed to accelerate geothermal resources in Kenya. Situated in the Tiaty constituency, the project is located in a highly volatile area bordering Pokot, Ilchamus and Tugen communities on different sides.



*Baringo-Silali geothermal block*

The highlighted challenges surrounding this projects are air pollution, displacement of communities without compensation or resettlement plans, lack of meaningful participation and creation of awareness of the project. The project has stirred inter-community conflict and concerns regarding water piping from Lake Baringo are yet to be addressed.

In the next phase of the project, selected project sites will form the basis of a comprehensive baseline research of communities affected by renewable energy, extractives and investments; documentation of specific allegations and seeking redress through companies' response mechanism and capacity building of indigenous communities, journalists and civil societies on responsible business investments.

## PARAN ALLIANCE

In collaboration with our partner PARAN Alliance, we implemented a number of activities, Zoom meetings, and events during this period as outlined:

### **PARAN TASK FORCE MEETING TO REVIEW STRATEGIC PLAN AND BY-LAWS**

A taskforce that was constituted during the learning and linking forum in December 2021 composing of 11 PARAN members met to review the alliance By-laws and strategic plan. The meeting was an open discussion to all the members to make amendments to the documents as to whether they reflect the agreed changes aligning it with the Alliance's key thematic areas.



*meeting reviewing the Strategic Plan and by-laws*

The team was meant to re-focus the strategic plan to reflect the vision, and mission of the alliance in the light of the articles of association. The final document was to be presented to the advisory council that was formed to oversee the process. The task force was given an assignment on various key thematic areas to develop objectives and indicators for the finalization of the strategic plan.



## **PEER REVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT [FPIC] MANUAL MEETING**

A consultative team of Indigenous Peoples and partners met to review the community FPIC manual. The meeting was a discussion on the tool whether it reflects on the needs of the community and whether it will serve the intended purpose. Why FPIC? This will help the indigenous peoples in terms of security of the investment in their communal lands and reduce risks of social conflict around natural resource projects and also in guiding the External partners/ stakeholders in engaging the communities.



*Community FPIC manual discussions*

It was recommended that the piloting of the FPIC tool be done with communities that have been affected by investments or undertaking conservations for the applicability of the tool to be scaled to other indigenous people. It was also suggested that the tool can be translated into the languages of the community and radio talk shows to be used to popularize the tool.

## **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP FOR BARINGO WOMEN AND YOUTH ORGANIZATION**



*Consultant guiding BWYO on the Strategy*

A consultative team of Indigenous Peoples and partners met to review the community FPIC manual. The meeting was a discussion on the tool whether it reflects on the needs of the community and whether it will serve the intended purpose. Why FPIC? This will help the indigenous peoples in terms of security of the investment in their communal lands and reduce risks of social conflict around natural resource projects and also in guiding the External partners/ stakeholders in engaging the communities.

## **PARTNERS MEETING FOR MID-TERM REFLECTION ON THE NEW CHRISTENSEN FUND STRATEGY**

This meeting brought together all the partners of the TCF fund where every partner gave an overview of their experiences on the implementation of their various projects with a focus on objectives, achievements, outcomes, challenges encountered, lessons learned, and reflections on the experience of engaging with TCF under their new strategy.

## **EAST AFRICA PARTNERS PROJECT PLANNING AND INCEPTION MEETING**

The project dubbed “upscaling the collective voice through dialogues and learning: enhancing pastoralists livelihoods systems and self-determination across east Africa dry lands” supported by our partner SWEDBIO brought together partners from Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya to discuss, refine and agree on the modalities of implementing our cross-border policy advocacy initiative to fast track the implementation of the initiative.

The main objectives of the meeting were to present the implementation action plan for all to understand and make clarifications and also to facilitate open discussions on the familiarization and arrangements of the APAC later held in Rwanda. A team was constituted to see the registration and participation of the identified representatives to the conference, it was agreed that 10 to 15 people to represent the indigenous peoples from Africa and side events to be prepared.

### **CLIMATE JUSTICE AND RESILIENCE FUND PARTNER VISIT**

Our partner CJRF visited to see the progress of the work done, this meeting was attended by some representatives from PARAN alliance and community beneficiaries. The community members shared their experiences, challenges, and successes on the registration of the community lands, while representatives from the women groups emphasized the inclusion of women in leadership and decision-making for sustained development. They also mentioned socio-economic activities they are engaged with especially beadwork, beekeeping, biogas utilization production, and natural resource management.

### **BARINGO PROJECT PROGRESS VISIT**

IMPACT and PARAN made a Monitoring and Evaluation visit to Baringo Women and Youth Organization project site to assess the progress and the impacts of the project on the communities on whether they have achieved the anticipated outcome. The team visited fishermen groups in 3 locations [Salabani, Ng'ambo and Rugus]. The communities had been supplied with fishing hooks, fishing nets and tree seedlings. The outcome of the visit was impressive as the community showed their gratitude saying that there is an increase in the number of fishes collected daily which had improved their source of income and boosted them in a way that the income that is generated by the selling of fish has enabled them to pay school fees and support their families.

### **INTERIM ADVISORY COUNCIL COMMITTEE WORKSHOP**

PARAN alliance carried out the first advisory council meeting to review the alliance documents [ Strategic plan and the Articles of association]. The team came up with an agreeable framework and relooked at the vision, mission, overall goal, pillars, strategic objectives, outcomes, strategic indicators, result framework, and theory of change. To review the zero draft the methodology that was used was to project the statement on the screen and read between the lines whether they are aligned with the aspirations of the alliance. The team agreed on a number of issues like for every item as discussed within the framework to have minimal or a maximum of 3 options that would be subjected to the AGM for the final adoption of one that is appropriate.

### **ZOOM MEETINGS ATTENDED BY ALLIANCE MEMBERS**

- APAC Rwanda preparatory meeting -13th January 2022
- Planning call for the development of a strategy for resource mobilization for the Baringo Women and youth Organization-19th January 2022
- IIED meeting on Food systems- 30th May 2022



## Challenges experienced during the period

- Lack of consistent consistency for support and oversight of the Baringo project created confusion and reporting discrepancies.
- Unclear implementation and reporting of the Agroecology project whether it was PARAN or IMPACT. Lack of discussion and communication on the agroecology activities implementation and demand for the report of tasks that have been carried out by others.
- Lack of funds to plan for activities under PARAN Lessons learned:
- Communities have different resilient strategies for example the adaptation by the Baringo community.
- Land tenure insecurity is a common issue among the Indigenous Peoples as realized during the upscaling cross-border initiatives.
- Collective voices need to be amplified to respond to the threats on Indigenous peoples' lands through dispossession and displacement.
- There are Global instruments, mechanisms, and platforms that can be an opportunity to present and address the challenges affecting IPs.

## RASILIMALI SACCO

Rasilimali was created by IMPACT as a Savings and Credit Co-Operative society under the certificate of registration with an open membership to Indigenous and Pastoralist groups as defined in the existing by-laws. This organization is member-owned and ensures that pastoralist voices are equally represented in finance while enabling them to create products and services tailored to their individual and communal needs. Rasilimali aims to empower marginalized communities by encouraging its members to save, accumulate capital, and make local investments through loans at reasonable interest rates.

### RASILIMALI STRATEGIC PLANNING MEETING

IMPACT undertook Rasilimali strategic plan meeting to create a strategic plan to guide Rasilimalis actions for the next 5 years as it is a critical step for the success of the Sacco. Rasilimali aims to create a strategic plan that is inclusive of the pastoralist community, the meeting led to the successful creation of the Vision, Mission, core values, and the Slogan for the SACCO.



*Rasilimali Sacco Strategic Plan meeting*

- **VISION:** Rasilimali Sacco envisions inclusive and accessible finance to empower pastoralists and marginalized communities.
- **MISSION:** To improve the socio-economic livelihoods of pastoralist communities through savings mobilization and alternative financial solutions tailored to individual and communal needs.
- **CORE VALUES:** transparency, accountability, honesty, equality, teamwork, customer-focused and self-sufficiency
- **SLOGAN:** Tenebo Enaang Ena' ('Together This is Ours')

## MEETING AT EQUINOX SACCO

IMPACT through the RASILIMALI officials visited Equinox Sacco to meet up with the clerk in charge for Benchmarking purposes to increase the competitiveness of our loan products, understand the Financial Management System used by Equinox Sacco to optimize our money management, and seek guidance to better govern Rasilimali Sacco.



*Meeting with Equinox Sacco clerk*

## Looking Forward

1. Hold a special general meeting with community members to review Rasilimali's by-laws. By-laws should indicate which products Rasilimali intends to offer, alongside what the maximum borrowed amounts and durations are.
2. Improve our membership application forms and our loan application forms by looking at those provided by Equinox Staff Sacco.
3. Mastermind a plan to ensure monthly savings contributions for pastoralist members who do not own a bank account or do not have an employment contract;
4. Assign Rasilimali staff to specific committees, such as the credit/education / tender / supervisory committees

## MEETINGS

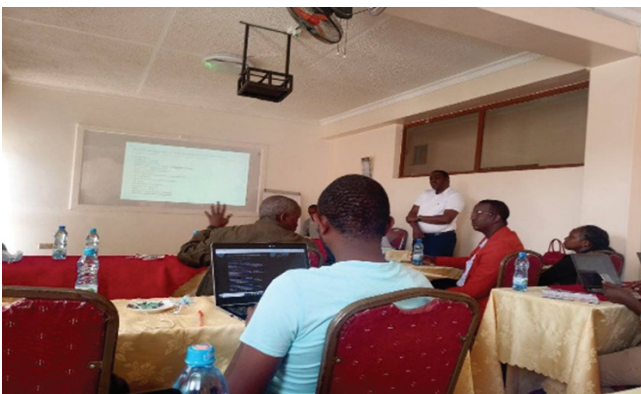
### BOARD MEETING

Our supportive leadership and governance team (Board of Trustees) held the first meeting to plan on the proceedings of the year 2022



### ICT TRAINING

Our supportive leadership and governance team (Board of Trustees) held the first meeting to plan on the proceedings of the year 2022





## ASALS MEETING

We held a meeting with a team from the State Department of ASALs (Arid and Semi-Arid Lands) in Nairobi to explore and identify key areas of collaboration



## KESHO TOOL TRAINING

We attended the Futures training using the "Kesho Tool" Developing skills and capacity in participatory scenario planning for climate-resilient development and sustainable land management in Kenya. University of Nairobi - Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation

## FIRST AID TRAINING

We had a Staff training in first aid, occupational safety, fire safety, work place related stress management.



## LAND SUMMIT FOLLOW UP MEETING

We had a follow up meeting at Tamarind Tree Hotel Nairobi to follow up on how different actors are jointly/individually planning to implement the recommendations of the community land summit.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN DAY 2022

In collaboration with the county government of Samburu, we celebrated the contribution of women and girls in the society who are leading the charge on climate change adaptation, mitigation and response, to build a more sustainable future for all under the theme "Gender equality today for a sustainable today" at Archers post in Samburu County



- IMPACT, NAMATI and Samburu women trust held a meeting in Nanyuki to review the CLOAK registration and plan for the initial CLOAK meeting where the CLMCs will elect their officials. This meeting is where NAMATI and SWT offered to facilitate communities to join the alliance.
- Stakeholders from different land rights organizations in Kenya and the National Land Commission held a National Stakeholders Forum on the protection of women rights to land, natural resources exploration and community land tenure systems. The main aim of this forum was to go through the land use plan monitoring tool, dissemination and launching dowry research findings and identification of areas of collaboration between partners.
- Leparua Community representatives, IMPACT staff and a lawyer visited the National Land Commission office to explain the details of Leparua HLI claim to the commission. Leparua community was advised to follow up the presidential decree from the office of the president.
- IMPACT Community land protection team had a meeting with Namati Community land protection manager and their Senior Monitoring and evaluation officer to develop a work plan for the month of August to December, reflect on the concluded stages and refresh their training on salesforce.
- The relevant County Governments through the Executive Committees, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, National Land Commission, and representatives of key Non-state and Civil Society Organizations and academic researchers held a Land Conference in Nairobi to take stock of the implementation of the CLA by encouraging a dialogue between implementers, researchers and activists. The sharing of experience shall spur a discussion on the social resonance of the CLA 2016 provisions.

## CONTACT US



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