

# INDIGENOUS PEOPLES KNOWLEDGE AND ADAPTATION MECHANISMS:IMPACT OF NON- INVOLVENT

## SIDE EVENT PRESENTATION

**8° November 2016, at Room Arabian, Marrakesh Morocco  
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# Knowledge of IPs in addressing climate Change and their adaption strategies: Pastoralists

- Use of mobility as mean for enhancing variability in and resilience
- Keeping of different types, size and breeds of stock
- Interaction with wildlife
- Understanding of different plants and protection of different species
- Interconnection of the climate change and livelihood
- Traditional land use plan that take into account seasonal variation, seasonal diseases and vegetation cover
- Addressing invasive species

# What is the state of art in addressing climate change in East Africa

- State made policy- with little regards to indigenous peoples knowledge and existing livelihood
- Non recognitions of indigenous peoples – in AFRICA
- Negative perception on pastoralism and their livelihood: this is both historical and based on mainstream concepts
- Modernization of pastoralism concepts
- Modern Conservation ideas; Conservation without people
- Desire for investment on Natural resource

- WHAT DO THEY REFLECT

# What are Challenges related to non involvement of IP

- Associated with perceptions entrenched into history affecting policies and laws
- Associated with Co-existence of pastoralists and farmers
- Associated with protected areas and natural resources
- Associated with investment on land
- Associated with land speculation
- Environment and climate change
- Respect to human rights and good governance

# What are results coming out of the challenges

- Laws that do not regard indigenous knowledge and livelihood- Poverty- Wildlife Act and related laws
- Conflict between indigenous peoples and other land users
  - Pastoralists and farmers leading to killings and displacement-Rufiji and Kisarawe i, Emboliey e Murtangus in Kiteto District,, Mgongola in Mvomero, Mabwegere in Kilosa district
- Evictions of indigenous peoples from their land like
  - Usangu Valley, Kilombero, Ulanga, Kilosa, Makao, Vilima vitatu Ndarakwai Ranch in West Kilimanjaro, Rufiji, Hanang among other

# Associated Effects

## Human rights violations

- Use of force in the process of eviction
- Dispossession with lack of compensation
- Unlawful arrest and prosecutions
- Unlawful fines
- Loss of livestock
- Violation of children and women rights
- Increasing poverty in many families

# increased public interest cases of violation of indigenous peoples rights

- Murtangos, Civil Appeal No. 58, 2010.
- Vilima Vitatu, Civil Appeal No. 77, 2012.
- Mabwegere, Civil Appeal No. 53, 2010
- Kilindi, hearing No. 165, 2012.
- Kilombero Case No.219, 2012.



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# Solution

- Inclusiveness in process that involve adaptation and mitigation of climate change
- Indigenous peoples knowledge need to be integrated in policy making and implementation of of climate change actions





**The End**

**Thank you for listening**