

A close-up photograph of a person's hands, likely of African descent, working with a large pile of light-brown, fibrous soil or organic matter. The hands are positioned in the upper left and center of the frame, with fingers digging into the material. The person is wearing a blue sleeve and a gold bracelet on their right wrist. The background is blurred, showing more of the same material.

# SIXTH GLOBAL MEETING OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' FORUM AT IFAD

## Consultation Meeting Report

### AFRICA REGION

November 16 and 17 2022



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' CLIMATE LEADERSHIP:  
COMMUNITY-BASED SOLUTIONS TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE AND BIODIVERSITY

## **Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (IPFI)**

### **2022 Regional consultation meeting report**

Region: ☐ Asia / ☒ Africa / ☐ Latin America and the Caribbean / ☐ Pacific

#### **Name of responsible organization:**

Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)

#### **Introduction: Background and objectives**

In preparation for the upcoming Six Global Meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD to take place in Feb, 2023, the Africa regional consultations were held virtually on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Nov 2022 as organized and coordinated by Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) as moderated by Ms. Anne Samante of MPIDO. Prior to these consultations, subregional meetings were held which brought on board Indigenous Peoples focal points from the five subregions i.e. Eastern Africa, Western Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa and North Africa. The subregional consultations were meant to mainly discuss and agree on how Indigenous Peoples could engage in a more coordinated way during the regional consultations and also how to facilitate and mobilize participation of IPs across the region during the consultations. Due to the diversity of the region in terms of language and due to the nature of the consultations which were held virtually, the regional consultations were conducted on separate days for both the English and French Speakers so as to provide more time to all attendees to engage.

The discussions of the virtual regional consultations were highly guided by the overall theme for the sixth global meeting of the IPFI which is **"Indigenous Peoples' climate leadership: community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity"**. As the world suffers immense impacts of climate, the Indigenous Peoples suffer even more challenges ranging from food insecurity to disease outbreaks.

For many years now, Indigenous Peoples have been known to play a critical role in conserving the environment especially through their traditional knowledge and cultural governance structures. Through their traditional knowledge IPs have been able to adapt to climate change and this is part of the community-based solutions that the IPs are embracing to support this. However, this has not been acknowledged by many parties so far and all the efforts and knowledge that indigenous peoples bring on board about in conserving nature and solutions to adapting to climate change through use of traditional knowledge has not been appreciated. The consultations will therefore give the indigenous peoples a chance to share experiences and good practices on the theme of the forum. The overall theme will allow for a meaningful dialogue that will showcase the community-based solutions Indigenous Peoples are putting forward to adapt to the changing climate while enhancing biodiversity. These community-based solutions centre on Indigenous Peoples' leadership and knowledge systems and on the co-creation, development, implementation and evaluation of such solutions. The overall theme will foster a proactive environment where Indigenous Peoples share their perspectives on how to design and implement



actions that enhance biodiversity, encourage climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience, and care for the community, its members and the planet.

### **Welcome Remarks and Traditional Opening Prayers**

The consultations were officially opened by traditional prayers from indigenous peoples' elders Mr. Adam Ole Mwarabu and Ms. Didja as a way of connecting and seeking blessings from the ancestors throughout the meeting.

The regional steering committee representatives of IFIP Mr. Joseph Ole Simel and Ms. Esperance Binyuki Nyota gave their opening remarks in both sub-regional consultations thanking all attendees for finding time and connectivity to enable them join the meetings virtually. In his remarks Mr. Joseph Ole Simel appreciated immensely the IFAD team for the work well done right from the start of preparations of the consultations to the main event. He also thanked them for their flexibility when the consultations' dates kept changing. He went ahead to mention that one of the key challenges as experienced during both the virtual subregional meetings right to the main consultations is the fact that most IPs struggle with internet connection. This is because most IPs live in remote areas with very limited or no connection at all hence making it difficult for them to engage effectively in virtual forums.

### **Presentation on background of the Forum and objectives of the regional consultations.**

The two steering committee members Mr, Joseph Ole Simel and Ms. Esperance Binyuki Nyota went ahead to give the background of the Forums and also explained the objectives of the regional consultations as follows;

- Exchange experiences and good practices on the main theme of the Forum;
- Share knowledge and evidence on Indigenous Peoples' climate leadership;
- Identify opportunities for strengthening good practices and finding sustainable solutions to the challenges that Indigenous Peoples and their livelihoods face due to climate change, and the corresponding elements for regional strategies to enhance IFAD's support;
- Allow for dissemination and communication on climate finance access for Indigenous Peoples;
- Analyse and formulate action-oriented recommendations on the theme of the Forum; and
- Draft regional action plans that will guide the engagement between Indigenous Peoples, development partners (including IFAD staff) and donors during the Forum.

### **Summary presentation of the IFAD Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples**

Ms. Margherita Loddoni led this presentation starting off by noting the policy change that IFAD has undergone aimed at aligning with the changing international framework such as the COP26 and Agenda 2030.

Regional consultations on the policy change included the perspective of IPs which resulted to the addition of a 10<sup>th</sup> principle of engagement: Food sovereignty, food security and nutrition.

She reported that to date, IFAD has undertaken a total of 161 calls since its establishment back in 2007 and currently has 85 ongoing projects in 45 countries with a total of 9 million IPs benefitting from these projects. This is in accordance to its goal to enhance the capacity for climate financing by indigenous people.

She mentioned of the most recent call running from 2022-2026 as being sponsored by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and David and Lucile Packard Foundation and hopes to finance 35 Indigenous People's projects across Africa, Asia, Latin America and The Caribbean.

Ms. Ilaria Firmian further expounded on Sida's involvement in the IPAF project and its role in encouraging participation of indigenous consultants and IPOs in talks on climate as reflected on the theme: Indigenous People's climate leadership: community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity.

Ms. Shirley Ifnen(IFAD) made the presentation touching on various ongoing IFAD projects in Africa.

She noted that one of the successes achieved by IFAD was with the Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme in Burundi (PRODER) where there was a specific targeting of IPs as pushed for in previous meetings with them comprising of 5% of total beneficiaries for the agricultural project under the programme.

Another notable development as reported by Ms. Shirley as one that has taken effect is the incorporation of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) in all new projects forming a framework that anchors the projects.

Shirley Ifnen (IFAD) also touched on IFADs devotion to regularly supervise and monitor evaluation systems in order to track the ongoing IFAD funded projects in Eritrea, Kenya, Ethiopia and Burundi.

### **Plenary discussion**

After the presentation from the IFAD team, there were reactions to it from various participants as highlighted below.

One of the reactions as noted was from Mr. Joseph Ole Simel who mentioned that there was a notable disconnect between the IPs and IFAD's country offices in Africa. He went ahead and also mentioned that as reported by most IPs across the region, it appeared that IFAD was more visible at the regional level and that there seemed to be no connection between the regional and country offices when it comes to matters pertaining Indigenous Peoples in Africa an area that IFAD should look into so that IPs could benefit to the

maximum from the IFAD's country programs. He also requested if IFAD could share more information on the Sida program.

There was also a proposal to bring more indigenous peoples to benefit from IFAD projects having observed that the current projects were only taking part in a few selected countries in the region.

A recurring point of concern raised by a number of attendees was on the technicality of drafting proposals for grants through IPAF. As voiced by Nathan Makuregye from Uganda, a number of great ideas are overlooked simply as a result of the complexity of the proposal bidding process. Ilaria explained that the concern has been noted by IFAD and they are currently working on solutions, amongst them; organizing more webinar trainings to help IPs on proposal development to help ease the process and further invite more proposals while building capacity to finance the projects.

In response to the issue raised on the direct involvement of IFAD's country officers with indigenous peoples, Shirley explained that there has been an increasing active involvement of IPs as project designs are centered towards incorporating IPs knowledge on climate resilience and sustainable development

Ms. Ilaria also responded to the Sida Programme by saying that Sida is the funder of the current cycle of IPAF projects and which is currently supporting around 30 projects. However, IFAD is currently looking for more funds through different external parties and hopes to obtain additional financing during the IPAF grant window thus financing more projects and involving more countries.

## **Methodology**

Due to the diversity of the region in terms of language, the Africa regional consultations were held virtually on 16<sup>th</sup> for English Speaking Africa and 17<sup>th</sup> Nov 2022 for French Speaking Africa. Prior to the main Regional consultations, subregional virtual meetings were held which brought on board Indigenous Peoples focal points from the five subregions i.e. Eastern Africa, Western Africa, Centra Africa, Southern Africa and North Africa in preparation to the main consultations. The consultations took a minimum of 1 hour each.

The main regional consultations took a minimum of 3 hours each with the French Speakers-Africa Consultations drawing a participation of 40 attendees and the English Speakers-Africa consultations drew a participation of 56 attendees.

## **Discussion on the 6<sup>th</sup> IPFI overall theme: *"Indigenous Peoples' Climate Leadership: Community-based solutions to enhance resilience and biodiversity"***

This session sought to engage with the attendees in discussions on climate and the impact it has had on the livelihoods of the indigenous peoples.

The guiding questions below were used to guide the discussions:

(i) Can you share examples of specific problems caused by climate change in your community/ies? Can you also share some examples on how these problems have been addressed successfully?;

(ii) what are the lessons you learned from these experiences? What are the things that are needed to ensure replication of these successes? ;

(iii) Is the contribution of indigenous peoples to these successful solutions recognized? If not, why? What are the barriers? . We think it is important to bring examples of positive solutions, but of course other questions can be related to challenges and failures, i.e.

(iv) if indigenous peoples cannot find solutions to address the problems that their communities face because of climate change, what are the reasons behind? What would need to change to empower them to act on solutions?

**(i) Can you share examples of specific problems caused by climate change in your community/ies? Can you also share some examples on how these problems have been addressed successfully?;**

To start off the discussion, Ochen Umar Bachir explained that coming from a pastoralist community, the Karamoja of Uganda, they have experienced inadequate pasture and water for their livestock as a result of the droughts that have continued to be experienced within East Africa. The pasture deficit has led to the migration of pastoralists to wetter regions but has been met with much resistance from other farming communities and government bodies such as the Uganda Wildlife Authority which has gazetted many of the wetter lands as conservation areas thus making them inaccessible to pastoralists. The pastoralists have thus had to adapt to these factors with some planting drought resistant crops to diversify pastoralism.

A number of solutions that were proposed to the droughts being experienced include keeping animals better suited for drought such as goats and collecting fodder and keeping it for dry season. The initiative is, however, limited as fodder can support only a small number of cattle and this too can be very expensive to sustain. On the restrictions of movement by pastoralists by governments especially across the border, there was a call by IPs to governments to remove these restrictions as they are only a way of adapting to climate change.

Climate change has also caused the adoption of new means of livelihoods, some of which are harmful to the environment such as lumbering and burning of charcoal as a source of income. One of the solutions that was proposed here was introduction of sustainable clean energy to reduce cutting of trees as this would serve as an alternative fuel energy. Women

and youth empowerment by supporting them through income generating activities as an alternative source of livelihoods was another proposed solution

Other solutions that came about from the attendees included one that came from Ms. Margaret Lomonyang an indigenous woman from the Karamoja community who shared an innovative way that Kopito Women group has successfully addressed inadequate pasture due to the prolonged drought. They have purchased land on the Kenyan highlands to be used to exclusively plant pasture for livestock. They have also been able to help women set up an agro-pastoral regime involving setting up small vegetable gardens in order to grow vegetables thus providing food for these families.

Ms. Tunda also reported that Slow Food International has also partnered with a number of schools to create gardens in schools to provide food for students. All these efforts are geared towards creating food security even during droughts and famines. In a bid to counter climate change, there have also been initiatives taken to increase forest cover by creating tree nurseries which provide seedlings which can be transplanted in the rainy season.

Still on impacts of climate change, Sudan has been experiencing increased flash floods which have led to damages to crops and livestock thus affecting the livelihoods of the IPs of Sudan. While also facing an increase in outbreak of diseases, the people have been left to depend entirely on humanitarian aid, thus more needs to be done to find long-term solutions to these problems.

Liberia as reported by Henry B. Smith, is also facing similar problems as increased rain continues to be experienced even in the dry season. This has greatly affected farming as rainy and dry seasons are equally important for the growth of crops. There is thus a need to involve agricultural experts to advise the farmers on how to go about farming if the rains continue until January and the implication this will have on the crops.

He also stressed the importance of IPs to develop a land-use plan as land is currently being used arbitrarily. This will enable them to use land for multiple uses such as commercial, agricultural and traditional purposes. This take furthered the conversation on diversification of land. It is necessary for pastoral communities to continue implementing their traditional practices that have worked for ages such as migrating with their cattle to highlands during droughts and moving back to the lowlands during rainy seasons.

The initiative by IFAD to hold such meetings which give different representatives of IPs from across Africa to engage in knowledge sharing was extolled. Experience sharing is very important to all stakeholders and there needs to be more opportunities for this such as exchange learning visits.

Another solution discussed was the need to develop capacity for IPs to engage in vegetable growing. The attendees present were also challenged to sensitize their respective communities on the issues discussed and apply these solutions on ground.

There is also need for increased research on climate change. As Charles Topoth explained, sometimes, there exists a disconnect between the meteorological data and what is experience on ground. The lack of research based findings further impedes efforts by IPOs to gather government support. Additionally, certain pre-existing legal and regulatory frameworks reverse efforts by IPOs to enact change back in their communities.

In the Francophone meeting a number of problems associated with climate change were also discussed;

In the North African sub-region, specific examples of problems caused by climate change include those of severe drought and wild fires. Huge heard of animals are affected and some even die drastically increasing food insecurity and thereby reducing livelihood sustainability. Strict water management systems are put in place to regulate the use of water. That's the reason why participants are asking IFAD to help in projects of water conservation and management.

In the Sahel region, examples include huge and unusual seasonal rains that cause widespread floods and destruction of livelihoods. The intensity of the rains during the season and the patterns have changed destroying the earlier predictability of the weather. The rain comes late and when it does come there lots of water, which easily destroys crops and houses. The Niger River, which overflows its banks, bring lots of hardship.

Similar situations of huge and unpredictable heavy seasonal rains affect the Central African sub region also. Some of the excess water are channeled into reservoirs for use during the dry season that is getting longer and longer every year.

Cutting of trees for charcoal and firewood purposes and for other commercial uses in community forests are depleting the sources of traditional livelihoods in some central African countries. Those communities living on the edge of community forest and national parks are forming conservation groups using women as radio animators. This is driving awareness programs and fostering new methods of conservation of traditional medicinal plants.

Some communities are also engaging on tree planting programs by replanting more trees. For each tree cut, three new ones are planted to help the reforestation program as well as increasing harvesting of wild caterpillars. Specific trees favour the production of the protein rich caterpillars and more and more of them in the forest will increase production. These trees can easily grow very fast. Some communities are favouring their planting with nurseries of about thousand trees.

Food security concerns are making some IPs groups to domesticate wild plants. With the domestication of wild plants which are easily available for cultivation direct dependence on the forest alone can be reduced and thereby solving the food insecurity problem.

**(ii) what are the lessons you learned from these experiences? What are the things**

**a. that are needed to ensure replication of these successes? ;**



Some of the best practices examples include the involvement of women in the conservation efforts since they are the most affected by the impact of climate change. Traditional knowhow has greatly improved in terms of the conservation efforts. The efforts of mapping and securing community lands are giving some good results. Many IPs groups can leverage of the good practices to improve their work. Awards on the international level should increase and the financial endowments increased.

**b. Is the contribution of IPs to these solutions recognized? If not, what are the barriers?**

Little recognition is given to IPs groups in finding solutions to the adaptation to climate change even though they have all along been part of these solutions through the use of their indigenous knowledge. More and more of them are being excluded and not consulted in making government policies in most countries. For instance in Burundi, IPs are not being involved in the projects that target them directly. There is therefore need for more IPs consultation, participation and inclusion to be done in all projects on IPs territories at the national level of countries.

A major barrier is recognized as the lack of means and capacity of many IPs to contribute and engage in providing their solutions even when given a chance. They are also mostly marginalized in decisions that affect them directly for instance in some countries like Tunisia, IPs are not recognized as a distinct group and hence end up being assimilated into the nation identity of the country.

The voice of IPs groups is not heard because of lack of representation at the local or country levels. Therefore, their contribution is sometimes not recognized. IPs groups are applying themselves to solving problems that affect them. However, their visibility is limited on the national level. IFAD liaison officers or focal point person could overcome this problem of visibility on the country level to some extent by ensuring that there is collaboration between IFAD national offices and IPs.

The consultations should not only be done in preparation to the Global Forum but can be done bi-annually or annually. Since many people cannot attend the Global Forum, how can national, sub-regional and regional networks collaborate directly with IFAD? If the solutions to climate change is not well recognized on the national level, can IFAD promote the good practices of IPs groups on the international level by more awards?

**c. If IPs cannot find solutions to address the problems their communities are facing because of climate change, what are the reasons behind it? What would need to change to empower them to act on solutions?**

Lack of means and capacity is one the major reasons. IPs are more organized on the international level more than the regional and national levels. Legal and binding frameworks have been established on the international level by some United Nations (UN) instruments which gives a good visibility. National governments should be encouraged to enact laws and legal frameworks in countries of significant IPs presence. In some countries,

IPs groups and individuals lag behind in education and they have limited access of the government machinery and find it difficult to do advocacy work.

Regional IPs groups should be strengthened and made to work properly. Working in isolation is difficult in the present world. Strong networks and cooperation and collaboration on projects could be the way forward. An integrated water management system in the Sahel and North Africa could be an example. Another example is REPALEAC. Specific budget allocations could be adopted for the working and collaboration of the regional and sub-regional networks.

The difficulty of making projects with IFAD in favor of some IPs communities was noted. It was suggested that projects should not go through countries since it will not be directed to the interest of IPs. IFAD should rather collaborate directly with IPs than through the country Representatives since it is difficult to integrate IPs issues into country policies. In this case the soft power of IFAD could apply for positive diplomatic efforts to favor IPs.

## **Africa Regional recommendations**

### **To Indigenous Peoples (IPs)**

- i. There is need for indigenous peoples to put their own efforts forward at all levels i.e national, sub-regional and regional level by forming alliances/networks/ coalitions and partnerships as this would help them to be more organized and have a stronger voice in pushing for their rights in a more collective manner.
- ii. IPs to design and develop joint proposals to leverage on each others' capacities in addressing the technical gaps when it comes to writing and submitting proposals. They could also lobby for IFAD to support them at the country level with the focus on technical capacity of indigenous peoples' organization and support local economies and also projects that promote conservation of biodiversity and IPs forests.
- iii. IPs to design projects that target women empowerment at the community level that support women and girls' empowerment.
- iv. IPs to lobby more to the ministries of environment, climate change and land in their countries so as to influence policy formulation and implementation that promote and protect and recognize IPs as distinct groups with unique challenges that need to be addressed.
- v. IPs to design renewable energy projects at their villages and communities as this would help in reducing too much dependence of forests for energy sources.

### **To IFAD**

- i. To solve the issue of IPs missing out on IFAD funded projects due to capacity gaps when it comes to them submitting proposals. IPs recommended that IFAD to come up with less technical proposals that are friendly and mostly those that are not online as most IPs do not have access to internet.

- ii. IFAD to be more visible at the country level. IFAD to fund IPs projects not just from IPAF but from country priority budgets
- iii. IFAD to fund a regional workshops with IPs so that more IPs are exposed to understand the work of IFAD at the national, sub-regional and regional levels and identify windows of opportunities to support IPs priorities on climate change, poverty reduction, livelihoods, security of land tenure, food security, and traditional knowledge.
- iv. IFAD to move away from virtual consultations in preparation to IPFI which are limiting in terms of time, internet and move to physical meetings with at least 10 participants per sub-region.
- v. IFAD to mobilize resources both financial and technical from other UN agencies e.g GCF to assist IPs to access climate financing and other finances for their own self determined development projects.
- vi. IFAD to mobilize resources specifically for renewable energy projects in IPs territories in order to contribute and support IPs in conserving the environment and address the issues of deforestation driven by poverty and energy needs.

#### **To Governments**

- i. Governments to formulate and implement policies with IPs consultations and full participation that promote and protect their rights to land and natural resources.
- ii. Governments to address the increasing high levels of poverty among IPs through allocation of financial and technical resources.
- iii. Governments to initiate programs and projects to support IPs to be able to mitigate and adopt to climate change.
- iv. Governments through both policy and legislation programs and projects to support cross-border movement of the IPs and especially livestock mobility since this has been an old traditional knowledge practice that IPs have applied over the years as a way to manage landscapes and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
- v. Governments to address the challenges of conflicts that continue to cause displacement and poverty among IPs.
- vi. Governments to take full responsibility and ensure provision of basic needs and services to ensure that IPs are food secure, have clean water for domestic use and for their livestock and that they are supported to get access to clean energy.
- vii. Governments to support self-determined IPs development projects e.g women and youth economic empowerment that support income generating activities.
- viii. Government to provide technical support in the area of food security e.g research on seeds, markets, early warning systems, weather forecasts to enable IPs to plan ahead and minimize the negative impacts of extreme climate change variability.

- ix. Governments while developing policy and legislation programs and projects to take fully into account the principles and application of the UNDRIP especially in all IPs territories.

### **Synergies with partners**

For purposes of creating synergies, the participants put across recommendations to other stakeholders which include private sector, international NGOs, Foundations, other UN agencies as of below;

- i. To work closely with IPs through collaboration, partnerships, alliances so that together they could address challenges faced by IPs.
- ii. Work closely with IPs to develop joint activities and programs of common interest that focuses on climate change, human rights, livelihoods, traditional knowledge and conservation of biodiversity and emission reduction programs.
- iii. Research and support on women and youth projects initiatives.

Some of the stakeholders that were identified include SIDA, the World Bank.

### **Election of Indigenous Peoples delegates attending in person the 6<sup>th</sup> IPFI global meeting (in annex)**

**Total number of participants by region (Africa, Asia and LAC): 12 (criteria for selection, ToR SC)**

- 2 Members of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD;
- 1 Member of the UNPFII;
- 1 Member of the IPAF Board;
- 1 Member from the IPAF regional implementing partner;
- 5 representatives from regional/sub regional networks of indigenous peoples selected by the Members of the Steering Committee in consultation with their regional and subregional networks;
- 2 participants from IFAD-funded projects.

### **Annexes**

- List of participants (including info on participants' country, organization and email, role)
- Meeting(s) agenda(s)
- Presentations delivered (including Progress on IFAD IPs Policy delivered by IFAD)
- Updated regional action plan
- Q&A session (if any)
- Summary of sub-regional meetings (if any)



## Annex 1: List of participants (Francophones and Anglophones)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS-VIRTUAL MEETING 2022FRANCOPHONES					
Event Name: Africa Indigenous Peoples Preparatory Meeting to the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD 2023					
Event Dates: 17th Nov, 2022					
No.	SURNAME	OTHER NAMES	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
<b>Francophone-Ips Representatives</b>					
1	DJIBRILLA	DIDJA	F		Chad
2	Jeanne	Bitsure	F		Cameroon
3	Severin	Sindizera	M	AIDB	Burundi
4	Zahia	Bachir	F	AIMA VERT	Algeria
5	Mansingi	Jean Daniel	M		DRC
6	Mohammed	Handaine	M		Morocco
7	Kapupu	Diwa	M	LINAPYCO	DRC
8	DIEL MOCHIRE		M		RDC
9	MARIE MURHEGA		F	UEFA	RDC
10	Maimuna Umoro		F	Sura Mama	Cameroon
11	Parfait	Dihoukamba	M	Repaleac-Congo	Republic of Congo
12	Basiru	Isa	M	REPALEAC-Cameroon	
13	Marisa	Jockbede	F	Dignité Pygmée (DIPY)	
14	A. Nyambuza				
15	Andre	Safari			
16	Evariste	Ndikumana	M		
17	Sime	Nguetcho	F		
18	Molo	Nathalie Sherifa			
19	Rogei	Salau	M		Kenya
20	Adrien	Sinafasi	M	Dignité Pygmée (DIPY)	DRC
21	Zamsia	Tchoup	M		
22	Lucie	Mushumbi	F	PIDP KIVU	RDC
<b>B Steering Committee Members</b>					
1	Joseph	Ole Simel	M		
2	Esperance	Binyuki Nyota	F		

<b>C</b>	<b>UNPFII</b>				
1	Bambanze	Vital	F		Burundi
<b>D</b>	<b>IPAF-Regional Implementing Partner-Africa</b>				
<b>E</b>	<b>IPAF Projects</b>				
1	Carine Nzimba	Zere	F	ADFAC	Republic Of Congo
2	Hawe Haman	Bouba	F	African Indigenous Women Organization - Central African Network (AIWO-CAN)	Cameroon
3	Veronique	Bulaya		Pilier aux Femmes Vulnérables Actives en RD Congo (PFEVA ASBL)	DR Congo
4	Rene	Kayembe		Action pour la Promotion des Personnes Vulnérables (APROPEV)	DR Congo
<b>F</b>	<b>IFAD Funded Projects</b>				
<b>G</b>	<b>Slow Food Indigenous Network Representative</b>				
1	Nicolas	Mukumo Mushumbi	M		RDC
<b>G</b>	<b>IFAD</b>				
1	Ilaria	Firmian	F		
2	Shirley	Chinien	F		
3	Margherita	Loddoni	F		
4	Enzo	Panetta	M		
5	Baptiste	Renard	M		
6	Karla	Sofia	F		
7	Ann	Turinayo	F		
8	Phillipe	Remy	M		
<b>H</b>	<b>MPIDO Secretariat</b>				
1	Samante	Anne	F		Finance and Operations
2	Fabian	Gbortsu	M		French Liaison

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS-VIRTUAL MEETING 2022-ANGLOPHONES

**Event Name: Africa Indigenous Peoples Preparatory Meeting to the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD 2023**

**Event Dates: 16th Nov 2022**

No.	FIRST NAME	OTHER NAMES	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
<b>A</b>	<b>Anglophone-Ips Representatives</b>				
1	Lomonyang	Margaret	F	PROBICOU	Uganda
2	Makuregye	Nathan	M	PROBICOU	Uganda
3	Omran	Adan	M	ASSIST - Sudan - White Nile	Sudan
4	Rasha	Elsadig Ahmed	M	Sudan Determination Program	Sudan
5	Rayan	Abdelfatan	M		
6	Topoth	Charles	M	Karamoja Initiative for Sustainable Peace and Development	Uganda
7	Songor	Veronicah	F	POCHAWOIN	Liberia
8	Yorlor	Karyar		Humanity Care Liberia	Liberia
9	Omeima	Omer	M		
10	Cheasobul	Ogar	F		Nigeria
11	Bondo	Lawrence	M	Community Development Initiative(CDI)	Liberia
12	Ogar	Edwin	M	WATER	Nigeria
13	Mogodu	Keekabile	M	San Rights Advocate	Botswana
14	Ekpenyong	Edet	F		
15	Henry	Smith	M	Society for Environmental Conservation	Liberia
16	Khalida	Abuzaid	F	SAWA	Sudan
17	Aminatu	Saidu Naseh			
18	Bette	Peter		Biakwan light Green initiative	
19	Anthony	Semetu	M	Youth indigenous network-Kenya	Kenya
20	Meseret	Azage	F	Meseret Humanitarian Organization(MHO)	Ethiopia
21	Khalida	Abuzaid	F	SAWA-Sudan	Sudan
22	Basiru	Isa	M	REPALEAC-Cameroon	Cameroon
23	Fabian	Gbortsu	M		Ghana
24	Annette Chemchor		F	civil society coalition on indigenous people of Uganda	Uganda
25	Bleh	Gbeintor	M		Liberia
26	Ahmed	Ghassouma			

27	Anna	Festus	F	Kgalagadi Youth and Women Development	
28	Betty	Maitoyo	F	Gender specialist	Kenya
29	Rogei	Salau	M		Kenya
30	Victoria	Haraseb	F		Namibia
<b>B</b>	<b>Steering Committee Members</b>				
1	Joseph	Ole Simel	M		
2	Margaret	Tunda Lepore	F		
<b>C</b>	<b>UNPFII</b>				
1	Bambanze	Vital	F		Burundi
<b>D</b>	<b>IPAF-Regional Implementing Partner-Africa</b>				
1	Macharia	Jacqueline	F	SWT	Kenya
<b>E</b>	<b>IPAF Projects</b>				
1	Adam	Ole Mwarabu	M	PAICODEO	Tanzania
2	Partalala	Dismas	M	UCRT	Tanzania
3	Joy	Bongyereire	F	Biodiversity Conservation for Rural Development (BCR)	Uganda
<b>F</b>	<b>IFAD Funded Projects</b>				
1	Pamela	Kimkung	F	KCEP CRAL	
2	Winfred	Olubai	F		
3	Titus	Mutisya	M		Kenya
	<b>Slow Food Indigenous Network Representative</b>				
1	Ochen	Umar Bashir	M	Karamoja Community	Uganda
<b>G</b>	<b>IFAD</b>				
1	Ilaria	Firmian	F		
2	Shirley	Chinien	F		
3	Livia	Sagliocco	F		
4	Margherita	Loddoni	F		
5	Felicia	Fahlin	F		
6	Enzo	Panetta	M		
7	Baptiste	Renard	M		
8	Karla	Sofia	F		
9	Mariatu	Kamara	F		
<b>H</b>	<b>MPIDO Secretariat</b>				
1	Samante	Anne	F		Finance and Operations



2	Nkopio	Eunice	F		Program Officer-Climate change
3	Fabian	Gbortsu	M		French Liaison

## Annex 2: List of delegates

LIST OF DELEGATES FOR THE FORUM - VIRTUAL MEETING 2022				
No.	PARTICIPANT NAME	ROLE (e.g. SC members; IPAF/IFAD project participant; IPs network)	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION
1	Joseph Ole Simel	Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD	Kenya	MPIDO
2	Esperance Binyuki Nyota	Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD	DR Congo	UEFA
3	Margaret Tunda Lepore	Member of the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD-Youth representative	Kenya	
4	Vital Babamze	Member of the UNPFII	Burundi	
5	Wolde Tadesse	Member of the IPAF Board		
6	Jacqueline Macharia	Member from the IPAF regional implementing partner	Kenya	SWT
<b>Representatives from regional/sub regional networks</b>				
7	Mogodu Keekabile	Representative from Southern Africa Subregional Network	Botswana	San Rights
8	Khalida Abuzaid	Representative from Northern Africa Subregional Network	Sudan	SAWA-Sudan
9	Lawrence Bondo	Representative from Western Africa Subregional Network	Liberia	Community Development Initiative
10	Lucie Nsombani Mushumbi	Representative from Central Africa Subregional Network	DR Congo	PIDP KIVU
11	Zahia Bachir	Representative from Northern Africa Subregional Network	Algeria	AIMA Vert
<b>Representative IFAD-funded project</b>				
12	Carine Nzimba Zere	IPAF	Republic of Congo	ADFAC
13	Dismas Partalala	IPAF	Tanzania	UCRT

