GREEN CLIMATE FUNDS WITH NO SAFEGUARDS

CASE STUDIES OF IMPACTS EXPERIENCED ON INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES IN KENYA
(Olkaria, Lake Turkana Wind Power)

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KENYA’S TARGET

- Kenya Vision 2030 Goal is to develop 5000MW of Geothermal by 2030.

**How ? Through –** Renewable energy Opportunities in Kenya and these are:

- Wind,
- Solar &
- Geothermal
- Oil
COUNTRY DATA

• Size ~ 582,000 km²
• Electricity Access Rate ~ 22%
• Household Electricity Prices 21.2 US cents/kWh
• Has ~ 40 million people.
• Electricity Consumption p.a ~ 7 TWh
• Consumption per capita ~ 170 kWh/Yr
GREEN ENERGY POTENTIAL AREAS
Case 1: OLKARIA GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT
IPS EVICTIONS
Community meeting one day after the brutal evictions of Olkaria community by Kenyan Police
One women group Posho Mill reduced to Ashes during the Olkaria Evictions
Case 2: Lake Turkana Wind Power Ltd

• Affected communities are El Molo, Rendille, Samburu and Turkana, Marsabit County, Kenya
• A European Consortium identifying itself as the ‘Lake Turkana Wind Power Ltd’ (LTWP) illegally privatized 150,000 acres of the ancestral land the El Molo, Rendille, Samburu, Turkana and other indigenous and pastoralist communities of Laisamis Constituency and Karare Ward, in Marsabit County, Northern Kenya.
LTWP illegally obtained two titles, IR Number 6395/1 (L.R. 28031) and IR Number 6396/1(L.R. 28031/2), without the knowledge or consent of the indigenous communities. Consequently, the titles render the communities as squatters in their own land. There is currently a lawsuit before the High Court of Kenya in Meru, filed on October 2014 seeking the cancellation of the titles and the return of the land to its original status as community land.
Using the land as collateral, LTWP obtained billions of shillings for the construction of the wind farm from foreign banks and multilateral lenders such as the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank. LTWP intends to extract larger amounts of money from the land and wind, on the basis of the destitution of the communities residing there, in exchange for a few poorly paid jobs.
• LTWP documents acknowledge the massive harmful impacts upon the communities that will result from the aggressive and careless way in which they intend to build the wind farm, without any respect for the culture and livelihoods of the indigenous communities. LTWP never disclosed these impacts, or the illegal registration of the land in their name. The company is pursuing a hostile and irresponsible divide-and-rule policy, fabricating an intricate web of lies intended to provoke conflict and violence between our tribes. They thus probably expect to cover up the theft of the common heritage of the indigenous communities.
The indigenous communities are not against establishing a wind power project. We know the power of the wind in our ancestral lands, and we want it to contribute to the sustainable development of our communities, the Marsabit County and Kenya as a whole. We are determined to make this happen on the basis of our communities’ ownership and leadership.
MAIN CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

• Land loss through evictions- community brutal and forceful evictions.
• Loss of grazing land by pastoralists communities leading to extreme poverty since pastoralism is their sole source of livelihoods.
• Community conflicts.
• Human rights violations.
• Inadequate consultation - cohesiveness.
• Disruption of community economic, cultural and social structure.
• Unjustified compensation.
• Less consideration for peoples with disabilities.
• Inadequate legislation- laws to protect community land are not enacted.
• Lack of information disclosure – communities do not know what is in the bilateral agreement.
• Enjoyment of immunity by intra governmental companies.
• Disregard or non-existence of operation policy and safeguards by the national, regional and international institutions.
CONCLUSIONS

• All green funds should develop IPs oikucues and human rights safeguards before funding green projects in IPs territories.

• The green funds must ensure IPs full and effective participation.

• They should obtain Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) on the sites where they intend to carry out the project.

• Community trainings and empowerment on green energy is a key priority and very urgent.
• THANK YOU!!