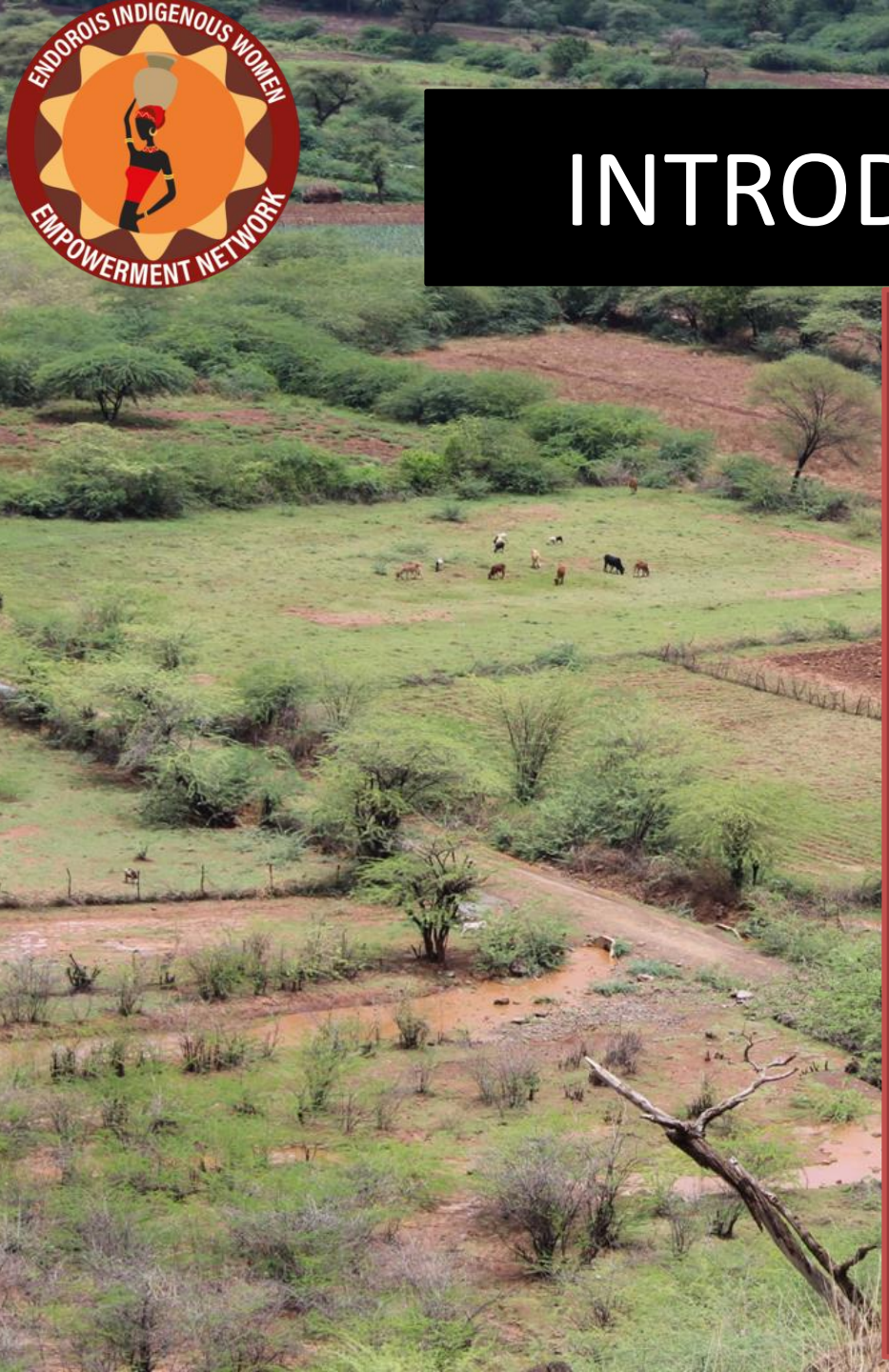
Endorois Community Food Sovereignty and Land Rights



INTRODUCTION



- Water is important component in any cultivation and food production, Climate change poses significant challenge to food security where it directly affect the yields through floods and adverse droughts, It indirectly lead to food shortages through water shortages and undermining pollination.

What is Food Sovereignty



- **Food sovereignty** is the right for people to choose method of production or cultivation and preservation in accordance to their food practices and biocultural values.
- **Food sovereignty** also may refer to food system in which the people who produce, distribute, and consume food also control the mechanisms and policies of food production and distribution.

Impact of Climate Change



- We as Endorois people identify ourselves as pastoralists, seasonally traversing and using Lake Bogoria in the lower lands during rainy seasons and the highlands of Mochongoi, Nyahururu, Rumuruti, and Rongai in Nakuru during the dry weather conditions.
- Currently , the community goes to Mochongoi and L. Bogoria forest during the dry season. When it is wet, the community goes to Laikipia and part of lowland of Lake Bogoria.
- Climate change has affected the patterns due to overflow of the Lake and flooding during rainy season ,the situation is even worse due to droughts during dry seasons as a result of adverse conditions from climate change.

Food Preservation Techniques



- Endorois People uses smoking and drying of meat and seeds.
- Meat is stored after drying for consumption during adverse time eg drought seasson, Seeds are smoked and stored to be planted during rainy season.

Endorois Food Systems

- The Endorois people engage in bee keeping for production of honey, harvesting of white ants (Kong'aek or kumbikumbi in Swahili). The Endorois used to eat among others, sorghum, millet, meat, blood, milk and honey.
- The honey was consumed as food and medicine (as an antidote for poisonous substances). The community also ate wild fruits and nuts such as muchukek, ariek, tangororik, Komolik, sisitik taranik.

- We have since adopted farming of crops, i.e. maize, millet, sorghum, beans, groundnuts etc, as a means of enhancing livelihood in the seventeen (17) locations occupied by our community around Lake Bogoria.

Protecting Food Systems



- Food systems are *the networks needed to produce and transform food*, and ensure it reaches consumers.
- Endorois Community is working towards its protection through training of ensuring that farmed animals live good lives by transforming the global food system and attitudes ,towards farm animal, Endorois People as well ensure that crops i.e. maize, millet, sorghum, beans, groundnuts etc are produced in a manner that minimizes use of excessive chemicals and embrace organic farming.

Conclusion

Climate change affects indigenous populations through floods for instance Endorois living near Lake Bogoria where the water levels rise above normal to take the space which was meant for cultivation, this in turn disrupts traditional food sources in that the animal feeding grounds are reduced by flooding , and the patterns of cultivation described in slide 4 is also disrupted where the raining seasons change in some areas so the community suffers where crops drys up.

Thank You

Thank You

CHRISTINE KANDIE
EIWEN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

endoroiswomenvoice@gmail.com

https://endoroisindigenouswomen.org

Tel:+254726017464