The Babongo, Bayaka/Baka, Haijom, Turkana communities are traditionally
dependent upon natural needs. They already perceive the adverse effects of climate change, yet – as a reflection of the general discrimination they experience – face restrictions when pursuing their traditional coping and adaptation strategies. Moreover, their priorities are not considered in the context of national climate change adaptation policies, strategies and programs. As these peoples are already surviving on a bare minimum, they are extremely vulnerable to climate change, which may be the factor that leads to a definite disruption of their traditional livelihoods, with enormous consequences in terms of human suffering and loss of cultural diversity and traditional knowledge. The studies indicate the need for urgent governance responses that acknowledge the value of indigenous peoples’ traditional knowledge and diverse coping strategies, and respect their right to practice their traditional livelihoods. Climate change adaptation plans and programs must, in particular, recognize indigenous peoples’ rights to land and natural resources, and to participation in decisions that affect them.