Ethics of Research on climate change and health in colonial Africa must emphasize reparative and distributive justice: The case of colonial land alienation and climate impact on health in the British East Africa Protectorate (Kenya)

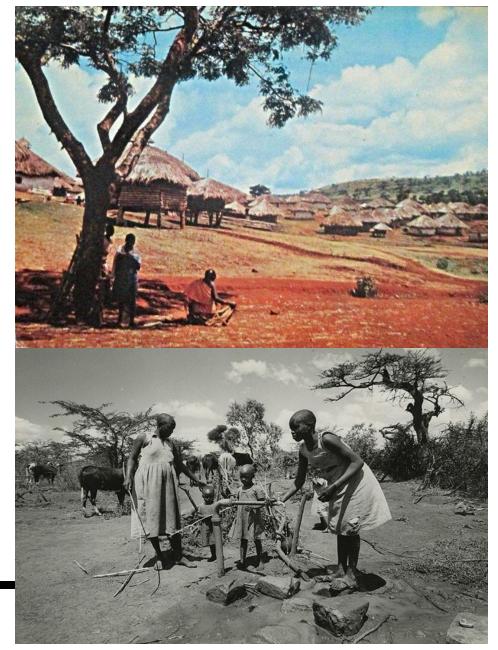
David Nderitu Wanjeri, Egerton University, Kenya

White Highlands

VS

**Native reserves** 





## **Colonial land policies**

Land Acquisition Act (1894)

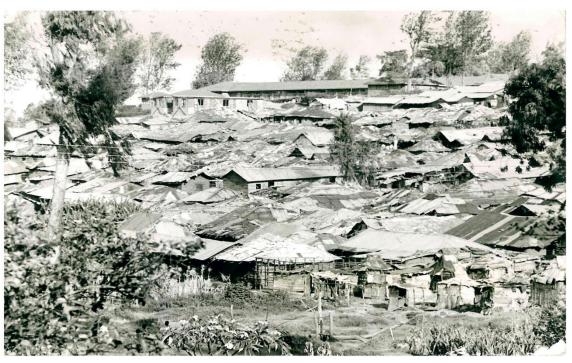
Crown Lands
Ordinances (1902 & 1915)

Kenya Native Areas Ordinance 1926

Result: Africans confined in unproductive and overcrowded native reserves

#### Including urban settlements:

The old Mathare – mud houses and roofs of cardboard (undated). Courtesy: Standard Media Group.



# AIM

Native land alienation

#### Settler farming

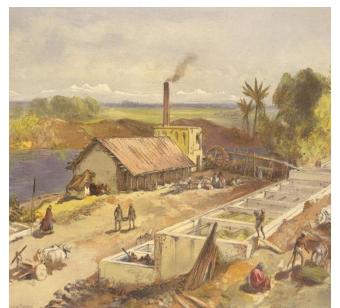




Long term climate effect

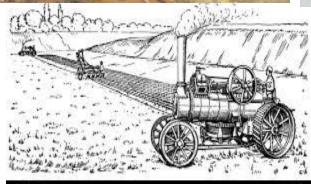


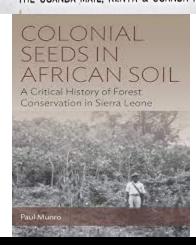
#### **Outcomes of colonial activities**





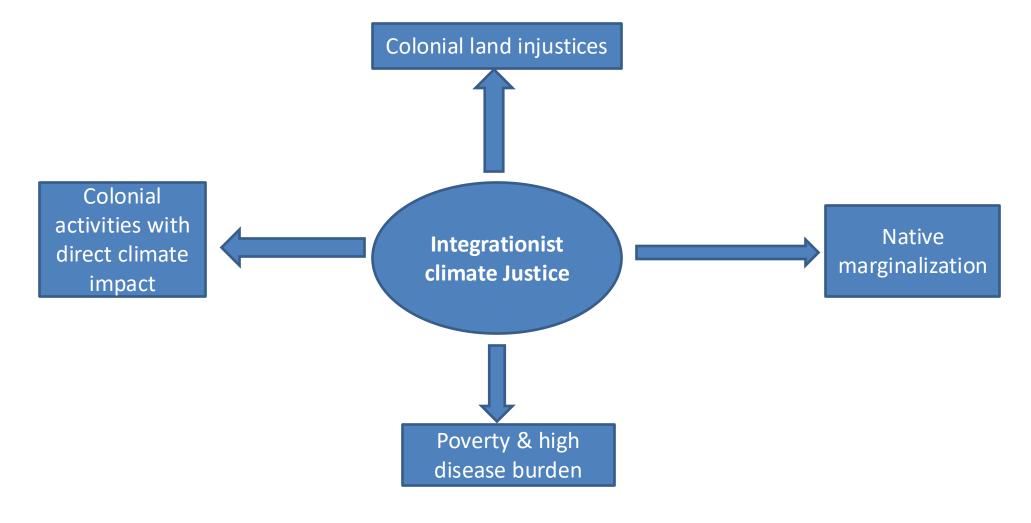








### **Holistic climate Justice**



## For Colonial settler communities





Human rights issues

### For Colonial settler communities

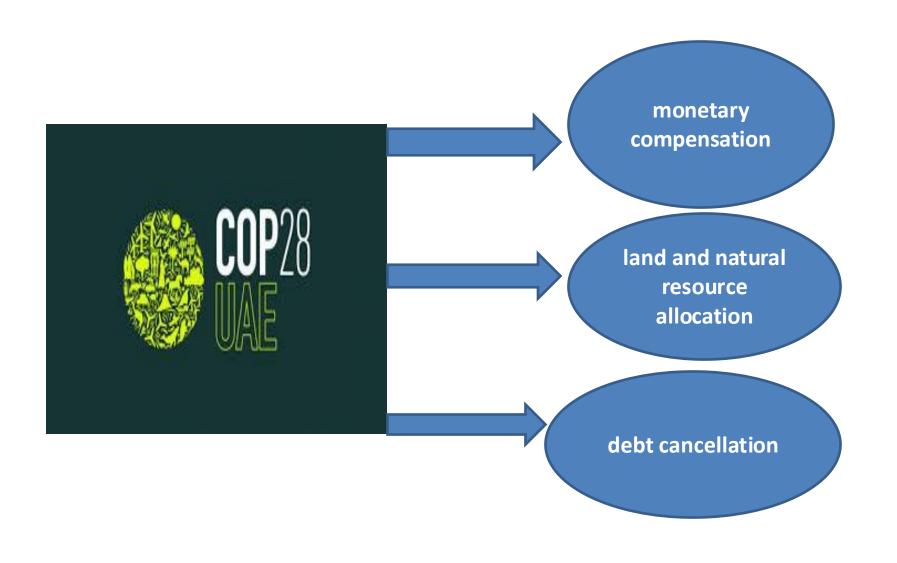


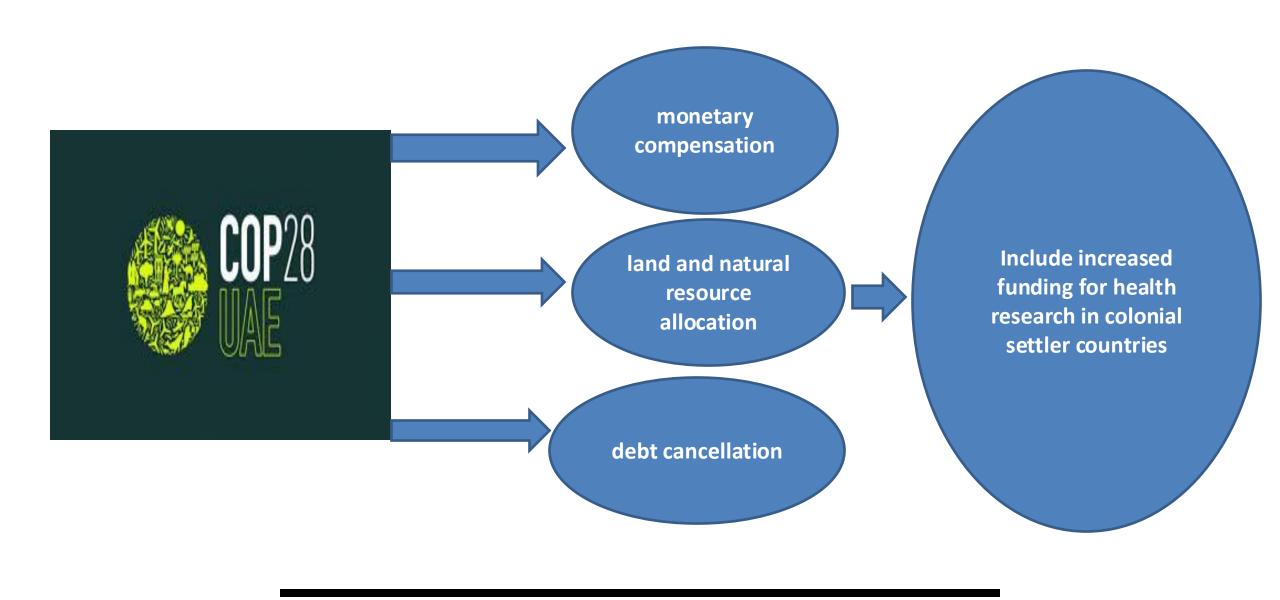


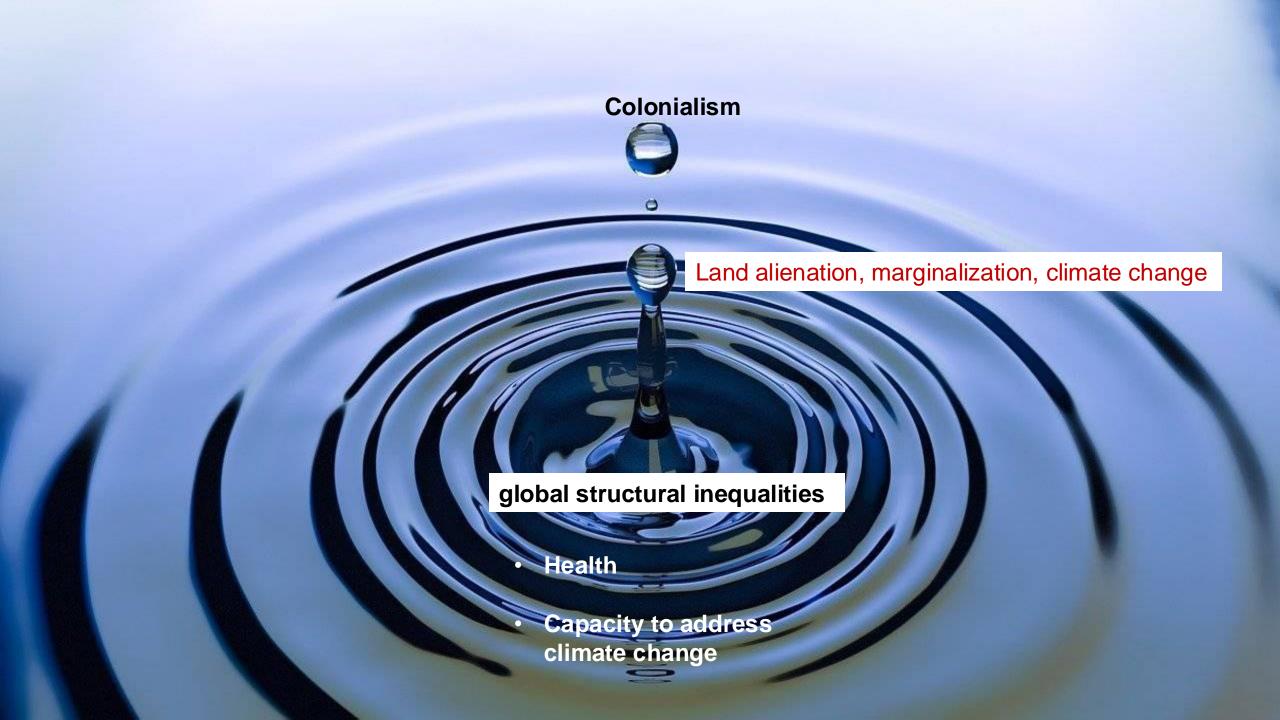


# Research agenda in Colonial Africa

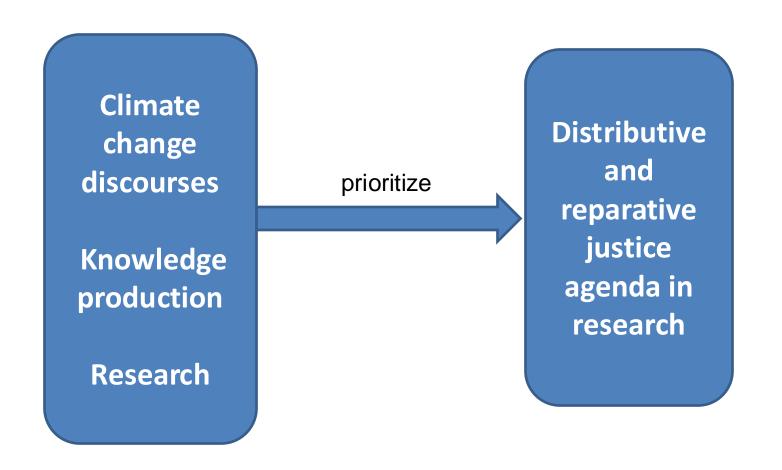
Distributive Justicefair sharing, and equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of climate change Reparative Justicecompensate the world's most vulnerable communitiesreclaiming what the natives lost due to colonial interference and supporting them deal with climate change and health challenges







# **Main Point**



### Conclusion

#### Climate change and health research in settler colonial regions:

- Should mandate that the condition for the ethical approval of research related to climate change and health is the presence of a distributive and reparative justice agenda, explicitly or implicitly
- 2. Ensure that voices from former settler colonial societies should be given a place in the entire discourse and research agenda

# **THANK YOU**