resource rights – supporting community members to claim their rights to land and natural resources, including their right to free, prior and informed consent.

In 2012, Tullow Oil PLC discovered oil in Turkana, in Northern Kenya, and is currently transporting crude oil by road to Mombasa, with the aim of transporting eighty thousand barrels of oil per day upon completion of an export pipeline from Turkana to Lamu. Since the discovery of oil in Turkana, there have been significant concerns, particularly based on similar experiences in other developing countries, that despite representing a promise of increased financial resources in the country, the development of the oil and gas industry could have negative economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts upon residents, especially given that the livelihoods of the majority of indigenous Turkana communities depend upon community lands to carry out traditional forms of migratory pastoralism or agropastoralism.

Turkana is an arid region and is the poorest in Kenya, with 59.9% per cent of the population living in extreme poverty, according to the most recent World Poverty Clock. The ongoing and growing conflict in the country is driven by a scarcity of natural resources, particularly livestock, pasture and water, compounded by successive and increasingly regular droughts largely as a result of climate change.

The planned construction of a large oil field in Turkana South and East has now given rise to serious concerns within the local population in relation to their rights to own, control and benefit from the use of land, water and other natural resources upon which their livelihoods and culture depend.

In 2017, Trócaire worked in partnership with six local partners based in Turkana to deliver a multidimensional programme designed to address the risks of conflict in the county. It focused on working with women and youth in three areas: conflict mitigation – supporting community members to manage conflicts emerging in their locality peacefully and positively; public participation – supporting community members to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes affecting their lives; and natural

The case of fossil-fuel extraction in particular raises the fundamental issue evident in the majority of countries, developed and developing alike, around consistency of government energy and economic development policy with their obligations under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the impacts on the type of investment and activity that is enabled, encouraged and regulated. The opening up of new fossil-fuel reserves anywhere in the world now poses serious risks to planetary stability given that the vast majority of known fossil fuel reserves cannot be exploited if the temperature limits that are central to the Paris Agreement are to be respected.

The world is currently on track to produce about 120 per cent more fossil fuels in 2030 than is consistent with the agreed global goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.


Case study taken from *Making a Killing: Holding Corporations to Account for Land and Human Rights Violations*, published by Trócaire as part of its programme of Policy, Research and Advocacy.

Watch our supporting video on: trocaire.org/education/motherearth

Download The Exploitation Game’s Components, Role Player Cards and Instructions at: trocaire.org/education/motherearth

**Free, Prior and Informed Consent**

Was there a transfer of power?

Who had the power in the game?

How did it feel to be the Activists?

What helped the Activists in the game?

What helped the Oil Company?

What did you feel as the Oil Company?

When did you decide to work together?

When did you decide to work against?

What helped the Activists?

Who had the power in the game?

A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples delineates and defines the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, including their ownership rights to cultural and ceremonial expression, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues.

The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, dealing with the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation, and financial assistance.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a specific right that pertains to indigenous peoples and is recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
Oil has been discovered. A multinational corporation working with a local oil company intends to drill for oil in three provinces. They want to build an oil refinery in one province and link it via a pipeline to oil wells in the other two provinces. Once the pipeline is completed they can extract and export the oil. According to the United Nations, the oil company must obtain informed consent from local people before drilling for oil. This has not happened but the oil company have proceeded with their plans. If local people can find evidence of the oil company building the pipeline without consent, they can apply for an injunction to stop the drilling; however, if the pipeline is completed, it is too late.

The development of the oil and gas industry could have negative economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts on communities; especially given that the majority of people depend on the land for their livelihood.

The Exploitation Game

Oil Company can occupy the circles only and must move one circle at a time, unless using a Special Movement Card.
Activists can occupy the squares only and can move one or two squares at a time, unless using a Special Power.

How to Move
'I catch you in the act of building illegally in circle number 48.'
'You caught me in the act!'
'Have you been building illegally in circle number 22?'
'Yes!'
'No!'