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NRT & TULLOW FAQS



1). What is a community conservancy?

Community conservation is a movement that is changing the landscape of northern Kenya, empowering communities by building community institutions to govern the land, promoting land management, developing programmes of security and peace-making, rangeland management, livelihood development and economic growth.

A community conservancy is a community-based organisation created for the management of community land for the benefit of household livelihoods (improved governance and representation, reduced conflict, improved pasture management, improved livestock production, integrated development, enterprise development/alternative livelihoods) and the conservation and protection of natural resources (most often rangelands and wildlife).

2). Why are Tullow and Africa Oil supporting community conservancies?

Tullow is committed to ensuring that the oil and gas sector brings real and long lasting benefits to host communities in areas where it operates. Tullow's support for the establishment and operation of conservancies in the South Lokichar Basin and along the A1 highway – as seen through the signing of a 5 year grant agreement – represents a relatively early (as seen from the oil and gas life cycle) social investment in the pastoral communities that reside within the potential project's area of influence. While Tullow believes that community conservancies offer unique means through which the multiple challenges faced by pastoral societies in Northern Kenya can be addressed, it is also true that within the context of a nascent oil and gas industry, the establishment and operation of conservancies provides opportunities for both the management of change and the capturing of opportunities brought about by the growth of the oil and gas industry. Specifically, such benefits may include:

Development and maintenance of a safe, secure, peaceful and stable working environment for oil operations with informed and positive support from local communities

Promotion of improved communications, awareness and knowledge and understanding between pastoral communities and the nascent oil and gas industry and thereby promote a social license to operate

Development of effective means through which the direct and indirect environmental and social impacts of the nascent oil and gas industry can be managed

Development of effective means through which the nascent oil and gas industry can benefit pastoral communities within the area of oil operations

Provision of opportunities for community institutions to compete for business within the nascent oil and gas industry and thereby develop independent means of finance

3). Who is NRT and what is their role?

The Northern Rangelands Trust is an umbrella organisation that supports community conservation in northern Kenya. There are now 27 community conservancies facilitated by NRT, working to secure peace in a historically volatile region; manage the land and natural resources in one of the most diverse and arid areas in East Africa; build resilience, and; ultimately transform the livelihoods of marginalised communities.

NRT mission: To develop resilient community conservancies that transform lives, secure peace, and conserve natural resources.

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NRT core values:

- Respect for traditional pastoral and other community values
- Coexistence of livestock, people and wildlife
- Community-led decision making
- Meaningful livelihoods through wildlife conservation
- Competent governance and financial accountability
- Equitable distribution of benefits
- Environmental, social and economic sustainability in all our work
- Apolitical, without allegiance to any political party, creed, or race
- Credible, measurable results

4). Why did Tullow choose NRT for this partnership?

Communities in Turkana and West Pokot visited NRT with Tullow's support, and saw for themselves the value of developing conservancies to bring peace, manage the land well, and build institutions for maintaining security, livelihood programmes and conservation. With approval from NRT's Council of Elders, NRT negotiated a grant agreement with Tullow to support the development of conservancies in Tullow's area of operation. Tullow recognised NRT's extensive experience in establishing conservancies elsewhere in northern Kenya, particularly amongst pastoral communities. Over the last 20 years, NRT has supported the development of 27 community conservancies in northern Kenya, that now cover over 30,000 square kilometres of primarily semi-arid land. NRT's focus on these pastoral areas, most of which share the same geographical as well as social-economic challenges with Turkana/Pokot counties, was also deemed important in Tullow's decision to support NRT and community conservancies in Turkana and West Pokot.

5). Is NRT a Tullow contractor?

No, NRT is an independent umbrella organisation representing a movement of community conservancies in northern Kenya. Tullow Kenya and NRT have signed a grant agreement, through which Tullow and Africa Oil have committed to providing NRT and the newly established community conservancies with support for a 5 year period. The terms of this agreement provide for NRT to facilitate the establishment and operation of conservancies in accordance with NRT practices. See FAQ 4.

6). What is Tullow funding actually for?

About 70% of the Tullow funds go directly to the community conservancy bank accounts for their operations and related programmes. NRT has an oversight role to ensure sound financial management and accountability. The remaining 30% covers NRT's direct costs in supporting the development and management of the conservancies, and assisting their programmes of security, livelihoods and business development.

Tullow's \$11.5 million grant agreement will help the Turkana and West Pokot communities establish and operate six (6) community conservancies in the region. The funding will cover many aspects involved in establishing and operating a community conservancy, including:



Salaries for conservancy management teams and conservancy rangers

The purchase, maintenance and fuelling of conservancy vehicles

The facilitation of training workshops, peace meetings, etc.

The purchase of the IT and communications equipment needed to effectively run a conservancy, as well as the purchase of operations equipment and uniforms for conservancy rangers

7). Were the communities of Turkana and West Pokot consulted in this process? How?

Communities were involved and consulted as follows:

- i)** NRT fact-finding teams comprised of the Council of Elders (NRT's highest governing body) & senior management. Several trips were conducted to Turkana and West Pokot counties to meet the local leaders, county and national government officials at the county level. This provided good forums for interactions and consultations.
- ii)** Communities and local leaders as well as government representatives from both counties were invited to visit NRT HQs and community conservancies to learn and understand the concept of a community conservancy. Several meetings involving target conservancy areas were carried out to discuss area-specific issues regarding the establishment of conservancies.

8). Was the County/National government as well as other government agencies e.g the National Land Commission (NLC) involved prior to establishing the conservancies?

County government leadership (governors, MPs, MCAs) and representatives of national government at county level were involved and consulted in view of the fact that trust lands fall under the mandate of county governments.

The National Land Commission was not consulted for the initial stages of conservancy development, as the conservancies are not land-owning bodies. The early focus on NRT's work is to build up the conservancies as representative community institutions, which will help to bring peace and development.

9). How do community conservancies operate?

The basis of the Community Conservancy Model is:

A self-defined community

Living in an agreed and defined area;

Registering and developing a community institution to govern the area as a conservancy, in order to;

Achieve the combined objectives of securing peace, improving lives, and conserving natural resources.

Each conservancy has an elected board comprising members drawn from constituency within the defined community conservancy. Locally elected boards govern each of the six new community conservancies in Turkana and West Pokot. Local government and other stakeholders can be included as observers (ex officio members). The Board assumes responsibilities for operations and development activities within the conservancy, prioritising various interventions including peace and security, rangeland management, alternative livelihoods, integrated development, etc.



10). How will the boundaries for the conservancies be established?

Generally the boundaries of a conservancy align with existing administrative boundaries at the ward/location level. In this way a conservancy territory may cut across sub-county boundaries. Although community conservancy boundaries are defined, the conservancy holds no claim to land ownership, i.e., the conservancy only serves a land and resource management function. The conservancies have no jurisdiction to discuss or get involved in the demarcation of new administrative boundaries, which remain the mandate of the National and County Government.

11). How will community conservancies promote reduced conflict/peace?

The cause of conflict and insecurity is a key driver of the approach to promoting peace and stability. Initially NRT and the conservancies implement a number of baseline studies to better understand the underlying causes for conflict and insecurity. Thereafter NRT and the conservancies work together to promote peace through various means including:

Regular peace meetings between community leaders, respected elders and young warriors

The employment of conservancy rangers who assume responsibility for raising awareness within their communities regarding peace building initiatives, working together with neighbouring conservancies and wildlife conservation while simultaneously monitoring people and livestock movements within their conservancies.

12). The Conservancies are located in community owned land, what tenure agreements are in place?

The Conservancies will exist on trust land and there is no planned conversion of this land into any other tenure. Registration of conservancy land is not a claim, nor a basis for ownership.

13). How will the community benefit from conservancies?

The communities resident within community conservancies may benefit from conservancy operations in many ways as described by the objectives of community conservancies:

To promote community representation and good governance

To promote community stability and peace

To reverse environmental degradation through rangeland rehabilitation and wildlife conservation

To improve livestock productivity through planned grazing and rangeland management

To promote integrated socio-economic development within the conservancy

To provide a platform for diversified and enhanced livelihood opportunities

To promote equitable distribution of conservancy-derived economic benefits

Operation of the conservancies will promote improved governance through the conservancy board. The day-to-day operations will provide employment opportunities. The conservancies will, with the support of NRT, launch rangeland management programs as well as planned grazing initiatives that will help promote improved sustainable natural resource use in the area together with improved livestock productivity. Additionally, better land use is expected to minimize resource-based conflict that arises from competition for good grazing – a key source of insecurity in the area. The project is also expected to promote and develop alternative livelihood activities including competing for opportunities (i.e., local procurement of goods and services) from the nascent oil and gas industry.

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14). How many jobs will be created?

The project aims to directly provide about 180 jobs, i.e., approximately 30 jobs per conservancy

In the future opportunities to create community owned companies may be associated with increased employment opportunities as well as revenue generation for the communities

15). In what ways will Tullow be accountable to the communities?

Successful establishment and operation of community conservancies will provide both a voice and representation for pastoral communities. As such conservancies may function as effective counterparts to Tullow through which coordination and collaboration can occur across a range of common issues including engagement, community based security, access to land, local content, social investment, etc may occur. While conservancies may function as effective representatives of pastoral communities it also remains that Tullow will continue to engage with all stakeholders within the area of influence with the aim of establishing and maintaining good relations.

In what ways will the conservancies be accountable to the communities?

Community conservancies are established and operate on behalf of the community. To this end, the conservancy management and operation is primarily accountable to the community. Accountability mechanisms include:

Communities will remain accountable through their democratically elected conservancy boards. The board officials (chair, vice and treasurer) will ensure that the team is accountable.

To provide checks and balances, the ex-officials (MPs, MCAs, chiefs, KWS etc) will attend conservancy boards whenever necessary

16). What measures are in place for when the 5 year agreement ends?

At this time Tullow and NRT have signed a 5 year grant agreement. It is not yet possible to look beyond the 5 year timeframe as much will depend on the schedule for the development of discovered oil resources. During the initial 5 years it is anticipated that opportunities for revenue generation in the conservancies may derive from multiple sources including the potential: (i) to develop community companies to compete for oil and gas related business opportunities in the extended value chain associated with the oil industry; (ii) to work with the County Government in implementation of various community-level CIDP interventions; (iii) to derive donor support to implement programs; (iv) to develop enterprises e.g., livestock to market programs, that serve as alternative sources of income. A key objective for Tullow is to promote the creation of multiple funding and/or revenue streams that ensure that conservancies are not solely dependent on only the one income source.

17). How does Tullow deal with peace and security?

The Government of Kenya holds primary responsibility for the protection of our operations, providing security for the local communities, and for the preservation of human rights. Within this context, as a responsible operator and signatory to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR), Tullow Kenya is committed to ensuring that: our presence should have a positive effect on our surroundings; our security operations do not negatively impact the local society, and; that Tullow does not exacerbate existing conflicts. As such Tullow's approach to peace and security

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is based upon collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

Part of this approach is captured in our continued engagement with industry associations such as the Kenya Oil and Gas Association (KOGA), County and National Policing structures and civil society actors such as the Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNCHR) and the Institute on Human Rights in Business.

Further Tullow is a signatory to the Voluntary Principle on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR or VP's) an international multi-stakeholder initiative designed to ensure that security operations around extractive industry operations are designed in a framework which is respectful of human rights and 'do no harm' to the society with whom we work.

18). What is the difference between NRT and the community conservancies?

The Northern Rangelands Trust is an umbrella organisation that was established to support community conservancies. A community conservancy is an autonomous institution, operated by the indigenous communities that live there. NRT supports these conservancies in a number of ways:

- It raises funds for the conservancies

- It provides them with advice on how to manage their affairs.

- It supports a wide range of training and helps broker agreements between conservancies and investors.

- It also monitors performance, providing donors with a degree of oversight and quality assurance.

19). Are any of the present NRT North Rift employees former employees of Africa Camp Solutions?

Africa Camp Solutions (ACS) provides personnel accommodation, catering services, offices, warehouses, workshops, an airstrip and storage facilities for Tullow staff and other oil related businesses in Turkana. ACS has leased a block of land 2kms x 1 km, from the Turkana County Government for this purpose. ACS is an independent business, it has no commercial relationship with NRT and is a completely separate entity. No ACS staff have been employed by NRT. 30 former ACS rangers have currently been employed by Lokichar Conservancy.

20). Has NRT legally registered the conservancies as Community Based Organisations?

Registration of Community Based Organisations is not guided by NRT but by the Ministry of Social Services and Culture. All conservancies have registered themselves as CBOs.

21). Have there/ will there be any environmental and social impact assessments of Tullow's work?

Tullow are currently undertaking both environmental and social impact assessments, the results of which will be publicly available once completed.