

<b>Country/entity</b>	Kenya
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Sotik and Borabu Social Contract
<b>Date</b>	21 Nov 2008
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict

### Kenyan Post-Electoral Violence (2007 - 2008)

The conflict emerged as post-election violence. After the incumbent President Kibaki was declared the winner of the Kenyan presidential elections in December 2007, complaints of fraud and a structural disadvantage affecting his competitor Raila Odinga lead to outbreaks of severe ethno-political violence. After the first incidents in the Rift Valley region, mainly directed against the Kikuyu ethnic group – the traditional powerbase of Kibaki – the fighting spread to the cities of Nairobi and Mombasa. After two months, Kibaki and Odinga agreed on a power-sharing agreement that granted Odinga the post as a Prime Minister and ended the violence.

Close  
Kenyan Post-Electoral Violence (2007 - 2008)

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Kenya Local Agreements
<b>Parties</b>	Representatives of Kisii and Kipsigis communities
<b>Third parties</b>	Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD) The Cereal Growers Association (CGA)
<b>Description</b>	Agreement between community leaders with a view to ending cattle rustling and associated inter-community violence. The document deals with the issue of cattle rustling by also containing provisions against tribalism and negative politics.

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**Agreement document** [KE\\_081121\\_Sotik and Borabu Social Contract.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Informal but persistent process
<b>Rationale</b>	The introduction indicates that the two communities have a history of managing conflict, but there is no reference to support mechanisms. Additional reporting by Acord states that the social contract was the result of initiatives from the community, in the absence of sustainable peace resulting from the national level process in the Sotik and Birabu border area.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	Page 2, We recognize that the above issues are complex, constitute a national problem and the core matter of the Agenda 4 (long term issues and solutions) of the National Dialogue and Reconciliation on the resolution of the political crisis and its root causes.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Border of Sotik and Borabu District
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	-0.724533, 35.054720
<b>Participant type</b>	International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Meetings facilitated by the Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD) and Cereal Growers Association (CGA)
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations International or transnational actor

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**Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)**

No specific mention.

**Grievance List**

Page 1, Introduction

The Sotik and Borabu border has been characterized by sporadic skirmishes between our two communities, Kisii and Kipsigis due to cattle rustling incidents perpetrated by a cartel of criminals. Though frequent, these incidents were well managed by both communities helped by the Anti Stock Theft Unit stationed in different locations. However during the post election violence, the insecurity problem along the border got worse. We, the communities, rose against each and committed atrocities such as: burning houses, carrying out killings, looting, raping girls and women, and tribal hatred has since deepened.

Page 1, Main Contributing Factors

- Rampant cattle rustling
- Tribalism
- Negative politics/ propaganda/ misinformation
- Historical land issues
- Poverty/Unemployment/idleness/drug abuse/alcohol consumption

Page 2, Poverty /unemployment/idleness

We recognize that significant number of our youth have no income, no job and no farming land. They are easily drawn into self-destructive behaviours such as alcohol and drug consumption, criminal activities such as cattle rustling, robbery, rape, etc

**Cattle rustling/ banditry**

Page 1, Introduction

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Page 1, Main Contributing Factors

- Rampant cattle rustling

Page 2, Rampant cattle rustling

As far as cattle rustling are concerned, we shall

- 1) Cooperate and collaborate in tracking and recovering stolen animals through joint patrol committee and community policing.
- 2) Liaise with the Anti Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) and the provincial administration in case of suspected cattle theft instead of taking the law in our own hands.
- 3) Report any suspected cattle theft to the ASTU through the Assistant Chief or Chief.
- 4) Ensure security and protection to those who report suspect cattle robbers.

Page 2, Poverty /unemployment/idleness

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**Social cover**

No specific mention.

