

**Country/entity** Ethiopia  
Kenya

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Dukana-Dillo-Maikona Declaration

**Date** 19 Jul 2009

**Agreement status** Multiparty signed/agreed

**Interim arrangement** Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** 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)

**Stage** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Inter-group

**Peace process** Kenya Local Agreements

**Parties** No signature but agreement is between Borana of Kenya and the Gabra people.

**Third parties** -

**Description** Agreement between Borana and Gabra relating to access to resources. Also contains agreed penalties that will be incurred for theft of livestock.

---

**Agreement document** [KE\\_090719\\_Dukana-Dillo-Maikona Declaration.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

---

## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	It references the previous Dillo Dukana Declaration of November 2008, and although not mentioned in the text, additional reporting on the meeting states that the meeting was organised by the Pastoralist Shade Initiative and the Oromia Pastoralists Association, and supported by the DFID Democracy Growth and Peace for Pastoralists project, as a continuation of the Dillo Dukana peace initiative.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	No documented references in the agreement to a national peace process, or in the accompanying reporting of the process, as it was very focused on localised, cross-border violence and insecurity.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Dukana, Dillo, Maikona
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	3.728028, 37.607331
<b>Participant type</b>	Central state actor Local state actor International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations Regional state actor
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Not mentioned in the agreement text, but reporting from the Maikona Peace Gathering 17th-19th July 2009 states that the meeting was organised by the Pastoralist Shade Initiative and the Oromia Pastoralists Association.
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	International or transnational actor

---

## Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Grievance List</b>	No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/  
banditry**

Page 1,

The gathering also agreed to adopt the Dillo and Dukana declaration [November 2008] which decrees that:

1. If a person is caught with a stolen animal, the fine is four animals per one animal stolen and the culprit has to pay the expense incurred for tracking that animal.

**Social cover**

No specific mention.

---