

Country/entity Ethiopia
Kenya

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Dillo-Dukana-Teltelle Peace Dialogue

Date 12 Jan 2012

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 signatories but agreed on behalf of Borana and Gabra communities

Third parties -

Description Agreement between representatives to give material reparations as compensation for losses in conflict, and assurances to help bring perpetrators of specific killings to justice.

Agreement document [KE_12_01_12_proceedings-dillo-dukana-teltelle-peace-dialogue.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale Proceeded by the Dillo Dukana peace process initiated by Gabra and Borana elders in 2008, and the Dukana/Maikona peace initiative in July 2009. The 2012 Dillo-Dukana-Teltelle Peace Dialogue in 2012 was organized by the Dillo Woreda Peace Committee and Oromia Pastoralist Association in cooperation with Pastoralist Shade Initiative of Kenya and through the financial support from German Development Cooperation (GIZ-Civil Peace Service Program) and The Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Unit (CEWERU).

Is there a documented link to a national peace process? No

Link to national process: articulated rationale However, the Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism is part of the National Steering Committee.

Name of Locale Teltelle, Dukana

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 4.110322, 37.438123

Participant type Central state actor
Local state actor
International or transnational actor
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Regional state actor

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Mr. Nura Dida, Oromia Pastoralist Association (OPA) Board Chair Person, and Mr. Molu Kulu, Pastoralist Shade Initiative (PSI) chair person, from Ethiopia and Kenya respectively, are named in the OPA report on the dialogue as having facilitated.

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List Page 1, According to the final agreement:

- The Dukana will pay blood compensation of 45 cattle to Teltelle.
- The Dukana will organize traditional gatherings in order to search for the killer of the child and take necessary action to bring the killer to justice (government Authorities).
- The Teltelle will pay a total of 75 cattle as a blood compensation for two people killed and one wounded person of Dukana.
- The Teltelle agreed to accept final results on the efforts of the Dukana elders in finding the killer of the child and bringing him to justice according to traditional mechanisms.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
