

<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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## **Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** Violence against women→Sexual violence  
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 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

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.