Country/entity	Kenya
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Sotik and Borabu Social Contract
Date	21 Nov 2008
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	Representatives of Kisii and Kipsigis communities
Third parties	Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development (ACORD) The Cereal Growers Association (CGA)
Description	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.

Agreement document	KE_081121_Sotik and Borabu Social Contract.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Local agreement properties

Process type	Informal but persistent process
Rationale	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.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	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.
Name of Locale	Border of Sotik and Borabu District
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	-0.724533, 35.054720
Participant type	International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	Meetings facilitated by the Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD) and Cereal Growers Association (CGA)
Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations International or transnational actor

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 signifcant 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 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. 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 We recognize that signifcant 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.
Social cover	No specific mention.