

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
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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.