

Country/entity	Kenya
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation: Public Statement
Date	4 Feb 2008
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate 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	Government
Peace process	Kenya peace process
Parties	Government (PNU-Party National Unity) and ODM (Orange Democratic Movement); Government (PNU-Party National Unity) signed by Hon. Martha Karua, Hon. Sam Onger, Hon Tutula Kilonwo, Hon. Moses Wetang'ula ODM signed by Hon. Musalisa Mudavidi, Hon. William Ruto, Hon. Sally Kosgei, Hon. James Orengo
Third parties	Witnessed by: For the Panel of Eminent African Personalities, H.E. Kofi A. Annan, Chairperson
Description	This short agreement provides for a number of short terms measures to deal with political crisis arising from the disputed elections in 2007. 1. Immediate Measures to Address the Humanitarian Crisis, 2. Immediate Measures to Promote Reconciliation, Healing and Restoration, 3.Recommendation to Parliamentarians, 4. Briefing on Progress to the Principals, 5. Implementation of Recommendations.

Agreement document	KE_080204_Public Statement-Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation.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 Particular groups of women→Refugee/displaced women
Page 1, Part 1: With Respect to Immediate Measures to Address the Humanitarian Crisis:
...
b) Provide adequate security and protection, particularly for vulnerable groups, including women and children in camps.
c) Provision of basic services for people in displaced camps:
...
Provide medical assistance with a special focus for women, children, people living with HIV and AIDS and the disabled, currently in displaced camps.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions New institutions→Reconciliation and peace
Page 2, Part 2: With Respect to Immediate Measures to Promote Reconciliation, Healing and Restoration
d) All-inclusive Reconciliation and Peacebuilding Committees at the grassroots level should be established. The committees should involve the provincial administration, council of elders, women, the youth, conflict resolution/civil society organisations.

Violence against women Violence against women→Protection (general)
Page 1, Part 1: With Respect to Immediate Measures to Address the Humanitarian Crisis:
... b) Provide adequate security and protection, particularly for vulnerable groups, including women and children in camps.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development	<p>Development→Health (general)</p> <p>Page 1, Part 1: With Respect to Immediate Measures to Address the Humanitarian Crisis: ... c) Provision of basic services for people in displaced camps: [...] - Provide medical assistance with a special focus for women, children, people living with HIV and AIDS and the disabled, currently in displaced camps.</p> <p>Page 72, 27. Resolution No: DIC/CHSC/07 RELATING TO ETHICS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION GIVEN that at the heart of this crisis corruption in many forms appears as the manifestation of the anti-values and non-transparent practices on the part of men and women seeking to advance their careers in executive spheres, eg the army, the police, information services, public administration, health, education, the economy, religious denominations, the legal system, family and civil society, and shows itself in despicable behaviour such as lying, malevolence, defamation, fraud, malpractice, misappropriation, influence peddling, nepotism, favouritism, tribalism, regionalism, clientelism, sexual harassment, bribery, the abuse of power, forgery and deceitfulness, etc;</p>
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
