



**Report of
the Consultative Peace Forum
for the
Isiolo Triangle**



**Sportsman's Arms Hotel, Nanyuki
2-5 September, 2009**



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Compiled by:

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
APFO	Africa Peace Forum
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CDF	Community Development Fund
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CTP	Conflict Prevention and Transformation Project
DC	District Commissioner
Dept.	Department
DO	District Officer
DPC	District Peace Committee
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
GOK	Government of Kenya
NEP	North Eastern Province
NPI	Nairobi Peace Initiative
NSC	National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
OOP	Office of the President
PA	Provincial Administration
PC	Provincial Commissioner
PSI	Pastoralist Shade Initiative
PWHE	Pastoralist Women for Health/ Education
SRIC	Sub-Regional Intelligence Officer
TOR	Terms of Reference
WPDN	Waso Paralegal Development Network
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Acknowledgements

The Sponsors and Organizers of the Forum:

The National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) Secretariat would like to thank UNDP Kenya, under the GOK/UNDP Conflict Prevention and Transformation Project (KEN/05/305/A) for the generous financial support which made possible the holding of the Forum for the Isiolo Triangle that brought together stakeholders from Isiolo, Garbatula, Marsabit South Districts in Eastern Province; and Samburu East District in Rift Valley Province.

Many thanks also go to the NSC Conflict Analysis and Response Group (CAG) for the initial work that involved Rapid Conflict Assessment, development of Concept Notes, Briefing Notes and consultation meetings with stakeholders in the region.

The Team of Facilitators:

The Secretariat would also like to sincerely thank the co-facilitators of the retreat, Dr. Francis Apollos Machira – the Director of the Centre for Conflict Resolution; Peter Maruga of Nairobi Peace Initiative-Africa; and, Roselyn Mungai of Pact Kenya. The invisible hand of George Kut of Pact Kenya also deserves mention. The entire NSC Secretariat also played a great role in mobilizing stakeholders and handling workshop logistics.

The Rapporteurs:

Sincere thanks go to Absalom Shalakha of PeaceNet Kenya and Dickson L. Magotsi of the NSC Secretariat, for ably capturing the proceedings of the Forum. Indeed, these will go along way in ensuring not only enhanced documentation of peace processes but also retention of institutional memory.

Participants:

Finally, our heartfelt thanks go to all the participants at the retreat whose time and invaluable input immensely contributed to the success of the retreat. Special thanks to the Provincial Commissioners of Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces for their support in this worthy cause.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) facilitated a Consultative Peace Forum for Isiolo, Garbatullah, Marsabit South and Samburu East Districts on 2nd – 5th September, 2009, in Nanyuki, Kenya. It was hosted by the NSC under the Conflict Prevention and Transformation Project (CTP) with support from the UNDP Kenya Country Office.

The workshop brought together a broad array of stakeholders from the four districts to discuss and develop Action Plans for peace building and conflict management initiatives. Over 80 participants attended the two-day workshop that was held at the Sportsman's Arms Hotel in Nanyuki. Participants included representatives from the NSC, Civil Society Organizations, the Provincial Administration, local councilors, chiefs, women and youth representatives and observers. (Please see Annex for a detailed contact list.)

The event was organized in response to the persistent conflicts in the four districts, especially the "Isiolo Triangle" conflict. The workshop also served as the strategy consultation forum, where short-term "Action Plans" for peace building initiatives to be carried out for the next three months in these four districts were developed and adopted.

The objective of the workshop was to enable participants:

- 1) Interrogate causes of conflicts in this region.
- 2) Share experiences and document lessons learnt.
- 3) Propose solutions to the violent conflicts in the Isiolo Triangle.
- 4) Develop "Action Plans" for peace building initiatives in the four districts.

Overall, the workshop was rated as successful by the participants as it was deemed to have met both its objectives and their expectations. One participant noted that the workshop "provided a real chance for the participants to face each other and speak the truth, as it was the only way conflicts would be resolved in their region." Many participants attributed the workshop's success to the fact that it brought together field practitioners with leading technical experts to discuss conflict resolution and management mechanisms. Participants also enjoyed the break out groups and the opportunity the event provided for networking. Several participants appreciated having the chance to be part of the planning team, unlike previously when they have always been asked to implement actions that had been conceived and developed elsewhere.

Why this Forum?

The upper region of Eastern Province of Kenya has experienced recurrent conflicts for a prolonged period of time. Most of these conflicts have been linked to some long-held cultural practices like cattle rustling. Prolonged drought has also led to diminishing grazing fields and water resources, thus exacerbating conflicts in the region. Raids and counter-raids for revenge missions have led to loss of life and stolen animals, thus hindering the development agenda in the region.

Peace building initiatives, nonetheless, have not been lacking in the region. A lot of efforts and resources have been invested in these Districts with mixed results being reported. It was however realized that something was not being done right by the various peace building stakeholders, where ideas were conceived elsewhere by experts then imposed on the warring communities on the ground. This has often led failures in peace building initiatives as these efforts were disrespected by the various actors as soon as they had been floated.

Following one such meeting by various peace building partners including the NSC, the idea to invite the communities' representatives for a consultative forum was conceived. The choice of participants to the forum was left to the local leaders, who based their selection on a representative scale that included politicians (councilors), Provincial Administration (DCs, DOs and chiefs), Community-Based Organizations involved in peace building, faith-based organizations (FBOs), elders, women and youth representatives. It was this representative group of participants that held consultations, and with the training provided by the facilitators, developed 3-months "Action Plans" for each district for peace building in an effort to resolve the persistent conflicts.

Participants' Expectations

The participants identified the following as their expectations that they hoped to be met by the consultative forum:

- Lead to the resolution of violent conflicts, including the "Isiolo Triangle" conflict;
- Interrogate causes of conflicts;
- Chance to tell the truth;
- Help each other;
- How to effectively intervene in conflict;
- Achieve peace through sharing experiences;
- How to read "signs of early warning" in conflicts;
- How to prevent violent conflicts - Early Response;
- How to approach the actors (*Morans*);
- How to be a mediator (Neutral/ 3rd party);
- Admit the problems so as to be ready to solve them;
- How to deal with the illegal weapons;
- Why the Modogashe Declaration, among others have not been effectively implemented;
- How to involve the politicians (MPs) in ending impunity;
- Develop a conceptual framework for social reconstruction;
- Develop strategies for peace building and transformation.

Workshop Facilitation

The workshop was ably facilitated by the following:

- Dr. Francis Apollos - Director, Centre for Conflict Resolution(CCR)
- Peter Maruga - Nairobi Peace Initiative- Africa (NPI-Africa)
- Roselyn Munga - PACT- Kenya.
- S.K. Maina,OGW - NSC Co-ordinator
- Dickson Magotsi - NSC Secretariat

Climate Setting

The Climate setting was led by Dickson Magotsi of the NSC Secretariat. Considering the diverse composition of the meeting, opening prayers were conducted by Christians, Muslims and traditionalists. While acknowledging representation of the various categories from each District including those on observer status, participants were then led in conducting self-introduction.

OPENING STATEMENTS

**Remarks by the NSC Co-ordinator,
Mr. S.K. Maina,OGW,**



In his welcoming remarks, the NSC Co-ordinator Mr. S.K. Maina,OGW welcomed all participants to the Forum. He noted that the Forum was a result of the joint planning meeting that had been held by representatives from the four Districts on 14th August,2009 after the launch of the

Rapid Response Fund (RRF) at the same venue. He acknowledged that NSC was keen to continue facilitating stakeholders in the region in working towards sustainable peace. In addition, he reiterated that NSC was keen on strengthening of DPCs through the provision of basic tool kit and funding. In doing so, Work Plans would come in handy.

He emphasized the need for stakeholders to deepen their interventions and go down to the grassroots level for community engagement. He acknowledged the support by PC Rift Valley and Eastern Provinces for the successful convening of this forum. Participants were informed that the NSC had held a series of consultations with the PC Eastern Province on 5th August 2009 and with the PC Rift Valley on 1st September, 2009 as part of the build up consultations to this Forum. He expressed his desire that the forum would come up with workable solutions to be taken forward in dealing with the various conflicts. He thanked UNDP Kenya for funding the Forum.

Remarks by the Deputy PC Eastern Province, Mr. Wenslas Ong'ayo



While delivering a speech on behalf of the PC Eastern Province, Mr. Ong'ayo said the choice of the participants to the committee was instrumental to peace building. The Deputy PC encouraged the participants to foster peace for development and growth in order to achieve the "Vision 2030" target set by the government. "Peace is not imposed, it is bred and nurtured within the community," he added. He underscored that fact that security operations will not help in resolving conflicts in the Upper Eastern region and the Isiolo Triangle. He noted that the Government was spending heavily on security and conflict management. With minimal results and hence, urged for attitudinal change among communities.

In prospect, he reiterated the government's commitment to facilitate and support peace builders in the Upper Eastern region. He reiterated that DPCs need to be visible and recognized by the communities for the effective discharge of their duties.

Mr. Ong'ayo asked the District Peace Committees to establish and foster constant communication channels to help resolve conflicts at an early stage. On the other hand, he urged the pastoral communities to diversify their economic activities other than relying on pastoralism alone. The Deputy PC said the government will take the initiative in exploring livestock breeding, and an introduction of other breeds of livestock as an option of livelihood to help combat cattle rusting.

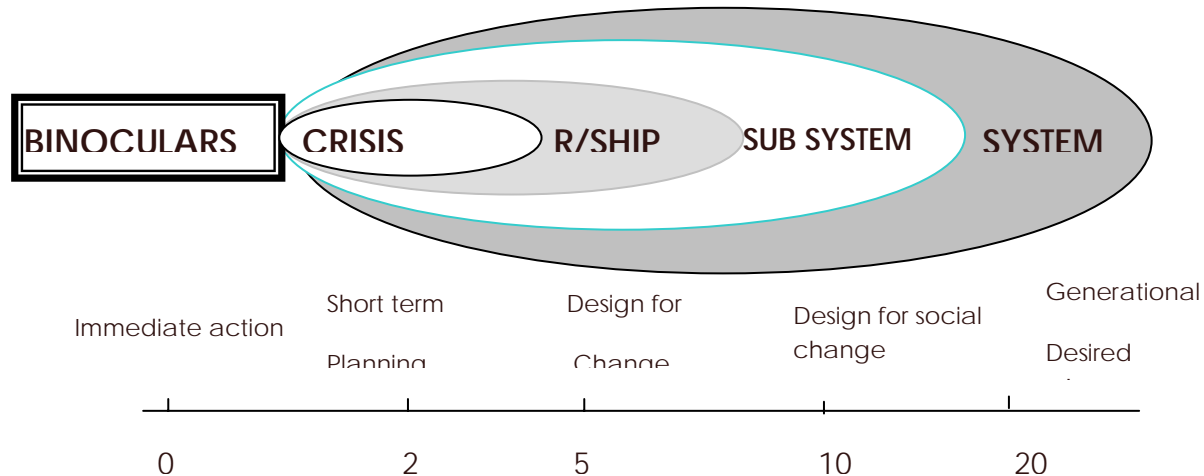
CONSTITUTION OF A GOOD MEETING

In his introductory remarks, Dr. Apollos asked the participants to outline the qualities of a good meeting. The following were their responses:

- Active participation by all;
- Time consciousness;
- Respect of others' views;
- Restriction of unnecessary movements;
- Observing of silence while in session and switching off phones;
- Avoidance of confrontations/ repetition,;
- Use of good and acceptable language, tone and telling the truth;
- Use of consensus in reaching at agreements over contentious issues rather than voting.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR PEACEBUILDING

Dr. Apollos trained the participants on how conflicts are perceived, using the Bird's Eye View analysis and the conceptual framework for peace building.



EXPERIENCE- SHARING SENTIMENTS BY OBSERVERS

Moses Lenairoshi, Chairman of the Samburur East DPC



Mr. Moses Lenairoshi, the Chairman of the Samburu Central DPC was an observer participant with expansive experience in peace building. He lauded the criteria used in identifying the representative participants to the forum, arguing that they were better placed to deliver as they were the foot soldiers for peace building initiatives on the ground, I.e. the Provincial Administration, DPCs, religious leaders, women, youth representatives, village elders and political leaders like councilors.

He posed a question as to whether the DPCs were handpicked or elected and urged them to always be honest and foster good relationships to facilitate peace building, adding that they should strive to solve conflict amongst themselves, not relying on the government alone. He made reference to some parents' decision of taking some children to school while others remained to become *Morans*; or keeping them home altogether. He also expressed his wish that peace building should start from the grass-roots, thus structures should be strengthened from bottom-top, not top-bottom. Peace-building initiatives should be followed up with more concrete action plans, and early warning mechanism observed to mitigate conflicts and avoid them getting violent.



In his remarks, Mr. Koru highlighted two major issues arising from the PSI engagement in cross-border conflict: The Kenya/Ethiopia cross-border Gabbra/Borana conflict and Pastoralists at large. He explained that the Borana and Gabbra are like a family because they inter-marry. Though initially engrossed in conflict for over three years, they have eventually managed to resolve the conflict through various initiatives, and that they now live in peace.

In his narration, *"The Morans used to kill each other until one of them decided to lay down his arms and urged the others to do the same. His colleagues were angry and told him not to try to. He did nonetheless, and one of the Gabbra Morans put down his arms as well and they met to talk. They came together (Kenyan Gabbra and Ethiopian Borana), and agreed to foster peace. When they got home and explained their peace mission, the Morans were denounced by their community members, and even the women denied them food as a result of the peace deal they had made. They however went back and created awareness on peace issues, and even though their peace mission was rejected, they persisted. On the second day, the two Morans who had brought home the peace message, met with elders and a peace forum was held. The men, especially the Morans, disagreed with women arguing that they remained home while men went to war. They accused the women of singing war songs to glorify those who raided and killed, as this was incitement."*

The forums proceeded for months until the stolen livestock were returned and relative peace was achieved. The warring parties decided to include some non-partisan parties, without raising funds from NGOs, but among themselves through contributions. They continued until the message reached far and wide, including Ethiopia where peace forums were held. Traditional leaders convened meetings for both sides, discussed the issue and agreed that politics were the main forces of disunity.

After the elders held meetings in Ethiopia they came back and sensitized their people. Politicians were involved by the Dukana people and the Ethiopians, where three Members of Parliament were invited to the forum. The MPs accepted responsibility in the conflict instigation, arguing that divide- and -rule was the only way to win elections. They influenced people to migrate as they were in their territory, so when they moved they caused even more conflicts in their new areas of settlement.

The elders argued that politicians did not suffer in the conflicts unlike the locals, thus they agreed to share the scarce resources available to them. The elders decided to use their own traditional rules like the Modogashe declaration, and Maikona Declaration. The relevant government authorities were informed of their decision to revert to the traditional methods and the government agreed. The government accepted it and it has been implemented, thus the peace between the Gabbra and the Borana.

The elders arrests and fines the wrongdoers, and later sent them to police. If they become problematic, the government is called in. The Somali, Turkana and Pokot communities were also urged to follow these examples.

Where there is conflict, the Chiefs always move in to sensitize the warring parties against conflict. They unite youths, old men and women to resolve conflicts. He urged the pastoralists to avoid conflicts, just like the farming communities have. The chairman suggested that peace meetings should be held in the *Manyattas*, and that women should be discouraged from war-mongering.

He thanked the conveners of the forum and asked for grassroots meetings to be held to support peace initiatives.

MRS. HALAKU BIRU ALKAMA Shade Pastoralist Initiative (PSI)

Mrs. Halaku, one of the PSI representatives

from Marsabit North had a personal message to the participants. She delivered a written peace letter:

"Dear DPCs, I would like to appeal to you all to follow the path of PCI in order for us to overcome conflicts in our communities so that we (pastoralists' communities) are at the same level with our fellow Kenyans. Let us see the value of peace in the development, progress and prosperity globally. Let us also think of our future generations who are innocent. Let us lay down a strong foundation for them. Thank you and God bless you all."

PEACEBUILDING DESIGN AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES.

Mr. Peter Maruga and Roselyn Mungai introduced the second session by recapping the morning discussions.

Summary

- a) Introduction (Good meeting, actors in peace building, change begins with oneself)
- b) Analysis – Conflict's positive aspects.
- c) Transformative tools for conflict mapping.
- d) Group Work – One Conflict map

The facilitator trained the participants on Peace building design and intervention strategies. These included understanding conflicts and the paradox of conflict, where it has both the negative and positive aspects. He enumerated functions of conflict as: builds new relationships, creates coalitions, helps parties to asses each other, establishes and maintains group identities, creates or modifies rules in institutions and breaks relationships but also brings people together.

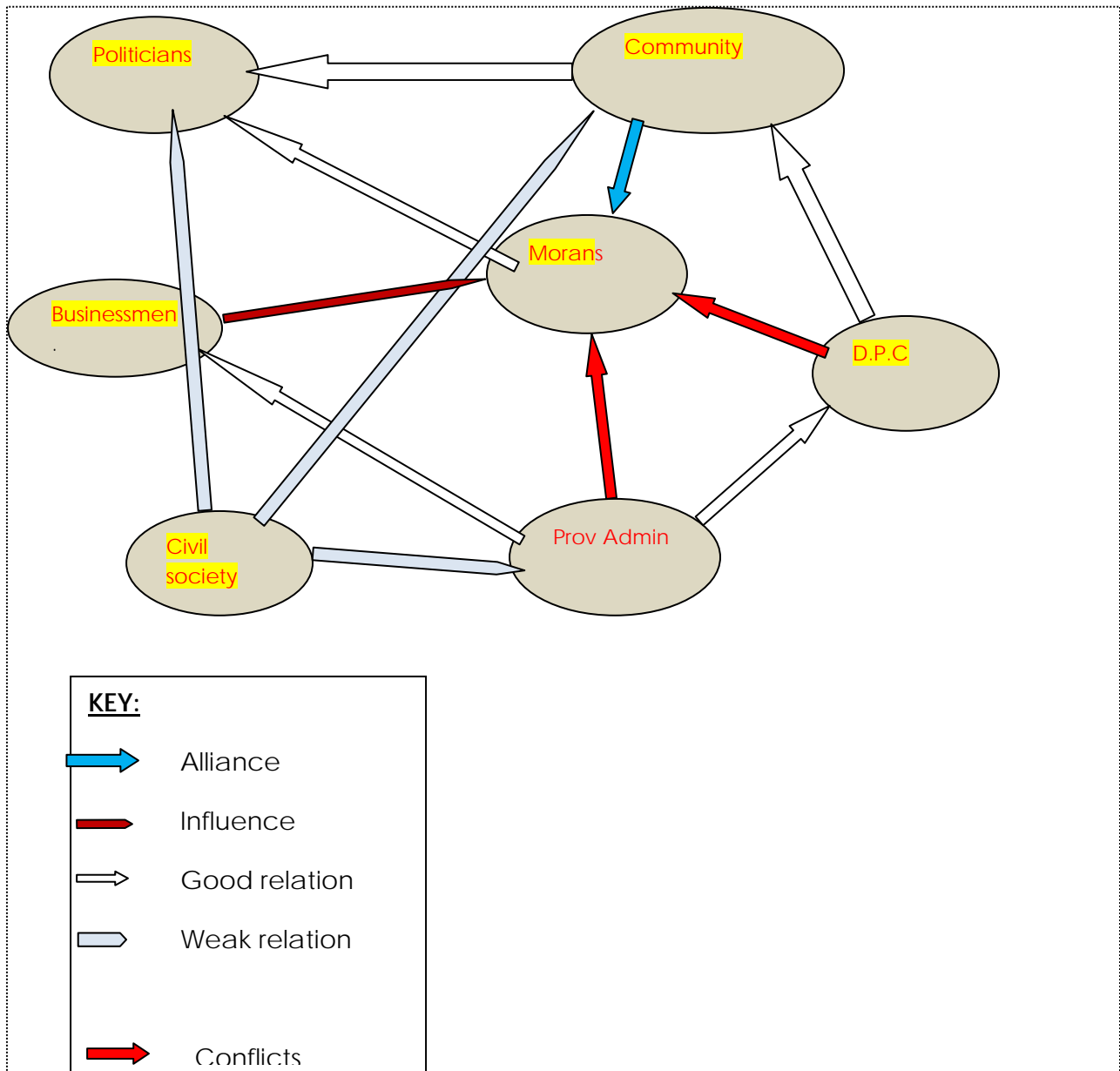
Mr. Maruga explained the levels of conflict analysis as personal, relational, structural and cultural levels. He then explained to the participants how to analyze conflicts and formulate "Action plans"

CONFLICT MAPPING: GROUP RESPONSES

Task: Conflict Analysis and Mapping; Interventions and Response Gaps

In order to carry out this task, participants were divided into five groups each with a District outlook. The fifth group was solely comprised of representatives of the Provincial Administration i.e. District Commissioners, Criminal Investigation Officers, Security Intelligence Officers, District Officers and the NSC Secretariat. The responses were the presented and discussed in plenary.

MARSABIT SOUTH (LAISAMIS) DISTRICT



Causes of conflicts in Marsabit South

The participants from Marsabit South District identified the following as the causes of conflicts: poverty, cultural practices, revenge (conflict cycles/ hatred), stereotype/ethnicity, illegal firearms, commercial/ trade, impunity, rewarding, illiteracy/ lack of awareness, lack of alternative livelihoods, peer influence and lack of employment that leads to schools dropouts.

Interventions made so far

In their efforts to resolve conflicts, the following measures have been taken: conflict mitigation, resolutions/ declarations; traditional conflict mitigation; compensation for stolen animals; fines; establishment of community peace building structures (peace committees, chief *Moran*, women for peace, grazing committees, FBOs/NGOs); inter- district peace initiatives; KPR formation; government operations and peace- building workshops.

Conflict areas with other districts

- Merti
- Marsabit North
- Turkana
- Samburu North

SAMBURU EAST DISTRICT

The main cause of conflicts was identified as cattle rustling. The others include: competition for limited resources (Water and pasture), unauthorized (non-consultative) cross-border grazing, false claims over sold/ branded animals, commercialization of cattle rustling, application of “double-standards” in the recovery of stolen animals by the security agents, forceful confiscation of livestock by government, abductions of children (herders) resulting in increased inter-tribal hostilities, retaliations and counter raids, poor government response to distress, retrogressive cultural practices, rampant poverty/ unemployment (especially among youths) and ill-advised politics and unfound propaganda.

Earlier interventions

These include: inter-district dialogue, formulation and training of DPC, inter-district exchange visits, recovery and returning of stolen animals to rightful owners, joint youth (*Moran*) meetings, an apparently “more active role” (then) by the government in recovery of stolen livestock and more adherence / observation of the traditional rules.

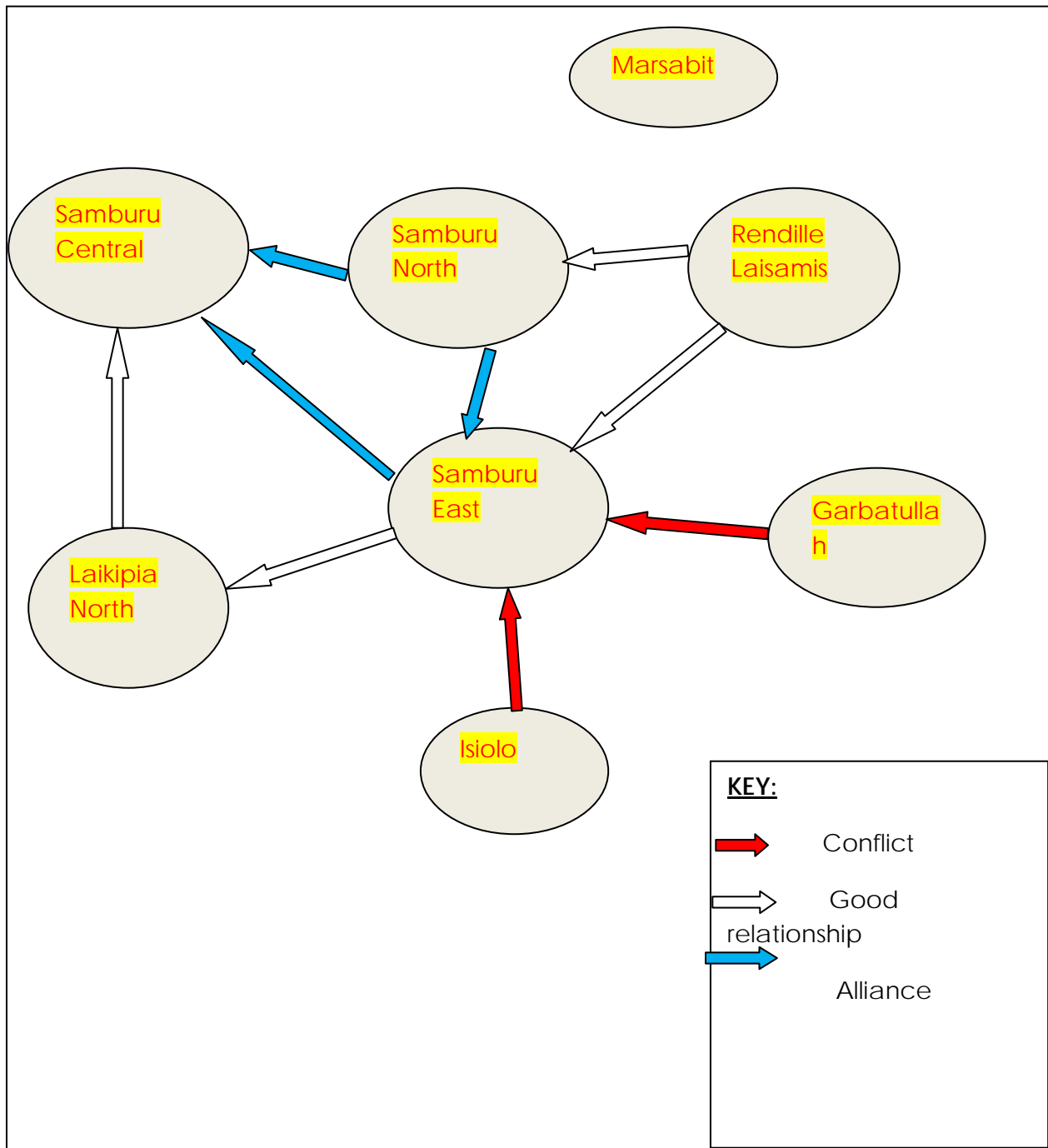
Future interventions

The following were suggested as future intervention mechanisms to curb conflicts: use of conservancy scouts to recover stolen animals (teaming with other security agents), opening of Police/ AP outposts in strategic locations like Koom and Looesia, KWS to build the conservancy scouts' capacity and to strengthen DPCs right from the sub-location level.

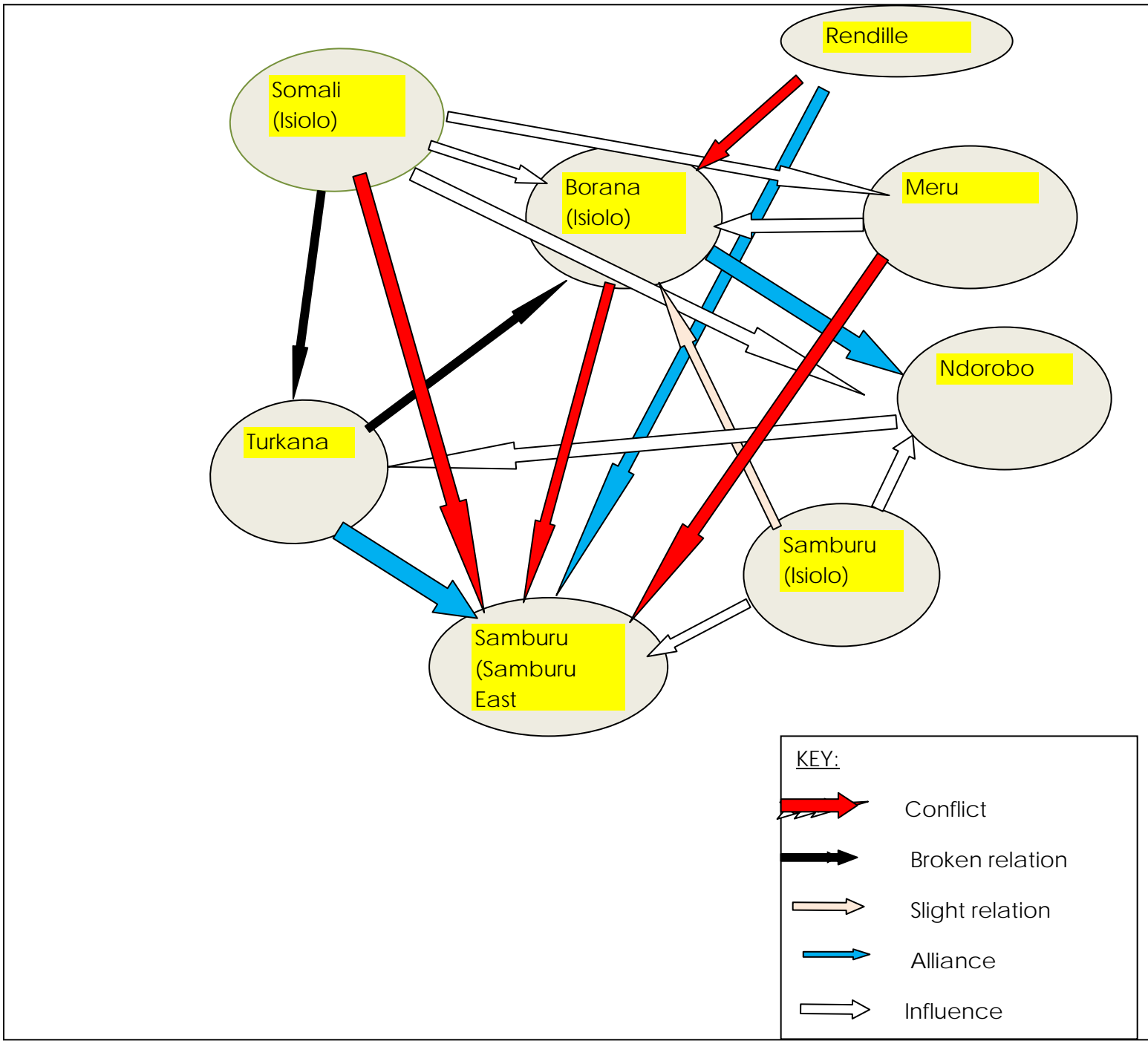
Issues arising from the conflict mapping

1. Conservancy is used by one community to empower itself against the other
2. Cultural practices, where the *Morans* have to kill and rustle cattle before they graduate into marriage
3. The conservancy should be used to support both the Isiolo and the Samburu East communities, and not favouring or benefit only one community.

4. The involvement of the conservancy kitty, and its management should involve all the communities so that they all benefit to foster their relations.
5. Isiolo communities should be trained and sensitized on management and benefits of the conservancy.
6. A larger forum should be constituted so that there is an incorporation of the various communities in the management of conservancies, and the other districts should have their conservancies as well.
7. Awareness should be created to the communities on the benefits and importance of the conservancies to the communities



ISIOLO DISTRICT



Causes of conflicts

The causes of conflicts identified include: cattle rustling; emergence of conservancies; political instigations; scarcity of resources (water and pasture); boundary disputes; highway robbery; hatred, rivalry and suspicions amongst the cosmopolitan communities; proliferation of small arms; cultural practices (raids after circumcision for the Samburu *Morans*); forceful invasion into farms and game reserves; poor governance by national and local authorities; lack of appropriate policies and development plans for pastoralists; delay by security officials to effectively respond to incidents of conflicts and lack of involvement of traditional institutions in conflict management between the warring communities.

Intervention measures so far

These include: community peace meetings, recovery of stolen animals, imposed government operations, provision of KPR arms, declarations, establishment of community policing, United Women for Peace initiatives, multi-cultural peace festivals, inter-district peace forums and restocking programs by DPC.

Future intervention measures needed

The future intervention mechanisms were identified as follows:

Strengthening DPCs institutional capacity; establishing strong interaction and communication linkage between the Isiolo and Samburu East DPCs; doing away with conservancy until appropriate mechanisms are put in place; reviewing the Modogashe Declaration and making amendments to the current contentious issues; speeding up the formulation of national policy on peacebuilding and conflict management; improved interactions of multi- ethnic communities for enhanced peaceful co-existence; curbing invasions into the game reserves; promotion of traditional institutions and mechanisms in community dialogue and policing; establishment of AP posts in hot spots areas; ensuring that KPRs are adequately supervised and monitored by both the chiefs and OCPDs; constitute traditional grazing committees for elders in areas where different communities come in contact over use of pasture and water points and be coordinated by DPC so that they jointly regulate the use of common pool resources.

GARBATULLAH DISTRICT

Garbatullah vs. Ladgera districts conflict

Causes of the conflict

The main causes identified for this conflict includes: Ladgera constituents annexing parts of Garbatullah district to their new Ladgera district; setting up un-planned settlements within Garbatullah district where they are followed by assistant chiefs and chiefs from Ladgera district claiming area of their jurisdiction; resources like CDF, Arid Land funds, EMOP, URGO and Government personnel from Ladgera district (NEP) backing up the same; restricting the local people and their resources (livestock, water points etc) along these areas, namely: Burkuke, Chachu, Garse, Bub, Eldera, Tokocho and Uchan; killing of local pastoralists (e.g. in Modogashe

location) to scare them away; destruction of the water and pasture resources and the grazing pattern; disrespecting the local residents' culture; disorderly governance and pollution of water points.

Interventions made so far

These are: frequent meetings by Garbatullah DPC and those from Ladgera and Wajir South, although they all ended in vain; elders meetings to correct the perception of people from Ladgera; vigilant chiefs who appealed to P.A both NEP and Eastern Provincial Commissioners for immediate interventions; DPC, elders and local leaders campaigned and appealed to Garbatullah district residents not to resort to any form of violence; the 1997 and 2001 Modogashe declaration on the subject and sought audience from PC, Eastern province to visit Garbatullah and the places in question.

Future interventions deemed necessary

Legalize/ adopt DPC in the constitution, recognize Modogashe and other declarations as legal documents, restrict the nomadic mobile chiefs from Ladgera to their specified areas, immediate intervention of GOK funds allocated to NEP used to illegally expand Provincial Administration boundary annexing from Garbatullah District, Provincial Administration boundary to be clearly spelt out for easy development planning, the government to investigate the motives of the subjects and the instigators be brought to book and urgently stop further annexing

Influx of pastoralists from other districts e.g. (NEP)

Causes of the conflict

These include: Unplanned and disorderly use of the scarce resources e.g. water and grazing fields; highway robbery; over-grazing, thus impacting negatively on the environment e.g. cutting trees, charcoal burning, firewood and animal kraals; pollution of watering points and sources like Galaan Gofo, dams etc; disrespecting the local residents' culture and traditions; influx of small fire arms, disrupting development plans/projects and grazing patterns and overworking the local Provincial Administration and DPC for sustained interventions.

Previous interventions made

The following were identified as intervention measures undertaken: preaching peace by local DPC, elders, religious leaders and chiefs; several meetings between the local residents and illegal herders; Modogashe declaration; efforts made to stop highway robbery to provide a conducive environment for road travelers and business men; community policing; conducted workshops to harmonize conflicting groups; efforts made to disarm herders of small arms and Provincial Administration and DPC interventions.

Future intervention mechanisms deemed necessary

Effective inter-district meetings to be held regularly and not only when a conflict occurs; Legal backing for declarations like the Modogashe declaration; establish and functionalize a patrol base (Anti-banditry police unit); establish local grazing pattern and institution; boost the DPCs morale and functionalize all levels of DPC (sub-location, location and divisional).

Highway robbery

This mostly happens along the Isiolo – Kulamawe highway.

Causes of the conflict

Thugs disguised in tribal clashes to gain cash and other valuables from passengers, business rivalry and to acquire resources to feed the cattle rustlers and other offenders.

Interventions made so far

Reports have been made to the relevant authorities, campaigns/ awareness to stop the menace, vehicles escorted by security officers to their destination and vigilance by the DPC and Provincial Administration, especially the chiefs.

Future intervention mechanisms proposed

Broad-based consultative meetings of Garbatullah, Isiolo, Samburu East, Igembe North, Tigania DPCs, elders, local leaders and other actors; joint functional patrol base and renovation of the road for easy passage of vehicles.

Transportation of commercial livestock from Somalia, Ethiopia and NEP Kenya.

Causes of the conflict

Transported animals transmit diseases, disruptions to Animal Disease control by Veterinary department, an influx of illegal arms, overgrazing & pollution of watering points/sources, flooding the few animal markets hence negative impact on local farmers/pastoralists, disrupting grazing patterns and animals easily getting lost/ stolen by the trekking groups with other animals.

Interventions made so far

Veterinary department personnel prohibited footing animals (commercial) for markets to Isiolo, the larger Meru and beyond; regular reporting of the same to the relevant authorities and several efforts made to conduct such transportation by vehicles only.

Future interventions deemed necessary

Adequate staffing of Veterinary officers in every division; Veterinary patrol base to be established at all Provincial Administration local border points like Sericho, Modogashe, Garbatullah and Kinna; quarantine and vet all animals from other districts moving on foot for commercial purposes; security agents to check on the influx of small arms through such methods in question; council revenue staff to be incorporated in community policing on sale of stolen animals and other offenders; establishment of community managed livestock markets in every division and facilitate livestock breeding and alternative livelihoods for pastoralists.

Drought

- a) Tapping of River Ewaso Nyiro at Aberdares and Lewa for flowers and other purposes.
- b) Extinction of Loriani and Sabena swamps.
- c) Rivers have dried-up.
- d) Irrigation schemes have been affected.

Causes of conflict

Pastoralists moving into the parks; Shaba and Buffalo springs invaded by pastoralists as watering points for their animals hence human/wildlife conflicts as well; robbery within the parks; illegal fire arms used in the game parks, thus negatively impacting on tourism, wildlife and the environment at large; competition for the same resources leads to inter/intra communal conflicts; malnutrition and diseases for both livestock and human beings; rural- urban migration; poverty and over-grazing.

Interventions made so far

Capacity building in management of resources by ALRMP; awareness on human/ wildlife conflict; Waso Trust land, together with the Provincial Administration has propagated for a peaceful co-existence; Emergency Famine Relief program by the government and other actors; nutrition programs for expectant mothers and children below the age of five years realized; off-take for livestock (cattle) markets; peace building meetings by Provincial Administration and local leaders and social activities like sports for youths, and other programs targeting women.

Future intervention mechanisms

Engage the herders for mapping and managing water resource centers, urgent measures to be instigated to manage human-wildlife conflicts, ENNDA to capacitate stakeholders on their programs, relevant ministries to develop policies/ legal documents on the issue of tapping water, promote alternative livelihoods, drilling of several boreholes and construction of dams, control influx of livestock, increase youth and women funds, especially ASAL areas and logistics support and other inducements to be provided to DPCs.

Issues arising from the conflict mapping

- 1) There was a contention if there are Samburus in Garbatullah: one person from Garbatullah affirmed, another one denied.
- 2) The encroachment began after the creation of the New Districts.

DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLANS

Following the group presentations on conflict mapping, participants were tasked with the development of three- months “Action Plans” for peace building and conflict management initiatives. The responses were again presented and discussed in plenary.

Action Plan (Illustration)

Why? (objective)	What? (Activity)	How? (strategy)	Who? (Partners)	When? (time)	Where? Venue	Impact?
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GARBATULLAH DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY	STRATEGY	PARTNERS	TIMELINE	VENUE	IMPACT
	Facilitation of the release of the surveyors' report.	Submission of the reports to stakeholders Put Beacons	DPCs, Ministry, of State for PAIS Local Authority (County Council), MP	By Dec. 2009	Garbatullah, Modogashe	
	Awareness on illegal settlement	Avoid illegal/unplanned settlements Harmonize co-existence	PA, DPCs, Local leaders, County Council, Action AID-D I Sericho, PWHE	By Dec. 2009	Garbatullah, Modogashe, Sericho, Kinna	
	Address insecurity	Follow-up of the previous incidences. -Encourage co-existence	PA, DPCs, Local leaders, Area MP, Local council, Action AID-DI Sericho, PeaceNet Kenya	Continuous	Garbatullah, Modogashe, Sericho,	
	Drought preparedness, Youth empowerment, Modogashe Declaration revisiting.	Strategize alternative livelihoods + (Irrigation) Access markets for livestock/ produce Workshops Funds facilitation	ENNDA, ASAL Dept., PA., Metrological Dept., Min. of N. Kenya, Min. of Water & Irrigation , Min. of Youth Affairs	Continuous	Garbatullah, Modogashe, Kinna	

SAMBURU EAST DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY	STRATEGY	PARTNERS	TIME	VENUE	IMPACT
To reduce cattle rustling	Barazas Peace meetings Youth meetings	Mobilize local leaders, Formation of <i>Morans</i> committees	<u>Govt.</u> <u>DPCs.</u> Churches, CSOs	Sep,2009	Wamba, archers post, Lodungokwe, Sereolipi, Youth Naishamunye/Ndonyio Elkina	Cattle rustling will be reduced
Govt. to respond rapidly to distress	Assist security to have equipment	Vehicles, Police posts, Patrols, communication equipments	OP and other stakeholders.	Sep to Dec,2009	Samburu East District	
Train DPCs at village levels.	Peace meetings					
Train peace committees from village level to district level.	formation and training of peace committees	Peace Barazas	NSC; Provincial Administration; DPC	Dec. 2009	divisions	peace committee structure will be complete

MARSABIT SOUTH DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY	STRATEGY	PARTNERS	TIME	VENUE	IMPACT
To reduce incidences of cattle rustling and insecurity	Peace building workshops for chief Morans (District – Village levels)	Workshops Rallies, Barazas	DPCs, NSC, World Vision, CDF , MELAKO, FHK	30/10/2009	Laisamis Division (Lchoro Merille)	Reduced incidents of cattle rustling, highway robbery. Linkages with other Morans
				10/11/2009	Korr Division (Ngurnit)	
				20/11/2009	Loyangalani (Karut)	
	Identification of a D.P.C office.	Construction equipment	Community mobilization DPC, DC office	Sept.- Oct. 2009	Laisamis	Facilitation of the establishment of easy communicative co-ordination
	Inter-divisional peace run	Sports/ athletics preparation	DPC, CDF, MELAKO youth office, DC office	10/12/2009	Namarei	Identification of talents
	Inter- district exchange visits of D.PCs	Education tours	DPC, DCs office, NSC, FHK, World Vision	Oct. – Nov. 2009	Samburu, Wajir, Merti', Isiolo, Chalbi	-Capacity building -Exchange views and experiences
	Organization of common markets	Markets in different locations	NGOs, DPC, NSC	Dec. 2009	Korr	Increased interaction
	Moran's "alternative livelihood" workshop (Advocacy for youth enterprise)	-Workshops -Videos, dramas, songs -Barazas	DPC, NGO, DCs office, Church/mosques	28/12/2009	Loglogo	-Increased awareness - Financial linkages.

ISIOLO DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY	STRATEGY	PARTNERS	TIME	VENUE	IMPACT
To attain sustainable peace	Organize meetings (campaign against misuse of arms)	Voluntary disarmament.	NSC, DPC, PA, Safer World, ALRMP, CEWARN, WPDN		Erimet, Shandani, Ngaremala, Merti, Bulesa, Biliqo, Gambeli, Attan	
To promote peaceful co-existence	Organize multi-ethnic forums(Peace Caravan)	Peace Assembly	Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo DPC, ICC, PA Urgo, APFO, Njuri Ncheke, WPDN		Samburu Marsabit	
Rapid response by having police posts,	Establish A.P posts in contact areas Home-guards to answer to chiefs, not OCPDs	Construction of A.P posts Deployment of security officers	OCPDs, PA, MPs, DPC, CDF		Kom,Gotu, Gambela,Shab	
To strengthen Isiolo D.P.Cs capacity	Equipping and staffing DPCs, with facilities and skilled personnel.	Equipping of staff.	DPC, NSC, CEWERU, CEWARN, ISS, PA, Arid Lands, Safer world, APFO	Nov. 2009	District Headquarters	
Create awareness/community involvement on conservancy measures	Consultative forums to discuss appropriate mechanisms including communities (T.O.R) in conservancy.	Consultative forums	DPC, PA, Ethnic Community's representatives, ICC, Urgo CP, PWHE	Sept. 2009	Isiolo Merti	
Speed-up formulation of N.R.C.M and Ethnic relations draft policy paper	National PB policy to be formulation,	Consultative forum,	DPC, NSC, MPs, Councilors, WPDD, FBOs, UCP, PWHE, Regional PeaceNet	Dec. 2009	Nairobi	

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY	STRATEGY	PARTNERS	TIME	VENUE	<u>IMPACT</u>
To reduce cattle raids	<p>Modogashe declaration to be revived.</p> <p>Early warning work,</p> <p>Regional stakeholders' forums to deliberate on Conflict sensitive issues and adopt an agreement.</p>	Consultative forums	DPC, ICC, PA, Urigo, Cultural Lewa, NRT, WPDN, APFO, Njuri Ncheke, MPs ,Local community representatives	Dec. 2009	Marsabit, Moyale, Garbatullah, Laisamis, North Horr, Samburu East	

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Provincial Administration officials in the forum held their own session as well and came up with several facts and action points to take forward. These were presented by Mr. Kose Ndalo (DO, Garbatullah district)

He thanked the government officials and the participants for attending the forum, reiterating the need for peace as it enhances development, thus requested the participants to foster peace within their communities. Mr. Ndalo said the government is ready to partner with all the stakeholders to help build peace, noting that there were no Provincial Peace Communities, which was a matter to be looked into for proper co-ordination.

Limitations

- 1) Limited capacity/facilities for peace building and existing peace committees.
- 2) Political influence in the affairs of the DPCs.
- 3) Distorted information
- 4) Lack of resources for peace building (Government and community) and mainstream security agencies.
- 5) Lack of comprehension of issues thus need for co-ordination.

Action Plan

The following were identified as the actions points to be undertaken by end of December 2009:

- 1) Establishment of Provincial Peace Fora.
- 2) The need to reconstitute DPCs based on the TORs for Peace Structures. Owing to the new Districts that have since been created, there is need to reconstitute the DPCs to take cognizance of this new phenomenon. Further, most of the DPC members have overstayed in leadership positions for too long. This had made some of them unable to deliver since there is little dynamism and innovation. There is need for them to be reconstituted based on the revised Standard Guidelines and TORs.
- 3) The need to strengthen District Peace Committees and make them visible.
- 4) Elimination of politics from peace issues by enhancing DPCs capacity.
- 5) The government to do thorough counter-checking of information before taking any action.
- 6) The government to ensure that proper machinery (especially for peace building) is available.
- 7) Owing to the escalation of violence in the region, there is need to undertake disarmament in most parts of the pastoral areas. Nonetheless, proper modalities and logistics should be put in place to ensure the success of such an undertaking.

ROLE PLAY AND SYMBOLISM

Five members from each district (women, councilors, chiefs, DPC and the youth) were urged to participate in the peace symbolism.

They sang a peace song to signify their unity. While performing the song, one “peace –rod” is held in- between the two groups. One side bends downwards while the other rises upright, moving back and forth while holding hands, facing one another.

Lesson:

Those looking ahead will see danger from afar; while those looking down will see the danger on the ground – together, they will keep each other safe. This symbolism was used to show the power of unity and advantages of working in unison, allowing each to take lead at a time without competition and conflicts.

CLOSING REMARKS

The NSC Coordinator, Mr. S.K. Maina thanked the delegates for their participation and reiterated the NSC’s commitment to support grass-roots peace initiatives. He reiterated NSC’ commitment to strengthening DPCs through provision of basics toll-kit under the GOK/UNDP Conflict Prevention and Transformation Project. He informed them that the equipment had already been procured and the PCs had been asked to ensure the collection of the same from Nairobi. He added that trainings for DPCs and monetary facilitation will be fully supported, confirming that the “Rapid Response Fund” had already been launched. In his closing remarks, the Coordinator asked the participants to commemorate the International Day of Peace to be marked worldwide on the 21st of September 2009.



On his part, Mr. Musumba, who closed the two-day forum on behalf of the Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner, thanked the NSC Co-made.

ordinator and the participants for their patience and full participation in the consultative forum. He urged the participants to ensure that they implement what has been agreed to by the various stakeholders, expressing his desire that the next meeting will be about a review of the progress

He challenged the participants to make sure that peace is their responsibility, asking them not to post-pone issues of conflict. He encouraged the DPCs not to lose focus. On the other hand, he posed a challenge to the pastoral communities to determine their destiny and leave a peaceful legacy for future generations and wished for a new beginning from them, with a clean break from their past. Overall, he urged peace builders to shift their focus to conflict transformation and continue speaking the truth and walking the talk.

NANYUKI CONSULTATIVE FORUM PICTORIAL



Ms Abdia Mohamud of Isiolo making a presentation



Group discussions in progress.



Samburu East Team in Group Discussion



Garbatulla Team making a Presentation



Participants keenly listen to the deliberations



Peter Maruga facilitating a session



Dr. Apollos during the presentation



A presentation on Conflict Mapping

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANTS' CONTACT LIST

GARBATULLA DISTRICT

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MARSABIT SOUTH DISTRICT

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ANNEX 2: MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN NSC AND PC EASTERN

MINUTES OF THE COURTESY CALL AND BRIEFING MEETING BETWEEN THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER, EASTERN PROVINCE AND THE NSC CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE GROUP (CAG) HELD AT THE PC'S BOARDROOM IN EMBU ON 5TH AUGUST, 2009.

MEMBERS PRESENT

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Clare Omolo | PC Eastern Province | (Chairing) |
| 2. W.A.S. Ong'ayo | Deputy PC, Upper Eastern | |
| 3. James Kamau | DC, Isiolo District | |
| 4. S.K. Maina | OOP/NSC Secretariat | |
| 5. Godfrey Lemiso | Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP II) | |
| 6. Barasa Mang'eni | Africa Peace Forum/National Research Institute | |
| 7. Roselyn Mungai | Pact Kenya | |
| 8. James Longole | Oxfam GB | |
| 9. Sellah Nasimiyu | PeaceNet Kenya | |
| 10. Dickson L. Magotsi | OOP/NSC Secretariat | (Taking Minutes) |

MIN.1/08/2009: INTRODUCTION AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The PC called the meeting to order at 10:30am. Thereafter, self-introduction was conducted by all the members present. In her opening remarks, the PC extended a warm welcome to the NSC Team and appreciated the good working relationship that she has had with the NSC over a couple of years. She noted that the meeting was held with a view to have the Conflict Analysis and Response Group (CAG) of the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) present the Rapid Assessment Report of the Isiolo/Samburu East/Laisamis Conflict conducted on 6-12 July 2009.

The agenda of the meeting therefore, introduced and adopted as follows:

- 1) Presentation of the Report
- 2) Discussion of the Report and Feedback
- 3) Way Forward
- 4) Any Other Business

MIN.2/08/2009: PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT

Members were taken through the report on “Conflict Analysis in Isiolo, Samburu East and Laisamis Districts”. The main highlights of the report revolved around the need for the assessment; causes of the conflict; intervention measures; actors and recommendations. The report reveals three distinct conflict systems: Intra-Isiolo District System; Isiolo/Samburu East; Isiolo/Laisamis; Isiolo/Tigania East with Isiolo District being the epicentre of the conflicts.

The report also establishes that cattle rustling, road banditry and border/grazing disputes are the main manifestation of the conflicts, compounded with political rivalries and ethnicity. Easy availability of illicit small arms and light weapons, prolonged drought, culture and natural resource use, control and access have all contributed to the conflicts. The report notes the interventions taken by various stakeholders including deployment of security and conduct of peace meetings and recommends scaling up of civic dialogues among other activities.

The PC commended the CAG for a well-balanced and comprehensive report that captures the real conflict issues, interest, actors and interventions on ground. She further commended the team for enhancing documentation of peace processes as part of strengthening institutional memory.

MIN.3/08/2009: DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT AND FEEDBACK

- 1) The DC Isiolo made an overview of the conflict status especially in Isiolo. In his remarks, he noted that the report reflected the true position on the ground. He reported that more security personnel had been deployed in the volatile parts in Isiolo District thereby reducing violent incidents.
- 2) He informed members that since the assessment, his office had received KSh.450,000 from the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security for security operations and KSh.300,000 from NSC for peacebuilding and conflict management initiatives. Consequently, a series of intra-District peace meetings had been conducted. However, joint inter-District meetings had not been held.
- 3) Members noted that the three Districts had a number of CSOs who claim to be working on peace and conflict with minimal impact. It was recommended that a profile of the CSOs be conducted with a view to the NSC facilitating a one-day meeting with them. This would be necessary for purposes of them having a “buy-in” in the envisaged interventions. **Action: DC Isiolo**
- 4) It was reported that the Youth Empowerment Project, *Kazi Kwa Vijana* had a positive impact on the youth’s livelihoods. This in turn had peace dividends since cases of violence and crime had reduced since inception of the programme.

MIN.4/08/2009: WAY FORWARD

Members developed the following way forward borrowing from the Report and the PC's recommendations and Performance Contract for 2009/2010:

On-going and immediate Interventions

NO.	Recommendation	Lead Focal Point	Timeline
1	Editing, printing and dissemination of the Report	NSC CEWERU/NRI	Sep 2009
2	Wider circulation of the Guidelines on Peace Structures in Kenya	NSC Secretariat	Aug 2009
3	Reactivation, reconstitution, capacity building, training and recognition of (honours/awards for) Peace Committees	DCs, NSC, DPCs	Sep 2009
5	Consultative meeting with the MPs from the affected Districts (Isiolo, Samburu East, Laisamis and Tigania East)	MOS, PC Eastern & PC Rift Valley	Sep 2009
6	Meeting of elites, business community and faith-based organizations including local leaders from the affected Districts	PCs	Sep 2009
7	Re-validate the Modogashe and Garissa Declarations	NSC (Oxfam GB), PC Eastern, PC NEP, PC Rift Valley, PC Coast,	Sep 2009

Short-Term Interventions

1	Documentation of the <i>Kazi Kwa Vijana</i> with a view to report on its impact on peace and security.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports & NSC	
2	Fast track the implementation of the Armed Violence Reduction Project	ALRMP, KNFP, ALRMP	Sep 2009
3	Establishment of the Provincial and Inter-District Peace Fora	PC	Oct 2009
5	Sensitization of communities with regard to peace declarations/agreements	PCs, DCs, DOs, NSC	
6	Facilitation of peace activities such as sports for peace-soccer tournaments and athletics with a view to promote interaction and nurture talent	MOYAS, NSC, DPCs, CBOs, NGOs	
7	Conduct Inter-District peace meetings for Isiolo/Samburu East; Isiolo/Laisamis; Isiolo/Tigania East; Isiolo/Marsabit Central and North	DC Isiolo & respective DCs	
8	Scaling up of security beats and patrols	PSICs, DSICs	
9	Scaling up of youth empowerment projects, including income-generating projects and alternative livelihoods	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, OOP/PAIS, line Ministries, NGOs, CSOs, CDF, L ATF	

10	Branding of livestock and maintenance of registers	MOYAS, Ministry of Livestock Dev, PSIC, NSC, Mifugo Project (ISS)	
11	Facilitate establishment of ready markets and abattoirs for livestock and livestock products, including culling and off-take	Ministry of Livestock, ALRMP II, Ministry of State for Special Programmes	
12	Training and sensitization of stakeholders – Kenya Police, Administration Police, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Councilor on peacebuilding and conflict management	NSC, PCs, DCs, DOs	
13	Improvement of exchange and sharing of conflict early warning information	All stakeholders	
14	Profiling of CSOs involved in peace work	DCs AND NSC	
15	Regular follow-up meetings between the NSC and the PC's Office	PC, NSC Secretariat	

Long-Term Interventions

NO.	Recommendation	Lead Focal Point	Timeline
1	The need to undertake zoning of rangelands for purposes of controlling their use including regulation of grazing	Min. of Livestock Dev, ALRMP, PC, DCs, DOs, DPCs	
2	The need to understand the inception and viability of conservancies with a view to sensitize communities	PSIC, DSIC, KWS, Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife, ALRMP	
3	Development and improvement of infrastructure including roads, hospitals, schools, dams, boreholes in line with Vision 2030	Ministries, Development Partners	
4	Development of Isiolo into a Resort City as embraced by Vision 2030	Line Ministries, PPF, Local Authority	

MIN.5/08/2009: CLOSING REMARKS

Members of the NSC reaffirmed their commitment in supporting the PC in her bid to promote peace within the Province together with the neighbourhood. They pledged their support in facilitating community dialogues in the province. In turn, the PC thanked the members for their initiative and reiterated that her office would be keen to partner with members of the NSC and others in taking forward the peace agenda.

MIN.6/08/2009: ADJOURNMENT AND DATE OF NEXT MEETING

There being no any other business, the meeting adjourned at 1:00pm. The next meeting shall be convened in October 2009.

On 14th August 2009, a brief meeting bringing together District Peace Committee (DPC) members from Isiolo, Samburu East and Laisamis and members of the National Steering Committee on peace building and conflict management (NSC) took place in Nanyuki's Sportsman Arms Hotel. The meeting was informed by a previous conflict assessment report commissioned by NSC indicating conflict fitting the Boran of Isiolo and the Samburu of Samburu East among other players was not about to end. The aim of the meeting was to decide on the best way forward.

Issues Raised.

- Laisamis: That the Provincial Administration and elders are yet to facilitate return of their cattle. The meeting was informed that, 1,307 cattle, 35 camels, 720 goats and 45 Donkeys had all been lost by June 30th 2009.
- Isiolo: That they have lost many cattle, have their people killed hence needed compensation.
- That it was not appropriate to initiate dialogue with communities when the District Peace Committee members, even officials themselves were divided.
- DPC chair Isiolo expressed concern that the quorum was not able to handle key issues saying input from other members of the DPC and other stakeholders was necessary.
- That the situation is no good and therefore need for quick intervention

What has been done.

- The DPC Chairman, Samburu East informed the meeting that they have planned for a series of meeting to look into the issues, but could only take place after the national census.
- DPC Isiolo and Laisamis have met and there are no major conflict issues among themselves.
- DC laisamis informed the meeting that they had already had a meeting with Isiolo DPC and they would like to have a clear way forward on the animals that were stolen from laisamis.

Way forward

- DPC Samburu east and Isiolo have arranged to meet after census. The meeting will bring together elders; Faith based leaders, Morans, Councillors, Chiefs, opinion leaders, CSOs among thers.
- Number of participants 84, Days 4 including traveling days.
- Laisamis, Isiolo north, Samburu east, Garbatula
- Participants expressed the need to have the meetings immediately and start with leaders meeting.
- The NSC will organize a meeting, between Laisamis, Isiolo west, Samburu east and Garbalatula as early as possible on 26th to 29th August 2009 in Nanyuki. About 84 participants, drawn from DPC officials, Divisional representatives, Councilors, Chiefs, Religious leaders, Elders, CSO's representatives, Youth representatives, Women representatives, DSIC and D.Os from affected areas will be invited.
- Budget for this meeting to drawn by the D.C and forwarded to NSC and NRI by Monday, 24th August 2009.



The Nanyuki Consultative Forum for the Isiolo Triangle, together with the publication and printing of this Report was sponsored by UNDP Kenya under the Conflict Prevention and Transformation Project.