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THE
REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF
CATTLE RUSTLING IN KENYA.

September, 2010

Clerks Chambers
Parliament Buildings
NAIROBI.

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PREFACE

Mr Speaker Sir,

The Parliamentary Select Committee to Investigate the Root Causes of Cattle Rustling was formed on January 22, 2009 by a resolution of the House with a mandate to Investigate the Root Causes of Cattle Rustling in Kenya. The membership of the Committee comprises of the following:

1. The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP - **Chairman**
2. The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
3. The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
4. The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
5. The Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona, MP
6. The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
7. The Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
8. The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP
9. The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
10. The Hon. Eng. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
11. The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
12. The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
13. The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
14. The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
15. The Hon. John Mututho, MP

Introduction

The whole Horn of Africa & Southern Africa has experienced cattle rustling among other countries and regions in the world. Massive resources are being expended in containing and managing Cattle Rustling, loss of property & life and many endangered lives.

Traditionally cattle's rustling among the pastoral communities was considered as a cultural practice and was sanctioned and controlled by the elders. Currently the phenomenon of cattle rustling is causing a great concern owing to emergent new trends, tendencies and dynamics, leading to commercialization and internationalizations within communities in the practice. It is the deciphering of the roots of these tendencies that forms the *locus standi* for the understanding of cattle rustling in Kenya.

Defining Cattle Rustling

Cattle rustling or cattle raiding (livestock rustling) is defined as **'the act of stealing livestock'** The Protocol to Combat Cattle Rustling defines cattle rustling as "the stealing

or planning, organizing, attempting, aiding or abetting the stealing of livestock by any person, where the theft is accompanied by dangerous weapons and/or violence.” This definition emphasizes the human dimensions of forceful alienation of property in livestock by one person to another. In interacting with this problem, the state’s main policy intervention has been in the area of criminal law, notably section 278 of the Penal Code which criminalizes stock theft as robbery with violence, and indirectly, the Branding of Stock Act, 1972.

Analysis

Commercialization of Cattle has given cattle rustling a complete redefinition. Thieves dispose livestock as quickly as possible. Those driven away may end up in remote places or across District or Country borders. Response time is too long while the owners who could identify their stock are generally eliminated.

A study by African Centre for Economic Growth reports that between 1990 and 1999, Kenya lost Ksh 30 billion to cattle rustling. It is also estimated that another whopping 15 billion shillings was lost to cattle rustling and banditry between 1999 and 2002. Further between 1995 and 2000 banditry claimed over 1,200 lives in pastoral areas draining the economy and contributing to poverty. The state, failed to maintain security in cattle rustling-prone areas further aggravating the problem.

The modern legal system that is currently in place can be said not to be understood by citizens and does not attract loyalty from the citizens. At the operational level, the infrastructure for administration of this law is inadequate, under-staffed, under-resourced and totally overwhelmed, breeding inefficiency and creating incentives for corruption.

Noting the limited penetration of government development and provision of social services, it is prudent to note that all these issues can be addressed wholly on strong Administration and Penal Provisions for effectiveness.

Causes of Cattle Rustling

The Committee observed that the main causes of cattle rustling are cultural and traditional practices, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, the politics of cattle warlordism, porous and unprotected international borders, underdeveloped of pastoral areas, low levels of literacy, high level of mistrust between neighbouring communities, joblessness and poverty among the youth, communities boundary disputes, livestock being seen as a symbol of wealth and status in society, lack of adequate and state of art resources at the disposal of law enforcement officers, perennial draught which leads to scarcity of water and pasture among others.

SUMMARY OUTLINE

The committee visited and sampled various parts in the expansive provinces of the Republic tentatively.

The committee held several Public meetings in the affected areas namely Rift Valley, Eastern, North Eastern and Coast Provinces to get first hand information on the vice. Also the committee visited Ethiopia and Botswana to understand the modern livestock management, branding and more specifically how Botswana has turned livestock industry into a major foreign exchange earner.

The committee embarked on a fact finding tour to the Rift Valley Province and held meetings with the Provincial, District Administrators, Political and Civic leaders, other local leaders and the general public in open grounds and halls and visited the affected areas even villages to get first hand information and evidence.

In the Rift Valley the committee was unable to meet Provincial Commissioner Rift valley as he had left for an urgent peace meeting at the border due to cattle rustling which had claimed four lives and fifty cows at the Ethiopian Border.

The committee held meetings with the District Commissioners of Trans Nzoia West and East, Pokot Central, Kapsowar and the civic, local leaders and the general public at Kapkoi, Munyaka, Kologolo, Kabolet, Cherangany, Kanyarkwat, Kamoi, Kapkochur Makutano, Kimnai, Munyaka, Wei Wei, Kapsowar and Kamoi open grounds.

In the Eastern Province, the fact finding tour begun in Embu, where the Committee met the Provincial Commissioner Eastern province and deliberated the root causes of Cattle Rustling and what the Provincial Administration is doing to combat it. The Committee also held meetings with District Commissioners Tigania East, Igembe South, Igembe North (Laare), Isiolo, Samburu West (Maralal) Samburu East, Samburu North (Baragoi) Turkana Central, East, South, North, Loima and the District Officer Waso Division (Archers post) and visited Laesoro Village, loogorate village and Malaso Village. Also held meetings with civic, local leaders and the general public at Isiolo Social Hall, Archers post community play ground, Wamba open grounds, Baragoi District headquarters open grounds, Marti Chief Camp, Turkana County Hall and Lokichar social Hall.

In the North Eastern and Coast Provinces the fact finding tour begun in Garissa. The Committee met the District Commissioner, District Peace Committee, Garissa women for

peace, Civic and other local leaders and the Public at Garissa Social Hall, and the reasons behind the success of the Modogashe Declaration.

The Committee proceeded and held meetings with the, the District Commissioners Bura, Hola (Tana River) and Tana River delta and held several civic and local leaders and public meetings in different places namely; Bura Social Hall, Hola Social Hall and Tana River Delta Modern Social Hall and was informed how the Modogashe declaration was useful. (Annex)

Botswana

The Committee visited Botswana on November for three days and the Kenya High Commissioner gave the committee a brief concise and yet detailed history that the Kalahari Desert covers seventy five percent(75%), Wild life protected area of seventeen percent (17%) and arable land of thirteen percent (13%). There were many Kenyans in key Government positions and most had steered the Botswana Country economy very well, some were lecturers at the University while some were Doctors, Engineers Incharge of the Botswana roads and others in key economic sectors.

The committee held a series of meetings with a cross section of actors in Botswana. The Permanent secretary Ministry of Livestock Dr. Micus Chimbombi, Dr. Lethopile Oarabile Director Imports/exports, Mr. Baagi Press chilame-principal scientific officer, whose work had relevance to cattle both in the capital city Botswana and in the ranches and also visited the Dibete Cordon Fence and the Gate which rus across the country and divides the cattle Zones, The Mochudi Verterinary Extension area, NAMPAAD Model Diary Farm at Sunnyside, the Botswana Meat Commission and borus insertion demonstration in the farm ranches.

Further the Committee was enlightened on Modern Cattle Management including, branding, zoning, tracing of animals (computerized), management of cattle diseases and their source. Of importance was the borus and zoning which is able to show the location of the cow, its age, colour, breed and the owner (like a car logbook) among others at any given time including even after slaughtering the animal.

Ethiopia

The Kenya High Commission to Ethiopia and the committee members of the Pastrolists Standing Committee of the House of Peoples' Representatives welcomed the committee and held discussions at the House of Peoples' Representatives on cattle rustling issues.

The Federal Republic of Ethiopia is a form of Parliamentary Government having two federal houses; i.e.

The House of Peoples' Representative- elected by the people for a term of five years on the basis of universal suffrage and by direct, free and fair secret ballot elections from among candidates in each electoral district by a majority of votes cast.

Those of the House of the Federations are representatives of Nations, Nationalities and peoples all over the country.

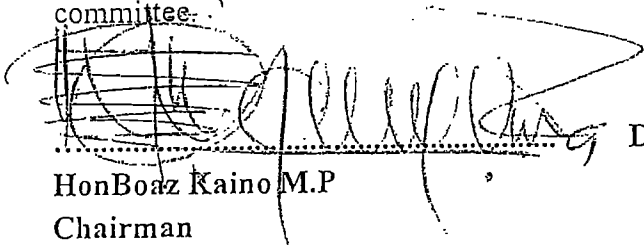
In addition to independent authority bestowed upon each House, they have joint responsibilities as was determined by the 1995 constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has nine National Regional States;

The Committee held meetings and discussions with H.E. Mr.Shiferaw Shigutie Wolas the President of Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples National Representatives States (SNNPNRS), the speaker House of Representatives and Deputy Speaker, Members of Standing Pastrolists committee and other members.

The Committee was informed on the position of cattle rustling in Ethiopia and their aggressiveness to follow their cattle to Kenya if stolen. The Hawassa meetings culminated at declarations on how to curb cattle rustling between the two countries.

Mr Speaker sir,

The committee is very grateful for all the assistance and cooperation rendered to it by the Speakers office, the Clerk's office, Minister Office of the President, Provincial Administration and the various Ministers and their Permanent Secretaries, the non-governmental organizations especially Institute of Security Studies(I.S.S), EAPCO, Amani forum and any other citizen who appeared and gave the vital information to the committee.


Hon Boaz Kaino M.P

Chairman

Parliamentary Select Committee to Investigate the Root Causes of Cattle Rustling in Kenya

Date

03/11/2010

1.0 EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE FACT FINDING TOUR

The Committee toured Rift Valley Province and held several meetings with Provincial and District Administration, Civic, local leaders and members of the Public in the affected areas in the Rift Valley.

The fact finding tours begun in Kitale, where the Committee met the District Commissioners of Trans Nzoia West and East, Pokot Central, Kapsowar District security committees and deliberated on the current situation and what the security committees was doing to combat the problem of cattle rustling.

The committee then proceeded to hold several meetings in the different affected areas in the Rift Valley namely; Kapkoi, Kolongolo, Munyaka, Wei Wei, Kamoi, Kapkochur and Kimnai,

2.0 The committee was informed by the Provincial Administration that;-

2.1 Disarmament

- The number of guns in the hands of the pastoralist communities was very high.
- Illegal guns was one of the driving factors behind cattle rustling as the communities lived by the "law of the gun". This had evolved in to an "arms-race" where each community wants to have the highest number of weapons so as to be the most powerful.
- Until all the communities without discrimination are disarmed the problem of cattle rustling will continue to persist.
- The guns in the hands of the communities are very sophisticated weapons and in some cases even more sophisticated than those held by security officers, some examples of guns that were easily available are the AK47s, G3s and M16s.
- There was a general complaint from all the areas on the high proliferation of illegal guns.
- The guns previously used to carry out raids are now being used in highway and household robberies, further fuelling the levels of insecurity in the affected regions.

2.2 Commercialization of Cattle Rustling

- According to the communities Cattle's rustling is no longer a harmless cultural activity and has now taken on a new and dangerous dimension of commercialization and the use of guns has come to play.
- The participants in the trade are very powerful and highly connected individuals or businessmen who use the idle Youth and Morans to steal cattle on their behalf.
- The stolen cattle had become almost impossible to track and recover.

- The raiders usually organize to have a truck waiting for them at an agreed location so that they could load the stolen cattle on to it for transport to another location before they make their way to the markets for sale.
- The traders make use of the young men who are desperate for money and have no alternative source of income and in most cases are not educated.
- They arm them with guns which the young men later use to engage in highway robbery and theft.

2.3 High level of mistrust between neighboring communities

- There is a high level of mistrust between neighboring communities and this was one of the driving factors behind cattle rustling. (Pokot and Turkana)
- The deep mistrust between the Pokot and Marakwet as well as between the Pokot and Turkana and has now deteriorated to such an extent that incidents had been reported where children of one community were being abducted and slaughtered by another community to express their hatred of that community.
- In the past women and children were left out of the attacks but with the passing of time, they are now involved and many incidents of rape, murder and child abduction has been reported.

3.0 The committee was informed by the public that;-

3.1 Insecurity due to criminal activity in Kobolet forest

- The Public complained bitterly about the fact that Kobolet forest was being used as a hideout by cattle rustlers, as well as a holding ground for stolen cattle until they could be sold to middlemen.
- A thriving cattle trade exists within the forest and even an auction is carried out to sell the stolen cattle.
- Security officers informed the committee that the forest was almost impenetrable and this made it difficult for them to carry out security operations once the cattle are driven in to the forest.
- The cattle rustlers are normally heavily armed and know their way around the forest better than the security officers and thus attempting to go in to the forest after them would not be advisable without the necessary security back up which is not available.
- The problem of Kobolet forest was mentioned in all the areas visited by the committee and the common outcry was for it to be taken over by the Kenya Wildlife Service and wild animals put into it.
- Security officers on the ground were short staffed and not able to adequately deal with all incidences of cattle rustling reported to them.

3.2 Internal displacement of people

- That people are internally displaced due to cattle rustling and they had run away from their farms for fear of attacks and congregated in town centers for their security purpose.
- Food production had declined as result of the abandoned farms and this had led to poverty and due to the increased food prices due to scarcity.
- People now had to rely on relief food and poverty levels is on the increase as people are not farming and most of them had lost all their cattle in the raids.
- The congregation of the Internally Displaced Persons in the towns centers has led to congestion and an increased rate of crime as people devise any way to earn some sort of income.

3.3 Increase and streamlining of the Kenya Police Reserves

- In some areas there are no Kenya police reserves, while in other areas the number of police reserves is not enough to provide security to all the areas as required.
- Although the government had increased the number of police reservists in some areas, more are still needed to adequately cover the affected regions.
- There is no motivation for the KPR to carry out their work faithfully, with the increasing poverty levels they begin to look for ways to earn some extra income.
- As the police reserves gets older and are unable to effectively carry out their duties, they hand over their guns to their sons to take over the work of providing protection, this poses accountability problems in the event of misuse.
- The gun cannot just be handed over to anyone as its only intended for the original recipient.
- That there had been incidences where the police reserves had hired out their guns for use in raids because the police reserves were not being paid anything for the work they do, yet they put their lives in danger for the people they protect.
- There was an urgent need for streamlining the Kenya Police Reserves to ensure accountability and some ways of providing monetary compensation as a motivation.

3.4 Creation of alternative sources of livelihood

- There was a very urgent need to create alternative sources of livelihood for pastoralist communities like bee keeping.

- The dependence on cattle as the only source of income was one of the major driving factors behind cattle rustling that once a pastoralist loses his animals he had no other source of income and immediately becomes a pauper.
- If a pastoralist loses his animals in a raid, he will always avenge by carrying out a raid so as to get back the cattle he had lost as he has no other source of income
- Usually after a long period of drought, cattle rustling incidents increase as people try to restock before the rains.
- Alternative sources of livelihood can be introduced that one could survive even if one may lose all the animals.

3.5 Low levels of literacy and Political involvement

- That political involvement in cattle rustling was common.
- The politicians are involved in the buying and distribution of guns to the cattle rustlers so as to gain political mileage.
- The politicians make inflammatory statements that lead to raids being carried out by their communities against a community perceived as the enemy.
- The low level of literacy that exists among pastoralist communities is also a major driving factor behind cattle rustling.
- The level of school enrollment among pastoralist communities was very low as young people are sent out to tend to the cattle.
- The communities also move from place to place in search of pasture and thus education is constantly interrupted and eventually school attendance stops altogether.
- Lack of education had seen the pastoralist communities remain steeped in their culture some of which needs to be adjusted with the changing times.
- The culture of going on a raiding mission before one is circumcised or before one weds was common as the young men try to prove their courage and the young men are met with accolades and praise when they come back with cattle from these missions and this further entrenches the practice.

3.6 Lack of infrastructure in affected regions

- The lack of infrastructure in the affected areas was a major contributing factor to the problem of cattle rustling.
- The roads that do exist are in deplorable condition and this slows down the officers when going after the attackers as the vehicles cannot move very fast on the bad terrain.
- The under development of schools, hospitals and the provision of other social amenities had led to underdevelopment of these areas.

- The communities still hang on to outdated cultures such as cattle rustling as they are not well exposed to other economic activities. The residents of some of the areas did not feel as if they belonged to Kenya.
- The resources including fuel for the vehicle should be adequately availed for the administrators.

3.7 Anti-Stock theft unit

- The Anti-Stock theft units in some areas had been compromised by the cattle rustlers.
- In some cases they are afraid that they may be killed by the rustlers and in exchange for protection, they do not go after the raiders.
- In some areas the Anti-Stock theft unit is located far from the target prone areas and should be re-located to areas that actually require their services.
- The Anti-Stock theft officers should not be left in one area for very long as they eventually tended to collude with the cattle rustlers and even hire out their guns for use in raids.

3.8 Poverty and Porous Border

- The porous border is also a major driving factors behind the proliferation of small arms.
- Kenya is surrounded by countries that had in the recent past been afflicted with civil wars and has made it very easy for the weapons used in those countries to make their way into Kenya also some of the Pastoralist communities live on both sides of the border such as the Pokot and Oromo who have part of their tribesmen in Uganda and Ethiopia respectively.
- As they move across the border in search of pasture and water, it becomes easy for the arms to find their way into the country.
- Also those who wish to procure arms do so easily and transport them into the country as the border patrols cannot police every inch of the border between Kenya and her neighbours.
- There was a need for a concerted and joint effort between all the neighboring countries to control the flow of arms, disarm the people and fight against the trade in illicit arms.

4.0 EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE UPPER EASTERN AND PARTS OF RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE FACT FINDING TOUR

The Members of the Committee held several meetings with Provincial Administration, local leaders and members of the public in the worst affected areas in the Eastern Province. The fact finding tour begun in Embu, where the Committee met the Provincial Commissioner Eastern province and held a briefing meeting to discuss the root causes of Cattle Rustling, its structure and what the provincial administration is doing to combat it. The Committee also held security meetings with District Commissioner Tigania East, District Commissioner Igembe South, District Commissioner Igembe North (Laare), District Commissioner Isiolo, District Officer Samburu East, District Commissioner Samburu West (Maralal) and District Commissioner Samburu North (Baragoi).

The committee then proceeded to hold several public hearings in different affected areas namely; Laare, Isiolo, Archers Post, Wamba, Logorate IDP camp, Loosuk, Malasso-Siambuk Village, Baragoi and Marti.

4.1 The Provincial Administration informed the committee that;-

4.2 Illegal arms.

- Eastern Province is sub-divided in to three zones namely; Lower Eastern (Ukambani), Upper Eastern (isiolo, Laare, Samburu) and Central Eastern.
- The main parts of Eastern Province affected by cattle rustling were some parts of upper Eastern Meru zone and Isiolo.
- That there was cattle rustling and cow theft.
- That Cattle Rustling consists of well organized groups invading and taking away a large number of livestock, whereas theft involves cases when even one person takes one or a few animals and running away with them.
- That cattle rustling is now a cultural activity, economic venture, political issue and a security problem.
- The cattle stolen during the raids quickly find their way to ready markets across the country.
- The main triggering factors were competition for pasture and water among the pastoralist communities.
- The problem of firearms had now resulted in an arms race between the communities with each community trying to stockpile the largest number of arms so as to defend itself in the event of an attack.
- The arms easily make their way in to the country as a result of the porous borders.
- One of the factors driving the influx of guns into the country was the movement of some Kenyan communities across the border as they reside on both sides of the Kenya-Ethiopia border.
- The Oromo, Borana speaking people, Gabbra and Somalis.

- The communities easily moved across the border in search of pasture, water and to take part in trade making it easy for guns to find their way in to the country due to the illegal rebel group Oromo Liberation Front in the south of Ethiopia.

4.30 The Public Informed the committee that;-

4.31 Economic empowerment.

- Economic Empowerment and creation of alternative livelihoods for the pastoralist communities may reduce the over reliance on cattle only.
- Change attitude management- Work on the cattle complex problem so that cattle are not everything to the pastoralist communities.
- Cultural dynamics at play in cattle rustling and how these can be resolved.
- Involvement of opinion leaders, political and religious leaders in advocating for peace and an end to cattle rustling.
- Urgent action needs to be taken to disarm all the communities in the region as a first step to combat the problem.

4.3.2. Disarmament (Migrate with Illegal Arms)

Some of the pertinent issues that arose from the meetings with the District Commissioners and the public hearings were:-

- Illegal guns are acquired by the communities in a bid to defend themselves in the event of a raid.
- The guns however had increased the incidences of cattle rustling as each community felt confident enough to take on its enemy.
- The guns had augmented the level of insecurity in the affected regions.
- The number of guns in the hands of the pastoralist communities was very high and was the driving factor behind cattle rustling.
- An “arms-race” where each community wants to have the highest number of sophisticated weapons so as to be the most powerful and raid the other community confidently.

4.33 Internal displacement Persons

- The Logorate Internally Displaced Persons Village Camp at Samburu West is due to cattle rustling by the Pokots.

- The residents were driven out of their farms by the Pokots who had taken all their cattle and were taking over their farms.
- The residents gathered together in Logorate Village so as to provide security to each other. The children's education was interrupted as a result of the displacement.
- The residents were suffering from malnutrition as they had no food, as they had lost all their animals and could no longer work on their farms.
- The residents now relied on relief food which they were not always assured and yet they once provided for themselves. This was leading to anger and triggering MAY revenge missions.
- There was a high level of mistrust between the neighboring communities.
- The mistrust between the Samburus and Turkana as well as between the Samburu and Pokot was common.
- The level of mistrust was so high, as each community claimed the opposing community was trying to wipe them out.

4.34 Equipping of Security officers on the ground

- A lot needs to be done in terms of facilitation for the provincial administration to be able to adequately carry out their duties effectively.
- More vehicles for security officers, an increase in security personnel and allocation of more funds to build police posts in target prone areas like Waso which is one of the worst affected areas in Samburu East.
- The District has no OCPD and DCIO which makes it difficult to gather intelligence and coordinate operations.
- The Pokot were trying to take over the land of the Samburu especially in Samburu West.
- The Pokot crossed over from their side of the border and are now settled in Samburu land, thereby displacing the owners of the land using force.
- The Samburus had now moved further into their territory so as to safe guard against attacks.
- The Pokots do not seek permission from the elders and grazing committees to graze their animals in Samburu land; they simply take over somebody's farm aggressively or kill them.
- There was a problem between the Samburu and Turkana communities at Baragoi due to the new Districts name 'Samburu North'.
- The Turkana's were unhappy with the name 'Samburu North' as they felt that the Samburu's were trying to displace them.
- There was political rivalry involving cattle rustling more so especially between the Boran and Meru, the Borans affiliation to their practices (cattle rearing) whereas Isiolo is a cosmopolitan town where each community's practices may not be possible.

- The government should compensate the Logorate victims whom their cattle was taken by the government.

4.35 Grazing Committees

- The respect for grazing grounds as assigned by grazing committees, should be enforced by the government.
- The government should step in and support the work of the grazing committee as they did a lot to maintain order.
- Not all the communities support the work of the grazing committees and this has made the committees work difficult and lead to conflicts.

5.0 EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE NORTH EASTERN AND COAST PROVINCE FACT FINDING TOUR

The Members of the Committee having already held public hearings in Rift Valley and Eastern Province, resolved to carry out public hearings in North Eastern and Coast Provinces. The motivating factor for this tour was the peace that had come to this region after the signing of the Modogashe Declaration that had put an end to cattle rustling.

The committee wanted to find out from the local residents and local leaders why the Modogashe-Garissa Declaration of 2001 and reviewed in 2005 had been successful in putting an end to cattle rustling and yet the same declaration had not been successful in other regions such as Eastern and Rift Valley Province when applied by the Provincial Administration.

The committee held several meetings with Provincial Administration, Civic, local leaders and members of the public in Garissa, Bura, Hola (Tana River) and Tana River Delta.

The fact finding tour begun in Garissa, the Committee met the District Commissioner Garissa, District Peace Committee, Garissa women for peace to discuss the Root Causes of Cattle Rustling and reason behind the success of the Modogashe declaration and what the provincial administration had done.

The Committee also held meetings with the District Commissioner Bura, security committee civic and local leaders, District Commissioner Hola, District security committee, civic and local leaders, District Commissioner Tana River delta, security committee, civic and local leaders.

The committee held several public hearings in different places namely, Garissa social hall, Bura social hall, (Hola) and Tana River delta modern social hall where members of the public gave evidence.

5.1 The Provincial Administration informed the committee that;-

5.2 Modogashe – Garissa declaration

- That a meeting was organized between the peace committees, District Security Committees and other formal and informal stakeholders of the Districts of Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir and Garissa. It included the respective Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, Police Officers in charge of Districts and Divisions, OCSs, Members of Parliament, County Councils, Chiefs and Elders together they discussed and outlined the modes of a peace agreement, which resulted in a document called the ‘Modogashe Declaration’ in April 2001 that;-
- ‘Every community in Kenya had their own laws. The British came and imposed their laws on us. We then took them over. It would have been better to adopt every different law into the official law. There are so many conflicts now because of that. So we had to go back and revert back to the old laws. We had to look back into our history, when we had no government. But we had traditional rules, which we had to follow. We had to ask ourselves, what were these?’. (Those are the Modogashe declarations roots.)
- The declaration outlines the general challenges faced by communities in the area, such as cattle rustling, disputed use of pasture and water sources, and trafficking of illegal firearms. Its provisions spell out ground rules in order to tackle these problems. For example, it determines that all unauthorized grazers have to seek prior consent from elders and chiefs if they wish to migrate to a different area; that they are not allowed to enter strange grazing areas with their firearms; and that they have to return to their home District at the end of a drought.
- This provision responded to the frequent conflicts over pasture between the Borana communities in Isiolo and the Somali communities in Garissa and Wajir through re-introduction of the ‘traditional’ usage system (under which people needed to seek permission to migrate to an area claimed by a different group). The provision opposes modern law, which allows anyone to move freely within the country and which does not recognize land claims based on customary usage. In most of the arid lands only the county council and not the local elders and community leaders - technically have the power to keep grazers away from land.

- With the aim of stopping the practice of cattle rustling, one provision calls upon peace committees and elders to work with the authorities to recover stolen cattle. Complainants have to give correct information about the number of cattle stolen or they should be prosecuted by the law; complainants should not track their own animals, but should let elders and security personnel pursue them; elders and security personnel should hand over to the authorities in the neighboring district if the tracks lead across a boundary; and most importantly, each head of livestock not recovered should be compensated by five; in case of a killing, the death of a man should be compensated with 100 cows/camels, and that of a woman with 50 cows/camels.
- The declaration further determines how to stop the spread of livestock diseases, how to encourage socio-economic development, and acknowledges the important role played by the peace committees, especially in uniting communities. It requests further strengthening of the peace committees through training in peace issues.
- In May 2005, a review of this declaration was coordinated by the Office of the President, with financial assistance from donors, such as Oxfam, UNDP, and ITDG. The fact that the revised declaration was drafted under the auspices of the Office of the President, and bilateral and multilateral donors was a landmark in making law from bottom-up instead of top-down. The result was the new 'Garissa Declaration', which was signed between the districts of Isiolo, Garissa, Marsabit, Moyale, Samburu, Meru North, Tana River, Mandela, Wajir and Ijara though the Samburu claim not to be part of the agreement.
- The revised version adds specifics to some of the provisions of the first declaration. For example, it gives more details in regards to the process to be followed by visiting grazers; they are now requested to have a written agreement when grazing elsewhere; and visiting grazers should adhere to 'traditional' water and grazing rules of the local host community.
- In other provisions, attempts were made to better integrate features of the official law. For example, possession of illegal firearms is stated to be against the law of Kenya, and as such no grazer is expected to carry arms. Chiefs are now made responsible for checking on illegal arms possessions in their communities, and in cases of violations, to take appropriate legal action. Another provision calls upon increased action by the government to implement the international agreements on disarmament which the Government of Kenya has signed.

- The role of peace committees in pursuing stolen cattle is more formalized; and alleged murderers now have to be arrested in addition to the payment of compensation. In regards to the peace committees, the new declaration requests the increase of transparent and democratic processes in the selection of the members of the peace committees. These should be elected by the grassroots, without political or top level interference; they should refrain from instigating or accelerating conflicts; and they should work in partnership with the police force.

5.3 People driven declaration

- The Modogashe declaration come directly from the people. It had been their initiative to put an end to cattle rustling.
- The people were tired of the constant killings and loss of livestock that were the end result of any cattle raid.
- The leaders of the different communities of the region came together in a bid to try and put an end to the menace.
- The aim was resolve not only how to end cattle rustling but also to find ways of compensating victims of cattle rustling.
- That currently no incidents of cattle rustling in North Eastern province as a result of the Modogashe declaration can be said, although North eastern is a very dry area, pasture is very hard to come by.
- Any fighting that takes place in grazing areas in the ensuing chaos some animals are normally stolen.
- There are committees to guard grazing areas and watering points so as to maintain order.

5.4 Illegal weapons

- There used to be high prevalence of illegal weapons, however disarmament was agreed upon and the problem of illegal arms drastically reduced.
- Disarmament is a very hard exercise however people consider guns their only real security from attackers.
- There is a commitment from local leaders and residents to make the Modogashe declaration work.
- That in order for the statutes declaration to work, local leaders must embrace the initiative and decisions made to end cattle rustling.
- Compensation was part of the lifestyle/culture of the concerned communities and they did it even before the case went to court known as *maslaha*.
- This may have helped in the domestication of the declaration by the communities involved.

- The Modogashe declaration is more Islamic culturally coined and it was people driven while the Pokot/Samburu Peace Accord of 2006 and Pokot/Turkana Peace Accord of 2007 was government driven lacking the goodwill and ownership of the people leading to their failure in application and they are viewed as imposed.

6.0 The Public informed the committee that:-

6.1 Garissa Social Hall

There were a number of reasons behind cattle rustling. Some of these were listed as:-

- Conflict due to water and pasture scarcity.
- People congregate at the few points available and this leads to disagreements' on how to share the available resources.
- Political Instigation
- Poor governance
- Poverty, which means no money and consequently no food
- Deep rooted cultures
- Economic marginalization of pastoralist communities

Some of the ways of putting an end to cattle rustling as they had seen done successfully in their communities are as follows:-

- Compensation, if someone steals from another clan then they should be made to pay an agreed amount and the entire clan should help to pay the compensation.
- This creates a culture of collective responsibility and ensures that people stop other clan members from stealing.
- The people should support government machinery put in place to maintain order and security.
- Residents of neighboring communities that are constantly fighting need to talk amongst themselves and agree to maintain peace.
- Thus if you protect someone else's property, they will protect yours.
- Disarmament, there can be no peace where the people have weapons they will steal and kill.
- The local administration must step up efforts in disarmament so as to remove all illegal guns from the people.
- Tribalism must be crushed so that people see themselves as one people, discussing issues as Kenyans and arriving at decisions that foster peace.
- People must be taught the benefits of peace.

- Infiltration of illegal guns into the country must be brought to an end. The menace should be investigated and brought to an end immediately.
- There should be respect in the communities for private property.
- Deeply rooted negative cultures such as stealing of cattle to pay bride price must be done away with and the local leaders must strongly discourage this practice.
- Leaders from North Eastern should be taken to Pokot and Samburu to hold consultations with the local leaders on how they can combat cattle rustling.
- That culture and religion are closely linked in Islam, making it easier to apply the law and the articles of the Modogashe declaration.
- Culture is good but must be in tandem with the laws of the country. Members of Parliament and all leaders from the affected areas must also work together to foster peace, even though the desire for peace must come from the people themselves.

6.2 District Peace Committee (DPC) and Garissa Women for Peace

- The Peace Committee works with all relevant local administration and NGO's.
- The work of the committee is well known by all and its business is conducted above board. The religious leaders assist in facilitating peace as they encourage people to do what is right and this reinforces the work of the peace committee.
- In recognition of the good work done in building peace, during World Peace day celebrations, individuals are selected and rewarded.
- The Peace Committee identify people who had the ability to disrupt peace by either their designation or wealth and are informed accordingly to desist.
- Other persons rewarded are the religious leaders who foster peace.
- Good Samaritans who do not chose sides in the event of a clan war.
- They ones who carried the injured to hospital and also spoke the truth about who was involved without being compromised were also rewarded.
- The rewards are motivations for other people living in that village and thay sets an example for other people to follow.
- Empowerment of the chief has helped to sustain peace. They are involved in disarmament exercise of the people and who takes away the majority of guns from the people is rewarded.
- Community compensation has been done away with. Every person caught stealing muat pay the compensation without the community support and this had discouraged many people involved in cattle rustling.
- The District Peace Committee are now involved in trying to build cross border peace with neighboring communities from across the border.
- The District Peace Committee attends the chiefs' Barazas and teaches the people about peace, also in the event of a security issue, they meet to strategize a way

forward. On National Public holidays, the Chairman of the DPC attends and informs the locals about the benefits of peace.

- Members of the district Peace Committee are not paid for the work that they do as it's on a volunteer basis..

The committee observed that to bringing an end to cattle rustling in the other areas, there was a need for the other communities to embrace the following:-

- Need for a written down resolution signed and agreed upon by the people.
- The people must agree to the consequences of the resolution if found stealing
- Immediate disarmament
- The desire for peace must come from the heart of the people themselves

7.0 BURA DISTRICT

7.1 The Administration informed the committee that;-

- There was no history of cattle rustling in the area.
- The only problem was a few incidents of insecurity posed by refugees crossing from Somalia who brings guns.
- There are few incidents of cattle theft but nothing note worthy.
- However the people are armed and use the guns during clan battles and also for highway robbery.
- The district was however in the process of forming Peace Committees.

8.0 HOLA DISTRICT

8.1 The Administration informed the committee that;-

- Cattle's rustling was a seasonal occasion occurrence in the area.
- The situation escalates due to the proliferation of small arms smuggled from across the border.
- Political leaders had taken advantage of the youth and their illiteracy to instigate cattle rustling due to low literacy levels.
- Political involvement had seen political leaders buy guns for their communities which they had used to attack one another and steal cattle to sell, that had led to a culture of revenge attacks and was contained.

- The area had also suffered from a high rate of unemployment leading to many idle youth.

The main economic activities in the area were:

- Pastoralism
 - Maize production through irrigation
 - Subsistence farming
- There had been cases of cattle of the rich being kidnapped by poor people for ransom.
 - Branding exercise was carried out in 2008 and was not too successful due to illiteracy and under funding.

HOLA SOCIAL HALL

8.2 The Public informed the committee that;-

- The branding exercise had helped to reduce incidents of cattle theft which was also done as a means of restocking after a period of drought.
- The communities involved were the Orma and the Wardei.
- That Tana River district had been the first to initiate peace committees at all levels and they played a big part in helping to enforce peace.
- The peace committees had encouraged people to send their children to school as well as initiated mobile schools.
- That local administration was very close to the people. This had helped in apprehension and prosecution of cattle rustlers which had helped in deterring incidents of cattle rustling.
- There was need for political goodwill to permanently eradicate the problem.
- The local administration responds quickly in the event of a distress call and this had helped to build the faith of the people in the police and resultantly surrendered many guns to the police.
- Irrigation for maize farming had also played a part in reducing incidents of cattle rustling.
- Tana Peace had been funded by Oxfam to carry out a peace initiative in which reformed criminals who handed in their guns were rewarded with twenty goats to start a new life.
- Cattle rustling, on the broader scale in Tana River district was a family issue and the peace committee is able to talk to the families and consult on how to deter the practice.

- The KPR may at times be misused as they look for alternative sources of income through employment as watchmen.
- The District Peace Committees elections are not held regularly.
- District Peace Committees should bring all people together and political leaders should take the key role including the women peace caravan.

9.0 TANA RIVER DISTRICT

Tana River Social Hall

9.0 The Public informed the committee that;-

9.1 Cattle theft

- The Tana Peace Committee had facilitated peace in the area.
- Tana Peace is coordinated through the District Commissioner.
- That the government needed to dedicate a specific car for pastoralist issues in affected areas to ensure quick and easy access for the local administration in the event of a problem.
- Natural resources in terms of pasture and water available are scarce and this leads to violence as people congregate at the few available points.
- The government should build dams in the surrounding areas to provide more sources of water.
- The Government make laws that completely ignore the people's culture and thus causing conflict.
- There is need for compensation for those who had lost their cattle in cattle rustling incidents.
- That if people could be disarmed then they could begin to live in peace.
- The proliferation of guns was due to the porous borders
- The migrating nomads should have restrictions on their movement as some people were using it as an opportunity to spread violence.
- That intermarriage can be a good means to reduce tribalism.
- Elders from the entire district should always meet and work as one.
- The government should not distance itself from the people it should listen and hear their grievances and assist them.
- The youth decried the fact that when raiders are caught by the police, politicians get involved and influence the local administration until they are released.

- Water, land, pasture and politics are the main driving factors behind cattle rustling. Pastoralists should be given communal land to share.
- That pastoralist community should be encouraged by the government to acquire education.
- With the improvement in literacy they would be able to survive the changing times. The changing weather patterns may see pastoralist communities suffer if they lose all their livestock and have no education to fall back on.
- The idle youth should be engaged in activities that encourage development to discourage them from stealing.
- The community group ranches should be introduced with a well elaborated way that the community should feel ownership and conservation.

8.0 LOWER TANA DELTA DISTRICT

8.1 The Administration informed the committee that:-

8.1 Illegal weapons

- The main problem in the district was the presence of illegal guns from herders outside the district.
- The Peace Committees are still finding their footing and required capacity building.
- The pastoralist farmer conflict was minimal but the pastoralists are having their guns in the districts.
- No cattle's rustling is practiced.

Lower Tana Delta Social Hall

9.0 The Public informed the committee that:-

9.1 Pastoralist and farmer conflict.

- The major problems in the area was only banditry and the pastoralist and farmer conflict.
- In the old ages cattle's rustling was prevalent and the Masai, Kamba and Somali all took part in it.
- Cattle rustling completely come to a stop and the last reported incident was in 1974.

- The incoming pastoralists from Somalia and other places looking for pasture and water but travel with their weapons to the hosting District and threaten their hosts.
- The pastoralists invade the land of the farmers and graze their animals as there is no demarcation of land and thus the farmers can not kick them out.
- When the farmers try to kick them out, the pastoralists' threaten them with their guns.
- The residents requested the government to intervene and demarcate the land for them.
- This would ensure they can protect their private property and also the government should put in place measures to ensure that incoming pastoralists do not come in with their weapons in to the hosting district.
- This would ensure peaceful co-existence.

10.0 TURKANA DISTRICT

10.1 The Districts Administrators, informed the committee that:-

- Turkana is bordered by three countries, Uganda to the West, Sudan and Ethiopia to the North.
- Turkanas experience cattle rustling from both internal and external pastoral communities.
- Some of the communities from the neighboring countries include: Dong'iros and Merilles from Ethiopia, Karamajong, Jies and Dodoth from Uganda, Toposas from Southern Sudan.
- While the Internal communities that are in constant raids with Turkana are the Pokots.

10.2 The Local Leaders, Elders and the Public informed the committee that;-

Turkana verse Pokots

- Due to scarcity of resources the pokots have encroached into Turkana area in search of pasture.
- The Pokots have used cattle rustling to make the area inhabitable for Turkanas.
- Pokots have created administrative units in Lomelo division where they have four administrators who are in Turkana.

- These include: nadomee location (nadomee and ekibor sub-locations), Kapedo location (Silale and Kapedo sub-locations).
- Pokots have also demarcated and named areas in Turkana i.e, Kapedo has been named Kapedo North, Kapedo South, Kapedo East and Kapedo West while Ekibor has been named Akujatish, a Pokot name.
- Turkanas and Pokots raid one another for cultural purposes.
- Both communities treasure livestock for payment of dowries and as a sign of wealth.
- Cattle rustling from the two communities is perceived and is seen as a show of heroism.
- Cattle rustling has been commercialized that some people engage in cattle rustling for commercial purposes.
- Livestock stolen are ferried to other parts of the country where they are sold.
- The revenue collected by KenGen about six (6) million per year is paid to Pokot County Council and Turkana want to get a share of it,
- They claim that Turkwel Hydro Power Station is in Turkana.
- Also revenues collected from Turkana South Game Reserves benefits Pokots instead of the Turkana.
- Both Pokots and Turkanas have modern arms including G3s and AK 47s guns and this gives them courage to continue engaging in cattle rustling.

10.2 Ethiopians (Dong'iros/Merilles) Verses Turkanas

- The Turkanas, Dong'iros and Merilles value livestock and they view cattle rustling as the easiest way of acquiring the treasured animals.
- The Merilles while undergoing initiation is required to kill a male enemy as a sign of being a hero.
- The Turkanas fall victims because they neighbor them due to vicinity.
- During dry seasons in Turkana the pastoralists move in search of water and pasture for their livestock.
- Similarly when there is little pasture in the Ethiopian side Merilles and Dong'iros move towards Kenyan side in search of the same and Turkanas also take advantage and raid them.
- Fishing in Lake Turkana fuels conflict between Turkanas and Merilles as they sometimes rob one another the fishing gear.

10.3 Southern Sudan (Toposas) versus Turkanas

- The Toposa in Southern Sudan believe that their boundary is supposed to be beyond Lokichoggio.

- The hostility towards Turkana and planned raids is to make them quit the area

10.4 Ugandans (Karamajong/Dodothi/Jies) verse Turkana

- Cattle rustling between Turkana and the pastoralist communities from Uganda can be curbed by disarmament along Kenya Uganda border.
- Uganda Government have disarmed the Karamoja and established more security posts along the border thereby curbing the vice.

11.0. LOIMA DISTRICT

11.1 The Districts Administrators, informed the committee that:-

- The Loima District covers an area of about 19,000 square kilometers with a population of about 150,000 nomadic people.
- It borders the two Districts Moroto and Kotido in North Eastern Uganda and Turkana West district in Kenya.
- The populations' density varies between one and seven persons per square kilometer with a sex ratio of male/female 1:3.
- The low population density is due to the harsh environment conditions which forces the pastoralists to spread to the greater Turkana and cross border region for pasture and water resources.
- Famine, lack of water and pasture accessibility is the main contributor to deaths.
- The insecurity is occasioned by the inter-community theft of livestock, which has slowly taken regional dimension due to the trans-boundary nature of these communities in the course of seeking for pasture and water.

11.2 Interventions

The Local Leaders, Elders and the Public informed the committee that

- Facilitation of communities based approach in community dialogues, and meetings and peace agreements should be encouraged.
- Partnerships between civil society and government can be witnessed through cross-border peace initiatives (Karamoja, Pokot and Loima) should be encouraged.
- Strengthening community peace structures like DPCs in trainings/workshops may be conducted.
- Establishments of pasture and water management committees will help in resolving resources conflict among communities.

- Networking, collaboration and exchange of information between communities, governments and CSOs may contain the vice.
- Enhancements of trade between communities (cross-border and internal) as local intervention will also help.
- A successful disarmament process where the government and the community collaborate to hand over all the illegal guns.
- The restructuring of the Kenya Police reserve (KPRs).
- The communication infrastructure i.e security and roads network coverage will help contain cattle rustling.

12.0 TURKANA SOUTH DISTRICT

12.1 The Districts Administrators, informed the committee that:-

- Turkana South borders Pokot North, Pokot Central, Pokot West, Turkana East, Turkana Central and Loima.
- There are three divisions with six locations and seventeen sub locations.
- The grazing reserves are at Kotomarukon, Lotongot Kakali, Kadengoi Kalapata and Napusimoru.
- Small scale agriculture is being done along the river Turkwell from Kainuk Bridge to Kagitankori which borders Turkana Central.

12.2 The Local Leaders, Elders and the Public informed the committee that:-

- Due to insecurity the communities have moved away to safer grounds of Napusimoru near Lodwar while traditional grazing reserves have been left for the wild.
- Some Trading centres have not opened since they were vacated due to insecurity i.e Lotongot, Namambu, Lokol kori, Nariomoru, Kotomarukon, Ka-epeduru, Kakali, Kang'amoru and Kaipeot.

12.3 Factors that catalyze insecurity in Turkana South District

Land related disputes

- Conflict is over the resources accrued from Turkwel Gorge Power Project.
- Turkanas believe that the Pokot community reaps the benefits while Turkana is being left out due to the ongoing extension farming on the west bank of river Malimalite at Kainuk.
- The Kerio Valley Development Authority has delayed the irrigation farming earmarked downstream river Turkwel from Lorokon due to fear of intimidation.
- The Pokot have created a No go zone on the Kotomarukon Grazing reserves that even KPRs are being killed when they patrol the reserve.

Conflict created by the government.

- There is an overlap of Locations and Sub locations in the same areas of Turkana South District in Kainuk, Loyapat, Lorokon, Nakwamoru, Nariomoru, Kalosia and Lotongot. Lorokon (Turkwell Gorge or Abur)
- These areas are shared by both communities, creating a major conflict especially when residents seek government services.
- There is double registration of voting centres and wards are overlapping creating conflict.

Rise in Poverty

- Poverty levels among the Turkana has increased due the loss of livestock through raids by the Pokot Community.
- The number of destitute families is spreading across the district especially at Kainuk, Loyapat, Lorokon and Kakongu, Lomokomol, Naakuse, Katilu and Lokapel while East Loperot, Kangakipur and Kakalel are worse hit

12.4 The Local Leaders, Elders and the Public give their suggestions that;-

- Killing of innocent citizens should be discouraged by all means and the perpetrators should be apprehended and prosecuted in a court of law.
- Pasture and water point social contracts should be initiated to avoid confrontations where Pokot invade the Turkana land.
- The two communities normally keep a safe distance from the main grazing areas to avoid armed clashes between them.
- All closed centres along the common border should be operational to boost security and trust among the two communities.
- The government should deploy more security personnel in the hot spots.
- The Government to undertake a disarmament exercise.
- .All the stolen livestock should be tracked and returned by the government.
- There should be patrol and community meetings to curb the rising cases of highway banditry along Lodwar Kitale Highway.
- Police Patrol Bases at Kakongu, Kaputir, Kalemungoroko, Kasuroi and Lochermit should be established.
- A clear border demarcation at the Turkwel should be established and well demarcated for the benefit of the two communities.

13.1 TURKANA NORTH DISTRICT

The Districts Administrators, informed the committee that

- Turkana North is composed of six divisions. It borders Ethiopia to the North, Sudan to the Northwest and Uganda to the west, Locally it is bordered by Samburu and the Pokot communities.
- The conflicts between the Turkana and the neighbouring communities notably the Toposa and Nyang'atom of Sudan, Dassenach and Nyang'atom of Ethiopia, the Matheniko, Jie, Dodoth and Tepeth of Uganda and the Pokot and Samburu of Kenya is due scarce resources.
- The scarce natural resources, the proliferation of small arms, political incitement and contests over territory are the main causes of conflict among others .
- The District is rated among the thirty-four districts 70% of whose populations live below the poverty line

13.2 The Local Leaders, Elders and the Public informed the committee that;-

Socio and Political causes

- Partly Negative cultural practices are to blame.
- Cultural identity that killing when raiding is heroism.
- The huge demand for livestock as a commodity recognized for settling hefty bride price.
- Lack of knowledge and information on complimentary forms of livelihoods compounded by poverty and illiteracy related factors.
- Patterns influenced by witches which are retrogressive.
- Political leverage and expediency obtained from cattle rustling.

Negative Tribal Alliances.

- The current hostile situations between the Turkana and the Pokot, or the Dassenach and the Nyangatom of Ethiopia, the Matheniko and the Jie of Uganda these communities do not come into close proximity at all.
- There are frequent conflict incidences involving human life and livestock loss that these communities live in total fear and even at a times abandoning bordering areas that are close to each other.
- These communities in particular are engaged in the obtaining conflict situation due to border contiguity.
- The conflicts are manifested in livestock rustling, livestock thefts, killings, highway banditry, abductions, and confiscation of fishing gear among others

- The motivations behind some of these acts are orchestrated by political nature, wild border and territorial claims fronted by the Toposa and occasioned by the political wave of politics in both Kenya and Ethiopia.

14.1 TURKANA EAST DISTRICT DISTRICT

- Turkana East District was carved from Turkana South District. The district headquarters is Lokori, 73 kms East of Lokichar.
- The District borders Pokot East, Pokot Central to the South and Samburu North to the East.
- The district has very poor road network infrastructure.
- The Sugut Valley crosses the district making any security operation difficult, no vehicle can cross it unless a helicopter.
- The huge Kerio River and numerous mountains make security operation difficult.
- That Turkana East District is the worst hit by cattle rustling more than any other district in this region.
- The conflict between Pokot and Turkana can be split into two fold:

Traditional and Conventional Conflict

Traditionally the Pokots and Turkanas used to raid each other;-

Wealth creation

- Pokots youths and Turkana Youths used to steal from each other in order to increase the number of their herds.
- A large herd represented pride in a family, so warriors from each community would go to raid other community in order to increase the herds.

Test of braveness

- Warriors from each community would raid the other community in order to test how brave their community was.

Incitement by women

- The need to pay large herds as dowry attracts or forces the warriors of each community to raid animals in order to pay dowry.

Pasture and water sources

- On a number of times the two communities disagreed on pasture areas and water points.

Conventional Causes

In the modern times the traditional conflicts between Pokot and Turkana has increased and has caused loss of life and property. \

Some of the causes are as follows:-

Availability of modern fire arms

- In the last ten years the two communities have armed themselves with the most modern automatic fire arms.
- This fire arms are used to kill and steal animals.
- The fire arms originate from the neighbouring Countries and States.

Politics

- A number of politicians have made a living out of the Pokot Turkana conflicts.
- They seek election on the platform of dealing with the neighbouring community and arming their communities.

Border disputes

- The border dispute between Pokot and Turkana has been left unattended and thereby fueling conflict.

CBOs and NGOs

- A number of CBOs and NGOs are fueling and not resolving conflict between Pokots and the Turkanas in order to continue and get more donor funding.

Illiteracy

- The Turkana and Pokot community are the worst affected as most of their children do not go to school and instead keep scouting on stealing animals.

Armed Forces Deserters activities

- It was alleged that a number of Pokot Police Officers deserts the armed forces and uses their training to train the Pokots warriors and lead in stealing or raiding animals.
- The armed forces deserters who hail from pastrolists communities their behaviours need to be investigated and establish what they are doing with a view to curbing cattle rustling.

15.0 ETHIOPIA

15.1 Introduction

The committee visited Ethiopia and held discussions with members of the committee on pastrolists issues of the House of Representatives

- The Federal Republic of Ethiopia is a Parliamentary form of government having two federal houses; i.e.

- The House of Peoples' Representative- elected by the people for a term of five years on the basis of universal suffrage and by direct, free and fair secret ballot elections from among candidates in each electoral district by a majority of votes cast.
- Those of the House of the Federations are representatives of Nations, Nationalities and peoples all over the country.
- In addition to independent authority bestowed upon each House, they have joint responsibilities as was determined by the 1995 constitution of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia.
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has nine National Regional States namely;
 - ◆ The Tigray National Regional State
 - ◆ The Ofar National Regional State
 - ◆ The Harari National Regional State
 - ◆ The Somali National Regional State
 - ◆ The Oromiya National Regional State
 - ◆ The Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
 - ◆ The Gombella Peoples National Regional State
 - ◆ The Benshangul Gumuz National Regional State
 - ◆ The Amharo National Regional State

15.2 Crossborder cattle rustling

- The Committee was informed by the Head of the Ethiopian delegation H.E Mr.Shiferaw Shigutie Wolas the President of SNNPNRS that;-
- Cattle's rustling is a common challenge and cooperation on both sides of the frontier is crucial and all deployable available instruments both traditional and legal to address the problem.
- By sending a clear message to the individuals and groups involved in cattle rustling that the two governments will not tolerate this recurring.
- He noted with satisfaction the attention given to the problem by the parliamentarians from both countries and hoped their involvement would contribute positively in addressing the recurring problem.
- That the Ethiopian delegation was prepared to discuss in good faith.

He outlined the indicative direction as under;-

- That after the meeting in Nakuru, officials working at regional level, zonal level at both Woreda and Kebele together with the community members gave due attention to implement the agreed points.
- Community leaders admitted that there were problems and resolved to work at the community level in a cooperative and good spirit.
- To hand over the identified 800 cattle belonging to the Ethiopian Nyangatom.
- To verify other cattle which were raided on the same day.
- To organize a special committee which would include; community leaders and local officials from both sides to come up with sustainable solutions to the problem.
- That the Ethiopian side had requested for compensation on the crime if committed by either side.

15.3 Chronology of Cattle Raids.

- On September 20, 2009 Turkana crossed the common border and killed two children and took 200 goats from Nangoton Tirga area.
- On September 27, 2009 Turkana killed one man and took 650 goats from Lokurale Kebele in Woreda, Nangatom Woreda officials and community members reported the issue and informed the Turkana and Kibish officials.
- After a day they returned only 50 goats. The remaining 600 goats were not returned.
- On October 09 Turkana fishermen stole 60 Dassenech fishnets from the lake and are not yet returned to the owners.
- He stated that although there was resistance for the return of animals, currently Nyangatom and Daseneche communities are ready and committed to handover the cattle which were raided on November 13, 2009 from Turkana.

The Ethiopian delegation listed some of the hot spot areas for Cattle Rustling as follows:

a) **Nyangatom side**

Tirga, Kibish, (Sub areas in Kibish), Atapar, Ekorilam, Ekuwamunyen, Kakuta, Lebere and Apetakogis

b) **Dassenech side**

Loturtur, Elam, Bass (Toltale), Halachangole, Ververe and Koro-Ehabole Hamite

c) **Gabra side**

Derete, Moitit and Halya

15.4 Kenyan delegation

- The Kenyan delegation expressed trust in the consultative forum between Kenya and Ethiopia that demonstrated frankness and brotherly spirit which sought a constructive solution to the security challenges facing both countries.
- Stressed that security agents together with local leaders had been tasked to contain banditry and cattle rustling activities and indicated that a Joint Ethiopian-Kenyan committee whose responsibility will be to identify the stolen animals and return to their owners was formed.
- That the government was preparing to undertake a comprehensive animal census and branding for easy identification as part of a lasting solution.
- That a strong relationship between the people of the two countries in culture, language and tradition should be used as an opportunity to consolidate the relations.
- That Kenyan parliamentarians believe that cattle rustling and related crimes are very serious offences.
- That Kenya pays serious attention to the issue and hence the parliamentarian delegations mission to find out the root causes and possible solution to cattle rustling.

15.5 Ethiopian Parliamentarians

- The Chairman of the Pastoralist Affairs Standing Committee Ethiopia cited the current problems of cattle rustling in border areas, the ensuing displacement, death, losses and suffering due to this problem.
- That parliamentarian has a responsibility to find ways of normalizing the relations of the communities around the border areas.
- That Kenya and Ethiopia have good diplomatic relations at government levels.
- That a culture of action and revenge could not bring any solution but rather dialogue and regular meetings.
- He stated that for the sake of a sustainable recovery and peace process, it would be advisable that the three communities genuinely engage in dialogue on the past and future engagements.
- Any unilateral action taken against only one community would invite further discontent and revenge motives amongst its group members.

16.1 AGREEMENT

The delegates from Ethiopia and Kenya hereby agreed to the following;-

- Established a joint cross border administrators committee, including local elders and other actors headed by the Head of South Omo Zone Administration, Ethiopia, and Turkana North District Commissioner, Kenya, to follow up on the verification and recovery of livestock and ensure that the rule of law is upheld.
- The joint cross border administrators committee holds meetings every 15 days.
- Jointly apprehend and hand over culprits involved in cattle rustling and other related crimes.
- Enhance contact among the various structures through improved, reliable, timely, and credible information sharing.
- Sustain political support in addressing cattle rustling.
- Establish and strengthen joint cross border peace structures with a view to improving coordination and response to issues of conflict.
- Jointly work towards stamping out cattle rustling.
- The Omo Zone Administrator, Ethiopia, and Turkana North District Commissioner to give monthly reports on the implementation of the peace process to the President of SNNPRS and the PC, Rift Valley.

17.0 BOTSWANA

17.1 Introduction

The Committee visited Botswana for three days and the Kenya High Commissioner gave the committee a brief concise and yet detailed history, economy, culture and politics as well as the peoples of Botswana;-

- That there were many Kenyans in key government positions and most had steered the Botswana economy very well, that some were lecturers at the University and Departmental Heads, while some were the In charge Hospital, Botswana roads network and Engineering and other sectors.
- The committee held a series of meetings with a cross section with those in the Cattle Industry whose work had relevance to cattle both in the capital city Botswana and in the ranches.

17.2 Ministry of Livestock

The committee was informed by the Permanent secretary Ministry of Livestock Dr. Micus Chimbombi, Dr. Lethopile Oarabile Director Imports/exports, Mr. Baagi press chilame-principal scientific officer, audit desk officer, and Mr. Epena Ngatangué-editor Apartum information that;-

⁴ The Ministry's policy and mandate on Livestock are enshrined in the;-

Branding Act
Animals Act.
Stock theft Act

- The Zones are demarcated by the fence and the Districts for extension services are under the District Commissioner
- The disease zones or those areas adjacent to the National parks where animals may mingle with i.e. wildlife.
- That Tsetse fly has been eliminated in a vast area. There is only one referral laboratory centre for disease control at Gaborone where all samples are taken despite some areas being far although some other small laboratories serve the other areas.
- Hot rod branding is a legal brand while zonal branding is done on the neck.
- The branding of animals is completed by the electronic bolus system.
- In order to control Foot and Mouth Disease, Botswana is broken into three cattle production zones and vaccination is done up to three times a year i.e:-
 - BW1 – Zone that supplies EU compliant cattle to BMC Francistown
 - BW2 – Zone that supplies EU compliant cattle to BMC Lobatse
 - Buffer Zone – Zones that form a buffer between EU and FMD vaccination areas

17.3 The Bolus

The Botswana cattle bolus is used for the trace back information that if one wanted to know where the meat came from it can be traced back to the ranch, its breed and who owned the cow.

- The bolus is a ceramic material reticulum of Identification system that has details of the owner and the cow name or brand.
- The individual identification includes the name, address all his details and District he hails from with the animal brand, breed and colour. Its details are like a property. Its details are used in a court of Law.
- Ear notching Identification and physical brand is not recognized legally.
- Stock theft issues are done by the police.
- All animals slaughtered are scanned at the abattoirs (for Bolus) and the Bolus does not trace the cattle's movement as the aim was for trace back incase the meat supplied to the European Union had a question mark.
- The Bolus was made from Australia.
- The Government have subsidized opportunities in dairy development like:-
 - Fodder production and feed supply,
 - refrigerated milk transport (tankers),

- sale and maintenance of dairy equipment,
- milk collection and cooling centre's, and
- milk processing, distribution and production of quality dairy cows.

17.4 Botswana Meat Commission

The Botswana Meat Commission was established in 1965 by an Act of Parliament the purpose was:-

- To procure, slaughter, process and market meat and meat products.
- To coordinate the production and marketing of beef for the benefit of Botswana Cattle owners.
- To ensure that reasonable prices are paid to the Producers.
- It's the only company in Botswana allowed to export Livestock and Livestock products.
- There are three abattoirs in the country; namely Lobatse, Francistown and Maun
- The Botswana meat commissions have Cold storage facilities in South Africa and Marketing subsidiaries in UK and Germany..
- The principal Botswana Meat Commission Abattoir and BMC Head Quarter are located in the South East of the country with a capacity to kill and de-bone 650 cattle per day continuously for processing only to European Union.
- Its capable to Cannery canning 12 tons of product per day.
- The by-product plant is able to process 30 tons of raw materials daily.
- The second BMC abattoir is located in the North of the Country and do both EU and non-EU products and de-bones 350 cattle per day continuously.
- The by-products plant is capable of processing 18 tons of raw materials daily.
- Quality assurance and Food Safety is assured through compliance with ISO 9001:2001, HACCP , British Retail Council
- Hormones and growth promoters are banned by law in Botswana. Stewed Steak, Stewed Beef with Vegetables, Ox-Tongue, Pet Food and Beef Market is government controlled.

18.1 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The Committee observed that:-

- i. The complexities surrounding cattle rustling varied slightly from region to region but the underlying driving factors were the same, i.e symbol of wealth and status in society.
- ii. Political good will from civic and local leaders was needed so as to find a lasting solution to the problem as it threatens to spiral out of control if the government does not conclusively deal with it.

- iii. The Pokot, Samburu Naivasha peace accord of 2006 and the Pokot/Turkana peace dialogue of 2007 on peace and reconciliation agreement was not people driven, thus lacked support and was not working within the communities.
- iv. New communities like in Tigania District (meru) had become victims of cattle rustling while they are not rustlers.
- v. Peace committees from Village to Provincial levels should be well established in collaboration with community Elders and leaders.
- vi. Cattle rustling had been eradicated in North Eastern Province due to the success of the Garissa Modogashe protocol, well functioning Peace Committees and the punitive measure metted.
- vii. The government should disarm all the communities' illegal guns and increase security personnel with appropriate facilitations.
- viii. Alternative sources of livelihood and clear demarcation of boundaries.
- ix. Cattle reared and bread in Botswana withstands the dry spells.
- x. The breed should be introduced in pastoralists' areas for beef and export purposes.
- xi. Branding of Cattle should be done as per the Act.
- xii. Large scale community group ranching be introduced to contain cattle rustling.
- xiii. The NGOs should be facilitated and encouraged to venture into pastoralists' communities and initiate programmes and projects for poverty eradication purposes.
- xiv. Declarations should be used only for the communities which were involved in their formulation and not applied to other people who were never part of their formulation as it may be contrary to their culture.
- xv. The traditional governance of the communities should be observed and their advice sought incase of any measures.

18.2 SPECIFIC FACTORS WHICH ENCOURAGE CATTLE RUSTLING

The Committee during its fact finding Tours in all the affected areas observed that that the specific factors which encourage cattle rustling are;-

- i. Livestock is seen as a symbol of wealth and status in society.
- ii. Bride price is paid in form of several cattle.
- iii. Water and pasture resources are scarce.
- iv. Unemployment among the youth.
- v. Lack of access to lucrative market for cattle which aggravates poverty levels.
- vi. Easy infiltration and access to firearms from unstable neighboring countries.
- vii. Lack of adequate resources and personnel at the disposal of law enforcement officers.

- viii. Lack of proper mentorship, guidance and counseling as Cattle rustling has been a norm to some communities.
- ix. Clan/Tribal animosities and rivalries.
- x. The porous borders due to vastness and remoteness of the area.
- xi. Cattle trade merchants sometimes fuel cattle rustling in order to acquire animals for sale.
- xii. Perennial drought which leads to scarcity of water and pasture.
- xiii. Violation of traditional drought mitigation measures by tribes/clans other than the owners leading to disagreements.
- xiv. Communal resource ownership that nobody feels individually obliged to sustain or manage them.
- xv. Lack of compliance to guidelines and resolutions set out in pastoral communities fora.
- xvi. Impact of climate change results in reduced pasture and water resources.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS TO MITIGATE CATTLE RUSTLING.

The Government initiate programmes and projects in all the arid and semi arid areas to enhance pastrolist communities by:-

- 1. More water catchment conservation should be encouraged to ensure adequate water supply to mitigate water resource conflicts and develop range water through the construction of water pans of at least 100,000 cubic meters in every sub-location for rain water harvesting.**
- 2. More boreholes at strategic points to curb migration of cattle to rustling prone areas should be prioritized.**
- 3. Government should initiate an all inclusive annual meetings to discuss mechanisms of dealing with the cattle rustling and be attended by political, religious, cultural, administrative, civils society and opinion leaders from the affected regions.**
- 4. Set up Provincial and District Peace Committees up to Sub location levels and Cross border meetings by people purely elected should be encouraged.**

5. NGOs should be encouraged to venture arid areas for peace building, and advocacy campaigns and more so encourage supplementing the government actions.
6. Government to encourage corporate entities NGOs/organizations to contribute to economic development in the region.
7. Government to give commercial incentive to industrialists setting up industries in cattle rustling prone areas
8. The Government to encourage Investment on community projects that reduce poverty and generate income and provide employment. Construction of irrigation schemes along the rivers e.g. Turkwell downstream, Arror, Kerio River, Wei Wei, Tot, e.t.c.
9. Local leaders, the Government and other Stakeholders should encourage application of range management best practices and principles in range training, at least one per constituency, livestock husbandry, disease management, pastrol sociology and ecology range, soil and water management among others.
10. Kenya Meat Commission to build Regional Abattoirs to regulate the livestock industry and marketing especially at Lodwar, Pokot Chepneria, Barwesa-Baringo North, Marigat, Arror-Keiyo Marakwet, Wamba, Samburu County, Isiolo County-Isiolo, Kangeta Meru County, Marasabit Town. There is need for government to make Lokichogio abbortoir operational
11. Establish Tea along Transmara/Gucha border to create buffer zone and employment creation.
12. Institutionalize the branding of livestock and ensure that the programme is periodically carried out in the areas affected by the vice for ease of identification to curb cross-community border cattle rustling preferably introduce bolus in most hit areas, i.e. Pokot, Trans-Nzoia, Samburu and Turkana.
13. Carry out regular comprehensive livestock census and health centers after every Ten (10) years and records kept and updated by administration up to location level.
14. Make laws that declare cattle rustling a capital offence and enforce it. Develop a mechanism to control and monitor the movement of animals across jurisdicted boundaries.
15. The Protocal on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in East Africa be domesticated and fast tracked.
16. Mainstream the community policing i.e. (Headman to be responsible for the said safety of his village)
17. Encourage cultural exchange amongst communities and Education as the driver of cultural change, establish one national and two regional schools in

the regions to attract students from across cultural divide to bring harmony and dilute the strong negative cultural practices.

18. Encourage religious groups to set up institutions e.g. schools, vocational training centre's to diversify economic activities.
19. Introduce fishing industry through dam's establishment and fully harness and exploit Lake Turkana as Lake Victoria is to Kenyas Coastline levels.
20. Introduce large communal group and game ranches and encourage the communities to introduce high yielding cattle to act as a commercial entity to better their livelihood and not a cultural wealth measure.
21. Diversification of economic activities to include agriculture, mining, bee keeping e.t.c.
22. Promote Eco-tourism and secure certain areas for environmental activities; to be policed by Kenya Wildlife Services/Forest Service personnel who will also add to security forces.
23. Zone off areas for environmental protection to act as buffer zone between communities and planting of non – indigenous forests in the zones
24. Deploy Anti-Stock theft Units in various cattle rustling prone areas and use of advanced technology in criminology and civil defence to equip and enforce high capability stock theft control units.
25. The security forces should be properly equipped with appropriate equipments including helicopter and the necessary gears and more patrols should be done on the highways and border points to pre-empt and deter would be cattle rustlers
26. The disarmament programe must be a comprehensive exercise to remove all the illegal guns in wrong hands and should be done without delay in an all inclusive formula and the government provides adequate security.
27. Kenya should implement the livestock management policy for marketing, production, husbandry and staffing of extension officers.
28. The Botswana brand of Cattle breed should be introduced in Kenya as they are able to withstand the dry spell and they look healthy.
29. The military and other security agencies should establish more training bases in the cattle rustling prone areas i.e. Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, Moyale and North Horr with more police training colleges.
30. More National Youth Service intake should be increased and affirmative action may be encouraged.
31. Administrative inquest on the allegation and circumstances under which the Samburu cattle at Logarote Village were alleged confiscated. All livestock rustling syndicate be investigated alongside provisions of organized crime act with a view to immediate action along provisions thereof.

32. Government should set up Special Fund to access credit on concessionary terms for pastoral communities' youths (tailor made for youth in the affected areas for economic empowerment)
33. The government should come up with an elaborate plan of restocking and destocking after a calamity
34. The Equilisation Fund may be used to benefit the victims of cattle rustling and a Commission on Cattle under the Ministry of Northern Kenya and Arid Areas to coordinate the activities of the Special Stabilization Fund may be established.
35. Government may regulate the cattle trade.
36. Health Centers at Igembe North and Tigania be established
37. Drilling of Water Boreholes at Igembe North and Tigania Constituencies. at Kachiuru Borehole and Marithi (Tulimbine)
38. Water pans at Laresoro and Ntilal in Samburu East, Cheptearit in Keiyo North and Nakitong in Turkana North and Bore hole at Ejem.
39. Specific Security Roads to be upgraded and operationalised as under;

CONSTITUENCY	SECURITY ROAD TO BE ESTABLISHED/OPERATIONALISED/OPENED	UPGRADING TO BOARDING SCHOOLS	ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH CENTERS/UPGRADING	ESTABLISHMENT/UPGRADING ADMINISTRATION POLICE POST	POLICE STATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED	ANTI STOCK THEFT UNIT TO BE ESTABLISHED
Laisamis	1. Tuum to Parkati 2. Baragoi, Naturkana to Lokori 3. Baragoi, Suyan to Marti 4. Marti, Nadome to Lomel 5. Poro, Malaso, Nasur, Silale to Nadome 6. Pura, Kurkur to Ayuyatis 7. Pura, Kurkur, Namitiyo to Namasur, Malaso 8. Losuk, Amayia to Nasur 9. Longewan, Lera, Ntimnariko to Longiek 10. Losuk, Lwa olbor, Malaga to Nasur					
Igembe North and Tigania Constituencies	1. Laare, Ndimuru to Elat 2. Antubetwe, Kina to Merti 3. Mutuati, Nchukiune to Bolu	1. Kachuuru Primary School 2. Ngiyo (St Antony)	1. Kachiuru 2. Ndimuru	Ap Camp at Kinanduba	Ndimuru Police Post be upgraded to a Police Station	Establish Anti Stock Theft Unit at Bulu

	4. Laare, Mwerongundu, Ndimuru to Elat 5. Antubetwe, Kinanduba to Kina	Primary School 3. Kibera Primary School				
Isiolo and Samburu Constituencies	1. Isiolo, Kachium, Garbatula to Modogashe 2. Sere-olipi, Lepindira 3. Moridjo to Malasso 4. Purra to Akuchetich 5. Logwan to Amaya 6. Parkati to Sukuta Valley 7. Nochola to Sukuta Valley 8. Loyiuk to Lerata 9. Lkauto to Sereolipi 10. Serra, Kairo to Kom. 11. Sere Olipi to Ndonyo wasin and Marti Pareu . 12. Ndonyo Wasin to Ndume. 13. Laresoro to Losesia. 14. Loidikidiko to Lekaudan.	1. Laresoro primary and Lodungo kwe secondary school be upgraded to boarding schools. 2. Westgate primary school boarding facilities are improved	Lorubae Health center near Archers post be constructed		1. Archerd Police Post be upgraded to a Police Station. 2. Olipi Police Station be Established	
Sigor Constituency	1. Kapenguria, Kabichbich to Kapsait – Makutano in Marakwet. 2. Kaptalamwa, Kerrer to Kapkanyaar.					
North Horr constituency		Qorqa Sub Location Boarding Sch				
Baringo Central	Marigat - Mochongi	Makutani Primary School			Kiserian Police post to be upgrade to Police Station.	
Marakwet East	1. Mon-Kibaimwa – Marakwet East Kipnai/Loiwat Baringo East and Tuigoin Bridge in Kerio River.	1. St Marys and Mogil Sec Sch. 2. Kapyego /Kaptich	1. Mogil and Chesetan Health centre. 2. Kapyego	1. Ap Camp Chesetan. 2. Kapyego AP	1. Mogil Police Station. 2. TOT Police Station.	Chesongoch ASTU Camp.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Kamelei of Kapyego Division to Lelan West Pokot 3. Cheseгон Boarder and Cheptulel Location of West Pokot 4. Kaptewo in Tot Division and Chekarerat Location. 5. Tangul, Kapkok, Kamologon to Chemisto market. 6. Kabetwa to Chepkarerat Kolowa Division 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tangul SecSsch. Pry Sch. 4. Liter Girls/Kerio valley and TOT Sec sch. 5. Kapkondot/ Queen of Peace Sec Sch. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Tot Sub District Hospital. 4. Kaparon Health Center. 5. Kabetwa Dispensary and Chesongoch Health Centre 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Maeon AP Camp. 		
Baringo North	Loruk-Yatia-Chepkessin to Kalabata	Chepkessin Primary School.	Chepkessin Health Centre	Chepkessin AP camp upgraded.		
Cherangany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kipkeikei, Kapkarua to Kamoi. 2. Soveswo to Kamoi 3. Chesubet to Kapcherop. 4. Kachuibora, Benon, Tendem to Kibigos. 5. Makutano, Kapterit, Kipsambach to Kamoi. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amani and Kapolet Pry Schs. 2. Suweswo and Kapolet Sec Schs. 3. Kapolet and Suweswa Polytechnics. 				
Uasindegish South	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kapendo to Lokori. 2. Loria Mountain to Porikali. 3. Kaelibok to Kalimokorok bridge at Kerio River 				Police stations at Narimoru, Lochulekule and Nandome	
Uasindegish West	Kaptamut, Koitilal, Surmanang to Koibongeny and bridge	1. Kapchesowes, Kapsowar Polytech	Tunyo and Kamoi Health Center and Amor Catholic	Makutano, Kapterit Market	Police Stations at Tunyo Junction and Kapkanyar be established.	

		nic. 2. Koitikal Polytech nic.Amani Sengwer Girls, Amani Sengwer Boys Sec and Darsumbat Sec Sch. 3. Tunyo pry sch	Medical Centre be upgraded			
Baringo East	Riongo to Nandome	Akwichatis Pry Sch			Ngorong police Station be established	
Turkana North	Urum to Lokipoto	Lokitoto Pry Sch			Lorutim police Station be established	
Keiyo North	Chejagilitet to Kapcherar.				Kabulwu Police Station	
Kacheliba		Kasei Pry and Sec Sch	Onglio and Baru Health Centres	Abukei Police Line	Omoliion Police Post be upgraded	

APPENDIX

1. Minutes of the Select Committee.
2. The Pokot Samburu Naivasha Peace Accord, 2006.
3. The Pokot/ Turkana Peace Dialogue, April 2007.
4. The Garissa, Modogashe Declarations
5. The Protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in East Africa.
6. Tabulated incidents of cattle rustling (random samples)
7. Papers presented to the Committee

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD IN
THE SMALL DINING HALL, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON THURSDAY
JUNE 25, 2009 AT 10.00 A.M.**

MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
Hon Elias Mbau, MP
Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

PRAYERS

MIN 47/2009

RIFT VALLEY FACT FINDING TOUR BRIEFS

The Chairman informed the members that the Rift Valley Fact Finding tour was as scheduled and all the logistics were in place.

- The vehicles 4x4 had been hired to take the members through out the tour.
- The committee would be accommodated at the Kitale Club for the entire tour except when leaving that they would be accommodated at Hotel Sirikwa in Eldoret on Friday as they would leave for Nairobi on Saturday morning.
- The Provincial Commissioner Rift Valley would be in Lodwar with Ugandan envoy on the same issue of cattle rustling hence they may not pay the curtsey call on him.
- He requested the members to avail themselves as the vehicles would leave on Monday June 29, 2009 at 10.00 am.

MIN 48/2009 ADJOURNMENT

And the time being twelve noon, the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD IN
THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, TRANS NZOIA WEST (KITALE)
ON WEDNESDAY JULY 1, 2009 AT 10.00 A.M.**

MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
Hon. Ekwere Ethuro, MP
Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
Hon Elias Mbau, MP
Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Zadoc Nechenje - Hansard Department
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

PRAYERS

MIN 49/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the Members and elaborated the mandate of the committee and what necessitated the formation of the committee by the House.

**MIN 50/2009 DELIBERATIONS WITH THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS
KITALE, TRANS NZOIA WEST AND TRANSNZOIA EAST**

The District Commissioner Trans Nzoia West Mr W. Kinyua, Mr N.Mungatia, District Commissioner Trans Nzoia East, Mr A. Mukeku, District Officer 1 Trans Nzoia East, Mr K.Otieno, District Officer 1 Trans Nzoia West, Mr A.Muhanji

District Security Intelligence Trans Nzoia West, Mr O.Okello, Deputy OCPD Trans Nzoia West and Jackson Mutuku SDO Informed the Committee that ;-

- i. The people who would be in a position to give evidence and their experiences on cattle rustling issues would not attend the Public hearing in Kitale as had been scheduled by the committee in its program. That the truly affected people would not have the monetary resources to travel all the way to Kitale Social Hall to address the committee.
- ii. The D.C.'s recommended that the committee should instead have the public hearings in Kobolet, Kapkoi, Cheragany and Kanyarkwat and Munyaka areas which were identified as the ones most affected by the problem. The committee resolved to change the meeting venue from the social hall in Kitale and go to the ground and meet the people in Public barazaa's in the most affected areas.
- iii. The District Commissioner Trans Nzoia East welcomed the committee members to Kitale. He informed the committee that his district also borne the brunt of cattle rustling; especially the dairy farmers who had lost almost all their cattle. He further informed the committee that incident of cattle rustling increased after the post election violence of 2008.
- iv. Those large gangs of criminals were organized to carry out cattle rustling especially in Kobolet forest. Cases of rape are also being recorded especially in areas bordering Kobolet forest. Cattle rustlers come all the way from Pokot North, Pokot Central and once in a while from Marakwet. The animals once stolen are taken to Kobolet forest which is thick and dense making it hard for security forces to track them. There are illegal grazing grounds in Kobolet forest and some of the animals belong to senior members of government and retired civil servants.
- v. The District Commissioner recommended to the committee that Trans Nzoia East should be made an operation area by the government and security forces be deployed to flush out the criminals involved, as cattle rustling had become a well organized criminal activity. The cattle rustlers are usually heavily armed with superior weapons which make it hard for the security officers to fight them. There were some indications that some leaders in Pokot could be involved in arming the cattle rustlers, due to the infiltration and abundance of arms. All political leaders from across the divide need to meet and preach peace and come out strongly against cattle rustling.
- vi. The government needs to carry out a serious disarmament program of the Pokot. Due to abundance and very sophisticated weapons which are used in cattle rustling on the Pokot side. Once the disarmament is complete the government should then provide adequate security for the Pokot, Samburu, Turukana and residents of Trans Nzoia. The government should also hand over Kobolet forest to Kenya Wild life Service as they may have the capacity to provide adequate security to put a stop to illegal logging and grazing in the forest as well as destroy

the hide out used by the cattle rustlers before and after raids. The government should also consider compensation for victims affected by cattle rustling who lost their entire livelihood.

- vii. The District Commissioner Kitale concluded that cattle rustling was now a commercialized activity, an economic activity and the cultural factors have taken a back seat. The problem of illegal arms must be urgently addressed by disarmament.. The government should emulate the Uganda situation in carrying out disarmament and deploy the army to the border to stop cross border raids.

MIN 51/2009 MEMBERS OBSERVATIONS WITH THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

The members informed the District Commissioners that it was of vital importance that security teams on both sides should liaise on how to stop the menace. They should encourage the chiefs and elders of the warring communities to meet and work together.

Members agreed with the District Commissioner that security officers need to be increased and the distance between their deployment reduced.

MIN 52/2009 ADJOURNMENT

And the time being twelve noon, the Chairman thanked the District Commissioners and the other officers for coming all the way to kitale and meet them, the good work they were doing in their respective regions and informed them that the committee would do all in its mandate to find a lasting solution to the problem of cattle rustling.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting so that the committee could make its way to Kapkoi (Kwanza).

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD IN KAPKOI, TRANSNZOIA WEST ON WEDNESDAY JULY 1, 2009 AT 12.20 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
Hon Elias Mbau, MP
Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE: KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr Zadoc - Hansard Department
Mr Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

The District Commissioner Trans Nzoia West Mr W. Kinyua,,
Mr K.Otieno, District Officer 1 Trans Nzoia West,
Mr A.Muhanji District Security Intelligence Trans Nzoia West,
Mr O.Okello, Deputy OCPD Trans Nzoia West
Mr Jackson Mutuku SDO, and
Mr Mkou DO Endebes

PRAYERS

MIN 53/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The chairman introduced the mandate of the committee. He briefed the area residents on what had necessitated the formation of the committee. The Chairman then introduced the committee members who were in

attendance and gave each of them an opportunity to greet the residents who had come to give evidence and their experiences.

The area chief Mr Arap Ogut then invited the residents to address the committee on the issue of cattle rustling

MIN 54/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

Mr Benson Wambani

He informed the committee that the problem of cattle rustling begun way back in 1979 when west Pokot begun carrying out cattle rustling. He also requested the government to look into the issue of disarmament and remove all guns from the civilians.

Mr Ibrahim Wamkota

He informed the committee that since childhood the youth has been suffering from the effects of cattle rustling. It is a persistent problem and they have constantly watched others being killed. Rape cases have been reported to the chiefs. He requested that the government should intervene as it did in Mt. Elgon which was now at peace.

Mrs Abunami

She informed the committee that security needs to be dealt with so that people are not used by unscrupulous people to engage in cattle rustling in exchange for money. The local people have no money to meet their daily basic needs and many young people have resorted to theft, leading to high levels of insecurity. People's homes have been destroyed by the raiders and they are all living in town centers so as to provide security to one another. They are afraid to go back to their farms. She requested that the government should beef up security and build a police station in the area that can provide security to the residents to return to their farms

Mr Albert Yator

He informed the committee that the government should give some kind of monetary assistance to the people who have run away from their farms so that they may return and start producing food again. This would enable them have enough to meet their basic needs and the levels of crime will go down if people have something to do and earn an income from it. He also requested that they should get some money to re-construct their houses which were destroyed by the raiders.

Mr Samuel Kuria

He informed the committee that the government should organize branding of cattle so that in the event that animals are stolen, it will be possible to identify from which community and who exactly they were stolen from. He also requested the government to pay the Kenya Police Reservessome incentives as they carry out their duties that without them even the little security the people currently have would not be there. Also that the displaced victims of the post election violence be resettled back in their farms by the government as they have all moved to the town centres. The situation has led to an increase in crime as there was no work for the people to do.

MIN 55/2009 ADJOURNMENT

Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, M.P. thanked the area residents for coming to air their views to the committee. He informed the residents that the committee had taken down their grievances and would incorporate their sentiments in their final report to be tabled in the House.

The meeting ended with a prayer.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD IN
KOLONGOLO, TRANSNZOIA WEST ON WEDNESDAY JULY 1, 2009 AT 1.30
P.M.**

MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
Hon Elias Mbau, MP
Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Zadoc Nechenje - Hansard Department
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

The District Commissioner Trans Nzoia West Mr W. Kinyua,,
Mr A. Mukeku, District Officer 1 Trans Nzoia East,
Mr K.Otieno, District Officer 1 Trans Nzoia West,
Mr A.Muhanji District Security Intelligence Trans Nzoia West,
Mr O.Okello, Deputy OCPD Trans Nzoia West and
Mr Jackson Mutuku SDO and Mr Mkou DO Endebes

MIN 56/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The meeting begun with an introduction by the chair on the mandate of the committee; He briefed the area residents on what had necessitated the

formation of the committee. The Chair then introduced the committee members who were in attendance and gave each of them an opportunity to greet the locals who had come for the hearing.

The area chief Mr Amunga then invited the residents to address the committee on the issue of cattle rustling their experiences and what solutions they may think as appropriate.

MIN 57/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

Mr Jairo Ndaya

He informed the committee that people live in the market due to the insecurity posed by cattle rustlers. The illegal firearms have driven people out of their homes as they are afraid for their lives. The government needs to urgently move in and carry out disarmament exercise.

Mrs Schalastica Wanjala

She informed the committee that there is no peace in the area at all. Women and children have been the greatest victims of the menace of cattle rustling as they do not engage in the fighting. They are always afraid and in the event of an attack have to run away and get displaced constantly. The rustlers even steal crops and if you dare to complain they beat you. She urged the committee to ensure urgent disarmament is done as it's the guns that give the rustler courage to raid with impunity.

Mr John Obiayo

He informed the committee that the raiders sometimes bring the cattle to graze in another person's farm and if you dare to complain they beat you up and you become the next victim of their attack. This has forced people to keep quiet even when their farms are raided for grazing. The government should provide security as they all desire to live in peace.

Mr Charles Sirenge

He informed the committee that politicians are involved in the trading of guns and that is how these weapons find their way in to the hands of the cattle rustlers. He said people are afraid to live in their farms and have abandoned them to live in the town centre for fear of being attacked. The government he said is charged with responsibility of protecting private property and should enforce this law.

Mrs Margaret Walukano

She informed the committee that the issue of cattle rustling has been discussed several times and yet no lasting solution has ever been found. She said that all desire to live in peace with their neighbors and the government should facilitate this. The security officers should step up security and protect the citizens from the raiders because as it stands now, it is the citizens who protect themselves.

MIN 58/2009 ADJOURNMENT

The chairman gave closing remarks and reiterated the commitment of the committee to finding a lasting solution to the problem of cattle rustling.

Hon. (Eng.) Nicholas Gumbo, M.P. thanked the area residents for coming to air their views to the committee. He informed the residents that the committee had taken down their grievances and would incorporate their sentiments in their final report to be tabled in the House.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD IN
MUNYAKA, TRANSNZOIA EAST ON WEDNESDAY JULY 1, 2009 AT 3.00 P.M.**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
The Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr Zadoc - Hansard Department
Mr Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr A. Mthanji, District Commissioner Trans Nzoia East
Mr A. Mukeku, District Officer 1 Trans Nzoia East,
Mr A. Muhanji District Security Intelligence Trans Nzoia West,
Mr O. Okello, Deputy OCPD Trans Nzoia West and
Mr Jackson Mutuku SDO

PRAYERS

MIN 59/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The, District Commissioner Trans Nzoia East, Mr A. Mthanji
Welcomed the committee and introduced the chairman of the committee.
The District Commissioner emphasized the intensity of cattle rustling in

the area and the terrible effects it had on women, men and children. He then invited the Chairman to address the gathered residents.

The Chairman informed the area residents on the mandate of the committee and briefed them on what had necessitated the formation of the committee. He then introduced the committee members and gave each of them an opportunity to greet the residents who had come for the hearing.

The Chairman then invited the area residents to share their views with the committee and promised that their views would be taken down by the committee to curb the problem of cattle rustling.

MIN 60/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

Mr Onesmus Gichiri Njoroge

He informed the committee that the government has a duty to its citizens and for this reason he requested that the government compensate those who have lost all their property to the rustlers. He also requested that the government should provide adequate security to protect its citizens, ensure that Kobolet forest is taken over by the government and handed over to KWS as it was the cattle rustlers hideout.

Mr Lawrence Mwaura Njoroge

He informed the committee that that farming in the area has completely stopped and farms have been left empty and because of this food production has stopped. The people are afraid to live in the farms because the raiders will target them and no security will come to their aid. He requested for the army carry out a military operation in Kobolet forest similar to the one they carried out in Mt. Elgon and after that the forest should be handed over to KWS to administer.

That the area have also suffered a great deal as their wives have left them, rape cases have continued to increase during raids. That the security officers on the ground were too few and there was the need for them to be increased as well as their vehicles. The area was too large and the vehicles were not enough for the officers to carry out sufficient patrol or respond in the event of an attack. That cattle rustling is a way being devised to push people out of their farms so that they can be taken over by unscrupulous individuals. He requested the government to increase the number of Kenya Police Reservists in the area to beef up security.

Mr Charles Kingasia

He informed the committee that killing and rape are now a part of cattle rustling and this has destroyed its cultural heritage. Food, basic amenities, clothes have all become very hard to get as the people have no money to purchase basic commodities. That cattle which was their major source of income all has been lost to the raiders. He requested that Kobolet forest where the cattle rustlers hide should be taken over by KWS so as to provide adequate security.

Mrs Patric Ang'no

She informed the committee that security for women has been so bad that many of them have left the area never to come back. Women have been raped in the process of cattle rustling and are emotionally traumatized. Everybody has moved to the town centres because the farms were too unsafe and this had led to congestion. That Lorries and motorbikes are used in cattle rustling and the residents normally will hear them going by just before a raid. She requested compensation for the people who had been affected by cattle rustling and that security reinforcements be sent to the area and the government should take quick action. The education of the children had started to suffer as teachers were leaving the area.

Mr Benn Musila

He informed the committee that the government needs to increase security officers in the area. Local home guards should be trained and hired to protect their animals and women from the rustlers. He requested the committee to ensure that Kobolet forest is taken over by KWS and wild animals put in so that nobody could go into the forest and use it as a hideout. Also that if the government had promised land to the Sengewer community within the forest, then they should be allocated and the rest of it fenced off from everyone.

Mr Paul Kahora

He informed the committee that the area residents have no peace of mind. They are always afraid that the cattle rustlers are coming and raid them again. Girls are abducted and taken into the forest and requested KWS to take over the forest. He asked the government to increase the number of Kenya Police Reserves in the area to beef up security.

Mr Kiptum

He informed the committee that the first point of action should be to stop the flow of small arms into the country as it's the rustlers who arm

themselves during raids. The government should look into disarming the people and start income generating activities for the youth to deter them from cattle rustling. He requested that KWS take over Kabolet forest so that its not used as a hide out anymore and requested the government to pass the land policy so as to safeguard people's individual property rights.

Coucillor Steven Njoroge (Makutano Ward)

He informed the committee that accountability of security officers wherever a raid takes place should be considered so that they can take the issue seriously, quick response was lacking whenever there was a raid, this propagates the problem as it gives the raiders courage to go on without fear of reprisal. That his ward alone lost over 3,000 head of cattle to the rustlers and the government needs to take immediate action. That the government should look into ways of compensating the victims of cattle rustling, some of whom lost their entire livelihood in the raids.

He also informed the committee that the government protects some influential individuals and their animals and this poses a double standard which is not fair for the ordinary citizen who has no access to powerful individuals. He requested the committee to ensure that Kabolet forest was taken over by KWS so that no one could use it for unscrupulous purposes. And the number of security officers in the area should be increased and the Anti-Stock theft Unit officers be made accountable if they do not respond during raids as they seemed at times to be in collaboration with the cattle rustlers.

C oucillor Kapuru

He informed the committee that there has been loss of too many lives, animals and farms in the process and the problem needs to be solved conclusively. That all the raiders' used Kabolet forest as their operation base and there was the need for it to be handed over to KWS. He requested the committee to look into the issue of compensating the victims of cattle rustling and resettling those who had moved to the towns and lost their farms due to insecurity.

He asked the officers to ensure that any cattle found that has been stolen in another district should be returned back to the district from which they were stolen. He also asked the government for disarmament as the prevalence of guns was a huge problem that fuels cattle rustling and increase the number of police reservists to beef up security. The Anti-stock theft unit to wok harder and show more commitment and should not be left in one area for too long as they begin to collude with the cattle rustlers. He also requested the committee to look into a movement permit

for animals so that animals' are only allowed to move during the day when their movements can be monitored.

MIN 61/2009 ADJOURNMENT

The chairman gave closing remarks and reiterated the commitment of the committee to finding a lasting solution to the problem of cattle rustling. He informed the residents that the committee had taken down their grievances and would incorporate their sentiments in their final report to be tabled in the House.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD IN THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, POKOT CENTRAL ON THURSDAY JULY 2, 2009 AT 12.30 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
The Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCEKENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Zadoc Nechenje - Hansard Department
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr J.K Were, District Commissioner Pokot Central

PRAYERS

MIN 62/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the committee members and the mandate of the committee and briefed the District commissioner on what had necessitated the formation of the committee and the fact finding tour.

MIN 63/2009 DELIBERATIONS WITH THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER POKOT CENTRAL

The District Commissioner Mr J.K Were informed the committee that;-

- i. The District has forty six police reservists. That in earlier times cattle rustling was carried out using clubs, bows and arrows. However with the proliferation of small arms and light weapons guns had become the weapon of choice during raids. Due to the arms, dialogue does not work as communities are confident that they can fend off any attacks they may come up against and in the event of a raid they are able to retaliate.
- ii. That one of the long term solutions they were trying to implement in a bid to combat cattle rustling was education not only to enlighten the people, but also enable them broaden their perspectives in life without focusing all their attention on cattle. Another long term intervention was to implement diversifying of the livelihood, by starting irrigation schemes for maize farming (Wei-Wei irrigation scheme) and the construction of a cement factory which would provide employment for the youth in the area. The alternatives sources of income it was hoped in the long run it would sufficiently engage the youth and draw their attention away from cattle rustling to more productive activities.
- iii. The Wei-Wei irrigation scheme hosts about 250 families which roughly translate to 1 acre per family. The scheme brings in between 40 to 60 million a year and had helped contain cattle rustling in the area which was once a serious security threat in the area. Phase three of the scheme would bring on board another 500 acres which would take in about another 500 families.
- iv. Highway robbery had been a major problem in the area due to the proliferation of small arms and lack of income for the youth. Security had been increased with the formation of the new District and incidents of highway robbery were on the decline.
- v. In 2006 the government carried out voluntary disarmament exercise in West Pokot and 180 guns were netted. However some communities did not surrender their guns and those who surrendered their weapons felt vulnerable and disadvantaged in the event of an attack. He recommended that the government should carry out forceful disarmament for the entire region so as not to disadvantage any community and then provide adequate security for all.
- vi. There was urgent need for the leaders of the community to hold peace talks in their communities and build peace between communities as there was a high level of mistrust between the communities. He cited the case of the Pokot and Turkana who do not trust each other at all and were now beginning to engage in crimes that could be considered crimes against humanity. They were slaughtering women and children and the levels of mistrust keeps growing.

There was an urgent need to increase security stations along the Pokot-Turkana border to combat the security threats in the area.

MIN 64/2009 MEMBERS DELIBERATIONS WITH THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

The members informed the District Commissioner that;-

There was need for him and the other District Commissioners to work together in creating an early warning system. This would make him better placed to stop raids before they occurred. That a system already exists and they had been able to stop very many raids using it but the intelligence on the ground was simply too short handed to be everywhere at the same time and some raids were bound to slip by the intelligence.

The response from the central government in Nairobi was very slow and at times never materialized. Nakuru which was the headquarters of Rift Valley also had a very slow response rate as the province was very large and roads in some of the worst hit areas are almost non-existent. The District requires facilitation in terms of vehicles, intelligence officers, equipment and radio call facilities.

That a quick response team should be established in a central place such that when a distress call was issued the unit would quickly respond. The quick response team should be facilitated with vehicles and even a police chopper so that they would be able to track the raiders from the air and communicate with the officers on the ground and increasing administration police in the affected areas

The government should consider forceful branding as the voluntary program was not very successful. Forceful branding had been very successful in Uganda and Kenya should consider going the same way.

MIN 65/2009 ADJOURNMENT

The Chairman thanked the District Commissioner for hosting the Members as well as for the good work he was doing in the District.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting so that the Committee could proceed to the Wei-Wei scheme to visit the scheme and thereafter hold a public hearing.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD AT WEI-WEI IRRIGATION SCHEME, POKOT CENTRAL ON THURSDAY JULY 2, 2009 AT 3.00 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
The Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Zadoc Nechenje - Hansard Department
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr J.K Were, District Commissioner Pokot Central

PRAYERS

MIN 66/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The District Commissioner welcomed the committee to Wei Wei irrigation scheme at the chief’s camp and introduced the chairman. The District Commissioner then informed the area residents that the Committee had come to hear their views on the issue of Cattle rustling and what effects it had had on them as a community and what solutions they may offer through their experiences.

The District Commissioner then invited Hon. Wilson Litole, M.P. to greet the area residents as the area M.P. as well as invite the Chairman to address the gathered crowd.

The Chairman informed the area residents on the mandate of the committee and briefed them on what had necessitated the formation of the committee. He then introduced the committee members and gave each one of them an opportunity to greet the locals who had come for the hearing.

The Chairman then invited the area residents to air their views with the committee and promised that their views would be taken down by the committee.

MIN 67/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

Mr Richard Kalemunyang

He informed the committee that the area residents were grateful to the government for introducing the wei-wei project as it had helped to curb cattle rustling in the area. He requested the government to expand the scheme so that it could benefit more people in the area.

Mrs Grace Losil

She informed the committee that cattle's rustling was due to lack of education. That the idle youth had not gone beyond primary school. Unscrupulous individuals mislead the youth to engage in cattle rustling in exchange for some money. That due to lack of enlightenment the youths take the opportunity without thinking of the consequences. The the first and most effective way to deal with cattle rustling was though enlightening the people.

She requested the committee to push for the provision of mobile schools for the pastoralist communities so that learning for pastoralist children was not interrupted as they migrate. Income generating activities needed to be initiated for the young people so that they could have legal and regular source of income. She also decried the lack of development in the area. The government needs to improve the infrastructure of the region. People feel that they are forgotten by the central government and they have become a law unto themselves and do not respect the rule of law and with the proliferation of small arms the problem keep on becoming a nightmare.

She requested the committee to push for the construction of irrigation schemes in the entire region namely; Pokot, Marakwet and Turukana to

keep people busy farming with no time to engage in cattle rustling activities. That Wei-Wei was a good example of an irrigation scheme that had come to the region and incidents of cattle rustling drastically reduced. She requested the government to expand the Wei-Wei irrigation scheme to accommodate more youth who had grown up on the scheme and were now in need of their own land to provide for their own families. That community peace initiatives played a major role in facilitating peace between communities and should be empowered.

MIN 68/2009 ADJOURNMENT

The Chairman gave closing remarks and reiterated the commitment of the committee to finding a lasting solution to the problem of cattle rustling. He thanked the residents for coming.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD AT
KAMOI CENTRE ON FRIDAY JULY 3, 2009 AT 10.00 A.M.**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kiano – MP, **Chairman**
The Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Ekwere Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Zadoc Nechenje - Hansard Department
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Kisangau, District Commissioner Marakwet West

PRAYERS

MIN 69/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The District Commissioner gave welcoming remarks and thanked the committee for visiting the Kamoi to hear their grievances and invited the residents to speak openly so that the committee could understand exactly how the problem of cattle rustling had affected them. He then invited the Chairman to address the area residents.

The Chairman greeted the area residents and gave a short brief on the mandate of the committee and briefed the area residents on what had necessitated the formation of the committee and why it was traveling all over the country to collect the views of the public on the issue of cattle rustling.

The Chairman then introduced the members and gave each of them an opportunity to greet the locals who had come for the hearing.

The area chief then invited the residents to address the committee on the issue of cattle rustling

MIN 70/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

Mr. Kimaiyo

He informed the committee that the problem of cattle rustling begun back in 1979 when west Pokot begun carrying out cattle rustling. He also requested the government to look in to the issue of disarmament and remove all guns from civilians. That the Anti-Stock theft unit was too far from Kamio such that in the event of a raid they had to come all the way from Kipsambach and by which time the raiders would have gotten away. The Anti-Stock theft should be built at Kamoi centre.

The government should increase the number of police reservist's in the area to help contain the crime. Kenya Wild Life Service to take over Kabolet forest where the cattle rustlers hide with the stolen animals. Insecurity could be brought under control if better roads were also built. Many area residents had taken their children out of school as they were unable to pay school fees after losing all their animals to the raiders.

Pastor Kamau

He informed the committee that many locations in the District did not have schools and this led to cattle rustling. There was urgent need to increase awareness on the importance of education among area residents to send their children to school. There were very many internally displaced persons living in the centres as they were too afraid to return to their farms for fear of reprisal and attacks from the cattle rustlers..

Mr, Kiplagat

He informed the committee that there were people who lived in Kabolet forest, grazed their animals in the forest, had an auction market and cattle dip in the forest. He requested that K.W.S should take over the forest and

evict all the people living there as it was used by cattle rustlers as a hideout before and after raids due to its dense forest cover.

Mrs. Marani

She informed the committee that the major cause of cattle rustling was joblessness and idleness. The youths were being used by unscrupulous individuals to engage in cattle rustling due to the high levels of poverty in the area and lack of development. She lamented the proliferation of small arms which the young men use when they go to raid cattle as having made the situation worse. They later use the same guns to rob people leading to high levels of insecurity.

Mr. Bett

He also informed the committee that Kabolet forest had people who inhabit it and use it for their own illegal end and recommended that the government should hand over the forest to K.W.S to keep everyone out. He requested the government to open up roads in the area to improve security when pursuing raiders in the event of an attack and security officers in the area to be facilitated with cars that even the O.C.S did not have a car. This had made it impossible to pursue raiders after an attack as there was only one car in the entire District.

MIN 71/2009 ADJOURNMENT

The District Commissioner once again thanked the members for visiting the District and asked them to help them as much as they could with the grievances. He then invited the chairman to give the closing remarks.

The Chairman thanked the residents for coming and for sharing their views with them. Hon Wilson Litole, MP was then invited by the chairman to give the closing remarks. He informed the residents that the committee had taken down their grievances. He asked the area residents to maintain peace so as to achieve development and compete at par with other regions in the Country.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD AT
KAPKOCHUR, MAKUTANO ON FRIDAY JULY 3, 2009 AT 12.15 P.M.**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
The Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Zadoc Nechenje - Hansard Department
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Kisangau, District Commissioner Marakwet West

MIN 72/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The area chief welcomed the committee and invited the District Commissioner who invited the Chairman to address the area residents gathered.

The Chairman gave a short brief on the mandate of the committee and briefed the area residents on what had necessitated the formation of the committee and why it was traveling all over the country to collect and collate the views of the public on the issue of cattle rustling. The

Chairman then introduced the committee members and gave them an opportunity to greet the locals who had come for the hearing.

The area chief then invited the area residents to address the committee on the issue of cattle rustling

MIN 73/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

Mr Sutter

He informed the committee that the problem of cattle rustling was no longer an issue in the area. The area only required a few more security officers to deal with petty thieves who stole from the locals. Their biggest problem was food as the cold weather had destroyed all their crops and there was no harvest. He requested the committee to intercede on their behalf so that they could get relief food.

Ms Albina Too

She informed the committee that the biggest problem in the area was insecurity as there were people who robbed them at night. She requested that security in the area should be increased.

MIN 74/2009 ADJOURNMENT

The District Commissioner thanked the area residents for coming to meet the committee and encouraged them to continue living in peace.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD AT KIMNAL, MARAKWET WEST ON FRIDAY JULY 3, 2009 AT 1.00 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
The Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Zadoc Nechenje - Hansard Department
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr .Kisangau, District Commissioner Marakwet West

PRAYERS

MIN 75/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The area chief welcomed the committee and invited the District Commissioner who invited the Chairman to address the gathered area residents.

The Chairman gave a brief mandate of the committee and what had necessitated the formation of the committee, why it was traveling all over

the country to collect the views from the public on the issue of cattle rustling. He then introduced the committee members and gave them an opportunity to greet the residents.

The area chief then invited the residents to address the committee on the issue of cattle rustling

MIN 76/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

Mr. Chelat

He informed the committee that the Pokots constantly attacked them and took away their animals. The security situation in the area was bad, that whenever it was a market day in the area thugs would wait to rob traders money they may have made. The area residents had been attacked by people from Marakwet East and their cattle taken away. The illegal guns were in the hands of civilians

Mr. Yegon

He informed the committee the government should carry out a disarmament exercise and requested for a police station be built in the area as there was no police station from Kimnai to Kapcherop to improve security in the area. That cattle rustlers' majority were from Marakwet East.

Mr Kirui

He informed the committee that possession of illegal guns was the real problem to the cause of cattle rustling that the government should disarm all the communities.

MIN 77/2009 ADJOURNMENT

Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, M.P. thanked the residents for coming to share their views with the committee. He informed the residents that the committee had taken note of their grievances..

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD AT KAPSOWAR DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE ON FRIDAY JULY 3, 2009 AT 2.15 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
The Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Zadoc Nechenje - Hansard Department
Mr. Hemed Mazrui - Intern
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Kisangau, District Commissioner Marakwet West

PRAYERS

MIN 78/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The District Commissioner gave the welcoming remarks and thanked the committee for visiting the District to hear their grievances and invited the residents to speak openly so that the committee could understand exactly how the problem of cattle rustling had affected them. He then invited the Chairman to address the area residents.

The Chairman gave a short brief mandate of the committee and briefed the area residents on what had necessitated the formation of the committee, why it was traveling all over the country to collect the views of the public on the issue of cattle rustling. The Chairman then introduced the committee members and gave them an opportunity to greet the area residents who had come for the hearing.

The area chief then invited the residents to address the committee on the issue of cattle rustling

MIN 79/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

Mr Ambrose Too- Head Council of Elders Marakwet

He thanked the committee for coming to hear the grievances of the people and invited Mr. Andrew Chemweno to read a report to the committee on behalf of the Marakwet council of elders.

Mr Adrew Chemweno

He informed the committee that after deliberation the council of elders had come up with a short brief on the causes of cattle rustling listed as follows:

- a. Poverty due to low rainfall and lack of education
- b. Bad Leadership as communities pitied one another
- c. Illiteracy due to lack of schools
- d. Idleness due to lack of jobs
- e. Long term bad relationship between the Pokot and Marakwet
- f. Negligence by security officers to track down cattle rustlers
- g. Greed/Corruption
- h. General development retardation

The council of elders proposed some solutions as follows:

- a. Compensation by the government for victims affected by cattle rustling
- b. Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons
- c. Construction of Police Posts in security risk areas
- d. Disarmament
- e. Stop flow of illegal firearms in to the country
- f. Deployment of police reservists to Kapcherop and Kerio valley to increase security
- g. Build connector roads so as to improve accessibility
- h. Establish social amenities so as to increase interaction and cultivate peace
- i. Establish more peace committees

- j. Resolve issues of pasture between North Pokot and Baringo
- k. Conduct more peace campaigns

Mr Abdi Kipchoge

He informed the committee that there was an urgent need for a disarmament exercise to mop out all illegal firearms. He also recommended that fines should be put in place for all the areas through which raided cattle passed to get to their final destination. Thus if raided cattle were found in a region then the sub-location pays the fine. This would deter collaboration with the cattle rustlers.

Ms Veronica Suke

She informed the committee that the infiltration of illegal firearms was the main factor fuelling cattle rustling. She reiterated the need to create jobs for the idle youth. That they won't engage in illegal activities like cattle rustling and there was a need to increase the levels of literacy in the District to open up peoples minds.

Mr Benn Kiruisimba

He informed the committee that it was imperative to create employment opportunities for the youth so that they won't engage in illegal activities. He also emphasized development and economic empowerment for the youths.

Mr Ernest Jebii

He informed the committee that lack of interest to follow stolen cattle by security officers was an impediment to curb cattle rustling. They did not see the reason why they should risk their lives. He requested for disarmament to end cattle rustling. Also the conduct of some of the Non Governmental organizations that operate in the region were questionable, that some of these NGOs took advantage of the situation for their own benefit at the expense of the people they claimed to help.

Mr Patrick J.A. Yano

He informed the committee that the proliferation of illegal guns had made cattle rustling worse. That illegal guns were coming from Uganda, Somalia, and Sudan and were used in cattle rustling. Guns were being used by communities to carry out illegal restocking from those communities whom they knew did not have as many guns and as powerful as theirs.

Joblessness had led to dire levels of poverty in the region. The youths who possessed guns had resorted to highway robbery to make money. Boundary disputes when it come to grazing land had also led to disputes between neighboring communities and at times caused cattle rustling as means of revenge.

There was need for civic education in the region so as to emphasize the importance of peace and good neighborliness.

He reprimanded politicians on loose talk when addressing rallies as the loose talk was the cause of some of the raids and attacks. He called for peaceful disarmament to remove guns from the hands of civilians as it was the only way peace could reign in the region. He lamented that the judiciary was always quick to set the cattle rustlers free when brought before them due to lack of evidence.

Mr David

He informed the committee that the major cause of insecurity in the Rift Valley was the illegal guns, that unless total disarmament of civilians was done there would never be peace in the Rift Valley and cattle rustling would continue to be a problem in the region.

Mr William Cheptille

He informed the committee that at times witnesses had to travel as far as Eldoret town to give evidence, this discouraged most people as they do not have the money required for transport and requested that the courts should be brought closer to the people. That those found guilty would be arrested instead of getting off as they did due to lack of evidence as the witnesses could not show up for trial. That a magistrate could be brought to Kapsowar and he/she could handle cases from the area and witnesses would be able to comfortably give evidence.

MIN 80/2009 ADJOURNMENT

The District Commissioner once gain thanked the members for visiting the District and asked them to help them. He then invited the chair to give the closing remarks.

The Chairman thanked the residents for coming and for sharing their views with the committee. He informed the residents that the committee had taken down their grievances. He asked the area residents to maintain peace so as to achieve development and to compete at par with other regions in the country.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON THURSDAY JULY 16, 2009 IN SMALL DINING HALL, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT 2:30 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP (Ag. Chairman)
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Eng. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Ekwere Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant

PRAYERS

MIN 81/2009 DELIBERATIONS ON THE EASTERN PROVINCE WORK PLAN

The members reviewed the Work Plan for the Eastern Province fact finding tour and resolved that:-

1. On Tuesday July 21, 2009, accommodation to be at Samburu Serena Safari lodge for one night.
2. Archers Post and Laresoro to be included as adjacent areas to be visited during the fact finding tour.
3. The District Commissioner of Samburu North District to organize a Public Baraza at Marti and Lagorote villages.

MIN 82/2009

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Some of the members informed the committee that His Excellency the President would be touring the Nyanza region and that they needed to be present in their

constituencies earlier hence to be facilitated to leave before the completion of the tour.

It was also agreed that some members would join the committee later in Embu.

MIN 83/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Acting Chairman adjourned the meeting at Forty five minutes past Three O'clock until Sunday at Two O'clock when the committee would leave for Embu.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON MONDAY JULY 20, 2009 IN THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, EASTERN PROVINCE AT 8:45 AM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo -Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed -Parliamentary Intern

IN ATTENDANCE, PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Mr. D.M. Jakaiti, Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province

PRAYERS

MIN 84/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru MP. introduced the members of the committee to the Provincial Commissioner and then welcomed the Chairman of the committee to make his remarks. The Chairman then explained to the Provincial Commissioner on the mandate of the committee and its mission in Eastern Province.

MIN 85/2009 DELIBERATIONS WITH THE EASTERN PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER

Mr. D.M. Jakaiti, Provincial Commissioner Eastern Province welcomed the members to Eastern Province. He informed the committee that the areas that fall under his jurisdiction including three zones being the Lower Eastern, Upper Eastern and the Ukambani zone. That the main economic activities in these areas was Agriculture and Pastoralism with a bit of trade. More so is the area bordering with Ethiopia to the North. He alluded to the crux of the problem of cattle rustling as lying in the upper Meru area due to constant attacks.

The causes of cattle rustling included the cultural beliefs; politics, tribal alliances, economic ventures, insecurity and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The issues intertwine as a result of poverty among the youth and its use as a major activity among pastoralists. That most communities in Eastern Province were guilty though with a varying degree that out of all the causes of rustling, it was noted that competition for water and pasture had a large proportion after climatic changes which affect lifestyles forcing nomadic movement it also affected children causing them to abandon schools in order to take care of livestock. That as they encounter other communities clashes and counter clashes occur. The retaliatory attacks are supported by the community together with the religious, political, and clan leaders making it a community affair.

The instability in the Southern part of Ethiopia have made border communities and their counterparts in Kenya, to rely on one another. The Oromo-Gabbara-Somali of Moyale and Marsabit interact along these lines. During elections the Samburu, Borana, Meru, Turkana and Somali of Isiolo took a new dimension which was meant to inflict pain and cause possible evictions for purposes of electing one of their own.

The Garissa-Modogashe declaration aim was to bring together communities from the North Eastern, Upper Eastern and North Rift for an agreement on communal punishment. The Government acted in line during the recent Samburu operations.

The committee was concerned that some innocent families were punished despite having not taken part in the Meru raids and the pastoralists' communities were said to have a tendency of exaggerating the numbers of cattle stolen. The committee was informed that the Government worked on the Police reports and that every recovery was documented and animals distributed to the owners on a pro-rata basis and the owners' signatures were appended therein.

On biasness of the Government in issuing firearms to certain communities while leaving others and making them prone to attacks. The committee was informed that the issuance of firearms to the Kenya Police Reservists depend on the

circumstances and the vulnerability of attacks and that action was usually taken on any misuse of the arms.

On the alleged presence of the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) in Kenya the committee was informed that the Kenya-Ethiopia Border Commissioners Standing Committee work together in exchanging information to try and control the rebels and that those present in Kenya could be individuals and wouldn't be easily identified as they were similar to the Oromos of Kenya .

The Provincial Commissioner recommended to the Committee that there should be a creation of alternative economic activities and change of mindsets of the pastoralists and involvement of all leaders at al levels in bringing harmony.

MIN 86/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the sitting at thirty minutes past Ten O'clock for Tigania West.

Signed
Chairman

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON
MONDAY JULY 20, 2009 IN THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
TIGANIA EAST AT 1:00 PM**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Saul Moywaywa, District Commissioner, Tigania East District
Mr. Charles Kamwibua, Chairman, District Peace Committee

PRAYERS

MIN 87/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the members of the committee as well as its mandate and operations. He then requested the Mr. Saul Moywaywa District Commissioner, Tigania East to make some few remarks and presentation.

**MIN 88/2009 PRESENTATION BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
TIGANIA EAST.**

Mr. Saul Moywaywa District Commissioner, Tigania East welcomed the committee and appreciated the efforts by the parliamentarians to curb the cattle rustling menace. He informed the committee that;-

- i. The new District had been carved from the larger Tigania District and its neighbours were Isiolo and Samburu. That tension existed in Ndumuru among the herders due to the recent fight. That camel herders had moved from Isiolo to Tigania West looking for pastures and water.
- ii. There was an allegation that some lost goats from the Turkana herders had been taken by the Boranas of Isiolo. The fight ensued between them where six people and a corporal from the Administration Police were killed. When the Turkanas failed to get their goats, they revenged the Somalis and the Boranas, the battle field was in Tigania West.
- iii. The new occupiers use force among the locals as they graze food crops in the farms and destroy with impunity due to their possession of firearms that the locals feared and thus fled. That due to fear it was very difficult to hear evidence or willing witnesses to testify against the aggressors due to reiteratory attacks.
- iv. The Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) were camping at Isiolo Police Station after the killings, The Turkana and Boranas were searching for pasture in Meru National Park, Mount Kenya and as far as Tharaka. The residents of Tigania East fled to Isiolo where they were being attended by Red Cross. The tension was high in Kambara and the local leaders were afraid of holding a public hearing as the area residents had fled with exception of A few herders.
- v. That about a month before the clashes, the locals had moved from Igembe in search of pasture and water and currently the Boranas, Turkanas and Somalis were grazing in the same area, while the Ndorobos had moved to the West. As a result of the locals' movement, the vacuum area was thus occupied by the Turkana and Borana in the lower Tigania and Kambara.

MIN 89/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the chairman adjourned the sitting at fifty five minutes past One O'clock for Igembe.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON MONDAY JULY 20, 2009 IN THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ISEMBE SOUTH AT 2:00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Ekwere Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. D.Y. Kipkeme - District Commissioner, Igembe South
Mr. P. Wachira - Deputy SR Coordinator
Mr. M. Kiplaga - OCPD
Mr. H. Kibet - DCIO
Mr. M. Kizito - DIO

PRAYERS

MIN 90/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru M.P. introduced the committee members and then welcomed the Chairman who made a few remarks on the mandate and operations

of the committee. The chairman also wanted to know from the District Commissioner whether it was safe and valid to go to Ndumuru due to the tension and the absence of the pastoralists who had already moved to other areas.

**MIN91/2009 REMARKS BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER IGEMBE
SOUTH**

Mr. D.Y. Kipkemei District Commissioner, Igembe South informed the committee that,

The problem of cattle rustling had caused a lot of human and economic loss to the District and the Nation. The problem rested on the leaders who always used the 'We' factor in complaining against the Government after their people got involved in the cattle rustling menace hence their backing of cattle rustlers. That it was a negotiable crime among the people though it causes loss of life, properties and government resources and an economic decline.

That the root cause of cattle rustling was impunity as the rustlers were not apprehended nor penalized despite them being armed with sophisticated weapons than the security officers. That cattle rustling was a communalized affair, making it more difficult to arrest the offenders and cited the need to penalize them without mercy

The solution to cattle rustling lies with the political leaders who should move from constituency to national leadership otherwise they remained being an impediment to the solutions. Cattle rustlers should be disengaged from the practice by making it a very expensive exercise.

The involvement of the elites in the practice had led to the commercialization aspect making it a very difficult problem to deal with.

The Garissa-Modogashe declaration and the Naivasha Accord should be well refined and there should be Political will, Provision of enough resources, Branding of cattle and the Disarmament of the members of the public including the Kenya Police Reservists should be able to contain it.

MIN 92/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the chairman adjourned the sitting at twenty five minutes past Three O'clock until three forty five in the afternoon.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON MONDAY JULY 20, 2009 IN THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAARE AT 3:45 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. M. A. Abbas, District Commissioner, Laare
Mr. D.Y. Kipkemei, District Commissioner, Igembe South
Mr Kizito Maruti – D.I.O
Mr K.C Henry - DCIO
Mr. P. Wachira, Deputy SR Coordinator
Francis Gachoki DAPC
Maurice K. Kiplagat, OCPD M/North
Harorold Shihuma OCS Laare
Mr. M. Kizito, DIO
Mr Joseph Marambii – DO Ndoleli
Micahael Wanyoike – DO Kangeta
Charles Kamwibua – District Peace Committee Chairman

PRAYERS

MIN 93/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru introduced the committee members and then welcomed the Chairman who made a few remarks about the committee and its mandate and mission in the area.

MIN 94/2009 PRESENTATION BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, LAARE.

Mr. M. A. Abbas, District Commissioner, Laare informed the committee that:-

About two hundred heads of cattle were stolen on Thursday July 16, 2009 but only sixty were recovered. It was suspected that the raid was carried out by the Samburus. This allegation was made after the foot tracking went to the area of Samburu. It was also said that during the raid, one herder was killed.

That a major police operation was needed in the area. There was the need to establish an Anti-Stock theft Unit in the area and a police post with vehicles at Ndumuru area with adequate number of police officers.

That since the District borders with Isiolo and Samburu hence prone and susceptible to raiders. The chiefs and their assistants praise the cattle rustlers as they do not report the incidents before they happen even when they know. Also there is no cooperation among Districts Security Committees causing more difficulties. The laxity that occurs in Rift Valley as well as the absence of witnesses and evidence forms major impediments to resolving the menace.

MIN 95/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at Seven minutes past Four O'clock until Four thirty in the evening.

Signed
Chairperson

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-NINTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON MONDAY JULY 20, 2009 IN LAARE SOCIAL HALL, LAARE DISTRICT AT 4:10 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwewe Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. M. A. Abbas, District Commissioner, Laare
Mr. D.Y. Kipkemei, District Commissioner, Igembe South
Mr Kizito Maruti – D.I.O
Mr K.C Henry - DCIO
Mr. P. Wachira, Deputy SR Coordinator
Francis Gachoki DAPC
Maurice K. Kiplagat, OCPD M/North
Harorold Shihuma OCS Laare
Mr. M. Kizito, DIO
Mr Joseph Marambii – DO Ndoleli
Micahael Wanyoike – DO Kangeta
Charles Kamwibua – District Peace Committee Chairman

PRAYERS

MIN 96/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman gave a brief mandate of the select Committees mandate as well as its mission in the area. He introduced the members to the residents and asked District Commissioner to call out the spokes persons.

MIN 97/2009

PUBLIC HEARING

Mr. Francis a Njuri Nnjeke Elder, Linus Kathera, Mr. Charles Kimumbwia, former Councillor Mrs. Florence Ncororo, Councillor Kamotho Amathiwani and Mr. Zakary Kobito informed the committee that the reasons for the menace and the possible solutions were as follows;-

- a. The outdated cultural practices.
- b. Political interference from the political leaders of the respective raiding communities.
- c. Arming of the Kenya Police Reservists by the Government on a biased basis.
- d. The Scramble for scarce resources.
- e. Absence of Anti-Stock theft unit in the area.
- f. Poor roads especially among the major ones.
- g. Abuse of the due process of the law where the offenders are left scot free.

They informed the committee that the solutions to the problems included among others :-

- a. The provision and sensitization of the importance of education to the pastoralists' communities.
- b. Non-political interference.
- c. Disarmament of the armed militia groups.
- d. Provision of water and other resources through the use of Constituency Development Fund.
- e. Provision of Anti-Stock theft unit in Ndumuru , Hati and Kashuru areas
- f. Establishment of a Police post with a vehicle at Ndumuru
- g. Branding of the Nyambene cattle should be done as per the provisions of the Branding Act.
- h. The Garissa Modogashe declaration to be effected to all the communities.
- i. Local leaders should all meet both from the Samburus and the Igembe people to resolve the issue.

According to the Public knowledge the raiders had worn clothes like the Samburus, hence to them it is the Samburus who carried out the raid in Igembe and had since moved to Waso and Cheparaisa areas

The committee was requested to strategize on what should be done to eliminate cattle rustling in the area as they were the most affected as they do not rustle cattle.

MIN 98/2009

VOTE OF THANKS

The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie MP gave a vote of thanks on behalf of the committee and pleaded with the public to stay calm until the resolutions by the committee were adopted and passed by the House. He also assured them that peace would prevail in the near future.

MIN 99/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at fifteen minutes past Six O'clock. The committee left for Isiolo.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON TUESDAY JULY 21, 2009 IN THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ISIOLO AT 10:00 AM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. James .G. Kamau, District Commissioner, Isiolo
Mr. Hillary .K. Mibey, District Officer I
Mr. A. Mwanza, SRC
Mr. Joseph Kipkulei, DCIO
Mr. A. M. Kinga, Lt. Col. 78th Tank Battalion

PRAYERS

MIN 100/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the committee members and explained to the District Commissioner the mandate and operations of the committee and the reasons of the visit.

MIN 101/2009 PRESENTATION BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
ISIOLO.

Mr. James G. Kamau, District Commissioner Isiolo, informed the committee that;-

- a. Isiolo had been prone to cattle rustling and banditry and the major attackers had been people from the neighbouring Districts of Samburu. That the root causes of cattle rustling and its solutions included cultural beliefs among the Samburu and alluded that it would be viable if the Morans were forcibly taken to school to overturn their beliefs and the overdependence on cattle could be overturned by introducing alternative forms of livelihood.
- b. That the small arms movement and availability from Somalia could be tackled and removed by disarmament. The commercialization of stolen cattle required community policing to identify the suspects, little is done by the community itself to surrender cattle rustlers.
- c. Resources such as water and pasture can be tackled through sharing. The harsh terrain, political support from the Members of Parliament and councilors representing the communities as well as tribal rivalry could be dealt with by more Administration Police and General Service Unit posts including Anti-Stock theft. Armed forces could be handy in providing border security which would reduce the inflow of small arms and light weapons.
- d. That sometimes communication to security agents on cattle rustling takes longer from the locals to administration. Isiolo District is inhabited by the Boranas in Isiolo town and live together with the Turkanas, Somalis, Merus and even Samburus hence the susceptibility.
- e. That more reinforcement on security was needed and proper facilities provided to the Provincial Administration officers in the area, the Kenya Police Reservists may be increased along the border areas to deter weapon infiltration and a link between the security agents in Samburu West District and their neighbours be enhanced.
- f. The community leaders and parents should take responsibility of discouraging cattle rustling by taking their children to schools. Also constant linkage to be encouraged among DSICs and the neighboring districts that i.e Igembe, Tigania, Laisamis and Samburu where debriefing would be conducted so as to encounter the challenges in coordination. Further the Modagashe declaration needed to be refined and legalized to become more effective.
- g. That eviction of one community or the other was a common phenomenon in Isiolo especially during the electioneering period where people vote along

tribal lines. The land issue was a new phenomenon coming up where communities fight each other to gain land.

- h. The Oromo Liberation Front was not a major one, as it was not the outfit that exists in Kenya rather it was on an individual basis though difficult to confirm.

MIN 102/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the chairman adjourned the meeting at thirteen minutes past Twelve O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON
TUESDAY JULY 21, 2009 AT ISIOLO TOWN SOCIAL HALL, AT 12:30 PM**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - First Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Hillary .K. Mibey, District Officer I
Mr. A. Mwanza, SRC
Mr. Joseph Kipkulei, DCIO

PRAYERS

MIN 103/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the mandate, operations and the mission of the committee in the area He then requested the members to introduce themselves and make a few remarks. The Chairman requested the communities' spokespersons present to forward their names and air the views on their behalf.

Councillor Yaro Hassan, (Otha Ward)

He informed the committee that the samburu people of Samburu East rustled their cattle in Isiolo and they fought the locals and killed them without any action being taken by the Government. The clash was for water scramble from the Ewaso Nyiro River that borders Isiolo and Samburu. Then the Samburus united with the Turkanas to fight the Boranas of Isiolo in Gambera area killing people and causing tension to encroach Isiolo town.

The Somalis solution was the implementation of the Modogashe declaration and its subsequent legalization.

Mr Joseph Samal (Turkana spokesman)

He informed the committee that the issue of cattle rustling was being exaggerated in the town through gossip and rumours and accusing fingers pointing to one another.

That over three hundred cattles were raided and taken to Archers Post in Samburu East district and the Government used the wrong approach to settle the problem by carrying out the operation. Some communities were given three hundred firearms for the police reservists while others less than a hundred. He also alleged that the former District Commissioner in the area sided with the area Member of Parliament and this exacerbated the problem.

He recommend disarmament of all communities commencing from the border and formation of an all-inclusive peace committees at the districts level, carrying out preventive rather than reactive measures such as peace advocacy and avoidance of propaganda and blame games that accelerates tension.

Mr. Felix Karimba (Merus spokesman)

He informed the committee that the civilians are both legally and illegally armed among all tribes. The Government lacks capacity and will to fight the vice.

Also the unequal distribution of resources as well as political intolerance had increased the problem in the area. That reported crimes should be dealt with seriously and acted upon immediately without biasness.

Mr. Hassan Karma (Gabbras spokesman)

He informed the committee that the problem started from the eve of the 2007 General Elections and included the areas of Isiolo, Embu and Tigania. That the Boranas clashed with the Samburus as a result of cattle raid by the latter to the Samburu East.

Following the raid, the Government carried out an intensive operation. The Boranas were re-stocked and cattle given back to the owners as per the brand. The

Turkanas were accused for not providing information when the Samburus passed through them for the Boranas.

That Political leaders were the root cause of cattle rustling. That a serious disarmament exercise needs to be done by the Government in order to protect the life and properties of its people. Also adjudicate the land ownership in order to deal with the problem.

Mrs Elizabeth Ibrahim (women representative)

She informed the committee that women lamented as the children suffered a lot due to cattle rustling and pleaded with the Samburu East leaders to resolve the issue. She also requested for compensation from the Government due to the raids.

MIN 105/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the sitting at ten minutes past Two O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 2009 IN THE DISTRICT OFFICER'S OFFICE, WASO DIVISION AT 12:30 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed- Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. M. Mwaura Karwigi - District Officer
Mr. L. John - OCPD
Mr. Zaddock Omari - D/ SRC
Mr. Osbon Mwanaza - OCPD Samburu
Mr. William Kiptum - DCIO Samburu
Mr. D. Chumo - D/ DCIO
Mr. J. Rotich - DCIO and
Mr. Lalampaa - District Peace Committee Chairman and former Member of Parliament

PRAYERS

MIN 106/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the members of the committee the mandate and operations of the committee. He then clarified to the security team on the existence of Hansard in the committee.

MIN 107/2009

PRESENTATION BY THE DISTRICT OFFICER, WASO.

Mr. M. Mwaura Karwigi District Officer Waso informed the committee that the District Commissioner was on other Public Duties and the Committee accepted the apology. He then gave the chance to the OCPD who informed the committee that;-

As from August 2006 seven instances of cattle raiding had been reported in the area. The Rendille tribesmen attacked the Samburus He gave a breakdown of the incidents from the year 2004 to 2009 in the whole of Samburu area.

That the morans from the Samburus, Turkanas and the Rendille were the ones involved in cattle rustling and not the Merus though the latter becomes the victims more frequently.

Cattle stolen from the Borana are usually driven to Samburu, Turkana and Merille and as a result of the community support, the Borana retaliate on the same to the Samburus whom in most cases go for raids without their community approval.

That, educating the youths and diversification of economic activities, reinforcement of security personnel, demarcation of grazing areas, opening up of security roads such as Sero -- libi- kon road, issuance of title deeds and the provision of vehicles and a permanent OCPD and DCIO would contain the menace.

The Government operation was necessary although it may have affected some few innocent families from whom livestock was forcefully taken. About One thousand four hundred and thirty cattle were taken from the Samburus during the operation. Five chiefs including their assistants had been interdicted due to their involvement in cattle rustling.

That proposals had been written severally to the Government to provide relief foobut to no avail and that Ramatti and Red Cross distributes food only once due to insecurity on the road as the lorries are hijacked drivers killed and food stolen. The poverty levels and the ensuing hunger among the people could be seen

The committee was further informed that the Kenya Army had been leaving live ammunition in their ranges in the area which was later collected by the people and used in cattle rustling.

MIN 108/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past One O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SITTING, FACT FINDING TOUR, OF
THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF
CATTLE RUSTLING IN KENYA HELD ON WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 2009 IN
LARESORO VILLAGE, AT 11:30 AM**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwere Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. M. Mwaura Karwigi - District Officer
Mr. L. John - OCPD
Mr. Zaddock Omari - D/ SRC
Mr. Osbon Mwanaza - OCPD Samburu
Mr. William Kiptum - DCIO Samburu
Mr. D. Chumo - D/ DCIO
Mr. J. Rotich - DCIO
Mr. Lalampaa - District Peace Committee Chairman and former Member of Parliament,
Mr. Lengumei, Chief, Laresoro location

PRAYERS

MIN 109/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Mr. Lengumei the area Chief introduced the committee members using the local language and then invited the Hon. Raphael Letimalo MP who then invited the Chairman to address the villagers.

MIN 110/2009

PUBLIC HEARING

The village elder informed the committee that;-

The Government had neglected them and left them in a pathetic condition with acute poverty. That the Government carried out an operation that punished even the innocent people who were not involved in the raid.

Four thousand one hundred and fifteen cattle were taken and given to the people of Isiolo. They accused a local leader of Isiolo as having organized the groups for invasion and therefore cautioned that if the government did not intervene to help them, then the community would help itself.

Others argued that the operations had made everyone poor and even caused the killing of two people during the time.

That the Samburus were not fighting with Merus who do not attack any one but with Boranas who are unfortunately mixed with Merus in Isiolo. That hunger and poverty had caused a lot of problems to the people.

The residents requested to be involved with the Peace Committee members. Be provided with relief food and other developmental components. Be compensated for their cattle that were mistakenly taken among the innocents during the operations.

MIN 111/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at fifty five minutes past Twelve O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 2009 AT ARCHERS POST COMMUNITY PLAY GROUND, AT 2:00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. M. Mwaura Karwigi - District Officer
Mr. L. John - OCPD
Mr. Zaddock Omari - D/ SRC
Mr. Osbon Mwanaza - OCPD Samburu
Mr. William Kiptum - DCIO Samburu
Mr. D. Chumo - D/ DCIO
Mr. J. Rotich - DCIO and
Mr. Lalampaa - District Peace Committee Chairman and former Member of Parliament,

PRAYERS

MIN 112/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Raphael Letimalo introduced the chairman and the members of the committee. He then invited the Chairman to explain to the public about the committee, its mandate, operations and the mission in the area.

MIN 113/2009

PUBLIC HEARING

The committee was informed that;-

From September 2008, the Boranas attacked the Samburus and killed four people and during the incident, two children were abducted and have never ever since been returned.

The residents alleged that an Isiolo leader had given false information regarding the incident. That the elders had given a sincere apology to the Merus for having taken forty seven cattle and two donkeys that has since been returned to them.

That sometimes the Boranas wear as Samburu morans when they attack the Merus who confuses them to be Samburu raiders. The police reservists and the regular police were ill equipped and should be provided with more resources including sophisticated weapons.

The Government operations in Samburu, the Boranas were given about 700 guns while the Samburus got 303 guns causing an imbalance which makes them to be vulnerable to attacks.

It was alleged that some current leaders and Chairmens of the District Peace Committee are involved in the planning of the raids.

MIN 114/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at forty five minutes past Two O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON
WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 2009 IN WAMBA PLAY GROUND, AT 4:45 PM**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. I.M. Mohamed - Senior District Officer

PRAYERS

MIN 115/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Raphael Letimalo introduced the Chairman and the members of the committee. He then invited the Chairman to explain to the public about the committee's mandate, operations and the mission in the area.

MIN 116/2009

PUBLIC HEARING

Mr. I.M. Mohamed, Senior District Officer invited the residents to air their grievances on the root causes of cattle rustling and their possible solutions. The committee was informed that;-

The root causes included the cultural beliefs, lack of political goodwill, poverty among the locals and absence of land demarcation nor borders for water and pasture resources and government intervention without investigation on who were the rustlers.

Also the oppressiveness of the Government and discrimination had exacerbated the issue, lack of recruitment of the youths in the armed forces, unavailability of water for irrigation, hunger, disunity among the leaders on agreements to reduce the problems and the armament of the civilians had accelerated the menace.

That some of the solutions to the problems could possibly make cattle rustling a forgone menace with emphasis on education amongst pastoralist communities. Political good will on both sides among the adversaries, recognition and appreciation of the District Peace Committees, motivation of security personnel including the police reservists and the government to be on the grass root and reach the people by treating them equally like the others.

- i. The government should set up a Hide and Skin factory in the area, recruit the youth in the military forces by lowering the entry grade, abolishment of communal land ownership, establishment of an Anti-Stock theft unit in the area and a Post Office.

The government gave the Merus seven hundred guns and the Boranas six hundred while the Samburus were given none for the home guards.

MIN 117/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at ten minutes past Six O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON
THURSDAY JULY 23, 2009 AT MARALAL DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S
OFFICE, AT 9.30 AM**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. T.G. Machenero, District Commissioner, Maralal
Mr. Moses Kibera, SRIC
Mr. William Kiptum, DCIO, Samburu
Mr. Simon Birir, Deputy OCPD and
Mr. Charles Marangu, D/DCIO, Samburu

PRAYERS

MIN 118/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the committee mandate, operations and mission in the area and introduced the members. He then invited the District Commissioner to

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make his presentation regarding the root causes and possible solutions of cattle rustling.

MIN 119/2009 PRESENTATION BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
MARALAL

Mr. T.G. Machenero, District Commissioner, Maralal informed the committee that ;-

- i. Cattle rustling had no definite dates on how it started it involved the Pokots and Samburus. Cattle rustling along the borders of Longeyo-Malaiya and Boromo-Malaso was aparodic. Along the border belt where the Pokots had gotten into the Samburus land.
- ii. The Samburus become more vulnerable to the Pokots along the Samburu – Soi border. Most of the attacks were said to be retaliatory where each community was claiming to have been the victim. Mostly the Pokots were the aggressors.
- iii. The attackers in the Samburu fight for water and pasture causing loss of human life and the livestock. Most of the criminal activities such as armed and highway robberies in the area as well as cattle rustling seemed to involve the KPR's guns which included the latest killing of a teacher.
- iv. The Amaiya people were completely displaced by the Pokots though they feared the Samburus from the East side more than any other.
- v. The bordering districts were not cooperative in security actions especially along Naibo-Tingamara in Laikipia West where majority of land owners were said to be the Samburus. The Suguta Valley was a very dangerous area where the attackers go for hide outs and even execute their victims. The security team should be involved in the verification, handling and management of the arms which were over two hundred in the town.
- vi. The solution to the menace were ;Establishment of grazing committees for every community although the Samburus agreed while the Pokots refused.Land adjudication and opening up of security roads along highway banditry prone areas in Maralal-Rumuruti roads.Emphasis on dialogue and Peace building. Also the the misconduct among the chiefs be apprehended appropriately.
- vii. Indiscriminate disarmament of the communities for security reasons. Politicians and other local leaders to preach peace and avoid inciteful utterances.Sensitisation of the community on the importance of education. Diversification of livelihoods. Increasing security personnel though KPR's management with proper vetting, training and certification.

MIN 120/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past Eleven O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON THURSDAY JULY 23, 2009 IN LOOGORATE VILLAGE IDP CAMP, AT 1:00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. T.G. Machenero, District Commissioner, Maralal
Mr. Moses Kibera, SRIC
Mr. William Kiptum, DCIO, Samburu
Mr. Simon Birir, Deputy OCPD
Mr. Charles Marangu, D/DCIO, Samburu
Mr. Kain Leshimpiro, Chairman, Samburu County Council
Mr. Moses Lenairoshi, Chairman, District Peace Committee
Mr. Jackson Lekulol, Local elder
Mr. Philip Lepasulan, Chief, Suguta-Marmar
Mr. Payo Longanyo, Assistant Chief, Iomorok sub-location
Mr. Lucas Ledonyo, Assistant Chief, Engewan sub-location
Mr. Philip Lebemei, Assistant Chief, Amaiya sub-location

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PRAYERS

MIN 121/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the committee members and the mandate, operations and mission of the committee in the area. He then invited the members of the public to make their presentations to the committee.

MIN 122/2009

PUBLIC HEARING

The committee was informed that the position of the Assistant Chief in the area was vacant as the former had been interdicted as a result of his involvement in the recent cattle rustling that occurred in the area.

That poverty due to cattle rustled from them had risen to alarming levels as a hundred men had been killed by the raiders.

There was a land boundary being disputed between the Pokots and the Samburus and that a boundary demarcation would serve as the only solution for peace between the two communities.

The Government had not intervened despite the resident killings even that of the OCPD and DC who had been shot down from a helicopter. The residents had labeled the Government as 'Shauri yako' as they had resorted to defending themselves.

The residents appealed to the Government to offer them solutions that would resolve their problems including the provision of resettlement funds and waiving of the repayment of the loans they had taken.

They also requested to be provided security in cattle rustling prone areas where fighting for land continues between the Samburus and the Pokots at Marti, Moriyo, Malaso, Pora, Longewan, Amaiya, Lolmurok and Loogorate.

MIN 123/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And t here being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at forty six minutes past Two O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON WEDNESDAY JULY 23, 2009 AT MALASO VILLAGE, SAMBURU WEST, AT 6:00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Eng. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

PRAYERS

MIN 124/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the mandate of the Committee and the members. He thereon invited the public to give their views on the Root Causes of Cattle rustling.

MIN 125/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

The committee was informed that;-

The Pokots got into their land from nineteen nintynine and had been staying with them since then. There existed a conflict with them that has spread upto Laikipia.

They said that there is a need to open up security roads along Peleo, Nagaraei and Ngombe road as the raiders mainly used these. They also requested that Poro and Syambu villagers needed to be provided with individual land holdings that can be one way of avoiding the conflict.

Furthermore, they requested the formation of grazing committees between Pokots and Samburus where ten elders from both of them would comprise it. The belief was that the elders themselves can offer solutions to their problems.

However, they reiterated that the Peace Committees should be all-inclusive from both areas. The locals also lamented that the Government was not providing back up whenever they were raided.

MIN 126/2009 ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at twenty minutes past Six O'clock..

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-NINTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON THURSDAY JULY 24, 2009 AT THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BARAGOI, AT 11:00 AM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - First Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. N. Moses Mbaruku, District Commissioner, Samburu North
Mr. Leshimpiro, Chairman, Samburu County Council

PRAYERS

MIN 127/2009

INTRODUCTION

The Chairman introduced the mandate, operations and the mission of the committee in the area and then requested the members to introduce themselves.

MIN 128/2009

PRESENTATION BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Mr. N. Moses Mbaruku, District Commissioner, Samburu North
Informed the committee that;-

Since nineteen ninety six (1996) the Pokots had been aggressing the Samburus especially along the Suguta Valley where they caused conflicts as a result of raiding cattles. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) had been funding the peace forums in the area.

That Samburu North district had been leading in the number of raids in about over fifteen districts. The attempted raids involved the repulsion of aggressors, restocking for countering disasters e.t.c

He recommended disarmament of the civilians as the first measure then to be followed by provision of firearms through proper identification and vetting. He highlighted that the civilians are armed with sophisticated weapons such as G3, AK 47, 303 rifles, M16 and other semi-automatic arms both short and automatic ones. The area should be beefed up with more security officers and resources.

Compensation may be given to those families that lost their cattle. The grazing committees should be strengthened. More establishments of police stations and a division in area as the others are far from the OCPD. Subsequent return of the communities to Sub-locations that had been deserted due to the fear of cattle rustlers.

MIN 129/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at Twelve O'clock, The committee left for a Public Hearing.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FORTIETH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON FRIDAY JULY 24, 2009 AT BARAGOI DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS OPEN GROUNDS, AT 2:00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCENATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

PRAYERS

MIN 130/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the mandate, operations and the mission of the committee in the area and then requested the members to introduce themselves and make some remarks. The Chairman then requested the communities to choose amongst themselves whom to represent their views.

MIN 131/2009 PUBLIC HEARING

The community leaders informed the committee that;-

A lot of firearms were finding their way into the area from the Turkana district. As a result the Pokots and the people of Baringo East get access to them. They hence get involved in cattle rustling and subsequent clashes.

Another cause for conflict between the Turkana and the Samburus was that the former one do not undergo initiation rites as the latter, hence test their masculinity through clashes in order to assert their manhood.

They requested the government to consider the option of drilling boreholes in the area to reduce the water problem as it was one of the major causes of conflicts among the pastoralists.

Beefing up of security along the borders of Turkana as to the Turkana area is the leading player in banditry and cattle rustling.

MIN132/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And the there being no other business Chairman adjourned the meeting at forty five minutes past Four O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE FORTY-FIRST SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON
FRIDAY JULY 24, 2009 AT MARTI CHIEF'S OFFICE GROUNDS, AT 4:00 PM**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT

The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed - Parliamentary Intern

PRAYERS

MIN 133/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the mandate, operations and the mission of the committee in the area and requested the members to introduce themselves and make a few remarks.

The Chairman then requested the communities present to forward the names of those to represent their views.

MIN 134/2009

PUBLIC HEARING

The community leaders informed the committee that a lot of firearms comes from Turkana District.

The Pokots buys them as they use them for cattle rustling and pasture and watering areas supremacy. The Turkana always have many firearms

The Turkana do not recognize the other pastoralist communities.
The Turkana and the people of Baringo East transverse the area claiming it to be pokot land while it's for Samburu.

The moranism culture is deeply rooted.

The community leaders requested the government to drill more boreholes in the area due to the water problem and more security along the borders of Turkana.

MIN 135/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at forty five minutes past Four O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SECOND SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON THURSDAY AUGUST 06, 2009 IN THE SMALL DINING ROOM MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT 10.00 A.M

MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon Elias Mbau, MP – **Acting Chair**
Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
Hon. John Mututho, MP
Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP

ABSENT

Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

MIN 136/2009 **ADJOURNMENT**

The committee agreed in consensus to adjourn the meeting until a later date, in order to attend the meeting convened by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance on the Economic Stimulus Package.

Signed
Chairman

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-THIRD SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON TUESDAY AUGUST 11, 2009 IN THE SMALL DINING HALL, MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT 10.00 A.M

MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon Edwin Yinda, MP – **Acting Chairman**
Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
Hon. Elias Mbau, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike	- Clerk Assistant
Ms. Brenda Ogembo	- Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed	- Parliamentary Intern

MIN 137/2009

ELECTION OF THE ACTING CHAIR

The Hon. Edwin Yinda was proposed as the Acting Chairman by the Hon. Wilson Litole and seconded by the Hon. Eng. Nicholas Gumbo. He was then elected unopposed.

MIN 138/2009

FACT FINDING TOUR

The committee resolved that the following areas to be included in the fact finding tour due to the emerging evidence during the Public hearings of the committee;-

1. East Pokot
2. Central Baringo
3. North Pokot
4. And Nanok

The Members were also informed that the tour had been pending due to the need for the Committee extension of Mandate.

MIN 139/2009

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The committee members were concerned that their scheduled meeting room that was supposed to be the Small Dining Hall was occupied hence caused inconvenience.

MIN 140/2009

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past Eleven O'clock .

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-FOURTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON TUESDAY AUGUST 11, 2009 IN THE SMALL DINING HALL, MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT 2.00 P.M

MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
Hon Edwin Yinda, MP – **Acting Chairman**
Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
Hon. Elias Mbau,MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
Hon. John Mututho, MP

ABSENT

Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed- Parliamentary Intern

MIN 141/2009

ELECTION OF THE ACTING CHAIR

The Hon. Edwin Yinda was proposed as the Acting Chairman by the Hon. Wilson Litole and seconded by the Hon. Eng. Nicholas Gumbo. He was then elected unopposed to chair the meeting.

MIN 142/2009

FACT FINDING TOUR

The committee resolved to visit the North Eastern Province and the Coast Province from Sunday August 30 to Friday September 05, 2009

1. To leave Nairobi for Garrissa at 11.00 am Accommodation at Normads place for two days, leave for Hola then onwards to Malindi for overnight stay then to Mombasa whitesands hotel for review of the tour then take a scheduled flight back to Nairobi on Friday 04.

2.

MIN 143/2009 FOREIGN TRIPS.

1. Uganda , September 13 to 19, 2009.

The Committee resolved to visit Uganda from Sunday September 13 to 19, 2009 and Visit the Karamonja Province which was a cattle rustling area and hear what measures have the Uganda Government had put in place as cattle rustling had subsided in the area.

3. Botswana, September 27, to October 04, 2009.

To find out what the Government of Botswana had initiated and made Cattle and Beef products the leading foreign export earner in the Country.

4.The Members were informed of the need for the extension of the Committee Mandate due to the Institute of Security Studies workshops, local and foreign fact finding tours and harmonization of the final report.

The Chairman agreed to give notice of the motion and have the motion debated preferably before the House goes into recess.

MIN 144/2009

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at thirty minutes past Two O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 2009 IN THE SMALL DINING HALL, MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT 4.00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT

Hon. Boaz Kaino – MP, **Chairman**
Hon Edwin Yinda, MP
Hon. Eng Nicholas Gumbo, MP
Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
Hon. Joshua Kutuny, MP
Hon. John Mututho, MP
Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP
Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
Hon. Wilson Litole, MP

IN ATTENDANCE, KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike	- Clerk Assistant
Ms. Brenda Ogembo	- Parliamentary Intern
Mr. Hemed Mohamed	- Parliamentary Intern

MIN 145/2009

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Minutes of the thirteenth sitting held on Thursday June 25, 2009 were proposed and seconded by the Hon Gumbo MP and the Hon Letimalo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Fourteenth sitting held on Wednesday July 01, 2009 at the District Commissioners office Trans Nzoia West were proposed and seconded by the Hon Gaichuhie MP and Hon Gumbo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Fifteenth sitting held on Wednesday July 01, 2009 at Kapkoi Trans Nzoia West were proposed and seconded by the Hon

Chepkitony MP and seconded by the Hon Gumbo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Sixteenth sitting held on Wednesday July 01, 2009 at Kolongolo Trans Nzoia West were proposed and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP and seconded by the Hon Gumbo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Seventeenth sitting held on Wednesday July 01, 2009 at Munyaka Trans Nzoia West were proposed and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP and seconded by the Hon Gumbo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Eighteenth sitting held on Thursday July 02, 2009 at the District Commissioners Office Pokot Central were proposed and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP and seconded by the Hon Gaichuhie MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Nineteenth sitting held on Thursday July 02, 2009 at the Wei –Wei Irrigation Scheme, Pokot Central were proposed and seconded by the Hon Ethuro MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Twentieth sitting held on Friday July 03, 2009 at the Kamoi centre were proposed and seconded by the Hon Ethuro MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Twenty First sitting held on Friday July 03, 2009 at the Kapkochur centre, Makutano were proposed and seconded by the Hon Ethuro MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Twenty Second sitting held on Friday July 03, 2009 at Kimnai centre were proposed and seconded by the Hon Ethuro MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Twenty Third sitting held on Friday July 03, 2009 at the Kapsower District Commissioners Office were proposed and seconded by the Hon Yinda MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Twenty Fourth sitting held on Thursday July 16, 2009 at Parliament Buildings were proposed and seconded by the Hon Yinda MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Twenty Fifth sitting held on Monday July 20, 2009 at the Provisional Commissioners Office Eastern Province were proposed and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP and seconded by the Hon Letimalo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Twenty Sixth sitting held on Monday July 20, 2009 at the District Commissioners Office, Tigania were proposed and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP and seconded by the Hon Letimalo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Twenty Seventh sitting held on Monday July 20, 2009 at the District Commissioners Office, Igembe South were proposed and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Twenty Eighth sitting held on Monday July 20, 2009 at the District Commissioners Office, Laare were proposed and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Twenty Ninth sitting held on Monday July 20, 2009 at the Laare Social Hall were proposed and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirtieth sitting held on Tuesday July 21, 2009 at the District Commissioners Office Isiolo were proposed and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty First sitting held on Tuesday July 21, 2009 at the Isiolo Town Hall were proposed and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP and seconded by the MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty Second sitting held on Wednesday July 22, 2009 at the District Officers Office Waso Division were proposed and seconded by the Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP and seconded by the Hon Letimalo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty Third sitting held on Wednesday July 22, 2009 at the Laesoru Village Waso Division were proposed and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP and seconded by the Hon Letimalo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty Fourth sitting held on Wednesday July 22, 2009 at the Archers Post Community Playground, Waso Division were proposed and seconded by the Hon M'Mithiaru MP and seconded by the Hon Letimalo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty Fifth sitting held on Wednesday July 22, 2009 at the Wamba Centre were proposed and seconded by the Hon Letimalo MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty Sixth sitting held on Tuesday July 23, 2009 at the District Commissioners Office Maralal were proposed and seconded by the Hon Gaichuhie MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty Seventh sitting held on Tuesday July 23, 2009 at Loogarare Village IDP camp, Samburu West were proposed and seconded by the Hon Gaichuhie MP and seconded by the Hon Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty Eighth sitting held on Tuesday July 23, 2009 at Malaso Village, Samburu West were proposed and seconded by the Hon Gaichuhie MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Thirty Ninth sitting held on Thursday July 24, 2009 at District Commissioners Office Baragoi West were proposed and seconded by the Hon Maison Leshomo MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Fortieth sitting held on Thursday July 24, 2009 at Baragoi District Head quarters Open Grounds were proposed and seconded by the Hon Maison Leshomo MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Forty First sitting held on Thursday July 24, 2009 at Marti Chiefs Office Grounds were proposed and seconded by the Hon Maison Leshomo MP and seconded by the Hon Chepkitony MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Forty Second sitting held on Thursday August 06, 2009 at Parliament Buildings were proposed and seconded by the Hon Yinda MP and seconded by the Hon Gumbo MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Forty Third sitting held on Tuesday August 11, 2009 at Parliament Buildings were proposed and seconded by the Hon Gumbo MP and seconded by the Hon Yinda MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Forty Forth sitting held on Tuesday August 11, 2009 at Parliament Buildings were proposed and seconded by the Hon Gumbo MP and seconded by the Hon Yinda MP respectively, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

MIN 146/2009

FACT FINDING TOUR

The committee resolved to visit the North Eastern and the Coast Provinces from around Sunday September 13 to 19, 2009 and Turkana on a date to be agreed upon later.

To leave Nairobi for Garrissa at 11.00 am Accommodation at Normads place for Three days, then visit Bura, Hola, Tana Delta and onwards to Malindi for an overnight stay then at Mombasa Whitesands hotel and take a scheduled flight back to Nairobi on Friday September 19, 2009.

MIN 147/2009 FOREIGN TRIPS.

1. Zanzibar and Uganda, Late September to October, 2009.

The Committee resolved to visit Uganda from late September 2009 and Visit the Karamonja Province which was a cattle rustling area and hear what measures have the Uganda Government had put in place as cattle rustling had subsided in the area.

2. **Botswana and Namibia, Mid October, 2009.**

To find out what the Botswana Government had initiated and made Cattle and beef products an income earner to the communities and the Government at large

3. **Ethiopia and Sudan** late October to November, 2009

The Ethiopian Government mechanisms in place to eradicate cattle rustling between the Tapossa in Southern Sudan and the Turkana in Kenya
South Sudan efforts to eradicate cattle rustling between the Merille, Borana, and Samburu of Kenya and Sudan

The secretariat was directed to communicate appropriately.

MIN 148/2009 COMMITTEE MANDATE EXTENSION

The Members were informed that the Committee Mandate extension time had been agreed by the House for another two months

MIN 149/2009

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at Thirty five minutes past Six O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SIXTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON,
WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 2009 AT GARISSA DISTRICT
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, AT 9.00 AM**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Mrs Akama Nyamboke - Legal Counsel
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. J.O. Ogango district commissioner Garissa accompanied by
Mr. Timothy Mambo -SRIC Garissa
Mr. Moses Mwangi -DCIO

PRAYERS

MIN 150/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the committee mandate, operations and mission of the committee and the members. He then invited the District Commissioner to make his presentation regarding the Modogashe, Garissa declaration how it was initiated, implemented, respected and possible solutions of cattle rustling in pastoral areas.

**MIN 151/2009 PRESENTATION BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER AND
THE DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE.**

Mr. J.O. Ogango District Commissioner Garissa informed the committee that;

The modogashe declaration is an agreement between the people of Isiolo, Garissa and the neighbouring districts. That in 2002 the people sat by themselves and deliberated on the best understanding on how to find peace and solutions among themselves.

The peace committee from sub location to District levels campaigned and educated the residents on the evils of cattle rustling. That they all came to a mutual agreement on penalties to be paid and compensations on the heinous crime and the enforcement of the agreement by all the communities concerned.

They resolved and agreed to implement the declaration that if one stole one camel he had to pay with ten camels. That if one murdered a person (killed) even if one was sentenced by the courts the community must enforce its fine to the guilty person and the family have to pay.

The peace committees in the communities are the pillars and cog wheels and Koran is used in issues to make decisions. That if an attack is done, the village where the wrong doer came from the village must surrender him up and compensation (Masla) given.

The Committee was also informed that some causes of the conflicts was due to water, pasture and incitement by the political leaders against some Clans.

Modogashe and Banane Tour.

The District Commissioner informed the committee that the vehicles being used by the committee were not suitable for the Modogashe and banane fact finding tour although he had arranged for the Public hearing advised the members against trip as it was a five hour drive and the road terrain was suitable only for 4x4 vehicles, however the security was ready.

The committee concurred with District Commissioner. The committee resolved to hold a meeting with Garissa women district peace committee later after the Garissa social hall meeting.

MIN 152/2009 ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past Ten O'clock. The committee left for Garissa Town Social Hall.

Signed
Chairman

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON , WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 2009 AT GARISSA TOWN HALL, AT 10.30 AM

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Mrs Akama Nyamboke -Legal Counsel
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. J.O Ogango District commissioner Garissa accompanied by:-
Timothy Mambo SRIC
Moses Mwangi DCIO
Paul Mukoma OCPD
Denis Kieti P.O
Salat M Adam – Chief Garsabet location
Ishmael Mohammed Deputy Mayor.

PRAYERS

MIN 153/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The District commissioner introduced the committee and its mission in the District, and thereupon called the Chairman who introduced the Committee members and gave an overview of the committee mandate and

purpose of the visit. He then called for the presentations and views from the Public.

MIN 154/2009, EVIDENCE, PUBLIC HEARING GARISSA TOWN HALL.

Mr. Mohammed Sheikh Mohammed

He informed the committee that:-

The conflict was mostly due to pasture and water which had since been minimal due to the current drought. That some peace committees were for the political leaders and were removing voters from one region to the other. He cited the clan fight in Mandera where people were forced to go to Isiolo.

That sometimes if two clans fought the provincial Administration was unable to unearth the truth and used the law which was normally not always right.

That since the shifta menace stopped it was now poaching, highway robberies and now the clan conflict between the Borana and Somalia. He urged the Members of Parliament of the area to desist from commenting on any conflict but should let the District Peace Committees and the law take its course.

That Modogashe Declaration is very clear that if one kills a man he has to pay one hundred camels and if it's a woman fifty camels.

Mr. Sheik Dumbo

That the cattle raiders sometimes comes from Ethiopia, Uganda and sometimes Tanzania. That no cattle stolen from Ukambani or other areas passes through Garissa.

Mrs Habiba Ali Noor

That disarmament of all the communities should be done and the government should be in charge of security. That insecurity breeds underdevelopment and tribalism which should be eliminated at all costs by all the leaders.

Mr Basuka Ghedi

That to enhance peace in pastoralists areas the Members of Parliament, local leaders Elders, Church leaders, chiefs and Sub chiefs all of them should be preaching peace and make the peace committees work easier. The peace committees should be integrated in the Government machinery and Elders prioritized in the communities.

Mr. Yusuf Farah.

That the Moyale Marsabit fighting was the work of Politicians that one clan was fighting for supremacy. That the Samburu, Rendile and Pokot attacks were minimal but was now common due to political incitements against other tribes due to commercialization of cattle rustling.

Mr. Osman Ibrahim, Chairman Peace Committee.

That the Modogashe Declaration was made in 1941 during the time of France G. William when the Northern Frontiers Districts (NFD) composed of Garissa, Mandela up to Wajir

That in December 2002 the then North Eastern Provincial Commissioner Mr Swalleh, and the then Eastern Provincial Commissioner Mr Koech had the Declaration amended by each tribe/clan and had it signed, it was observed by all the communities. It was agreed that if one stole a cow then he or the community had to repay ten cows. The Borana cattle stolen in Isiolo South was returned. The Samburu's used to raid Garissa and it was stopped by all the communities.

All the Chiefs, Sub chiefs and Councilors must be transparent and ready to stop cattle rustling.

Ibdisitar Sheikh

That the Shifta menace took some season before it was stopped. Disarmament was done three times as tradition and culture is a deterrent.

Deputy Mayor Garissa .

That Garissa residents follows the Muslim laws and their tradition. That pastoralists have no other choices of economic activity and the ministry of North arid lands initiative are community driven i.e the 2001 Modagashe declaration and the 2005 Garissa declaration all were community driven.

MIN 155/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past One O'clock until three O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

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MINUTES OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON , WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 2009 AT DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS BOARDROOM, GARISSA, AT 3.00 PM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Mrs Akama Nyamboke –Legal Counsel
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT PEACE COMMITTEE

Mr. J.O Ogango District commissioner Garissa accompanied by:-
Mr. Osman Ibrahim –Chairman Peace Committee
Mrs. Zainabu-Chairlady for peace Garissa
Mr. Hussein -Nominated Counselor peace committee members
Timothy Mambo SRIC
Moses Mwangi DCIO
Paul Mukoma OCPD
Denis Kieti P.O
Salat M Adam – Chief Garsabet location
Ishmael Mohammed Deputy Mayor.

PRAYERS

The Chairman introduced the committee mandate, operations and mission of the committee in the area and introduced the members. He then invited the Chairman Peace Committee to make his presentation regarding the Modogashe and Garissa Declaration and how it may be reduplicated in other areas and possible solutions of cattle rustling.

MIN 157/2009 DELIBERATION WITH GARISSA DISTRICT PEACE COMMITTEE,

Mr. J.O Ogango District Commissioner Garissa welcomed the members again and introduced the Peace Committee Garissa Members. The chairman then introduced the members and the mandate of committee.

The Chairman Peace Committee Garissa informed the committee that:-
The peace committee Garissa is composed of Provincial Administration of Dujis, Abwasn upto Bayere and Shiriho adjacent to Modogashe.

That from 1941 up to the current situation the (NFD) Northern Frontier District of Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, Isiolo were ramped together as one under the colonial period and the 1941 agreement specified fines for offences,.

That the 1998 declaration of Peace Committees to sit twice a month and the District Peace Committee to meet once a month for briefing and information exchange is still being done.

The Peace Committees are very effective as it sits with Elders, Chiefs and Sub chiefs in its structure. Even if the law is followed the Modogashe Declaration is a Law which must be adhered to, that even if one is jailed for an offence the fine set up by the Declaration must be fulfilled.

That the word Shaabab means Youth in Islam, that sometimes the idle youth could be recruited to join Al shaabab who are in the age group of sixteen to twenty four years although the intention is not known as some go to Somalia and never come back.

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past five O'clock until Bura.

**Signed
Chairman**

**MINUTES OF THE FORTY-NINTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON,
THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 2009 AT DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE
BURA, AT 9.30 AM.**

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Mrs Akama Nyamboke –Legal Counsel
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Rueuben B. Ioyotoman, District Commissioner Bura.
Mr. James Musyka – OCNO 49 PLNGSIS
Mr. Sammy Bonaye – DAPC
Mr. Galtumo Ito – NSIS Officer
Mr. Harrison K. Anampiu – Police corporal

PRAYERS

MIN 159/2009

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the committee mandate, operations and mission of the committee in the area and introduced the members. He then invited the District Commissioner to make his presentation regarding the root causes and possible solutions of cattle rustling.

MIN160 /2009

DELIBERATION DISTRICT COMMISSIONER BURA

Mr. Rueuben B. Ioyotoman District Commissioner Bura informed the committee that:-

Bura District Headquarters was only one month old and the District made up of three divisions, ten (10) locations and twenty-one (21) sub-locations.

That there was no cattle's rustling although the residents were pastoralists, although cattle theft was there but minimal between the Wardei, Orma and Somali refugees.

That the Godia, Marakote, Wardei and Ormas have small arms. The post election violence was reported on some candidates.

There are the Peace Committees although not very active. Some MI6 guns have been reported although have not been used.

MIN 161/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past Eleven O'clock until Tana River (HOLA).

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FIFTIETH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 2009 AT DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, TANA RIVER AT 10.30 AM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Mrs Akama Nyamboke - Legal Counsel
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Festus Munyao Distric Commissioner Tana River
Mr. Samuel Ananpiu SP DyOCPD
Mr. William Towitich Acting D/SRIC

PRAYERS

MIN 162/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The District commissioner introduced the committee and its mission in the District, and thereupon called the Chairman who introduced the Committee members and gave an overview of the committee mandate and purpose of the visit.

MIN 163/2009 DELIBERATION WITH THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
TANA RIVER (HOLA)

Mr. Festus Munyao acting District Commissioner Tana River (HOLA) Informed the committees that;-

The district was calm despite the low literary levels, idleness and unemployment and low levels of cattle theft due to small firms.

The conflict between pastoralist and subsistence farmers was minimal, the cotton irrigation scheme helps in reducing the youth idleness as they are engaged by the scheme.

Cattle branding was done partially in 2008 as the pastoralists feared to pay "tax" hence not all were branded due to underfunding.

The District has Peace Committees from Provincial to Sub location levels.

That a new kind of security threat is emerging where a person is kidnapped and a number of cows are demanded as ransom and if no cows are given the person is murdered.

That sometimes an incidence of cattle rustling had occurred and the branded cattle was recovered in Mwingi and Kibwezi.

That mopping of illegal fire arms had been done by the government and compensation was done to the family which surrendered the guns.

That the District has Mobil schools with teachers and the irrigation schemes assists the youth in employment.

That some heavy guns like M15 were recovered in the year 2000.
The Kenya police reservists (KPR) should be given initiatives as they kill wild animals for survival.

That the Ormas of Ethiopia and Wardei of Somalia both blends very well with their Kenya clansmen hence very difficult to differentiate.

MIN 164/2009 ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past Eleven O'clock for HOLA Social Hall.

Signed
Chairman

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-FIRST SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 2009 AT THE HOLA SOCIAL HALL AT 11.40 AM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Mrs Akama Nyamboke - Legal Counsel
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Festus Munyao Distric Commissioner Tana River
Mr. Samuel Ananpiu SP DyOCPD
Mr. William Towitich Acting D/SRIC

PRAYERS

MIN 165/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The District commissioner introduced the committee and its mission in the District and thereupon called the Chairman who introduced the Committee members and gave an overview of the committee mandate and purpose of the visit.

Mr Takeoko.

He informed the committee that there was no cattle rustling in the area but a cattle rustler must be known by the community he hails from because of the traditional Hierarchy of "Wazee"

That the outdated tradition of taking cattle was discarded long ago but if it happens then cattle thief should be made to pay three cows if he steals one.

That cattle from Isiolo and Samburu were in Tana River thereby depleting Hola natural resources

That cattle moving from one district to another should be well known and the area residents made aware by the peace committees and elders to avoid unwarranted clashes. The KMC operations should be on the ground rather than in the offices.

There was the small arms movement through the pastoralists due to porous borders of Ethiopia, Uganda and Somalia.

Mama Farid

That the elders should be utilized as they are the ultimate problem solvers. That the Boreholes are controlled by the clans and should not limit them to themselves but should only manage them.

The peace committees are composed of all the elders of all the tribes and clans in the region. That there is no cattle rustling in the area only few incidents of cattle theft.

MIN 167/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past twelve noon.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FIFY-SECOND SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 2009 AT THE TANA DELTA DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE AT 4.25 PM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Mrs Akama Nyamboke -Legal Counsel
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Elias Gitonga Kithaura, Distric Commissioner Tana Delta
Mr. Sangural Mesece – OCS ,Gamba
Mr. Augusta Gaba -OCS Garsen.
Mr Ganijel Somali elder.

MIN 168/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The District commissioner introduced the committee and its mission in the District, and thereupon called the Chairman who introduced the Committee members and gave an overview of the committee mandate and purpose of the visit.

MIN 169/2009 DELIBERATION WITH THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
TANA DELTA.

Mr. Elias Gitonga Kithaura, Distric Commissioner Tana Delta Informed the committee that;-

There was over (500,000) five hundred thousand cattle in Tana Delta District alone as all the pastoralists communities from Samburu, Isiolo even Somalia had brought their cattle there for grazing.

That Cattle Rustling was in the early nineteen seventies which ceased.

That the common conflict was between the pastoralists and farmers as most of the land is not demarcated and the pastoralists in search of water for their cattle wanders into the farmers farms which are near the rivers causing conflicts.

That the Ormas uses bows and arrows while the Somali uses guns incase of a conflict.

The Mao Nyangoro ranch next to Kamboni is a good example of a group ranch which is being enumerated by the communities.

There is no cattle rustling but it occurred ounce where the cattle was taken to Somalia and the peace committee brought it back.

MIN 170/2009 **ADJOURNMENT**

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at five O'clock.

Signed
Chairman

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-THIRD SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 2009 AT THE TANA DELTA VISION MODERN HALL AT 5.20 PM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. N. Zaddock - Hansard Reporter
Mrs Akama Nyamboke - Legal Counsel
Ms. Brenda Ogembo - Parliamentary Intern

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Elias Gitonga Kithaura, District Commissioner Tana Delta
Mr. Sangural Meseke - OCS, Gamba
Mr. Augusta Gaba - OCS Garsen.
Mr Ganiyel Somali elder.

MIN 171/2009 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The District commissioner introduced the committee and its mission in the District, and thereupon called the Chairman who introduced the Committee members and gave an overview of the committee mandate and purpose of the visit.

MIN 172/2009 PUBLIC HEARING, MODERN VISION HALL, EVIDENCE

The Committee was informed that;-

There were more than six hundred thousand herds of cattle in Tana Delta and most of the herders had guns and were grazing farms with impunity.

That due to their overwhelming numbers the peace committee was overstretched. The the herders were not adhering to the guidelines provided by the peace committees.

That the pastrolists had guns which were not kept in their manyattas but hide them in them bushes and used them incase of a conflict.

The insecurity issue in the district was that of an Orma who had been kidnapped by Wardeis but was returned.

The committee was requested to urge the Government to adjudicate the land to curb conflict between the farmers and pastrolists.

MIN 173/2009

ADJOURNMENT

And there being no other business the Chairman adjourned the meeting at thirty minutes past Six O'clock.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON, MONDAY AUGUST 30, 2010 AT THE TURKANA COUNTY HALL AT 3.00 PM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Akongo - Hansard Reporter
Mr Lenabeti – Searjeant at Armsl

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Humphrey Nakitare, District Commissioner and Regional Cordinator, Turkana Central
Mr Moses M. Ivuto District Commissioner – Loima District
Mr. William Naugulu – DCIO Turkana
Mr. Joseph Mbare Kirui -SRIC.
Mr Mwaura Njoroge OCPD
Mr. Josphat N.Erupe – Warden Incharge, Larger Turkana.
Mr Levysoenoge –DO
Mr Daudi Nyachuma – DO
Mr Moses Aiyen – DPC Loima
Mr Solomon Kimuna – D/DDO
Mr James Esaar – V/DPC Loima
Mr Joseph Duret - Loima
Mr Benjamin Ebenyo – Councillor, Lokichar ward
Mr Disaus Karenga - Councillor
Mr Albert Ikolum - Councillor Loima ward and
Ms Margaret Loduk - Councillor Keriyo ward.

PRAYERS

MIN 01/2010 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman introduced the committee and gave an overview of the committee mandate and purpose of the visit and its mission in the District. And thereupon called the District Commissioner to introduce his team.

The District Commissioner Informed the committee that;-

The larger Turkana is the largest administrative area with six (6) districts. Turkana is bordered by three countries, Uganda to the west, Sudan and Ethiopia.

Turkanas experience cattle rustling from both internal and external pastoral communities. Some of the communities from the neighboring countries include: dong'iros and merilles from Ethiopia, karamajong, jies and dodoth from Uganda and toposas from southern Sudan.

The Pokots community constant raid with turkans and vice versa. Most of the Pokots land is not fit for farming. Turkanas and Pokots raid one another for cultural purposes. Both communities treasure livestock for payment of dowries and as a sign of wealth. Cattle rustling from communities is perceived and is seen a show of heroism.

Cattle's rustling was a cultural practice for payment of dowries, today some people engage in cattle rustling for commercial purposes. Livestock that have been stolen are ferried to other parts of the country where they are sold.

Pokots and Turkanas have arms including G3 and AK 47 guns and this has given the courage to continue engaging in cattle rustling.

Ken-Gen pays about six (6) million per year to Pokot County Council that turkana also want to get a share claiming that turkwel hydro power station is in turkana.

Turkanas claim that revenues collected from turkana south game reserves benefits pokots contrary of benefiting turkanas who claim that is theirs.

Ethiopians (Dong'iros/Merilles) verses Turkanas

The Dong'iros and Merilles value livestock and they view cattle rustling as the easiest way of acquiring the treasured animals. Moreover, merilles while undergoing initiation are required to bring some Cattle.

During dry seasons on turkana side, the pastoralist move in such of water and pasture for their livestock and by doing so, they expose themselves to dong'iros and merilles who raid them. Similarly, when there is little pasture in Ethiopian side merilles and dong'iros move towards Kenyan side in search of the same and Turkanas take advantage and raid them.

Fish in Lake Turkana is also another factor that fuels conflict between Turkanas and Merilles. Merilles have devised a strategy of carrying out constant attacks and raids on Turkanas to scare them away so that they can monopolize fishing in the lake.

Southern Sudan (Toposas) verses Turkanas

Toposas believe that their boundary is beyond lokichoggio hence the hostility towards Turkanas and planned raids to make them quit the area. They also claim that elemi triangle that is rich in oil deposits is their hence bowing to fight for it by all means.

Loima District

Loima District is ranked as fairly calm conflict spot in the cluster owing to the insecurity occasioned by the inter-community theft of livestock, which has slowly taken regional dimension and concern due to the trans-boundary nature of these communities in the course of seeking for pasture and water

Many deaths do occur due to raids and droughts (which leads to famine and lack of water and pasture accessibility for both human and livestock. The region borders the two districts in North Eastern Uganda namely Moroto and Kotido.

The Pokot borders Loima which, together with the cross border communities cattle rustle the Loimas while the Turkana have formed alliances and organize raids, killings, abductions and livestock theft.

The Provincial Administration Recommended that;-

- Killing of innocent citizens should be discouraged by all means.
- Pasture and water point social contracts should be initiated to avoid confrontations where Pokot invade Turkana land.
- The two communities should keep distance (away) from the main grazing areas to avoid armed clashes between them.
- All closed centres along the common border should be operational to boost security and trust among the two communities.
- The government to deploy security personnel in the hot spots before disarmament exercise
- There should be patrol, escorts and community meetings to curb the rising cases of highway banditry from Lodwar to Kitale Highway and on the, Kakongu, Kaputir, Kalemungoroko, Kasuroi and Lochermit.
- Deploy security personnel at resource based conflict zones e.g. Lochakula, Loyapat, Nariwomoru, Lotongot, Amaler and Naroo.

MIN 02/2010 PUBLIC HEARING, TURKANA COUNTY HALL. EVIDENCE

The Vice Chair Turkana County Council Mr Ekidor, NGOS Representative Julius, Chief Longore, Coucellor Benjamin Ebenye and Mama Londuk informed the committee that;-

During the olden days the Pokots and Turkanas used to raid each other and in most cases the causes were traditional in nature. The conflicts between the Turkana and the neighbouring communities notably the Toposa and Nyang'atom (of Sudan), Dassenach and Nyang'atom (Ethiopia) and the Matheniko, Jie, Dodoth and Tepeth of Uganda and Pokot and Samburu (of Kenya) is linked to the scarce natural resources, the proliferation of small arms, political incitement and contests over territory. Some of the causes are:-

Wealth creation

Pokots youth and Turkana Youth used to steal from each other in order to increase the number herds. This is because a large herd represented pride in a family. So warriors from each community would go to raid other community in order to increase the herds.

Test of braveness

Warriors from each community would raid the other community in order to test how brave their community was.

Incitement by women

The need to pay large herds as dowry attracted/forced the warriors of each community to raid animals in order to pay dowry.

Pasture and water sources

On a number of times the two communities disagreed on pasture areas and water points.

Availability of modern fire arms

In the last ten years the two communities have armed each other with modern automatic fire arms. This fire arms are used to kill and steal animals. These fire arms originate from the neighbouring Countries.

Politics

A number of politicians have made a living out of the Pokot – Turkana conflicts. They seek election on the platform of dealing with the neighbouring community and arming their communities.

Border disputes

For a long time, there has been a border dispute between Pokot and Turkanas. These disputes were left unattended and thereby increasing day by day.

Non-commitment by civil societies

A number of CBOs and NGOs pretend to be resolving conflict between Pokot and Turkana that are actually not achieving anything. They write beautiful proposals to seek funding every other day. This has therefore become an earning field and not conflict resolution.

Non-commitment by Nairobi in finding a permanent solution

Usually the government funds important activities e.g. National Census, National Elections, National Referendum with a purpose of achieving successful events. Nairobi has not planned to fund and implement a permanent resolution mechanism in the Pokot-Turkana conflict.

Low level of education

The two communities are affected by low level of education. The Pokot communities are the worst affected for most of their children do not go to school and instead keep scouting on stealing Turkana animals.

PPO activities (Pokot Police Officers activities)

There is evidence that a number of Pokot Police Officers keep deserting from the forces and going to the villages. At the village, they commander Pokot warriors and lead in stealing or raiding Turkana animals. In most cases no action or follow up is taken against Pokot Police who desert duties.

The main conflict between Pokot and Turkana can be split into two fold Traditional and Conventional conflict

Some cultural practices are to blame that.

- Herdsmen insist on killing and raiding as heroism.
- The huge demand for livestock as a commodity recognized for settling hefty bride price.
- Sheer lack of knowledge and information on complimentary forms of livelihoods.
- Belief in retrogressive and backward though patterns influenced by witches.
- Poverty, illiteracy related factors.
- Political leverage and expediency obtained by wealth and
- Negative tribal alliances.

MIN 03/2010

ADJOURNMENT

And the time being forty five minutes past Six O'clock.the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON TUESDAY AUGUST 31, 2010 AT THE LOKICHAR SOCIAL HALL(TURKANA SOUTH) AT 11.00 AM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Ekwere Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Akongo - Hansard Reporter
Mr Lenabeti – Searjeant at Armsl

DISTRICT SECURITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Joseph Kanyiri, District Commissioner Turkana South
Mr. Elmi saafi, District Commissioner Turkana East
Mr. William Naugulu – DCIO Turkana
Mr. Joseph Mbare Kirui -SRIC.
Mr Mwaura Njoroge OCPD
Mr Alex Monyaka - DO
Mr David Ekidor – Vice Chairman Turkana County Council
Mr Samson Ekuam – Councillor Kalapata ward
Mr Reuben Loker – Councillor Kaputir ward
Mr Benjamin Ebenyo – Councillor Lokichar ward
Mr Samson Etukutan – Councillor Katilu ward
Mr James Ekalale – Councillor Kochodin ward
Mr E. H. Ekiyeye – dpc Chairman Turkana County Council.
Mr Jackson E. Lele – PC Chairman Lokichar

PRAYERS

MIN 04/2010 PUBLIC HEARING, TURKANA COUNTY HALL. EVIDENCE

The Chairman introduced the committee and gave an overview of the committee mandate and purpose of the visit and its mission in the District and thereupon called the District Commissioner to introduce his team.

The District Commissioner invited the residents to give their information to the committee on cattle rustling

The following Community leaders Mr Romenet,
Alomone Kapoyio Chief,
Mr Peter Moye Resident Lokichar,
Mr David Ekidor Vice Chairman Turkana County Council,
Mr Samson Ekuam Councillor Kalapata ward,
Mr Reuben Loker Councillor Kaputir ward,
Mr Benjamin Ebenyo Councillor Lokichar ward
Mr Samson Etukutan Councillor Katilu ward and
Other Civic leaders, Chiefs, Elders and the
General public informed the Committee that;-

Fire arms

In the last ten years the two communities have armed each other with modern automatic fire arms. This fire arms are used to kill and steal animals.

Politics

A number of politicians have made a living out of the Pokot – Turkana conflicts.

Border disputes

Border dispute between Pokot and Turkana are never attended and thereby increasing conflict day by day.

NGOs activities

A number of NGOs pretend to be resolving conflict between Pokot and Turkana They write good proposals to seek funds and has become an earning field and not conflict resolution while some are collaborators.

No commitment by the Government.

The Government has not planned to fund and implement a permanent solution and mechanism in the Pokot-Turkana conflict.

Low level of education

The two communities are affected by low level of education that communities are the worst affected for most of their children do not go to school and instead keep scouting on stealing animals.

Pokot Police officers' activities

Some Pokot Police officers deserts the forces and go to the villages and they commander pokot warriors and lead them in stealing or raiding Turkana animals.

MIN 05/2010 FACTORS THAT CATALYZE INSECURITY IN TURKANA SOUTH DISTRICT

The committee was also informed that;-

Land related disputes advance by Pokot Community

There conflict over the resources accrued from Turkwel Gorge HEP Project. Turkana believe Pokot community reaps the benefits while Turkana is left out. The ongoing extension of farming on the west bank of river Malimalite at Kainuk is causing unnecessary fear among the Pokot.

The KVDA has delayed the irrigation farming earmarked downstream river Turkwel from Lorokon due to fear of intimation from the Pokot community.

Pokot have created a No go zone on the Kotomarukon Grazing reserves. For example in June this year a KPR from Kapelibok was killed and another injured when they were patrolling in the reserve.

Conflict created by the government

There is overlap of locations and sub locations in the same areas of Turkana South District in Kainuk, Loyapat, Lorokon, Nakwamoru, Nariomoru, Kalosia and Lotongot. Lorokon (Turkwel Gorge or Abur) shared by both communities it creates a major conflict especially when residents seek services from the government services.

There is double registration of voting centres where wards are overlapping hence creating conflict.

Rise in Poverty level

Poverty levels among the Turkana have risen due loss of livestock majorly through raids by Pokot Community.

The number of destitute families is spread across the district estimated at 13,000. The worst areas are Kainuk, Loyapat, Lorokon and Kakongu, Lomokomol, Naakuse, Katilu and Lokapel areas. In the east Loperot, Kangakipur and Kakalel are worst it.

Negative publicity against Turkana

There is exaggerated reporting of raids when Pokot attack the Turkana, worst of it is when they report that the Turkana have attacked while it's the reverse.

The Recommendations

Killing of innocent citizens should be discouraged by all means and the perpetrators should be apprehended in a court of law.

Pasture and water point social contracts should be initiated to avoid confrontations where Pokot invade Turkana land.

All closed centres along the common border should be operational to boost security and trust among the two communities.

There should be patrol and escorts, and community meetings to curb the rising cases of highway banditry along Lodwar – Kitale Highway and police patrol bases at, Kakongu, Kaputir, Kalemungoroko, Kasuroi and Lochermit.

The Hon Ligare Boundary Commission should demarcate clearly the Turkana East and South Boundaries clearly in order that conflicts will cease.

MIN 06/2010 TURKANA EAST DISTRICT

The District Commissioner Turkana East through the District Commissioner Turkana South Mr. Joseph Kanyiri informed the committee that;-

That Turkana East District borders Pokot East, Pokot Central to the South and Samburu North to the East. The district has very poor infrastructure. The physical feature that crosses this district and making security operation very difficult is the Sugut Valley that cannot be crossed by a motor vehicle.

There is also the huge Kerio River and numerous mountains making security operation difficult.

These features are a haven for cattle rustlers that they strike and hide there as the security forces find it difficult to venture into it as the temperatures are unduarable and the locals can't venture there due to the raiders.

The community recommended the following

- Facilitation of communities based approach should be encouraged (Community dialogues and meetings).

- Partnerships between civil society and government should be facilitated and witnessed through cross-border peace initiatives (karamoja, pokot and loima).
- Strengthening community peace structures like DPCs and trainings/workshops should be conducted.
- Establishments of pasture and water management committees to help in resolving resources conflict among communities.
- Networking, collaboration and exchange of information between communities, government and Civil Society Organisations.
- Enhancement of communication for effective early warning and response.
- The development of peace dividends projects as a strategy to co-share and manage projects.
- Enhancements of trade between communities (cross-border and internal) as a local intergration and intervention.
- A successful disarmament process where the government and the community collaborate and hand over guns.
- Facilitation of social contracts/provisional peace agreements i.e. Long standing lokirama peace accord.
- The restructuring of the Kenya Police Reserve (KPRs).
- The Ligale Border Commission should demarcate the border as it was in 1992.
- That the Turkanas gave land where the Turkwel hydropower was built and they should also get a share of the profits.

MIN 07/2010

ADJOURNMENT

And the time being Six O'clock.the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 09, 2010 AT THE BOARD ROOM TRAVELLERS HOTEL, MOMBASA AT 9.00 AM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Stephen Gikonyo - secretariat
Mr. Andrew Shangilai - Searjeant at Arms.

MIN 08/2010 THE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Members resolved that the best mode was to read and peruse through the Draft Two Report as they had received it in early February 2010. That there was need to peruse together paragraph by paragraph and make amendments or corrections since it was their report.

MIN 09/2010 PREFACE

The committee thereon perused through the Draft Report.

The Preface was adopted with the paragraph on Defining Cattle rustling to read as;-

Defining Cattle Rustling

Cattle rustling or cattle raiding (livestock rustling) is defined as ‘the act of stealing livestock’ The Protocol to Combat Cattle Rustling defines cattle rustling

as “the stealing or planning, organizing, attempting, aiding or abetting the stealing of livestock by any person, where the theft is accompanied by dangerous weapons and/or violence.” This definition emphasizes the human dimensions of forceful alienation of property in livestock by one person to another. In interacting with this problem, the state’s main policy intervention has been in the area of criminal law, notably section 278 of the Penal Code which criminalizes stock theft as robbery with violence, and indirectly, the Branding of Stock Act, 1972.

While the Paragraph on a Report of African Center to read as:-

A study by African Centre for Economic Growth reports that between 1990 and 1999, Kenya lost Ksh 30 billion to cattle rustling. It is also estimated that another whopping 15 billion shillings was lost to cattle rustling and banditry between 1999 and 2002. Further between 1995 and 2000 banditry claimed over 1,200 lives in pastoral areas draining the economy and contributing to poverty. The state, failed to maintain security in cattle rustling-prone areas further aggravating the problem.

A paragraph on fact finding tour to Eastern province, Parts of Rift Valley and Turkana District to read as:-

In the Eastern Province, the fact finding tour begun in Embu, where the Committee met the Provincial Commissioner Eastern province and deliberated the root causes of Cattle Rustling and what the Provincial Administration was doing to combat it.

The Committee also held meetings with District Commissioners Tigania East, Igembe South, Igembe North (Laare), Isiolo, Samburu West (Maralal) Samburu East, Samburu North (Baragoi) Turkana Central, East, South, North, Loima and the District Officer Waso Division (Arches post) and visited Laresoro Village, loogorate village and Malaso Village. Also held meetings with civic, local leaders and the general public at Isiolo social Hall, Archers post community play ground, Wamba open grounds, Baragoi District headquarters open grounds, Marti Chief Camp, Turkana County Hall and Lokichar social Hall.

A paragraph on fact finding tour to North Eastern province to read as

In the North Eastern and Coast Provinces the fact finding tour begun in Garissa. The Committee met the District Commissioner, District Peace Committee, Garissa women for peace, Civic and other local leaders and the Public at Garissa Social Hall, and the reasons behind the success of the Modogashe Declaration.

A paragraph on Botswana cattle branding to read as:-

Further the Committee was enlightened on Modern Cattle Management including, branding, zoning, tracing of animals (computerized), management of cattle diseases and their source. Of importance was the borus and zoning which is able to show the location of the cow, its age, colour, breed and the owner (like a car logbook) among others at any given time including even after slaughtering the animal.

A paragraph on Ethiopia discussions to read as;-

The Committee held meetings and discussions with H.E. Mr. Shiferaw Shigutie Wolas the President of Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples National Representatives States (SNNPNRS), the speaker House of Representatives and Deputy Speaker, Members of Standing Pastrolists committee and other members.

The Committee was informed on position of cattle rustling in Ethiopia and their aggressiveness to follow their cattle to Kenya if stolen contrary to Kenyans.

The Hawassa meetings culminated at declarations on how to curb cattle rustling between the two countries.

A paragraph on Salutation to read as;-

The committee is very grateful for all the assistance and cooperation rendered to it by the Speakers office, the Clerk's office, Minister of State Office of the President and Ministry of State for Intenal Security and Provincial Administration, the Minister for Regional Development the Minister of State for Defence, their Permanent Secretaries and officers who appeared before the Commitee, the non-governmental organizations especially Institute of Security Studies (I.S.S), EAPCO, Amani forum, NCKK, Action Aid, KNHCR etc, and the citizens who appeared and gave the vital information to the committee.

MIN 10/2010 THE HANSARD REPORT

The members were appalled to learn that the Samburu fact finding trip to Archers Post, Wamba, Loogarote, Marti and Baragoi Hansard had not been ready as it had not been completed . The secretariat was directed to write a memo to the Hansard Editor on the same.

The committee directed that the Hansard Report be availed to the Committee when it returns to Nairobi.

MIN 11/2010 EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE RIFT VALLEY FACT FINDING TOUR

The Member perused through the Report and Evidence written and made some ammendments to some paragraphs to read as under;-.

2.1 Disarmament

The number of guns in the hands of the pastoralist communities is very high. It is one of the driving factors behind cattle rustling as the communities lived by the "law of the gun". This had evolved in to an "arms-race" where each community wants to have the highest number of weapons so as to be the most powerful.

2.2 Commercialisation of Cattle

The participants in the trade were powerful and highly connected individuals or businessmen who made use of idle youth and Morans to steal cattle on their behalf.

The stolen cattle had become almost impossible to track, trace and recover. The raiders usually organized to have a truck waiting for them at an agreed location so that they could load the stolen cattle on to it for transport to another location before they made their way to the markets for sale.

2.3 High Level of Mistrust between neighboring communities

There was a high level of mistrust between neighboring communities and this was one of the driving factors behind cattle rustling. (Pokot and Turkana)

The deep mistrust between the Pokot and Marakwet as well as between the Pokot and Turkana and has now deteriorated to such an extent that incidents had been reported where children of one community were being abducted and slaughtered by another community to express their hatred of that community.

In the past women and children were left out of the attacks but with the passing of time, they are now involved and many incidents of rape, murder and child abduction had been reported.

3.1 Insecurity in Kabolet forest

The cattle rustlers are normally heavily armed and know their way around the forest better than the security officers and thus attempting to go into the forest after them would not be advisable without the necessary security back up which is not available.

3.2 Internal displacement of people

That people are internally displaced due to cattle rustling and had run away from their farms for fear of attacks and congregated in town and trading centers for security purposes.

Food production had declined as result of the abandoned farms and this had led to increased food prices due to scarcity of food. People now had to rely on relief food and poverty levels were on the increase as people were not farming and most had lost all their cattle in the raids.

The congregation of the Internally Displaced Persons in the towns and Trading centers has led to congestion as well as increased rate of crime as people devised any way to earn some sort of income.

3.3 Increase and streamlining of the Kenya Police Reserves

Although the government had increased the number of police reserves in some areas more were still needed to adequately cover the affected regions.

There was no motivation to carry out their work faithfully and with increasing poverty levels they begin to look for ways to earn some extra income.

As the police reserves get older and are unable to effectively carry out their duties, they hand over their guns to their son to take over the work of providing protection and this poses accountability problems in the event of misuse.

That there had been incidences where the police reserves had hired out their guns for use in raids because the police reserves were not being paid anything for the work they do, yet they put their lives in danger for the people they protect. There was an urgent need for streamlining the Kenya Police Reserves to ensure accountability and some ways of providing monetary compensation as a motivation.

3.4 Creation of alternative sources of livelihood

There was a very urgent need to create alternative sources of livelihood for pastoralist communities. The dependence on cattle as the only source of income was one of the major driving factors behind cattle rustling that once a pastoralist loses his animals he had no other source of income and immediately becomes a pauper.

If a pastoralist loses his animals in a raid, he will always avenge by carrying out another raid so as to get back the cattle he had lost as he had no other source of income. Usually after a period of drought, cattle rustling incidents increase as people try to restock before the rains. Alternative sources of livelihood be introduced that one could survive even if they lose all their animals.

3.5 Low levels of literacy and Political involvement

That political involvement in cattle rustling was common. The politicians are involved in the buying and distribution of guns to the cattle rustlers so as to gain political mileage. The politicians make an inflammatory statement that leads to raids being carried out by their communities against a community perceived as the enemy. The low level of literacy that exists among pastoralist communities is a major driving factor behind cattle rustling.

Paragraphs 36.1 on Lack of infrastructure in affected regions, 3.7 Anti stock theft unit and 3.8 on Porus Borders was adopted

All the paragraphs on Rift Valley Province fact finding tour was adopted.

The Chapter on evidence collected from the public during the Rift Valley Province fact finding tour was adopted.

MIN 12/2010

ADJOURNMENT

And the time being Two O'clock.the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

AFTERNOON SITTING

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Stephen Gikonyo - secretariat
Mr. Andrew Shangilai - Searjeant at Arms.

The committee resumed sitting at Two p.m.

**MIN 13/2010 REPORT FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE UPPER EASTERN
AND PARTS OF RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE FACT FINDING
TOUR OBSERVATIONS**

The Member proceeded and perused through the Report and Evidence written and made some ammendments to some paragraphs to read as under;-.

4.3.1 Economic empowerment

Economic Empowerment- Creation of alternative livelihoods for the pastoralist communities so as to reduce over reliance on cattle.

Change attitude management- Work on the cattle complex problem so that cattle are not everything to the pastoralist communities. Cultural dynamics- Understand the cultural dyhamics at play in cattlę rustling and how these can

be resolved. Involvement of opinion leaders, political and religious leaders in advocating for peace and an end to cattle rustling. That urgent action needs to be taken to disarm all the communities in the region as a first step to combat the problem.

4.3.2 .Disarmament (Migration with illegal arms)

Illegal guns are acquired by the communities in a bid to defend themselves in the event of a raid. The guns however had increased the incidences of cattle rustling as each community felt confident enough to take on its enemy.

The guns had augmented the level of insecurity in the affected regions.

The number of guns in the hands of the pastoralist communities was very high and was the driving factor behind cattle rustling. This had evolved in to an “arms-race” where each community wants to have the highest number of sophisticated weapons so as to be the most powerful.

4.2 Illegal arms, 4.3.3 Internal displaced persons, 4.3.4 and 4.3.5 was adopted

Report from the public during the upper eastern and parts of rift valley province fact finding tour observations was adopted.

MIN 14/2010 EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE NORTH EASTERN AND COAST PROVINCE FACT FINDING TOUR RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Modogashe Garissa declaration, 5.3 People Driven declaration, 5.4 Illegal weapons, 6.1 Garissa social Hall, 6.2 Garissa Peace Committee was adopted.

The Recommendations were adopted with minor corrections

The Secretariat was directed to incorporate all the ammemdments by the committee to be perused on the next day.

MIN 15/2010

ADJOURNMENT

And the time being seven O'clock the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

**Signed
Chairman**

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING HELD ON , SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 2010 AT THE BOARD ROOM TRAVELLERS HOTEL, MOMBASA AT 9.00 AM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M’Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Stephen Gikonyo - secretariat
Mr. Andrew Shangilai - Searjeant at Arms.

MIN 16/2010 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Minutes of the Forty fourth sitting held on Thursday August 22, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Forty fifth sitting held on Wednesday September 23, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Forty Sixth sitting held on Wednesday September 23, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Forty Sixth sitting held on Wednesday September 23, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Forty Eighth sitting held on Wednesday September 23, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Forty Ninth sitting held on Thursday September 24, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Fiftieth sitting held on Thursday September 24, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Fifty first sitting held on Thursday September 24, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Fifty Second sitting held on Thursday September 24, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman.

Minutes of the Fifty Third sitting held on Thursday September 24, 2009 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Fifty Fourth sitting held on Monday August 30,2010 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Fifty Fifth sitting held on Monday August 30,2010 were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

Minutes of the Fifty Sixth sitting held on Friday September 09, were proposed, confirmed by the members present and signed by the Chairman

MIN 17/2010 EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE NORTH EASTERN AND COAST PROVINCE FACT FINDING TOUR

The Members perused through the Draft Report on Bura, Hola, Tana River and the Lower Tana Delta District and adopted the same.

MIN 18/2010 EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE LARGER TURKANA DISTRICT FACT FINDING TOUR

The Members perused through the Draft Report on Turkana District and made some few ammemnments as under;-

The Local Leaders, Elders and the Public informed the committee that;-

10.1 Turkana verse Pokots

Due to scarcity of resources the pokots have encroached into Turkana area in search of pasture.

The Pokots have used cattle rustling to make the area inhabitable for Turkanas. Pokots have created administrative units in Lomelo division where they have four administrators who are in Turkana.

These include nadomee location (nadomee and ekibor sub-locations), Kapedo location (Silale and Kapedo sub-locations).

Pokots have also demarcated and named areas in Turkana, Kapedo has been named Kapedo North, Kapedo South, Kapedo East and Kapedo West while Ekibor has been named Akujatish, a Pokot name.

Turkanas and Pokots raid one another for cultural purposes. Both communities treasure livestock for payment of dowries and as a sign of wealth.

Cattle rustling from the communities is perceived and is seen a show of heroism. Cattle rustling has been commercialized that some people engage in cattle rustling for commercial purposes.

Livestock stolen are ferried to other parts of the country where they are sold. The revenue collected by KenGen about six (6) million per year is paid to Pokot County Council and Turkana want to get a share of it,

They claim that Turkwel Hydro Power Station is in Turkana. Also revenues collected from Turkana South Game Reserves benefits Pokots instead of them.

Both Pokots and Turkanas have modern arms including G3s and AK 47s guns and this gives them courage to continue engaging in cattle rustling.

10.2 Ethiopians (Dong'iros/Merilles) Verses Turkanas

The Turkanas, Dong'iros and Merilles value livestock and they view cattle rustling as the easiest way of acquiring the treasured animals.

The Merilles while undergoing initiation are required to kills a male enemy as a sign of being a hero.

The Turkanas fall victims because they neighbor them due to vicinity. During dry seasons in Turkana the pastoralists move in such of water and pasture for their livestock.

Similarly when there is little pasture in the Ethiopian side Merilles and Dong'iros move towards Kenyan side in search of the same and Turkanas also take advantage and raid them.

Fishing in Lake Turkana fuels conflict between Turkanas and Merrilles as they sometimes rob one another the fishing gear.

10.3 Southern Sudan (Toposas) verses Turkanas

The Toposa in Southern Sudan believe that their boundary is supposed to be beyond Lokichoggio. The hostility towards Turkanas and planned raids is to make them quit the area

10.4 Ugandans (Karamajong/Dodothi/Jies) verse Turkanas

Cattle rustling between Turkana and the pastoralist communities from Uganda can be curbed by disarmament along Kenya Uganda border.

Uganda Government have disarmed the Karamoja and established more security posts along the border thereby curbing the vice.

Interventions

The Local Leaders, Elders and the Public informed the committee that Facilitation of communities based approach in community dialogues, and meetings and peace agreements.

Partnerships between civil society and government witnessed through cross-border peace initiatives (Karamoja, Pokot and Loima) should be encouraged.

Strengthening community peace structures like DPCs in trainings/workshops conducted.

The establishments of pasture and water management Government led community committees to help in resolving resources conflict among the communities.

Exchange and networking of information between the Communities, Government and the Civil Society Organisations.

The enhancements more trade between communities (cross-border and internal) as local intervention.

The disarmament process where the Government and the Communities should collaborate to hand over guns.

The restructuring of the Kenya Police Reserve (KPRs).

To build communication infrastructure i.e security and roads network coverage.

MIN 19/2010 TURKANA SOUTH DISTRICT

12.1 The Districts Administrators, informed the committee that:-

Turkana South borders Pokot North, Pokot Central, Pokot West, Turkana East, Turkana Central and Loima.

There are three divisions with six locations and seventeen sub locations.

The grazing reserves are at Kotomarukon, Lotongot Kakali, Kadengoi Kalapata and Napusimoru.

Small scale agriculture is being done along the river Turkwell from Kainuk Bridge to Kagitankori which borders Turkana Central

12.3 Factors that catalyze insecurity in Turkana South District

Land related disputes

Conflict is over the resources accrued from Turkwel Gorge Power Project. Turkanas believe that the Pokot community reaps the benefits while Turkana is being left out.

The ongoing extension farming on the west bank of river Malimalite at Kainuk.

The KVDA has delayed the irrigation farming earmarked downstream river Turkwel from Lorokon due to fear of intimidation.

The Pokot have created a No go zone on the Kotomarukon Grazing reserves that even KPRs are being killed when they patrol the reserve.

Conflict created by the government.

There is an overlap of Locations and Sub locations in the same areas of Turkana South District in Kainuk, Loyapat, Lorokon, Nakwamoru, Nariomoru, Kalosia and Lotongot. Lorokon (Turkwell Gorge or Abur)

These areas are shared by both communities, creating a major conflict especially when residents seek government services.

There is double registration of voting centres and wards are overlapping creating conflict.

Rise in Poverty

Poverty levels among the Turkana have risen due loss of livestock through raids by the Pokot Community.

The number of destitute families is spreading across the district especially at Kainuk, Loyapat, Lorokon and Kakongu, Lomokomol, Naakuse, Katilu and Lokapel while East Loperot, Kangakipur and Kakalel are worse hit

12.4 The Local Leaders, Elders and the Public give their suggestions that;-

Killing of innocent citizens should be discouraged by all means and the perpetrators should be apprehended and prosecuted in a court of law.

Pasture and water point social contracts should be initiated to avoid confrontations where Pokot invade the Turkana land.

The two communities should keep a safe distance from the main grazing areas to avoid armed clashes between them.

All closed centres along the common border should be operational to boost security and trust among the two communities. The government should deploy more security personnel in the hot spots.

The Government to undertake a disarmament exercise..All the stolen livestock should be tracked and returned by the government.

There should be patrol and community meetings to curb the rising cases of highway banditry along Lodwar Kitale Highway.

Police Patrol Bases at Kakongu, Kaputir, Kalemungoroko, Kasuroi and Lochermit should be established. A clear border demarcation at the Turkwel should be established and well demarcated for the benefit of the two communities.

MIN 20/2010 TURKANA NORTH DISTRICT

The Districts Administrators, informed the committee that

Turkana North is composed of six divisions. It borders Ethiopia to the North, Sudan to the Northwest and Uganda to the west, locally it is bordered by Samburu and the Pokot communities.

The conflicts between the Turkana and the neighbouring communities notably the Toposa and Nyang'atom of Sudan, Dassenach and Nyang'atom of Ethiopia, the Matheniko, Jie, Dodoth and Tepeth of Uganda and the Pokot and Samburu of Kenya.

The scarce natural resources, the proliferation of small arms, political incitement and contests over territory are the main causes of conflict among others.

The District is rated among the thirty-four districts 70% of whose populations live below the poverty line.

Negative Tribal Alliances.

The current hostile situations between the Turkana and the Pokot, or the Dassenach and the Nyangatom of Ethiopia, the Matheniko and the Jie of Uganda is that these communities do not come into close proximity at all.

There are frequent conflict incidences involving human life and livestock loss that these communities live in total fear and even at a times abandoning bordering areas that are close to each other.

These communities in particular are engaged in the obtaining conflict situation due to border contiguity.

The conflicts are manifested in livestock rustling, livestock thefts, killings, highway banditry, abductions, and confiscation of fishing gear among others
The motivations behind some of these acts are orchestrated by political nature, wild border and territorial claims fronted by the Toposa.

MIN 21/2010

ADJOURNMENT

And the time being Two O'clock the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

AFTERNOON SITTING

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Boaz Kaino, MP (Chairman)
The Hon. Edwin Yinda, MP
The Hon. Wilson Litole, MP
The Hon. Ntoitha M'Mithiaru, MP
The Hon. Maison Leshomo, MP
The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP
The Hon. Elias Mbau, MP
The Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, MP
The Hon. John Mututho, MP
The Hon. Ekwee Ethuro, MP
The Hon. Joshua Kuttuny, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Kiema Kilonzo, MP
The Hon. Nicholas Gumbo, MP
The Hon. Millie Odhiambo, MP
The Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike - Clerk Assistant
Mr. Stephen Gikonyo - secretariat
Mr. Andrew Shangilai - Searjeant at Arms.

MIN 22/2010 EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE NORTH EASTERN AND COAST PROVINCE FACT FINDING TOUR

MIN 23/2010 TURKANA EAST DISTRICT

Turkana East District was carved from Turkana South District. The district headquarters is Lokori, 73 kms East of Lokichar. The District borders Pokot East, Pokot Central to the South and Samburu North to the East. The District has very poor road network infrastructure.

The Sugut Valley crosses the district making any security operation difficult, no vehicle can cross. The huge Kerio River and numerous mountains make security operation difficult.

That Turkana East District is the worst hit by cattle rustling more than any other district in this region. The conflict between Pokot and Turkana can be split into two fold:

Traditional and Conventional Conflict

Traditionally the Pokots and Turkanas used to raid each other;-

Wealth creation

Pokots youths and Turkana Youths used to steal from each other in order to increase the number herds.

A large herd represented pride in a family, so warriors from each community would go to raid other community in order to increase the herds.

Test of braveness

Warriors from each community would raid the other community in order to test how brave their community was.

Incitement by women

The need to pay large herds as dowry attracted or forced the warriors of each community to raid animals in order to pay dowry.

Pasture and water sources

On a number of times the two communities disagreed on pasture areas and water points.

Conventional Causes

In the modern times the traditional conflicts between Pokot and Turkana has increased and has caused loss of life and property. \

Some of the causes are as follows:-

Availability of modern fire arms

In the last ten years the two communities have armed themselves with the most modern automatic fire arms.

This fire arms are used to kill and steal animals.
The fire arms originate from our neighbouring states.

Politics

A number of politicians have made a living out of the Pokot Turkana conflicts.
They seek election on the platform of dealing with the neighbouring community and arming their communities.

Border disputes

The border dispute between Pokot and Turkana have been left unattended and thereby fueling conflict.

CBOs and NGOs

A number of CBOs and NGOs are fueling and not resolving conflict between Pokots and the Turkanas in order to continue and get more donor funding.

Illiteracy

The Turkana and Pokot community are the worst affected as most of their children do not go to school and instead keep scouting on stealing animals.

Armed Forces Deserters activities

It was alleged that a number of Pokot Police Officers deserts the armed forces and uses their training to train the Pokots warriors and lead in stealing or raiding Turkana animals. The armed forces deserters who hail from pastrolists communities their behaviours need to be investigated and establish what they are doing with a view to curbing cattle rustling.

The report was adopted

MIN 24/2010 ETHIOPIA

The Fact finding tour evidence on Ethiopia was perused and adopted

MIN25/2010 BOTSWANA

The fact finding evidence on Botswana was perused and adopted

MIN 26/2010 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The observations were perused and adopted as under:-

The complexities surrounding cattle rustling varied slightly from region to region but the underlying driving factors were the same, i.e symbol of wealth and status in society.

Political good will from civic and local leaders was needed so as to find a lasting solution to the problem as it threatens to spiral out of control if the government does not conclusively deal with it.

The Pokot, Samburu Naivasha peace accord of 2006 and the Pokot/Turkana peace dialogue of 2007 on peace and reconciliation agreement was not people driven, thus lacked support and was not working within the communities.

New communities like in Tigania District (meru) had become victims of cattle rustling while they are not rustlers.

Peace committees from Village to Provincial levels should be well established in collaboration with community Elders and leaders.

Cattle rustling had been eradicated in North Eastern Province due to the success of the Garissa Modogashe protocol and well functioning Peace Committees and the punitive measure metted.

The government should disarm all the communities' illegal guns and increase security personnel with appropriate facilitations. Alternative sources of livelihood and clear demarcation of boundaries be made clear.

Cattle reared and bred in Botswana withstands the dry spells and are healthy. The breed should be introduced in pastoralists' areas for beef and export purposes.

Branding of Cattle should be done as per the Act.

Large scale community group ranching be introduced to contain cattle rustling. The NGOs should be facilitated and encouraged to venture into pastoralists' communities and initiate programmes and projects for poverty eradication purposes.

Declarations should be used only for the communities which were involved in their formulation and not applied to other people who were never part of their formulation as it may be contrary to their culture.

The traditional governance of the communities should be observed and their advice sought in case of any measures.

The General Observations were adopted

MIN 27/2010 SPECIFIC FACTORS WHICH ENCOURAGE CATTLE RUSTLING

The Specific factors which were conducive to cattle rustling were adopted as under;-

Livestock is seen as a symbol of wealth and status in society. The Bride price is paid in form of several heads of cattle.

Water and pasture resources are scarce and are not well managed. The Unemployment among the youth makes them more vulnerable to manipulation.

Lack of access to lucrative market for cattle trade aggravates poverty levels.

Easy access to firearms from unstable neighboring countries, The vast uninhabited porous borders and Lack of adequate resources and personnel at the disposal of law enforcement officers.

Lack of proper mentorship, guidance and counseling as Cattle rustling has been a norm to the communities due to the (ancient) clan or tribal animosities and rivalries.

Cattle trade merchants sometimes fuel rustling in order to acquire animals for sale while the perennial drought leads to scarcity of water and pasture.

Violation of traditional drought mitigation measures by tribes/clans other than the owners almost always leads to disagreements.

Communal resource ownership that nobody feels individually obliged to sustain or manage them the natural resources.

No compliance to guidelines and resolutions set out by the other pastoral communities. The Impact of climate change has resulted into reduced pasture and water resources.

The General Specific factors which encourage Cattle Rustling were adopted.

MIN 28/2010 THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ADOPTED

INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS TO MITIGATE CATTLE RUSTLING.

The committee recommended that Government initiate programmes and projects in all the arid and semi arid areas to enhance pastoralist communities by;-

- More water catchment conservation should be encouraged to ensure adequate water supply to mitigate water resource conflicts and develop range water through the construction of water pans of at least 100,000 cubic meters in every sub-location for rain water harvesting.
- More boreholes at strategic points to curb migration of cattle to rustling prone areas should be prioritized.
- Government should initiate an all inclusive annual meetings to discuss mechanisms of dealing with the cattle rustling and be attended by political, religious, cultural, administrative, civils society and opinion leaders from the affected regions.

- Set up Provincial, and District Peace Committees up to Sub location levels and Cross border meetings by people purely elected should be encouraged.
- NGOs should be encouraged to venture arid areas for peace building, and advocacy campaigns and more so encourage supplementing the government actions.
- Government to encourage corporate entities NGOs/organizations to contribute to economic development in the region.
- Government to give commercial incentive to industrialists setting up industries in cattle rustling prone areas
- The Government to encourage Investment on community projects that reduce poverty and generate income and provide employment. Construction of irrigation schemes along the rivers e.g. Turkwell downstream, Aror, Kerio River, Wei Wei, Tot, e.t.c.
- Local leaders and Government and other stakeholders should encourage application of range management best practices and principles in range training, at least one **per** constituency, livestock husbandry, disease management, pastoral sociology and ecology range, soil and water management among others.
- Kenya Meat Commission to build Regional Abattoirs to regulate the livestock industry and marketing especially at Lodwar, Pokot, Chepengeria, Baringo, Marigat, Aror-Keiyo Marakwet, Wamba, Samburu County, Isiolo County-Isiolo, Kangeta Meru County, Marasabit Town. There is need for government to make Lokichogio abattoir operational
- Establish Tea along Transmara/Gucha border to create buffer zone and employment creation.
- Institutionalize the branding of livestock and ensure that the programme is periodically carried out in the areas affected by the vice for ease of identification to curb cross-community border cattle rustling preferably introduce bolus in most hit areas, i.e. Pokot, Trans-Nzoia, Samburu and Turkana.
- Carry out regular comprehensive livestock census and health centers after every Ten (10) years and records kept and updated by administration up to location level.
- Make laws that declare cattle rustling a capital offence and enforce it. Develop a mechanism to control and monitor the movement of animals across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Mainstream the community policing i.e. (Headman to be responsible for the said safety of his village)
- Encourage cultural exchange amongst communities and Education as the driver of cultural change, establish one national and two regional schools in the regions to attract students from across cultural divide to bring harmony and dilute the strong negative cultural practices.
- Encourage religious groups to set institutions e.g. schools, vocational training centres to diversify economic activities.
- Introduce fishing industry through dam's establishment and fully harness and exploit Lake Turkana as Lake Victoria is to Kenyas Coastline levels.

- Introduce large communal group and game ranches and encourage the communities to introduce high yielding cattle to act as a commercial entity to better their livelihood and not a cultural wealth measure.
- Diversification of economic activities to include agriculture, mining, bee keeping e.t.c.
- Promote Eco-tourism and secure certain areas for environmental activities; to be policed by Kenya Wildlife Services/Forest Service personnel who will also add to security forces.
- Zone off areas for environmental protection to act as buffer zone between communities and planting of non – indigenous forests in the zones
- Deploy Anti-Stock theft Units in various cattle rustling prone areas and use of advanced technology in criminology and civil defence to equip and enforce high capability stock theft control units.
- The security forces should be properly equipped with appropriate equipments including helicopter and the necessary gears. More patrols by security agents be done in the highways and border points to pre-empt and deter would be cattle rustlers
- The disarmament programme must be a comprehensive exercise to remove all the guns in wrong hands should be done without delay in an all inclusive formula and the government to provide adequate security.
- Kenya should implement the livestock management policy for marketing, production, husbandry and staffing of extension officers.
- The Botswana kind Cattle breed should be introduced in Kenya, that even in the dry spell they looked healthy.
- The military and other security agencies should establish more training bases in the cattle rustling prone areas i.e. Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, Moyale and North Horr with more police training colleges.
- More National Youth Service intake should be increased and affirmative action may be encouraged.
- The committee finds merit on the allegation and circumstances under which the samburu cattle at laresoro village was alleged confiscated, an administrative inquest be instituted.
- All livestock rustling syndicate be investigated alongside provisions of organized crime act with a view to immediate action along the provisions thereof.
- Government should set up Special Fund to access credit on concessionary terms for pastoral communities' youths (tailor made for youth in the affected areas for economic empowerment
- The government should come up with an elaborate plan of restocking and destocking after a calamity
- The Equilisation Fund may be used to benefit the victims of cattle rustling and a Commission of Cattle Rustling under the Ministry of Northern Kenya and Arid Areas to coordinate the activities of the Special Stabilization Fund may be established.
- Government may regulate the cattle trade.

MIN 29/2010 SPECIFIC SECURITY ROADS TO BE UPGRADED AND OPERATIONALISED IN ;-

IGEMBENORTH,

1. Mutuati, Nchukiune to Bolu
2. Laare, Mwerongundu, Ndimuru to Elat
3. Antubetwe, Kinanduba to Kina

LAISAMIS,

1. Tuum to Parkati
2. Baragoi, Naturkana to Lokori
3. Baragoi, Suyan to Marti
4. Marti, Nadome to Lomel
5. Poro ,Malaso, Nasur, Silale to Nadome
6. Pura, Kurkur to Ayuyatis
7. Pura, Kurkur , Namitiyo to Namasur, Malaso
8. Losuk, Amayia to Nasur
9. Longewan, Lera, Ntimnariko to Longiek

ISIOLO AND SAMBURU CONSTITUENCIES.

4. Losuk, Lowa olbor, Malaga to Nasur
5. Laare, Ndimuru to Elat
6. Antubetwe, Kina to Merti

SIGOR,

Kapenguria, Kabichich to Kapsait.

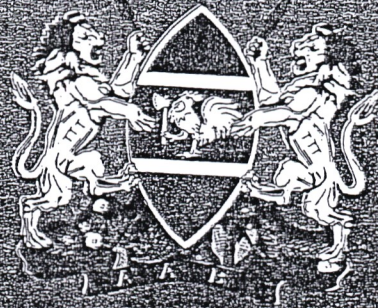
The Report was adopted

MIN 29/2010

ADJOURNMENT

And the time being Seven O'clock the Chairman adjourned the meeting.

**Signed
Chairman**



Office of the President

The Pokot/Samburu
Naivasha Peace Accord 2000



Report of the Pokot/Samburu
Peace and Reconciliation Meeting

Lakeside Tourist Hotel, Naivasha
16th - 19th October 2000



THE POKOT/SAMBURU NAIVASHA PEACE ACCORD

Report of the Pokot/Samburu Peace and
Reconciliation Meeting.

LakeSide Tourist Hotel, Naivasha

16th – 19th October, 2006

Compiled by:

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAP	Assistant Commandant Administration Police
CLr	Councillor
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporation
DC	District Commissioner
DPC	District Peace Committee
EBS	Order of the Elder of the Burning Spear
GB	Great Britain
KNUT	Kenya National Union of Teachers
KPR	Kenya Police Reservists
MP	Member of Parliament
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSC	National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
OOP	Office of the President
PC	Provincial Commissioner
PCIO	Provincial Criminal Investigations Officer
PPO	Provincial Police Officer
RC	Regional Co-ordinator
RVP	Rift Valley Province
SRC	Sub-Regional Co-ordinator

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Introduction

The Pokot and Samburu communities experienced ethnic animosities spanning over seven months beginning March to October 2006. The animosities were exemplified in the violence that led loss of lives, damage of property thereby eroding development gains that had been made over the years. Further, the conflict had a negative effect on the tourism sector and put off potential investors in the region. In an attempt to address the problem, the Provincial Administration facilitated about 34 peace meetings for the Samburus and Pokots in Baringo Districts. These meetings were aimed at initiating dialogue with a view to ensuring a return to normalcy in the region. The Naivasha meeting eventually culminated to the signing of a Peace Agreement among the two communities. The Naivasha meeting brought together the leaders and representatives of various categories of people from the communities.

The Naivasha meeting was organized by the Government through the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security and coordinated by the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC). It was co-funded by the Government and Oxfam GB. Facilitation of the meeting was done by Ms. Dekha Ibrahim Abdi from the Development Alternatives Initiatives (DAI Inc.), Francis Mutuku Nguli of Peace and Development Network (PeaceNet-Kenya); Daniel Kiptugen of Oxfam GB; and Hassan Sheikh Mohamed and Dickson Liyayi Magotsi of the NSC.

This Report contains the record of proceedings at the Naivasha meeting together with a set of resolutions that were eventually drawn and agreed upon by both communities.

Record of Proceedings

Day 1: Tuesday 17th October, 2006.

The opening prayers were conducted by Rev. Peter Leaduma (Samburu) and Archdeacon Christopher Chochoi (Pokot).

The District Commissioner- Baringo District, Mr. Hassan Farrah who was the Programme Leader for the opening ceremony welcomed all the participants acknowledging the wide representation from a cross-section of stakeholders including incumbent and former Members of Parliament, local authority representatives, church leaders, community elders, youths, women, Peace Committee Members, Government Officials (Provincial Administration & Internal Security), former and retired Government Officers, representatives of NGOs, CSOs, trade unions ,among others.

He further acknowledged the presence of facilitators/mediators from the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC), Oxfam GB, PeaceNet-Kenya and Development Alternative Initiatives Inc. Both District Commissioners from Samburu and Baringo Districts introduced the delegates from their respective districts, with the Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner introducing members of the Provincial Security Team.

Opening Remarks by Mr. Hassan Noor Hassan, EBS, Provincial Commissioner – Rift Valley Province

In his remarks, the Provincial Commissioner thanked all the delegates for having been identified to represent their respective communities in this important meeting that has greater significance in the lives of the people in both districts. He noted that the meeting was as a result of

shared ideas by leaders in the two districts to address conflict issues between the Pokot and Samburu communities since March, 2006.

The PC emphasized the Government's commitment to address the root causes of the problem between the Pokots and Samburus, and noted the important role the delegates would play in this endeavour. He reiterated Government's commitment to addressing the development concerns in the region noting that sustainable development can only be realized in a secure and peaceful environment.

It was reported that in an attempt to address the conflict, the Government had deployed more security personnel to the affected areas. It had also facilitated 34 meetings (7 joint meetings between Samburu and Pokots; and, 27 meetings (15 for Samburus/12 for Pokots) since the beginning of the conflict. He urged the delegates to let this meeting bear fruit, with a view to giving peace a chance. Failure to do so would continue to result in loss of lives, time and damage to property. He noted further that the expectations of the meeting were high among Kenyans.



The Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner, Hassan Moor Hassan, EBS addresses delegates during the peace talks.

The PC reiterated that the Government can only facilitate the peace process. It will continue to support similar initiatives to sustain peace. He urged all those present to be sincere, honest, truthful in their utterances and deliberations with a view to achieving the desired goal. Nonetheless, commitment to the importance of the resolutions/recommendations that would be arrived at would be the greatest challenge to all the stakeholders.

The PC thanked all those organizations who supported the convening of this meeting and informed all that Oxfam GB had pledged to support re-stocking programmes in both districts to a tune of Kshs.13 million, if and only if the communities gave peace a chance.

He then declared the meeting officially opened.

Remarks by Members of Parliament



Hon. Asman Kamama and Hon. Simeon Lesrima consult during the peace meeting as the Hon. Sammy Leshore and the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Hassan Noor Hassan keenly listen.

Remarks by Hon. Sammy Leshore, MP – Samburu East Constituency

Hon. Leshore thanked all delegates for their commitment to finding a solution to the conflict through this peace meeting and noted that his father told him at birth that Pokots and Samburus are brothers and sisters and have always co-existed peacefully for many years.

He thanked God for this opportunity to talk together.

He acknowledged the President's concern for resolving the Samburu/Pokot conflict and urged delegates to discuss and resolve it, noting that both communities have lost time and property of colossal amounts.

In his remarks, he noted that Samburus in Samburu East were raided in 1996/7 by communities from Isiolo, but the conflict was contained through dialogue. He therefore urged delegates to talk from the bottom of their hearts and reiterated that the Government was only playing a facilitation role. He observed that the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons has to be addressed as they fuel the conflicts prevalent in the region.

He noted that when the issue of conservancy was initiated, it was contentious because communities did not understand it. However, development is now on the agenda among the Samburus. Youths are being employed and communities being supported through this conservancy.

The MPs will support the process by seeing to it that a ritual is performed and an oath taken to bind the communities. He urged delegates to take the meeting seriously so that it can serve as an example to others.

Remarks by Hon. Asman Kamama, MP - Baringo East Constituency

Hon. Kamama was grateful and noted that it has taken a long time to meet and address issues pitting the Pokots against the Samburus.

He urged Government not to tire in seeking peace among communities. It was reaffirmed that leaders are for peace. However, the major challenge is taming the youth. There is need to address the issues and concerns affecting them.

He noted that Pokots/Samburus have had peaceful coexistence for many years and there was need to renew the 1913 covenant. Those who would breach the covenant would be cursed, condemned and punished.

He attributed the conflict on the marginalization of communities. Illiteracy levels are high among these communities. Hence people tend to have less value for life. He emphasized the need for the youths to be taken to school Government the on-going Free Primary Education Programme, noting that this would contribute to the eradication of cattle rustling among the communities. He appealed to the Government to address poverty in North Rift and reaffirmed his support for the peace initiatives in the area.

**Remarks by Hon. Simeon Lesrima,
MP - Samburu West Constituency**

He thanked the organizers of this meeting and reaffirmed his support and commitment to peace initiatives.

He informed all that he personally has no sour relations with the Pokots noting that during his tenure in the Ministry of Education, he assisted in taking many to Teacher Training Colleges.

He urged all the delegates to talk from the bottom of their hearts, be truthful and honest since the solution lies with all. Failure to reach an agreement would only continue to bring suffering to the communities of which they are a part.

He observed that the pastoral community economy heavily depends on cattle. Hence, they move from place to place in search of pastures and water. We therefore need to live in peace with others.

There is need to concentrate on development. There has been increased population growth rate pitting humanity against scarce resources. There is therefore need to diversify the pastoral economy and focus on exploitation of other available resources.

He pointed out the need to support issues of the conservancy since it revolves around grazing patterns designed and managed by elders. These not only help in averting conflicts, but also serve as employment opportunities for the youths

He appealed to the Government and other partner organizations to continue supporting these peace initiatives and challenged all that the outcome of this meeting needs to be preached to those back home and emphasized the need to document the process.

Session I: The Mediation Process

The Provincial Commissioner introduced Ms. Dekha Ibrahim Abdi, a consultant in Peacebuilding and Conflict Management acknowledging her wide experience and recognition in the international arena. He emphasized the role that she has played in peacebuilding and conflict management initiatives in Kenya and urged them to support her and the other facilitators in addressing the problems that bedevil both communities.

In her brief remarks, Ms. Dekha thanked the Government and other organizers for identifying her with the Pokot/Samburu peace efforts. She gave highlights of the experiences in North-Eastern Province in regard to peace work, citing the role of all stakeholders in providing solutions to conflicts. She reiterated the need for dialogue in achieving peace. She then introduced the other facilitators to the delegates.

In a facilitated plenary discussion, delegates were urged to differentiate between a good and a bad peace meeting. The responses were as shown here below.

A Good and/successful peace meeting.

- Involves all players/actors.
- Finds lasting solution.
- Is interactive where participants freely eat, sit and discuss together.
- People talk/discuss and agree whole heartedly.
- All have opportunity to contribute.
- Honesty, truthfulness and trustworthiness.
- Trying to resolve an issue that you understand.
- Being open, forgiving and not repeating the wrong.
- Agreeing to be corrected where a wrong is committed.
- A meeting without emotions.
- Use of good/responsible language.

- Has clarity of issues.
- Entails communal cleansing to with a ritual/oath to cement relationships.

A Bad/Unsuccessful Peace Meeting:

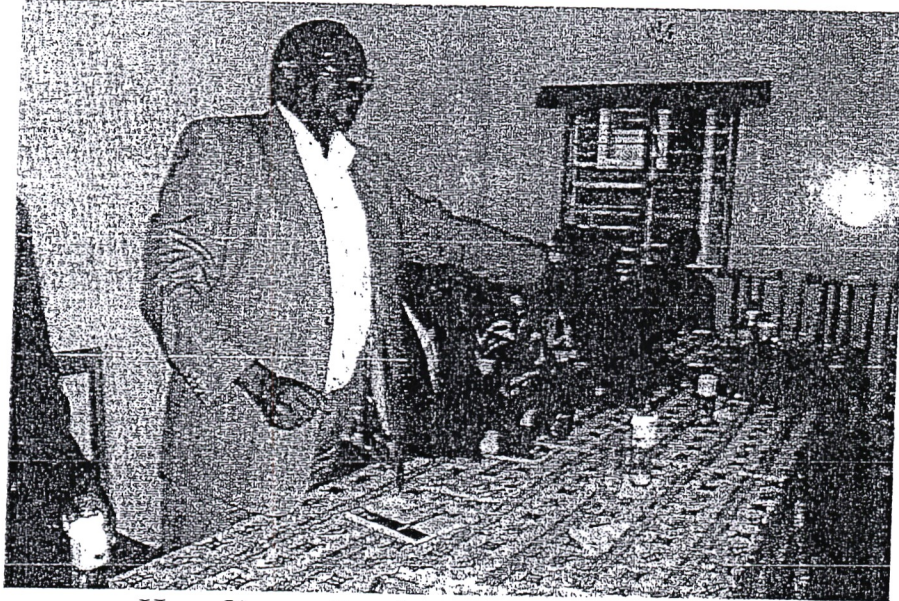
- Only men are involved.
- No solution is found.
- Rhetoric with no heartfelt talk/discussions.
- Only a few talk.
- Imposing on others opinion/agenda.
- Incitements.
- Emotional meeting, talking with bitterness and boastfulness.
- Use of bad language.

Based on these responses, the delegates affirmed their commitment to have a good and successful meeting.

They endorsed that the initial discussions aimed at undertaking a situational analysis should be done separately, with Ms. Dekha Ibrahim Abdi and Daniel Kiptugen attending to the Pokot Team whereas Mutuku Nguli and Dickson Magotsi attended to the Samburu Team. The Delegations were asked to nominate a Chairperson together with a Secretary for the side meetings.

The side meetings were tasked to explicitly:

- ✓ Draw the historical background of the Pokot/Samburu Conflict.
- ✓ Identify the core issues to the conflict;
- ✓ Identify the triggers to the conflict;
- ✓ Propose solutions and strategies to the conflict.



Hon. Simeon Lesrima addressing the meeting.

Session II: Consultative Planning Session.

A planning session was later held in the evening by the Provincial and District Security teams, Members of Parliament, District Peace Committee Chairmen, Chairmen and Secretaries for the side meetings and the facilitators. The purpose of this meeting was to receive feedback from the group/side meetings and develop strategies for the next level of the discussions. The reports were presented as indicated herein.

From the responses, it was noted that the delegations/parties had taken certain positions and set conditions for peace that could not augur very well for the talks. There was need for them to translate these positions into needs. It was therefore, recommended that on Day 2 of the discussions, the delegations should meet again, review, refine and moderate their responses.

Reports from the Group/Side Meetings.

The Pokot Experience of the Conflict

Brief Historical Background

The Samburus and Pokots have lived in peace and harmony for many years. However, petty theft cases of livestock among the two communities could be resolved amicably by elders from both communities through traditional mechanisms such as fines, repatriations etc. Amaiya area has been a Pokot residence since 1816 it can only be traced to 1943 Ndorobo's led by their chief. One called Mr. Loratia Lesidala approached a Pokot chief then called Mr. Ataule Kipterer came to Amaiya to request for water for their animals and were allowed to do so, but there wasn't any Samburu by then.

Early this year (2006), a series of events have led to the current wave of frequent skirmishes between the two communities.

The Pokot community traces these events as below though exact dates of these events may not be clearly documented:-

Critical/Core Issues to the Conflict

- (i) The Samburus started issuing threatening statements that they are going to evict the Pokots and repossess back their land (Amaiya). This persisted for a longer period of time.
- (ii) The first incident happened in Poror Market when one Mr. Korimuny a Pokot, had his left hand chopped off completely and a piece of this limb is in the Maralal District Hospital up to date.

- (iii) Another incident took place at Mallaso on March of 2003, when one Mr. Kakuko Lochalei was shot and injured his left arm at a water point while watering his herd.
- (iv) As if that was not enough, a son of Mr. Lonngoreng was shot on a short range while herding and there wasn't anything taken from him.
- (v) Another incident took place at Mallaso when Samburu morans were looking for allegedly lost cows, found a Pokot boy herding and inquired from the boy if he had seen the cows. When the boy answered in the negative, he was shot and injured. His two friends one Kamari Yukka and Lokwiakood a Yonni who were at a distant went for his rescue and took him to Maralal District Hospital for medical attention. While on their way back, they boarded a public vehicle (*matatu*) from Maralal to Poror. Immediately they alighted, they were charged at by Samburu morans and both of them had their throats slit and left dead. This incident provoked and angered the entire Pokot community living in Amaiya. This resulted in revenge attacks from Pokots.
- (vi) A day after those killings, a Pokot man by the name Tuglon who had gone shopping was robbed of his wares and had his shoulders cut using a sharp knife.
- (vii) On another Friday at Poror market, one Mr. Sapich Assile was chased by Samburu morans until he dropped down at Mallaso cliff and died instantly.
- (viii) In another incident, a Pokot man who married a Samburu lady went to visit his in-laws with his other two relatives were killed in cold blood at the home of his in-laws, the Samburus. Their

names are Mr. Lomerii Didi, Mareri Didi and Warata Didi. This took place in Amaiya.

- (ix) This was followed by another incident where a Pokot woman by the name Chepoteltel visited her Samburu lady friend and had her baby boy snatched forcefully from her back and killed, but the mother escaped. This took place at Losuk
- (x) Another incident took place at Amaiya when a Samburu boy who was looking for a lost kid of a goat met an elderly Pokot man one Mr. Tanap and he started fighting him and cut him using a Samburu sword.
- (xi) A day later, a son of Mr. Tanap and his friend Mr. Lang'ha Lokwinag were seized at Nakum water point and later killed.
- (xii) Komol Angopa also sustained several cuts from Samburu Morans when he was trying to separate fighting Samburu boys at Amaya.
- (xiii) A revenge attack by the relatives of the boys who were killed while going for medical attention took place at Lera and they killed a Samburu herd's boy and injured a woman and they went with 400 goats.
- (xiv) Samburu raiders attacked Pokot on 18/04/06 in Laikipia area of Olmoran and killed Chepochonyir Wialamus and went away with 4 cows and 200 goats.
- (xv) Another attack by Samburus followed immediately at Nakum village and one Mr. Koumopi Mbalalu killed. This was followed by another at Kanjul (Laikipia) area where several manyattas were raided where 200 cows were stolen.
- (xvi) A major raid by Samburu morans was staged at Nakum whereby 329 cows were driven away. The Kenya Army personnel managed to mount an operation on Samburus and an

equivalent number of animals and while on the process of handing over to the owners, the D.O Olmorani ordered the animals to be returned to the Samburus. This action angered the Pokot and necessitated a counter-attack with a lot of revenge.

- (xvii) There were continued attacks on the Pokots in Baringo and Laikipia by Samburu morans. One woman Mrs. Cheparwas was killed and mutilated at Sukuroi and 300 cows driven away by Samburu.
- (xviii) All the Pokots who lived in Laikipia fearing for their lives migrated from Bois, Sukuroi, Ileria, Karanjira and Kwanambuzi to Ratia. The first day they settled there faced a strong wrath of Samburu morans estimated to be over 2000, who killed and injured and maimed several Pokots and went away with 1,450 herd of cattle. This was a major raid executed by Samburus, 5 members of the same family were wiped out.
- (xix) From all the above frequent attacks and mysterious killings, the Pokot found out that the Samburus were planning to evict them from Amaiya area to pave way for a newly created Altungai Conservancy which also covers the whole of Amaiya area.
- (xx) One major issue that angered the Pokots over the creation of this conservancy was lack of consultations. Several efforts of joint peace meetings failed as Samburus did not attend. This scenario did not augur very well for peaceful coexistence in the area. The Pokots felt that the conservancy issue was a strategy to be used to evict them from Amaiya.

Core Issues

1. Killings and unresolved deaths (these are emotional killings).
2. Threats, statements, leaflets, intimidation and harassment, raiding linked to eviction of Pokot and conservancy.

3. Lack of consultations, respect and dialogue and public utterances of leadership fuel the violence – fear.

Critical Issues

1. Lack of organized leadership at the conflict theatre.
2. Lack of control of youth.
3. Creating fear by:
 - ③ Expansion mentality.
 - ③ Alliances – fear/safety.

Contributing or Escalating Factors

1. Poor administrative decisions and lack of coordination between government agents escalates violence – examples DO Ol Moran and Army officer.
2. Samburu homeguards or youth combatants wearing government uniform gives perception that they are assisted as there is no difference between Government and Protagonists.
3. Lack of development opportunities and basic services.
4. Communal punishment.

Suggested Solutions to the Conflict

- 1) We are committed to opening a new chapter with a view to finding a lasting solution.
- 2) We are keen to renew the 1913 peace covenant.
- 3) Follow-up public meetings should be convened at the grassroots to disseminate the resolutions of the Naivasha meeting.
- 4) Need to step up inter-community peace meetings.
- 5) Communal punishment to be done away with. Individual cattle rustlers should thus be targeted for punishment.
- 6) Organizations working in peace work should empower communities through peace education.
- 7) KPRs in Samburu use police jungle uniform. They should therefore be stripped of this so as to differentiate them from the Government security forces.

- 8) On the conservancy, the Pokots need further consultations, education and awareness by the implementers. Specifically, members of both communities around Amaiya should be involved in the discussions.
- 9) The management of the Pokot youths is critical to sustaining peace in the area. Clan members in collaboration with the Provincial Administration should design control mechanisms for the youths.
- 10) The Government should consider recruiting two local District Officers for Tangeluber and Kolowa to provide support to the local leaders in taming the youths.
- 11) Communities along the District boundaries should assist in checking on the raiders from the interior who are bound to cause trouble.
- 12) The rule of law should be enforced to reign in the wrongdoers.
- 13) Political leaders should cease making inflammatory statements that are bound to cause tension and conflict.
- 14) Need for strategic development through education. Model schools along borders should be set up in an attempt to enhance interaction between communities.
- 15) The use of elders and Peace Committee members to address issues from time to time through dialogue rather than security operations.
- 16) Need for commitment to peace meetings by both communities, particularly joint peace meetings, with representation by all categories.
- 17) Incorporation of traditional leaders and youths as members of the District Peace Committees.
- 18) Urgent need to post a District Commissioner to the newly created East Baringo District.

The Samburu Experience of the Conflict

Historical Background

The Samburu cradleland is the lower parts of the Ethiopian Highlands. They migrated downwards through River Omo and settled at Kaplel areas of Kitale. While here, they interacted peacefully with the Uasin Gishu Maasai, at the present-day Eldoret. They were later pushed farther down by the Uasin Gishu. They also met the Pokots for the first time and interacted peacefully for a while before two bulls, one owned by a Samburu and the other one owned by a Pokot fought. During the fight, the Samburu bull broke the leg of the Pokot bull, which eventually died thereby eliciting annoyance. The owner of the Pokot bull was full of rage and wanted to venge his anger on his Samburu counterpart. However, he was restrained from doing so. A Samburu man re-paid the Pokot a heifer in compensation for the dead bull. Nonetheless, the Pokot man was not satisfied by this as he felt that this was not commensurate to his bull. He further decided to kill the Samburu man. In turn, a brother to the Samburu man also killed the Pokot man. This vengeance marked the beginning of the conflict between the Pokot and the Samburu with a spate of killings going on. The LKiteku age set were the warriors then and the war went on for a whole generation between 1836 and 1850

Peace was reached in 1850 when a stone was buried to symbolize the peace. The Samburu then moved further downwards through Nakuru and Naivasha and ended up at a place called Otto. While here, a terrible disease broke out killing many animals and humans. This necessitated their movement further south towards Mt. Marsabit, Isiolo and Nanyuki areas to Angata Puss, and now Rumuruti, Ayam and Ngelesha areas.

Interactions between the Samburu and their neighbours.

It is noteworthy that interactions between the Samburu and other pastoral communities often times led to heightened tensions and hence conflict.

The Nadotolit drought of 1965-67, saw the Samburu meet the Pokots in grazing areas.

In 1968, the Samburu interacted with the Turkana, who are alleged to have wanted to encroach on the Samburu land. The Samburu therefore, forged an alliance with the Pokots to fight the Turkana at Kanyaman in 1971-74. As a result, the Pokots requested to be allowed to graze their cattle on the Samburu side during this period. The Pokots promised to keep peace with the Samburu as they only wanted grass. Truly, the pokots moved away to the lands in Baringo at the end of the drought.



Members of the Samburu Delegation keenly follow the proceedings.

In 1977-78, the Ngoroko episode enabled the Pokots to acquire guns and ammunitions. This further enabled them to execute a series of attacks on their neighbours including the once friendly Samburu.

In December 1996, the Samburu forged an alliance with the Pokots against the Turkana. Scores of Turkanas were killed at Lokorkor. After this attack, the Pokots became frequent visitors to Samburu, occupying

parts of Amaiya and Malaso, the area that experience the current conflict.

Prior to the December 2002 general elections, there was misunderstanding between both communities. Interestingly, joint peace meeting at Marti saw only one Pokot in attendance. The 2005 drought saw the Samburu interact closely again with the Pokots in grazing areas and the eventual conflict in early 2006.

Summary of Successive Pokot/Samburu Oaths

1850- Kaplel Oath that marked the burial of a stone.

1913- Katuluber (now Tangulber) Oath that saw the burial of a spear, knife, dry wood, and tree branches. In this cleansing ceremony, 4 white rams and 4 black rams were slaughtered and their blood together with intestines also buried. All those present at the ceremony were smeared with fat from these rams.

2001- Erection of the Amaiya Peace Pillar. A school was established at Amaiya with the support of the Christian Children's Fund (CCF) with a view to enhancing the interaction and relationships among the neighbouring Samburu, Pokot and Turkana communities.

Core Issues regarding the Conflict

After the 1996 December attack on the Turkana at Lokorkor, the Pokots started encroaching on the Samburu group ranches, unlike before when they used to come in search of pasture during dry spells and go back at the onset of rains back home. As the two communities live side by side in Lonyek, petty theft cases were executed by the Pokots.

Social relationships and occasional inter-marriages between the Pokot and Samburu led to several Samburu women run away and follow the Pokots leaving behind their families, and at times abandoning their families. Occasional rape cases also contribute to misunderstanding.

Trade in illegal firearms and infighting over deals that occasionally turn sour.

Change of names of certain Samburu grazing areas by the Pokots thereby denying the Samburus identity. For instance, 'Losuk'.

Drought and its concomitant effects that necessitate movement by pastoral communities. This leads to strain over shared resources thereby causing tension and conflict. The prolonged drought of 2005 led to pokots extend towards Lomelo and Kapedo areas in Southern Turkana. Around the same time, the Pokots also went to Malaso and Nadome grazing areas. They stole 525 cows from the Samburu. This raised the tension hence culminated in a fight after the rains in March 2006.

On March 28, 2006, the Pokots stole 57 cattle belonging to the Samburu at Malaso. This saw the beginning of the heightened tension that led to a serious conflict between the Pokot and the Samburu.

Land issues.

Land at Amaiya and Malaso owned by Samburus and claimed by Pokots. The increased population growth in the area has seen Pokots attempt to take over land at Malaso from the Samburu. They interfere with the grazing patterns. Again, Samburu lease some of their group ranches to the whites for planting wheat. Realizing the gains in this, some Pokots claim a share of the farms.

The issue of the conservancy has also pitted the Samburu against the Pokot. The Pokots besides claiming rights to grazing land also hunt wild game such as donkeys and steal beehives. Settlements by Pokots within

the trust lands/group ranches have often raised tension and therefore, conflict. Whereas the Samburu regard the conservancy as a tourist attraction that would earn them revenue, the Pokots want to exploit the resources for grazing their livestock.

Some cultural practices have also contributed to the conflict. For instance, it is noted that during the seasons when Pokots practice mass female genital mutilation (FGM), conflict is rife because the youths have to prepare in acquiring livestock to pay for dowry once the girls graduate. Hence, raids become more frequent.

Lack of control of the Pokot leaders and elders over their youths.

Triggers of the Conflict.

During phase one of the Voluntary Disarmament and Development Programme in seven districts of the North Rift (Turkana, West Pokot, Marakwet, Trans-Nzoia, Baringo, Samburu and Laikipia,) between May-December, 2006, the Samburu community handed back the highest number of firearms. They remained vulnerable to their neighbours. It is alleged that around the same time, the Government armed the Pokots in Baringo thereby enabling them to provoke the vulnerable Samburu.

Politicians have also been cited to trigger the conflict. Some leaders have been quoted issuing threats and incitements. It is also alleged that some unfulfilled pledges/promises such as the creation of the new East Baringo District, made to the communities during the National Constitution Referendum in November 2006 triggered the conflict.

The perception that cattle rustling are being commercialized with the opening of the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) is another trigger of the conflict.

Occasionally, Pokots waylay vehicles along the road and search for Samburus who have relationships with Turkanas and kill them. This often causes tension.

In October 2004, 4 Samburus were killed by Pokots at Malaso and some cattle driven away. In an effort to trace the animals, the then OCPD Samburu was shot dead.

Suggested Solutions to the Conflict

The Samburu are for peace and extend a warm hand to their Pokot counterparts.

- a) There is need for respect of land rights and land ownership. The administrative/District boundaries should also be honoured.
- b) Need for joint meetings through separate committees to address issues regarding grazing patterns.
- c) The Government should enforce the rule of law, apprehend and punish individual wrong-doers and be neutral in the conflict.
- d) Branding of livestock should commence in Samburu District and stop the same in Baringo District.
- e) Conservancies should be established and managed as an part of the development initiatives in the region.
- f) Pokots should not be used by other opportunistic groups outside the District to destabilize their neighbours.
- g) Pokots should admit liability for the damage caused and compensate the Samburus for the loss and damage.
- h) The Government to provide be proactive in addressing conflict early warning signs as well as rapid response.
- i) The Government to resettle Samburus affected by the conflict and provide them with relief supplies.
- j) The Government and other organizations to initiate restocking programmes, giving preference to the victims of the conflict.
- k) Need to strengthen and support peace initiatives in the area by all stakeholders.

- l) Need for the initiation of development programmes in the area such as opening up of roads, construction of dams, sinking of boreholes etc.
- m) Establishment of an Administration Police Post at Mowuarak to enhance security.
- n) Provision of resources to the youths with a view to generating employment opportunities, especially through the youth Enterprise Fund.
- o) A meeting be held at Amaiya to convey the concerns of both communities to address the conflict.
- p) Political incitements to be kept out of this conflict.
- q) Pokots need to have proper control over their youths.



Delegates shake hands and exchange views during the talks

Session III: Plenary Session

Day 2: Wednesday 18th October, 2006.

The opening prayers for the Day were conducted by Mrs. Beatrice Waraba (Samburu) and Ms. Leah Sapan (Pokot).

Reflections and Recapitulation of Day 1.

In a facilitated session aimed at a recapitulation of the proceedings of the previous day of the peace talks, the delegates noted that the mood and deliberations had set a conducive atmosphere for the peace meeting. They observed that the sessions conducted so far:

- ↳ Were participatory.
- ↳ Had elicited good learning and understanding of their experiences.
- ↳ Had helped in diffusing the tension and emotions that had prevailed in the morning.
- ↳ Had resulted in accommodating and addressing emotions.
- ↳ Had helped in sifting the good from the evil.

The delegates exuded hope that the talks and atmosphere that appeared bleak would brighten and that both communities would interact closely by the end of Day 2.

Session IV: Simulation Process.

The delegates were led through a simulation process with a view to helping them understand their role as peace-makers. The role play involved the selling and buying of livestock and their hides/skins (See *case studies that follow*).

The Livestock Market

Case Study 1: Community Empowerment Group

Your group has been working to empower your local pastoralist group to economically be self-reliant using the locally available resource.

You have an active lobby group nationally and internationally. You are very effective in lobbying the bilateral and national Government to consider you for national quotas to supply goods and services that can be sold internationally.

You received an important letter from the Trade Minister which requesting you to purchase 20,000 cattle. This is because your Group has won an international contract to supply leather goods to a European country. Your local leather was seen as the best.

The Ministry of Trade with support from the Ministry of Finance has given you Kshs.20 million to purchase 20,000 herd of cattle to fulfill your obligations.

With this information, your team went to the market. There is only one trader who has the exact number of livestock with the specifications stated by your client. However, you found another buyer who is in the market wanting the same number of cattle.

Task:

You can only have 10 minutes before the market closes. You have a great opportunity to empower your community through this contract. Good luck in your purchase which will empower 300,000 people in your district.

Case Study 2: Pastoralist Concern International

A severe drought has hit your country and the neighbouring states. The crops in the field and the reserve grain are affected by a certain disease. This disaster has created an emergency situation.

This humanitarian crisis requires quick response from the government. The government through the Arid Lands Resource Management Project has sent humanitarian emergency funds of Kshs.15million to your organization to save the situation for a week.

Your organization has planned an emergency meeting in which the assessment report states that you will need to purchase immediate 20,000 herds of cattle from the local market to feed the local population.

You have an urgency. A team is quickly dispatched to the market. You found a trader who has the number of cattle you need. However, there is also another buyer who arrived at the market same time as you.

Task:

You have to buy the cattle. You only have 10 minutes before the market closes. Good luck in saving the lives of 200,000 people in your district.

The community lost since both the cattle sellers and buyers could not deliver as had been anticipated by the donor organization. The animals/cattle were instead sold to a third party that had no contractual agreement with the donor organizations.

Lessons Learnt from the Simulation Process as enlisted by the Delegates.

- The community lost since both the cattle sellers and buyers could not deliver as had been anticipated by the donor organizations. The animals/cattle were instead sold to a third party that had no contractual agreement with the donor organizations.
- The buyers lacked negotiation skills.
- Lack of foresight in diversifying livelihoods. The sellers stuck to their money because they wanted to maximize profit whereas the buyers offered lower prices. Those who had the contract to supply meat together with those who had the contract to supply hides/skins could not see the need to collaborate and partner so that they raise the money to buy the cattle together and acquire the hides at the same time.
- It is necessary to prudently use resources at your disposal to acquire something.
- At times, community members are given the responsibility and authority to act but fail to use it.
- Decision-making is critical in every engagement.
- Sticking to personal selfish interests irrespective of others can be costly.
- It is better to make whatever small gains out of a situation.
- It is not easy to transact a good deal.
- Fear and lack of dialogue exacerbates the situation among contending parties, thereby leading to loss of opportunities.
- Need to reconcile decisions, exploit dialogue and embrace collaboration and partnership. This would result in a win-win situation rather than a win-loose situation.

The outcome of the role play was expected to assist them on coming up with positions.

After the role play, the delegates went back to review their responses. During the meetings, each party was given feedback in regard to the responses by the other party. This helped in cooling down the tension and rigidity that had prevailed on Day 1 of the peace talks. In the review discussions, they were urged to identify the positives and negatives among the responses by their counterparts; and propose practical and accommodative solutions.

Refined Responses from the Side Meetings

Pokot Community Responses

Refined Solutions and Way Forward as Proposed by the Pokot.

The Pokots agree to embrace peace in totality and to forget the past atrocities to promote peaceful co-existence with their fellow Samburu neighbours without any conditionality.

- (i) The Leaders, Elders and Peace Committees have agreed to move as a team and organize peace meetings targeting the youths who are the aggressors to restrain them from further raids. Facilitation by the Government and other non-state actors would be welcome.
- (ii) Organization of inter-community peace campaigns that will lead to the renewal of the 1913 peace agreement.
- (iii) The political leaders and other opinion leaders to restrain themselves from issuing inflammatory statements e.g. no peace will be attained without a return of animals or one member of

the community representing over 50,000 members of its community during peace meetings.

- (iv) The Government should initiate alternate ways of punishment instead of resorting to communal punishment since this encourages cattle rustling even by the innocent people. Along this point the government is requested to roll-out community policing to enhance security surveillance.
- (v) The government should fast-track the recruitment of Kenya Police Reservist in East Baringo to enable track cattle rustlers within their areas of jurisdiction. These KPRs should be given arresting powers.
- (vi) Immediately after this Naivasha Peace Accord, an Inter Community Peace Meeting to be convened at Amaya. Nagur Akwichais and Nasorot communities must attend.
- (vii) The Government to consider settling the Pokot pastoralists in a farming area like Lounyiet so as to provide alternative economic other than pastoralism.
- (viii) On the thorny issue of Oltungai Conservancy, the Pokots are not for the idea. However, they would need to consult among themselves and be educated by implementers of the conservancy on its merits and demerits. The Pokot propose that the process for its establishment should be all-inclusive.

Samburu Community Responses

Positive Aspects of Responses from the Pokots

- Pokots have no big case to put across. The issues raised are just petty.
- Openness and honesty in their responses.
- Acceptance of wrong-deeds and extending a warm hand for the opening of a new chapter for unconditional peace.
- Renewal of the oath.
- Pokots know and appreciate their identity.
- Stoppage of communal punishment for wrongs committed by individuals.
- Noted Pokots keenness on the continuation of the conservancy.
- Boundary for the proposed East Baringo District will not tamper with the current Samburu and Baringo administrative boundary. It will follow the constituency boundary.
- Halting of livestock branding and doing it simultaneously whenever it has to be conducted.
- Commencement of restocking for the most affected.
- Support for the fast-tracking of development programmes including the Youth Enterprise Fund.
- Clarification over the chopper that overflies Samburu.
- Support for joint working committees to address issues of pasture and watering points.

- Undertaking of peace campaigns back home.

Negative Aspects of Responses from the Pokots.

- Lack of control of the youths by Pokots.
- Claim over land ownership both in Samburu and in Laikipia.
- Lies over knowledge and management of conservancies- Kaptuy and Rugus- by the Pokots.

Refined Solutions and Way Forward as Proposed by the Samburu.

- 1) Samburu community is committed to making unconditional peace with the Pokots.
- 2) We undertake as a community to forgive and forget all past incidents and historical claims associated with this conflict.
- 3) Need to undertake awareness campaigns back home with a view to educating, sensitizing the Pokots on the benefits of conservancy.
- 4) Formation of two distinct Committees in each of the Districts to engage in consultations in regard to sharing of resources. The Committees should comprise members of the Peace Committees, elders and the Provincial Administration.
- 5) District Peace Committees in both Districts to immediately embark on continuous public meetings to disseminate the resolutions of the Naivasha meeting with a view to preaching peace, forgiveness, and healing.
- 6) We embrace the restocking programme and urge that it commences soonest with preference being given to the victims of the conflict.
- 7) Establishment of an Administration Police post Mowuarak along the Maralal-Rumuruti road and intensification of road patrols.
- 8)

- 9) We endeavour and commit ourselves to stop the hostilities that have been going on between both communities with immediate effect.
- 10) We shall enhance our support to the Government in flushing out raiders from their hideouts.
- 11) Political incitements should be kept out of the conflict.
- 12) The Government and other partner organizations should facilitate similar peace meetings for Laikipia and other outlying Districts soonest possible.
- 13) The Government should facilitate the opening up of the Suguta valley, Malaso, Pura and Mitiyo.
- 14) The Government should provide livestock marketing facilities, improve the infrastructure and open up the closed livestock markets including Rumuruti livestock market.
- 15) The Government should fast-track development in the area including creation of employment opportunities for the youths through the Youth Enterprise Fund.
- 16) The Government should resettle those affected by the conflict and provide them with relief supplies.
- 17) Intensification of vaccination programmes by the Government and other partner organizations.
- 18) The media to embrace conflict sensitive reporting.
- 19) Immediate joint peace meeting be convened at Amaiya with a view to targeting the youths and conveying the resolutions of the Naivasha meeting to the wider community.
- 20) The Government should take action against those who breach the resolutions of this significant meeting.

Session V: Plenary Discussion

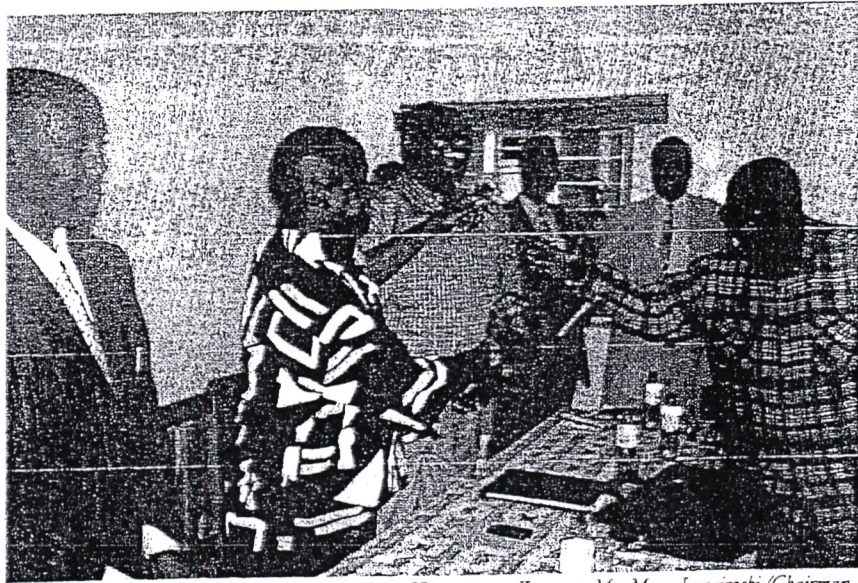
After the delegates refined their responses, a plenary session was conducted with a view to receiving feedback. The rapporteurs for the respective communities made their presentations uninterrupted. Thereafter, comments were invited from the floor with a view to discussing the presentations and clarifying issues. The issue of conservancy was discussed at length and both communities arrived at some consensus. With the presentations done, a merger was done and resolutions drawn and agreed on from the discussions.



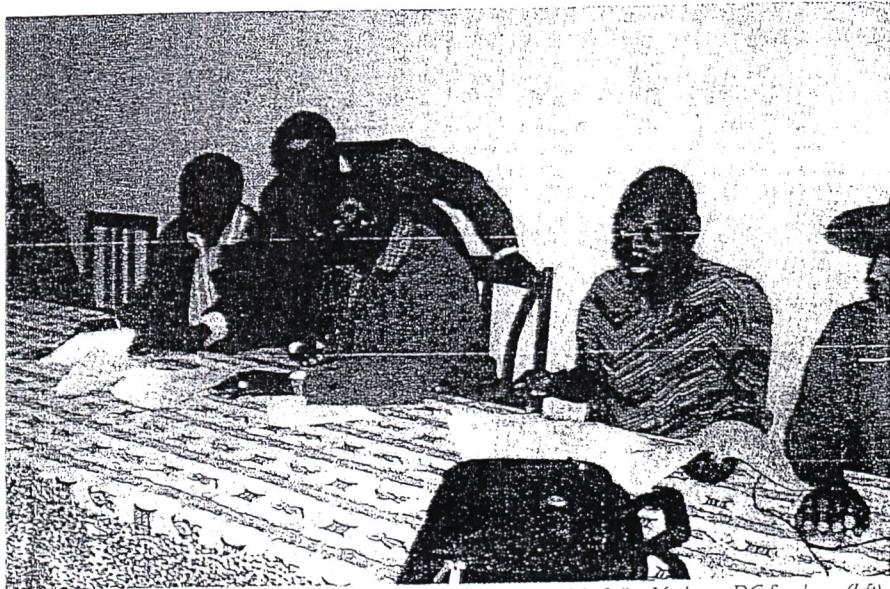
Hon. Simeon Lesrima and Hon. Asman Kamama hug each other after the reading of the Resolutions.

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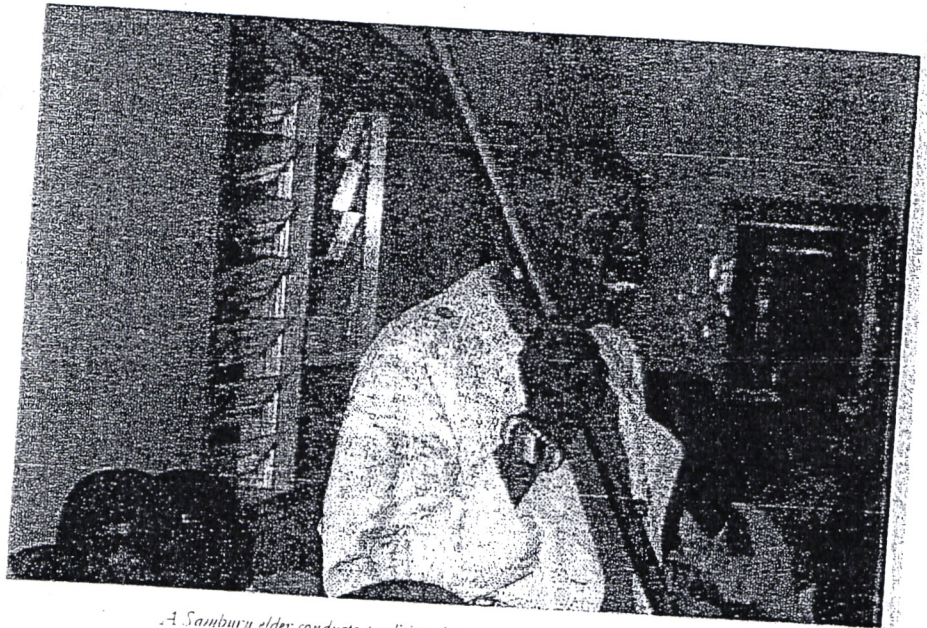
All smiles! The PC Mr. Hassan Noor Hassan, Hon. Asman Kamama, Mr. Moses Lenairoshi (Chairman of the Samburu DPC), Gen (Rtd) James Lengees exude happiness and shake hands after the reading of the resolutions.



The NSC Co-ordinator, Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamed (standing) and Mr. Julius Mathenge- DC Samburu (left), coordinate the signing of the Peace Accord by Mr. Moses Lenairoshi (Samburu DPC Chairman) and Mr. Limakamar (Baringo DPC Chairman), while Cllr. Lantano Nabaala (in hat) looks on.

Closing Prayers

At the signing of the Peace Accord, there was song and dance. Thereafter, traditional prayers were conducted by elders from both communities.



A Samburu elder conducts traditional prayers at the conclusion of the peace talks.

Annex 1

THE NAIVASHA PEACE ACCORD BETWEEN THE POKOT AND SAMBURU COMMUNITIES.

We the representatives of both the Pokot and Samburu communities held deliberations at the Lakeside Tourist Hotel in Naivasha on the 17th and 18th October, 2006 and reaffirmed our commitment to peaceful co-existence between our two communities.

We therefore, adhere to the following resolutions:

1. We do embrace peace unconditionally and re-affirm our commitment to the renewal of the 1912 peace covenant.
2. We undertake to forgive and forget any historical claims arising from past conflicts.
3. We, the elders, leaders, and peace committees, do commit ourselves to hold, and intensify peace campaigns within our communities, preaching peace, reconciliation, and healing.
4. We commit ourselves not to be derailed by incidences of violence in the process of building sustainable peace in the immediate future.
5. That we shall meet to agree on the mode of grazing to avert any further violence among the two communities.
6. The Pokots to form their own grazing committees in Baringo, and shall be overall grazing right holders in Baringo. And the same in Samburu district. Should there be any difference, the two committees shall agree.
7. We undertake to refrain from making inflammatory statements, utterances or incitements that would spark animosity and violence among our communities.

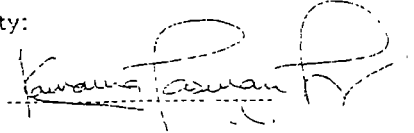
8. We support the government to institute mechanism, punishment to wrong doers and avoid unnecessary communal punishment.
9. We urge the government to bestow powers of arrest to the Kenya Police Reservists within our communities with a view to enhancing security.
10. We urge the government to undertake and fast-track equitable development programmes in our areas.
11. We call upon the government, civil society organizations, NGOs and development organizations to facilitate the diversification of livelihoods among our communities with specific focus on empowerment of the youth through programmes such as the Youth Enterprise Fund.
12. We urge the Government to establish an AF post at the border, along Maralal-Nyahururu road with a view to enhancing security through patrols along the road.
13. We appeal to the Government to resettle the displaced persons and provide them with relief supplies and any other humanitarian assistance; giving preference to the families affected by the conflict.
14. We appeal to the Provincial Administration to facilitate similar peace meetings in Laikipia and any other outlying districts soonest possible with a view to addressing conflicts there.
15. We request the Government to open up Suguta valley, Puiya, Morjo, Namitvio and Malaso road network to enhance security and development.
16. We request the Government to provide adequate resources to both provincial and district security teams to enable timely response to emergency security situations.

17. We urge the Government to encourage and facilitate the military to engage in equitable development activities such as road constructions, dams, boreholes, provision of medical services among others.
18. We request the government to re-open closed livestock markets in Rumuruti and other areas.
19. We appeal to the government, civil societies and other agencies to undertake vaccination of livestock.
20. We request the government to transfer land currently owned by the government at Kirimon and Lonyek to the Samburu and Pokots communities respectively for grazing and settlement.
21. We request civil societies, local authorities, central government, and politicians to facilitate peace processes in Samburu, Baringo, and Laikipia.
22. We appeal to the media to embrace conflict sensitive reporting.
23. We agree to carry out awareness education and more consultation on the issue of the conservancy.
24. We endeavour and commit ourselves to stop the hostilities that has been existing between the two communities with immediate effect.
25. We shall embark on the creation of appropriate joint committees as required and use existing and emerging structures in the implementation of these resolutions.
26. We agree to convene an all inclusive joint peace meeting, for both Samburu and Pokot communities at Amayia on 30th October, 2006.

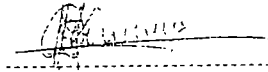
Signed on this 18th day of October, 2006:

For and on behalf of the Pokot Community:

Hon. Asman Kamama, MP
Member of Parliament, East Baringo

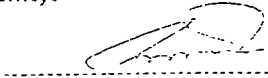


Mr. Samuel Limakamar,
Chairman, Baringo District Peace Committee

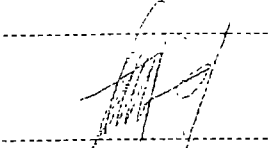


For and on behalf of the Samburu Community:

Hon. Simeon Lesrima, MP
Member of Parliament, Samburu West



Hon. Sammy Leshore, MP
Member of Parliament, Samburu East

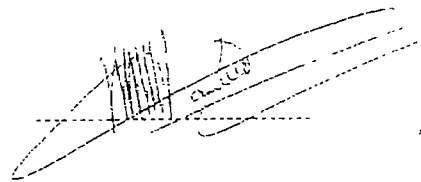


Mr. Moses Lenairoshi
Chairman, Samburu District Peace Committee



In the presence of:

Mr. Hassan Noor Hassan, EBS
Provincial Commissioner,
Rift Valley Province.



Annex 2

List of Delegates at the Pokot/Samburu Peace and Reconciliation Meeting held at the Lakeside Tourist Hotel, Naivasha 16-19 October, 2006.

Government Representation

1. Mr. Hassan N. Hassan, EBS – PC, Rift Valley Province
2. Mr. Evarett S. Wasige – PPO, Rift Valley Province
3. Mr. Maurice Amatta – PCIO, Rift Valley Province
4. Mr. M. M. Njue – Regional Co-ordinator, Rift Valley Province
5. Mr. Douglas G. Karanja – ACAP, Rift Valley Province
6. Mr. Hassan O. Farah – District Commissioner, Baringo
7. Mr. Julius M. Mathenge – District Commissioner, Samburu
8. Mr. John Kivuva – Provincial Administration, Baringo
9. Mr. Charles S. Wasike – OCPD, Samburu District
10. Mr. Peter K. Njenga – OCPD, Baringo District
11. Mr. Johnson Githitu – DCIO, Baringo District
12. Mr. Alexander Likhanga – Sub-Regional Co-ordinator, Samburu
13. Mr. Moses Kibera – Deputy SRC, Samburu
14. Mr. Joseph Tuksho – Deputy DCIO, Samburu
15. Mr. Gathungu Macharia – District Officer, Baringo
16. Mr. Fredrick Mwanza – Office of the President/NSC
17. Ms. Lucy A. Oiro – Office of the President/NSC
18. Mr. Geoffrey Katola – Criminal Investigations Department, RVP

19. Mr. Simon N. Ng'anga – Provincial Administration, RVP
20. Mr. Seepi Beir Galgitele – National Assembly
21. Mr. Edward Logoti – Provincial Administration
22. Mr. Shujaa P. Vidzo – Provincial Administration
23. Mr. Joseph K. Chesire – Criminal Investigations Department, R
24. Mr. James Mantim – Provincial Administration, RVP
25. Mr. Andrew Amimo – Provincial Administration, RVP
26. Mr. Francis Mwangi – Provincial Administration, RVP
27. Mr. Daniel Kirorei – Kenya Police, Samburu
28. Mr. Daniel Chepchieng' – Provincial Administration, Baringo
29. Mr. Henry Mantim – Provincial Administration, Baringo
30. Mr. David Lenkoi – Provincial Administration
31. Mr. Benjamin Leshore – Provincial Administration, Samburu
32. Mr. Cyrus Ytale – Provincial Administration, Samburu
33. Mr. Eliud Cheboit – Provincial Administration, Samburu
34. Mr. Sammy Olechuta – Kenya Police, Baringo
35. Mr. Omar Godana – Provincial Administration, RVP
36. Mr. S. L. Shaurot – Provincial Administration, Baringo
37. George Mawia – Kenya Police, RVP
38. Mr. Joseph Sugut – Kenya Police, RVP
39. Mr. Peter Chege – Provincial Administration, Samburu
40. Mr. John Mutua – RVP

2006

VP

Members of Parliament

1. Hon. Kamama Asman, MP - Baringo East & Assistant Minister for Lands
2. Hon. Sammy Leshore, MP - Samburu East and Assistant Minister for Labour Relations
3. Hon. Simeon Lesrima, MP - Samburu West

Facilitators

1. Ms. Dekha Ibrahim Abdi- DAI Inc.
2. Mr. Mutuku Nguli – PeaceNet-Kenya
3. Mr. Daniel Kiptugen – Oxfam GB
4. Mr. Hassan S. Mohamed – OOP/NSC
5. Mr. Dickson L. Magotsi – OOP/NSC

Pokot Delegation (Baringo District)

1. Mr. James Kalegeno – Former MP, Baringo East
2. Mr. Joseph Lotodo - Former MP, Baringo East
3. Mr. Samuel K. Limakamar- DPC Chairman, Baringo
4. Cllr. Fred Kalowetomoi – Baringo County Council
5. Cllr. Julia Lochingamoi
6. Cllr. Stephen Maklap

7. Cllr. Taiverella Kitilil
8. Cllr. S. S. Chemidis, Churo Ward
9. Cllr. Ali Adan
10. Cllr. Musa Ngoletum – Tangulbei Ward
11. Cllr. Geoffrey Lokontepa
12. Mr. James P. Chepcheng – Senior Chief, Churo Location
13. Mr. Josephat Kipkiror, Chief
14. Mr. Joshua Yatta - Chief
15. Mr. Robert Kanyakera- Chief, Loyamorok Location
16. Rev. Job Rutto – Africa Inland Church
17. Rev. Joel Lopeta – Full Gospel Churches of Kenya
18. Ven. Christopher Chochoi – Anglican Church of Kenya
19. Mr. Paulo Namunyan – Africa Inland Church
20. Mr. Isaac Lokwan – PAG Church
21. Jackson M. Limaris – DPC Secretary, Baringo
22. Mr. Thomas Loktan Minito
23. Ms. Leah Sapan
24. Mr. Lopeta Mokogh
25. Mr. Nayopon Lomasale
26. Mr. Juma Sawil
27. Mr. Lopete Apetole
28. Mr. Loporuso Lomasale
29. Mr. Philip Lotekeu – Baringo DPC
30. Ms. Milka Chepoghirop

31. Mr. David Kelly Tamakaro
32. Mr. Luka Kolem
33. Mr. Kuchele Alimari
34. Mr. Nyilita Udo
35. Mr. Peter M. Adomongura
36. Mr. Dowiabong Adupangole
37. Mr. Arupe Majano
38. Mr. Apopong Wealokol
39. Mr. Joseph Riwongole
40. Mr. Abwatum Lopogoit
41. Mr. J. A. Apetolee – Baringo DPC
42. Mr. Alfred Tamakaro
43. Mr. Patrick L. Kitilit
44. Mr. Stephen Kinyach
45. Mr. Raphael Lowei – Baringo DPC
46. Mr. Jonathan Lomariwo
47. Mr. Samuel Chesupet – Baringo DPC
48. Mr. Luka Losirkoi – Baringo DPC
49. Mr. Daudi Longor
50. Mr. Kamining Kakerel
51. Mr. Lourien Longirongietiny
52. Mr. Elisha K. Plengun – Baringo DPC
53. Mr. William Sepa
54. Mr. Kemel Alimai

55. Mr. Lokorcholia Naudo
56. Mr. Poriot Ratangwar
57. Mr. Elijah Loriko
58. Mr. William Adowan
59. Mr. Akeno Mahaku
60. Mr. Kueyakera Roholikom
61. Mr. Lotodo Kakuko
62. Ms. Martha Lesutan
63. Ms. Martha Mondi
64. Mr. Michael Kakerel – Baringo DPC
65. Ms. Pauline Ditian
66. Mr. Solomon A. Kiapkoyo
67. Mr. Nasiwalet Loremoi
68. Mr. Mayo Kinei – Baringo DPC
69. Ms. Rael Kiwial
70. Mr. Solomon Lodea – Baringo DPC
71. Mr. Chematai Lokwee
72. Mr. Lokwaile Arapel
73. Mr. Gideon K. Takunt
74. Mr. Henry N. Losikinatun- Baringo DPC
75. Mr. Mading' Kipterer – Baringo DPC

Samburu Delegation

1. Mr. Francis W Lekoolool, EBS
2. Gen. (Rtd) James I. Lengees
3. Mr. Moses M. Lenairoshi – DPC Chairman, Samburu
4. Mr. Robert Leakono Matano, MBS
5. Cllr. Charles Lenairoshi – Mayor, Maralal Town Council
6. Cllr. Lerenten Losorogol – Chairman, Samburu County Council
7. Mr. Peter S. Lenges - Former MP, Samburu East
8. Mr. Job Lalampaa – Former MP
9. Cllr. Ltipilisa Lekupe – Samburu County Council
10. Cllr. Pius Lobuk – Samburu County Council
11. Cllr. Lantano Nabaala – Maralal Town Council
12. Cllr. Sainabu Leshoreo – Samburu County Council
13. Cllr. Christopher Lalkalepi – Samburu County Council
14. Cllr. Lepoora Lepana – Samburu County Council
15. Cllr. Lengalen Lpikanoi – Samburu County Council
16. Cllr. Leshongoro Lebengin
17. Cllr. Douglas Leboiyore
18. Cllr. Julius L. Lelesit
19. Cllr. J. Lenaola
20. Mr. Anthony Lemerdete – Samburu County Council
21. Mr. Dan Letimuya – Samburu County Council
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21. Mr. Dan Letimuya – Samburu County Council
22. Mr. Dan Letimuya – Samburu County Council

23. Mr. Pius Kone – Samburu County Council
24. Mr. David L. Lenolkulal – Samburu County Council
25. Mr. James Lenayarra – Samburu County Council
26. Mr. Raphael Leshalote - KNUT
27. Mr. Jonathan Lodompoi
28. Mr. Francis Lenges
29. Mr. Lenyaua – Maralal Town Council
30. Mr. Andrew Lelekoitien
31. Maj (Rtd) Leparteleg – Samburu DPC
32. Ms. Fatuma Maloi – Samburu DPC
33. Ms. Rebecca Lenkupae – Samburu DPC
34. Mr. Maison Leshoomo – Samburu DPC
35. Mr. Lologol LeNolkiyaa – Samburu DPC
36. Mr. Lenasas Letikuk – Samburu DPC
37. Mr. Ibrahim Lekarsia – Samburu DPC
38. Mr. Kantie Lentumunai – Samburu DPC
39. Mr. Lkumusien Legerded – Samburu DPC
40. Mr. Lterem Lenkirasi – Samburu DPC
41. Mr. T. T. Lemargeroy
42. Mr. Sopira Lerumpe
43. Mr. Ljiise Lelerapu – Samburu DPC
44. Mr. Jason Leshoomo
45. Mr. Julius Leshimpiro – Samburu County Council
46. Mr. Logirani Leluata

47. Mr. Sirayon Lolmonko
48. Mr. Simon Olemedimu
49. Mr. Saidimu Letepetaa
50. Ms. Beatrice Waraba –Samburu DPC
51. Mr. Andrew Lepakiyo – Samburu DPC
52. Mr. Samson Letepetoa – Samburu DPC
53. Ms. Janet Laikipiani – Samburu DPC
54. Mr. Ven Peter Leaduma – Anglican Church of Kenya
55. Mr. Jackson Ludongokiyok – Samburu DPC
56. Mr. Kipsang Ludongokiyok -- Samburu DPC
57. Mr. Gideon Lesmirdana
58. Mr. Ntopoika Lekimenchu
59. Mr. Jonathan Lalarati
60. Mr. Augustine Lengerded
61. Mr. Mathew Lempurkel
62. Mr. Kijana Lenawasai
63. Mr. Jeremiah Lenkimani
64. Ms. Pascaline Lebrleiya
65. Mr. Lenkwe Lenayiara
66. Mr. Micah Leaburia
67. Mr. Joseph Leparsulan
68. Mr. Pakuo Lesopogol
69. Mr. Lesini Learka
70. Mr. Stephen Lebeneiyo

71. Mr. Joshua Leparashau

72. Ms. Mary Wangura

Observers

1. Jacinta Njeri - PeaceNet-Kenya
2. Johnstone Chepwony – Regional Co-ordinator, NSC
3. F.M. Apollos – Centre for Conflict Resolution-Kenya
4. Jane Wanjira – Centre for Conflict Resolution-Kenya (Laikipia)
5. Rashid Idd – Citizen TV
6. Moses Ochieng – Citizen TV
7. Janet Chapia – Citizen TV
8. Karanja Njoroge – Standard Newspapers
9. Macharia Mwangi – Nation Media

Annex 3

PEACE

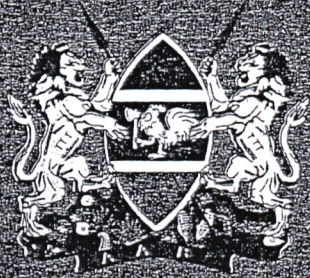
Communities Pledge to end Hostilities

By NATION Correspondent

Elders and political leaders from Samburu and Pokot communities yesterday resolved to promote peace and development, to end hostilities, and to promote development. They said hostilities within the communities of the two communities had caused many casualties and that it was time to begin development. The parties later signed a peace agreement after a two-day meeting in Naivasha, which was attended by many young women who had planned to carry out the peace agreement.

Samburu West MP Simiyu said the agreement was a significant step towards the end of the conflict. He said the agreement would be a step towards the growth of the grassroots level. Peace Committees have been formed in the area and Samburu elders have been invited to monitor the situation. He said the agreement was a significant step towards the end of the conflict. He said the agreement would be a step towards the growth of the grassroots level. Peace Committees have been formed in the area and Samburu elders have been invited to monitor the situation.

Source: *Daily Nation*, Friday, October 20, 2006



السلطة الفلسطينية
National Authority for
Palestinian Affairs
Office of the State
Minister
Administration & Finance
P.O. Box 100
Nablus
Palestine



البرنامج القطري
للتنمية البشرية
UNDP
National Center for
Human Development
Programs

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

**RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
POKOT/TURKANA PEACE DIALOGUE, APRIL 2007**

WaterBuck Hotel, Nakuru
27-28th April, 2007

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

DAY ONE: 26TH APRIL 2007

Introductions

The Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Joseph Kimiywi thanked all the participants, especially the elders from both communities for availing themselves at short notice to attend the crucial peace meeting. He apologized for the absence of the Provincial Commissioner (P.C.) who was away in Trans-Nzoia District on official duties but confirmed that he would be joining the participants on the following day. He then asked Rev. Simon Alew from West Pokot to lead the meeting in prayer.

Thereafter, Mr. Kimiywi proceeded with the introductions beginning with the District Commissioners and members of the District Security & Intelligence Committees from South & North Turkana Districts, and West & North Pokot Districts. He then requested Mr. James Muhombe of NSC to introduce the representatives from the National Steering Committee on Peace Building & Conflict Management. Finally, he asked the leaders of the delegation from the two communities to introduce the elders in attendance from their respective communities.

Opening Remarks by the Deputy P.C.

In his opening remarks, the Deputy P.C. once again thanked the delegates from the two communities for availing themselves at such a short notice. He briefed them on the existing problems between the two communities, the current conflict situation, its impact on the communities and the need to pursue peaceful co-existence. He stated that the government finds it difficult to initiate development in the region due to the existing conflicts and prevailing hostilities.

He emphasized that the meeting was a good starting point for the peace process between the two communities and reiterated that notwithstanding the amount of resources that have been used in pursuing peace, the Government alone cannot achieve the objectives of the intended peace process. The unreserved participation of both communities in the peace process is crucial in attaining sustainable peaceful co-existence between the Pokot and the Turkana, especially in the regions of Kainuk, Kibish and the borders of West Pokot and South Turkana. Having been a D.O.I in both Turkana and Pokot, he had witnessed the impact of the hostilities amongst the communities in the region, and was involved in peace dialogues.

He referred to a recent meeting by the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Hassan Noor Hassan, with the District Commissioners and Members of Parliament from both Turkana and Pokot that was held at Serena Hotel in Nairobi, and the commitments made thereof to address the issues of conflict in the region. He called upon the participants to put aside their differences; be objective and sincere in this dialogue meeting. He stressed that at the end of

the first day, he expected the two communities to come up with very good resolutions to the current conflict that will lead to a reduction in hostilities.

In his concluding remarks, he informed the delegates from both communities that the P.C. and their respective leaders (Members of Parliament) would be joining them on the second day for further consultations and deliberations. Finally, he thanked the NSC for facilitating this meeting and wished the participants success in their deliberations.

Plenary Discussion

Participants made the following comments in response to the Deputy P C's remarks:

- What had disrupted the peace in this region?
- The delegates claimed that they did not know why they had been summoned by the Provincial Commissioner;
- There were some elders among the delegates who did not understand or speak Kiswahili;
- The new districts in the region were created by the government and the delegates did not understand their involvement;
- Many meetings on peace have been held to-date but nothing has come out of them;
- The elders should be allowed to state the problems they have since it is not only the border dispute which is the cause of the current conflict between the two communities;
- The delegates were against group sessions. They preferred plenary discussions (dialogue) in delving into the root causes of the conflict and the proposed resolutions;
- Land issues are paramount in the region and the disputes should be recognized.

In response to the above issues, the Deputy. P.C. explained to the delegates that all their questions and issues raised will be answered during the two days of deliberations and discussions. They had been invited to this crucial meeting with a view to working towards permanent peace in the region. He emphasized that there was need for each community to have group discussions for consultation among themselves. Any deliberations would be founded on the consultations upon making presentation to all participants. He then declared the meeting officially opened.

Session 1: Delegates Consultative Meeting

In a facilitated discussion, Ms Aluoch of NSC led the participants in understanding the reason why they had been invited to the peace meeting. The delegates had been called to discuss on peace within their region and more so address the persistent acts of violence in their communities. As the custodians of their respective communities, the elders (delegates) are well versed with the situation on the ground thus are best placed to chart way forward to peaceful co-existence. It was important for them to understand that the welfare and best interest of their communities was their burden.

She emphasized that the Government and CSOs could not enhance peace and security in their region unless the local communities are willing to come together, dialogue and partner with them. There was therefore need for all the participants to play a crucial role in this forum tolerating and accommodating each other. Thus the peace process should be community driven and the goals achieved would benefit all.

Climate Setting

For a good and successful peace meeting, the following rules were agreed upon by participants for the two days.

- Full participation of the members from the two communities;
- Equal contributory roles;
- Use of good and respectful language;
- Avoid being emotional;
- Avoid unnecessary movements;
- Respect of each others opinions;
- Openness, honesty and freedom of expression.;
- Switch off all mobile phones.

The participants agreed to abide by these rules.

Session 2: Group Discussion

It was unanimously agreed by the two communities that the conflict within the region was as a result of border and land disputes. This called for the groups to discuss their position on this issue making relevant justifications for their claims.

It was agreed that the elders from each community form a group and have separate discussions. Each group was to appoint a chairman and secretary to lead the discussion and take notes respectively for presentation. Mr. J. Muhombe and Ms. R. Aluoch both of NSC would each join the separate groups in their discussions and guide them accordingly.

The discussions were to focus on the following:

- Historical background and core issues of the conflict
- The probable causes of the conflict
- Recommendations and remedial measures to end the conflict

Session 3: Group Presentations:

1. Presentation by the Turkana Community

Statement by the Turkana representatives

We, the Turkana from both our two districts have learnt that the New East Pokot District has been carved out of the Turkana District. There is a dispute that is escalating between the two communities over the boundaries in areas of Kainuk, Turkwel South game reserve and Nakwamoru. The Pokot are claiming several other areas which are wholly located within the land of Turkana. In this regard, we the Turkana group, know the core issue of conflict between Turkana and Pokot is founded and instigated by the current boundary expansion and creation of new districts. As a community, we have had to collide with our neighbour to protect and prevent Pokot invasion into our territory. The land and boundary claims are as follows:

- Loima Division (Lorengippi location);
- Turkwel Division (Kotaruk location);
- Kainuk Division (Lorogon sublocation);
- Katilu Division (Nariwomoru and Nakwamoru);
- Lokori Division (Loritit and Lochakula);
- Lamelo Divisions (Silale, kapedo, Nadome, Napeitom, Ekipor locations)

The above areas are our backbone of economy. As a community, we are of the opinion that the Pokot interest is triggered by the presence of:

- Fertile lands for purposes of irrigation and farming;
- Tourism attraction sites and wildlife;
- Grounds for sugar plantation.

This claim has indeed been manifested in various ways. Institutional and physical structures, projects on various activities and acts of the community have been a sure sign of this move. The recent obvious move has been the encroachment of the newly founded Pokot District that has been carved out of Turkana District. Further manifestations have been as follows;

- » The recent construction of the police post at the junction to Turkwel Gorge which facilitates Pokot settlement in the region and guaranteed security for the same community;
- » Development and attempted construction of a high school by the Pokot in Longageter region which is a Turkana region;
- » Increased settlement at the Turkwel Gorge by the Pokot;
- » Persistent cattle rustling between the two communities.
- » Silent and rampant human killings at Kainuk, Kapedo and Lorogon areas;
- » Invasion of Turkana families (women and children) and other property by the Pokot communities.

Based on this presentation, issues of concern by the Turkana can be summarized as follows:

1. The issue of land and border disputes; this can only be addressed by the government as it has all sovereignty.
2. The contention is not necessarily a question of occupation; rather it is on lack of consultation concerning the changes on borders.

At this point, two elders were called upon to comment on the issues raised.

Elder 1:

He testified on the peaceful co-existence between the two communities in their youthful years. He referred to his colleagues from the Pokot with whom they had indulged in various activities and even consulted with in times of difficulty. He requested the two elders to stand and confirm whether his claim was true. He also referred to the set-up of specific beacons that defined their regions.

Elder 2:

He refrained from referring on others since most of those he would have referred to were not present in the forum. However, he asserted that he was a Turkana with many acres of land that had been partly issued to the Pokot. He emphasized that he knew his land and fails to understand why somebody (referring to the Pokot community) would wish to acquire and possess another's land. It was important for the community to be contented with their portions of land for the sake of peace.

The Turkana community sought to present the maps showing the boundaries of their district against the 'falsified' maps. However, this was objected on the grounds that none of the present official and participants from Provincial Administration, National Steering Committee was an expert in survey. The participants agreed that the maps be presented on day 2 in the presence of Survey Officers for authenticity and verification.

Proposed Recommendations by Turkana Community

1. That the Turkana community are committed to the immediate and long-term goal of attaining peaceful co-existence;
2. The Turkana are expressing their willingness to dialogue with their counterparts of the Pokot community;
3. The aggression of the Pokot is not only against the Turkana but other communities who should have been involved in the forum;
4. That the Pokot community observes and respect the Kenyan boundaries existing between the two communities;
5. That matters of boundaries are wholly in the domain of the government who should come out clear and direct the communities;

6. In exercising its authority within the law, the government should embrace a spirit of consultation bearing in mind the sensitivity of issues on land;
7. If Turkana District is so big to the extent that the Pokot are given a district from it, then Turkana land should be divided into further districts of its own;
8. The newly created Pokot districts should be confined within the initial boundaries of Pokot land for the sake of peace;
9. The Turkana are not going to let any part of their land to the Pokot.

2. Presentation by the Pokot

They recognized that the strife between Pokots and Turkana has been a struggle over land. Persistent attacks have occurred in the region that has seen many people lose their lives and property. The major challenge has been the continuous displacement of Pokot by the Turkana.

Statement by the Pokot representatives

The initial map of 1909 to 1914 found the Pokots occupying the areas of Kerio-Rorok-Cheptumot-Chepwuk (Koloruk location); Tumot; Kokwomogh; Kasakt(Lokichar); Cheptapessa; Puch(Morwasikar location and Moroto. After the 1926 displacement, the Pokot and Turkana negotiated for the boundary that joins river Malmalta from river Kalimgorok and passed Kolorwa. With the Provincial Administration settlement, the Pokot were asked to allow the Turkana access water for usage.

During the reign of Chief Limilo, conflict arose among the groups. A meeting was convened to resolve this but the then elders objected to this. They viewed this attempt as a waste of time and vowed to protect their territory by spear. This was the onset of conflicts between the tribes.

There has never been a conclusive attempt to resolve the ongoing conflicts. There was no much dispute with the then Kacheliba division as it was in the Uganda region.

Manifestation of Conflicts:

- » Persistent attacks especially on women and children amounting to increased cases of rape;
- » Killing of young men within the region;
- » Interruption of education by destruction of learning institutions and activities;
- » Destruction of the police post that aimed at improving security between the two communities;
- » Increased benefit of the Turkana community along the irrigation lands and the Turkwel area;
- » Failure to enjoy the benefits of the Turkwel project that has culminated into cold attitude between the Turkana and Pokot;
- » Continuous suspicion over the beneficiary of the Turkwel project.

Proposed Recommendations by the Pokot Community.

1. As the rightful owners of the disputed lands, we the Pokot we express our willingness to dialogue and come to a consensus with our neighbors;
2. That prior to the current division and issuance of new districts, we have actually lived peacefully despite the normal strains in our societies;
3. Appropriate interventions should be made to facilitate the Pokots getting back their land;
4. The Pokot should be allowed to proceed with their development programs without interference from the Turkana for the betterment of the entire society;
5. The government to provide security along the bordering regions between the two communities.
6. The issue of borders can be effectively addressed and articulated by the elders from East Pokot who are not presented in this forum.
7. There is need to disarm the Turkana communities

The delegates were asked to review issues raised after which they would respond to the issues on the second day in the presence of their constituent leaders.

Closing Remarks

The Deputy P.C. thanked the delegates for their participation in the day's discussions which signified their commitment in searching for a lasting solution to the conflict in the region. He hoped the recommendations presented by the two groups would have a far reaching effect in pacifying and resolving the tensions and conflict between the two communities. He then announced to the participants that arrangements had been made for the delegates to have the afternoon off and tour a soap manufacturing industry in Nakuru and the Lake Nakuru National Park. The intent here was to show the communities that it was possible for them to co-exist and steer development agenda and projects for their communities.

They adjourned the meeting at 2:00 pm to be reconvened the following day at 8:30 a.m.

The Deputy P.C. welcomed the delegates to day two of the consultative meeting. He hoped that they had enjoyed the tour of Nakuru the previous day and had rested and were now ready to continue with the agenda. He confirmed that the PC would be attending the day's session and then handed over the program to the NSC Facilitator, Ms Aluoch to continue with the day's agenda.

Session 1: Delegates Group Consultative Meeting with their Respective Members of Parliament.

The delegates were requested to reconstitute into their previous groups in consultation with their Members of Parliament on the issues they had discussed the previous day.

Session 2: Delegates Meeting with the PC Rift Valley Province

The PC who was the Chairman and convener of the meeting through provincial administration called the meeting to order in a bid to chart a way forward for sustainable peace.

**Opening Remarks:
Provincial Commissioner Rift Valley Province**

The P.C. thanked all the delegates present for the crucial meeting that he had organized at a short notice. He apologized for not being with them on the first day due to official duty. He then proceeded to introduce the senior government officials with him and Members of Parliament from Pokot and Turkana.

In his opening remarks, he said it was important for the Pokot and Turkana to live peacefully. The main objective was to chart way for sustainable peaceful co-existence between the two communities, for progressive development. In essence, the meeting sought to address the persistent conflicts between the two communities. He noted the impact the conflicts had on the government's agenda for development in the region and the fulfillment of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. While the government was willing to develop the area persisting conflicts have frustrated efforts thus there is need for the two communities to reach a common ground towards accepting peaceful co-existence.

The P.C. also condoned the acts of killing, cattle rustling, rape and destruction of property in the region. He emphasized on the role of community elders as custodians of peace and development in their areas, and cautioned them to seek to amicably resolve disputes arising among them. He further urged the community elders and leaders to preach peace and convey the same message to their kinsmen back at home.

Finally, he invited the community representatives to make their final presentations and officially handover the same to him.

Session 3: Final Group Presentations by the Two Communities

The final presentation by the group from Turkana was a seven page Memorandum stating their claim and the probable solutions to their disputes. The salient features of the Turkana presentation included:

- » That the Turkana, as a community are committed to the immediate and long term goal of attaining peace and peaceful co-existence with their neighbors, particularly the Pokot;
- » They welcome and shall fully participate in all processes seeking to realize this goal;
- » That matters regarding the alleged boundary claims are entirely the domain of the Government of Kenya.

The final presentation by the group from Pokot was similar to the one they presented on the 1st day.

PCs' Comments on the Presentations

The P.C. thanked the two groups for their presentations and urged them to accommodate each other. On border and land disputes, he stressed that this would not be addressed at the forum. He advised the group with any documentary evidence in the form of maps supporting their claims should forward them to the Provincial Survey Officer who was present in the meeting. The Surveyor would carry out investigation and advice accordingly. The issue would thus be shelved for discussion for a future date.

He however remarked that boundaries were never put in place to separate communities but to ease administration. He noted that the Pokot and Turkana had lived in harmony for generations and further emphasized that the meeting should pursue peaceful resolutions to the conflict issues and not necessarily to draw boundaries. As a result he asked the communities not to fight over elusive boundaries. He stressed on the fact that the government cannot revert to boundaries that were indicated in purported pre-colonial/historical maps.

The P.C. stressed that there were other pressing issues that needed to be addressed. Top most was the issue of illegal small arms circulating in the region which attributed to the underdevelopment of the region. To-date government statistics indicate that 71,000 children within the region were not going to school, while the issue of poverty was serious in the region. He called upon the leaders and professionals from the two communities to steer their communities towards positive development and to focus on other important agenda.

He noted that the constant conflicts in the region did not augur well with pastoral communities. He urged the delegates to reconsider their relationship with their respective neighbors and strive to live peacefully and focus their energies on other important agenda. As the P.C., he needed a rest from resolving conflict situations in the province and focus on other development issues.

Finally, he thanked the development partners, especially UNDP, who have been supporting the peace process. He then invited the members of parliament to address the meeting.

Session 4: Remarks by Members of Parliament

*Hon. John K. Munyes – Minister of State for Special Programmes;
Member of Parliament, Turkana North.*

The Hon. MP thanked all the delegates for their attendance and participation in the meeting. In his opening remarks, he stated that the agenda of the meeting upon invitation was to discuss peace in the region but was surprised that the agenda had changed to issues of land and boundaries. However, he lauded the comments made by the P.C. and requested him to maintain the status-quo on the prevailing situation, especially on the issue concerning the border/land disputes. According to him, this was the reserve of the government and it involved technicalities in resolving the dispute.

He suggested that a conflict analysis be carried out to address the recurring problems of cattle rustling and human killings in the region. He called upon the Provincial Administration to increase security in the areas of Sigor and Turkwel, and also advised the two communities to negotiate over the access and use of available resources, e.g. the Turkwel Gorge Project.

Finally, he urged the politicians from the region to desist from making utterances that incite tension among the communities in the region. He called upon all the leaders and elders from both communities to preach peace, which is a pre-requisite for development.

*Hon. Samuel Moroto, Assistant Minister for Home Affairs;
Member of Parliament, Kapenguria.*

The Hon MP thanked the P.C. and the Office of the President through the NSC for organizing the forum, and the delegates for their attendance. He noted that the communities lag behind in development due to the recurring conflicts in the region. He stressed that the onus of resolving conflicts was with the local communities, especially the elders, chiefs and councilors who are the opinion leaders in the communities.

According to him, the Pokot and the Turkana have always lived together and even inter-married, thus 40% of the inhabitants of West Pokot District are Turkana. On the issue of security, he stressed that every citizen has a right to state security and the positioning of security teams and police posts is the prerogative of the government and it is not the decision of the local community. He referred to a case of a police station that was set up in Kwanza Division that successfully serves both communities in Trans-Nzoia District and West Pokot District.

Finally, he called upon the Turkana and Pokot communities to live together peacefully for the sake of development.

*Hon. David E. Ethuro, Assistant Minister for Planning;
Member of Parliament, Turkana Central.*

The Hon. MP thanked the PC for organizing the meeting and the delegates for their attendance. He lauded the Provincial Administration in exercising leadership in the peace process and his resilience in consulting with the members of parliament on peace agenda. He stated that while conflicts cannot cease to exist they can be managed. Thus, there is need to have effective measures for punishing law breakers especially those inciting conflicts through propagating hate speech. He opined that issues of boundary and insecurity could only be addressed by the government. On the new districts, he felt that there was need for an increase in administrators and accessibility of officers to address the communal affairs due to the vastness of the district.

The Hon. M.P. called for additional districts and administrative officers for the services to devolve to the people on the ground. He also commented on the role of the media in inciting the public and urged them to provide relevant and accurate information in a timely and appropriate manner. He emphasized on the need for leaders to cooperate and work in harmony for the benefit of their people. They should preach peace and nationalism. According to him, the Pokot and the Turkana have always lived together and even inter-married, thus 40% of the inhabitants of West Pokot District are Turkana. On the issue of security, he stressed that every citizen has a right to state security and the positioning of security teams and police posts is the prerogative of the government and it is not the decision of the local community. He referred to a case of a police station that was set up in Kwanza Division that successfully serves both communities in Trans-Nzoia District and West Pokot District.

Finally, he called upon the Turkana and Pokot communities to live together peacefully for the sake of development.

Hon. Francis A. Ewoton – Member of Parliament, Turkana South

The Hon. MP thanked the P.C. for organizing the meeting that was long overdue. He also extended his gratitude to his colleagues from the National Assembly for expending their efforts to seek peace in the region. He felt privileged being the oldest MP from the region and had related harmoniously with some of the oldest elders amongst the delegations from the two communities. He noted that the Pokot and Turkana have always lived in peace, harmony, intermarrying and sharing pasture and water for their livestock.

He opined that the emergence of conflict between the two communities has been as a result of incitement by Pokot leaders on the issue of land and boundaries. He stated that the boundaries of the two districts were demarcated prior to 1963 and the respective beacons pitched. Subsequently, any new beacons after this date were created by people with ulterior motives. He also called for the nullification of any maps in circulation among the Pokots and in the Lands Department. He failed to understand why the Pokots were claiming and slowly encroaching into Turkana land yet three quarters of the land in Turkana is arid and with a small portion being productive and sustains Turkana's economy.

He observed that the Turkana as a community are humble and willing to adhere to any advice calling for peace, while the Pokots are aggressive and may not be committed to resolutions on peace. Nonetheless, he urged the two communities to re-consider their actions and strive to live peacefully.

Hon. Philip Rotino – Member of Parliament, Sigor

The Hon. MP thanked the PC for organizing the meeting. He was nevertheless saddened by the fact that since 1992, so many meetings have been organized but tension continues to persist between the two communities. He wished that the meeting would discuss development in the region. He observed that it was time for the pastoral communities to shift their agenda from conflict and focus on peace and development. He noted that the constant conflicts between the two communities was a big shame and embarrassment and made them a laughing stock in the region.

The Hon. MP also echoed the sentiments by the PC on the poor standards of education in the region and challenged the community leaders to facilitate positive change of attitudes among their people. He was of the opinion that the elites, leaders and stakeholders of influence should address this problem as custodians of the community's interests. He acknowledged the government's efforts in brokering peace he advised that it would be most appropriate if such meetings were convened at grass-root level where the leaders would preach, advocate and campaign for peace to a greater population mass and have an all inclusive representation.

He asked the delegates to reflect on the lives lost and destroyed property and re-consider the role the government should play. He blamed the elites, professionals and elders for failing to intervene and dialogue when conflicts emerged, especially in such areas as Kainuk. Further he urged the two communities to avoid sowing seeds of discord through words and actions. He urged his colleagues from the National Assembly to lead by example; expressing solidarity among themselves even when their respective communities are at war. It was the only way that they would lead their constituents to positive change. He urged the two communities to forget the issue of boundary and strive to co-exist peacefully.

Finally, he urged the PC and the other organizers to convene meetings at grass-root level where councilors, chiefs and elders would actively participate. One month's notice should be given for such meetings.

Hon. Samuel Poghio – Member of Parliament, Kacheliba

The Hon. MP thanked the PC for inviting him and giving him the opportunity to address the delegates on the issue of peace in the region. Giving a review of the conflicts in place, he noted that while the communities are at war, their members of parliament do not fight each other. He challenged the leaders, inclusive of the members of parliament to ensure that all matters arising are resolved without losing lives and destroying of property. He urged the leaders not to condone any acts of aggression between the communities. As the longest serving member of parliament of the two communities, he noted that the two communities have always co-existed peacefully. It was unfortunate that the Pokot do not have professional associations like Turkana neighbors to pursue conflict issues.

On the border dispute and land claims, he urged the government to address it with finality to prevent the problem from emerging. He insinuated on the need for the leaders from both communities to dialogue at the grass-root level. This would also be the best forum for preaching the need for peaceful co-existence to their people

Finally, he felt there was need for increased security apparatus within the region, especially in Kaseo area.

Closing Remarks by the P.C. Rift Valley Province

The PC thanked the Members of Parliament for their remarks on the issues at hand. He was glad that the MPs had spoken one voice striving for peace. We should condemn the senseless and unnecessary killings that have been occurring in the region. Hostilities between the two communities should cease forthwith and everybody should learn and accept to co-exist peacefully for the benefit of the region. The government cannot initiate development projects if conflicts prevail in the region. Regarding the proposed grass-root meetings by the Members of Parliament, the PC confirmed his willingness to attend such forums.

Finally, the PC thanked the Members of Parliament and the delegates from both communities for their attendance and participation in this peace meeting.

The PC requested the Hon. Poghiso to lead the closing prayers and thereafter declared the meeting closed at 3:15pm

ANNEX 1.

List of Community Representatives

Pokot Community.

1.	Hon. Samuel Moroto, MP Kapenguria
2.	Hon. Philip Rotino, MP Sigor
3.	Hon. Samuel Poghiso, MP Kacheliba
4.	Simon L. Alew
5.	Tume Kweli
6.	Zacharia Lochuto
7.	John Lochakai
8.	Edith Ronoli
9.	William Matale
10.	Mary Mariach
11.	Daudi Lodio
12.	Lucy Akitela
13.	Philip Lomada
14.	William A. A. A.
15.	Jacob Chesiak
16.	Chudang Chemrio
17.	Elijah Rongon
18.	Lochaki Lodukumo
19.	Kapeli Ngorokamar
20.	Benson Lodupamoi
21.	Lokwangole Apeywa
22.	Lomunguny Lomeyan
23.	Lokamaritodo Cheptolen
24.	Joseph Lomada
25.	Jacob Samuli
26.	Josiah Rotino
27.	Chudiang' Longwan
28.	Lotupokin Akirle
29.	Stella Lokachai
30.	Mark Leleruk

Turkana Community

1. Hon. John Kiyong'a Munyes, MP Turkana North
2. Hon. Pius Ewoton Achuka, MP Turkana South
3. Hon. David Ekwee Ethuro, MP Turkana Central
4. Dr. Ekuru Aukol
5. Locheria Lomorukai
6. Agnes Arot
7. Jacob Kapolon
8. Joseph Eroo
9. Ariong' Lucas
10. David Ateyo
11. Nicholas N. N. Nixon
12. Musa Ngitiang'
13. Lokaale John Aule
14. Lobuin Sagal
15. Margaret Arot Ekal
16. Sabina Ngasike
17. E. K. Ekiyeyes
18. David Kapolon
19. Eris Lothike
20. Peter Derick Ejore Emathe
21. Philip E. Lobelu
22. Ekiru Adir
23. Amaan Lokochil
24. Anzele Erukon
25. Ekuru Aukot

ANNEXE 2.

Government and UNDP Representatives

1. Mr. Hassan Noor Hassan, E.B.S,	P.C. Rift Valley Province
2. Mr. Joseph Kimiywi,	Deputy PC Rift Valley Province
3. Mr. Everett Wasige,	PPO Rift Valley Province
4. Mr. Mohammed Amin,	PCIO Rift Valley Province
5. Mr. Micheni M. Njue,	RC Rift Valley Province
6. Mr. Loyford E. Kibaara,	DC West Pokoot District
7. Mr. Joseph Motari,	DC Pokot North District
8. Mr. George Anyonga,	DC Turkana South District
9. Mr. Daniel Kurui,	DC Turkana North District
10. Mr. David Wambua,	OCPD West Pokot District
11. Mr. F. Owuor,	D/SRC West Pokot District
12. Mr. J. Kosgei,	SRIC West Pokot District
13. Mr. Jason O. Obilo,	DCIO South Turkana District
14. Mr. Ndung'u Waikonya,	OCPD Turkana North District
15. Mr. Mark Wanjala,	Deputy OCPD Turkana South
16. Mr. John Kemboi,	D/SRC Turkana South District
17. Mr. Daniel Maranga,	SRC Turkana South District
18. David Wambua	OCPD West Pokot District
19. Mr. Erastus Edung Ethekeon,	UNDP Kenya
20. Ms. Ruth Aluoch,	NSC
21. Mr. James Muhombe,	NSC



Kenya

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ORGANISATIONAL INTEGRATION
AND INDEPENDENTITY



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MODOGASHE - GARISSA
DECLARATIONS



NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ON
PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

THE NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ON PEACEBUILDING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT (NSC)

Background

Until very recently, security in Kenya was the preserve of the government, with other stakeholders not given chance to be part of the process. However, in recent years a broader and more holistic approach has developed. This approach has evolved over a long period of time, from small-scale peace-building initiatives at district level, to spontaneous advocacy by civil society organisations and community groups, through to the current degree of collaboration between all stakeholders.

This current collaboration evolved out of collaborative initiatives in Wajir district, where a district peace and development committee was established to oversee the resolution of (armed) conflicts between warring clans, and to promote peace and harmony among these clans through the application of traditional peacebuilding mechanisms. Other neighbouring districts within the province then established similar structures. Currently, over 14 districts have peace and development committees in place.

A national framework for peacebuilding and conflict management has now been established, on the principle that security is a domain that needs input from all stakeholders through harmonised and co-ordinated peacebuilding and conflict management interventions. The National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) was established in 2001, and with the help of Oxfam GB had its secretariat fully established and functional within the office of the President by early 2003.

ABBREVIATIONS

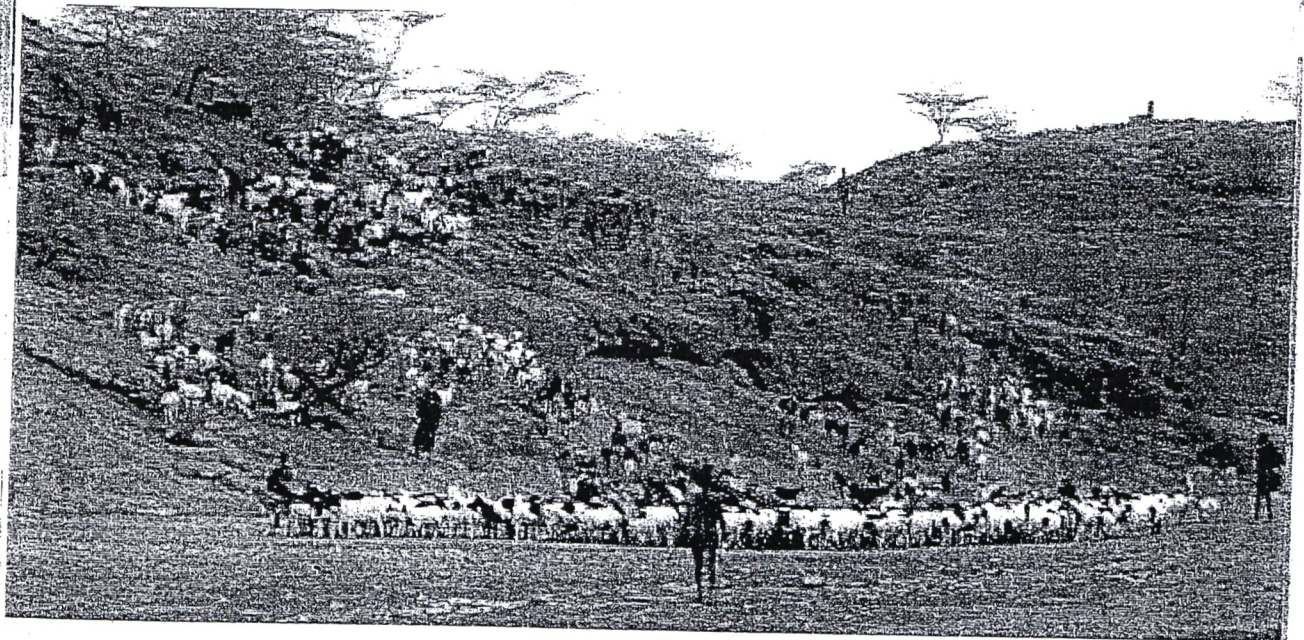
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
AP	Administration Police
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DC	District Commissioner
DCIO	District Criminal Investigations Officer
DMO	Drought Monitoring Officer
DO	District Officer
DPC	District Peace Committee
DPDC ¹	District Peace and Development Committee
DSC ²	District Security Committee
DSIC	District Security Intelligence Committee
GB	Great Britain
ID	Identity
ITDG-EA	Intermediate Technology Development Group
KANU	Kenya African National Union
KPR	Kenya Police Reserve
MP	Member of Parliament
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSC	National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
PC	Provincial Commissioner
PCIO	Provincial Criminal Investigations Officer
PPO	Provincial Police Officer
PSC	Provincial Security Committee
PSIC	Provincial Security Intelligence Committee
RC	Regional Co-ordinator
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SRC	Sub-Regional Co-ordinator
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

¹Besides working towards peace, it is envisaged that development should be an integral part of the peace process. Emphasis therefore, is on Committees that fuse both Peace and Development activities.

²DSCs and PSCs play a crucial role in intelligence gathering. They have since changed their names to DSICs and PSICs respectively.



- c. Leaders should report to the host chiefs and peace elders on number of KPRs and their particulars. The host District should take responsibility to ensure the security of incoming herders.
- d. Within three weeks after the onset of rains, visiting families should start going back to their home Districts. The exact number of incoming herders/families should be known both at (points of entry and exit) to avoid some remaining behind, and specific areas that are clear to both sides should be set aside for their use.
- e. On the negotiation visit, a written agreement should be entered by both parties on modalities which are binding to ensure the agreement is not flouted. Those who enter without agreement should be returned by the authorities.
- f. Conservancy areas, parks and the environment should be protected and poachers curbed.
- g. Cross-border issues should be the responsibility of the government.
- h. Names of genuine peace elders should be circulated among neighbouring DSICs in the region.
- i. Traditional pasture/water management rules should be respected by all parties.



Pastoralists in the grazing fields

2. Trafficking of Illegal Firearms

- a. That the problem of illegal trafficking be addressed with the entire Northern Region as opposed to two provinces as proposed in the Modogashe Declaration.
- b. That PSICs, DSICs in partnership with their respective Peace Committees develop a desirable mechanism of curbing illegal trafficking, as the problem appears to vary from area to area.
- c. That illegal possession of firearms is against the laws of this country and as such no grazer is expected to migrate to another District while armed.
- d. The chiefs in whose areas illegal firearms are found be investigated and appropriate action be taken in conformity with existing laws of this country.



- e. The accuracy of the right information is very crucial. The government should invest in radio/telephone communication in hot spot areas for ease of pursuance of stolen stock.
- f. Double penalty instead of five for unrecovered livestock. The amount to be compensated should be in the range of 100 (men) 50 (women) giving consideration to customary practice and religious beliefs of the Muslims. On top of this compensation, the culprit if found must be arrested to face the law. Where within a unique situation, there is a misunderstanding over the matter, the local leaders in consultation with other stakeholders can modify the same in the form of an agreement. Suspects must be arrested to face the law.
- g. Cross-border Joint Commissions to be translated into actual contact between grassroots locations and communities to be facilitated to talk to each other across the border instead of involving only the top brass from the countries. In case of cross-border areas like Somalia where there is no stable government, the militia should be regarded as stakeholders to discuss with.
- h. The communities and government to invest in modern anti-cattle rustling equipment like the one being used in Botswana and being experimented in Marsabit District by ITDG-EA.



3 (ii) Highway Banditry

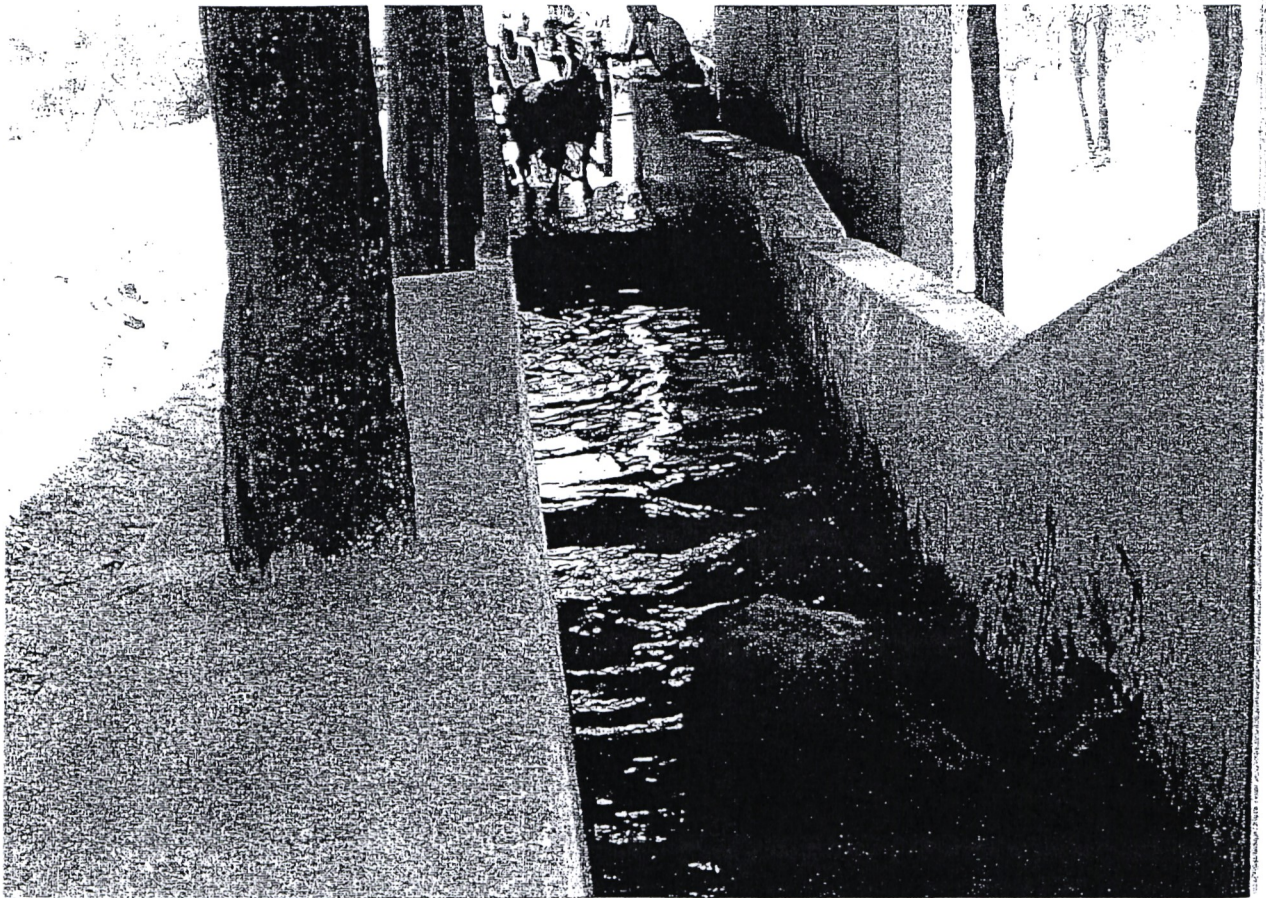
- a. The community living in the area and the DSIC must accept responsibility.
- b. For every crime, the security agents must pursue the concerned criminals and apprehend them. There should be tracking of footprints of bandits concerned and security agencies to take active role. The chiefs and locational Peace Committees to cooperate with the security agents and the police to use sniffer dogs to pursue the bandits.
- c. Inter-Province and inter-District regular updates and exchange of information on highway banditry. These updates include new solutions.



- d. There should be voluntary disarming of communities to curb highway banditry.
- e. In the border areas, highway banditry must be aggressively pursued by the government initiative; local peace committees should also be engaged encouraged to form partnership with peace actors across the border.

4 Control of Livestock Diseases and Trade

- a. Livestock officers from the Districts to work closely on livestock disease control.
- b. Livestock officers to fight corruption in vetting commercial livestock. Other agencies e.g. Peace and Security members to be present during this exercise.
- c. Livestock control centres to be put up in every District/Division to check on livestock movement.
- d. Livestock to be transported by trucks only to avoid spread of diseases, environmental degradation, trade in illegal firearms.
- e. Livestock movement should be with valid permits and certificates of Veterinary Officers from where they come from.
- f. The government lift ban on recruiting Veterinary Officers especially in the Northern Region.
- g. Cattle dips to be put up at every checkpoint.
- h. Peace and Security Committees to be aware of the livestock movement and also witness the hand-over by the incoming home guards at the border.
- i. Defaulters of these resolutions to be prosecuted.





- j. Livestock merchants to have official licenses.
- k. The region to negotiate with Laikipia ranch and other ranches within the region on grazing rights and benefits.
- l. Revival of holding ground at Ijara, Isiolo, and Elwak. Also reclaiming the grabbed ones.
- m. Strengthen livestock organizations to educate the pastoralists on livestock marketing, stocking and restocking (offloading and foreign markets).
- n. Selling of excess livestock to reduce their number.
- o. Establish abboteurs in strategic Districts of Garissa, Isiolo and Wajir.

5. Acquisition of Identity Cards by non-Kenyans

- a. Non-Kenyans should never be issued with Kenyan ID Cards.
- b. Where suspected that non-Kenyans have been issued with the same, all those involved should be prosecuted according to the Kenyan law.

6. Socio-Economic Empowerment

- a. Improvement of livestock marketing.
- b. Educate communities on dangers of overstocking.
- c. Create market information systems.
- d. Establish a research institution for disease control in the region.
- e. Construction of meat processing factories in the region.
- f. Develop a livestock marketing and management policy.
- g. Curriculum in school should have animal husbandry as a topic.
- h. Provision of basic infrastructure (roads, air strips and telephone)
- i. Invest in basic and essential services that are appropriate to pastoralists e.g. mobile schools, boarding primary schools that are strategically placed.



A community livestock sale yard



- j. Girl child education should be a priority. Adult education should be emphasized as well.
- k. Need for attitude change to embrace competition for positive development.
- l. Mobile health services to be developed.
- m. Revitalize the cooperative movement in Northern Kenya.
- n. Professionals from the region should invest back home.
- o. Investment in eco-tourism.

7. Role of Peace Committees

- a. Committee members to be elected from grassroots without the interference of government officials or politicians.
- b. Understand and identify the root causes of conflicts and sustain peace in the region.
- c. Educate communities on peace matters.
- d. Play facilitation role in peace dialogue and not fan conflicts.
- e. Develop peace strategic plans.
- f. Network with other committees in the region.
- g. Hold regular peace meetings with neighbouring Districts as need arises.
- h. Regional meetings to be held after every two years.
- i. Peace Committees to work in partnership with the police in community policing.

Further, this Conference resolves:

- 1. That Lamu, Mwingi, Samburu and Tana River Districts be made part and parcel of this Conference;
- 2. That meetings be held after every two years. They can as well be called where necessary; and,
- 3. That there should be Peace Trophy to be awarded to the most peaceful District in the region.



Community Peace Committees have a key role in managing conflicts

**Other Members/Participants****Provincial Commissioners**

Abdul K. Mwasserah North Eastern Province
John Nandasaba Eastern Province

Members of Parliament

Hon. Dr. Bonaya Godana North Horr
Hon. H.M. Mohamed Dujis
Hon. A.B. Ali Isiolo South
Hon. Dr. Guracha Galgalo Moyale
Hon. Dr. M. Kuti Isiolo North
Hon. Titus Ngoyoni Laisamis
Hon. Abdi Sasura Saku
Hon. A.A. Hassan Wajir South

Garissa District

Richard Ngatia OCPD- Garissa
Daniel Wanjala DCIO- Garissa
Eimoi A. Ibrahim SRC- Garissa
Gideon N. Chelimo Deputy RC- Garissa
Dagane Karur Omar County Council Chairman
Abdi Sirat Abdirabe Garissa County Council
Tawane Hussein Ali Assistant Chief
Hussein Noor Haji Peace Committee
Roble Noor Yussuf Peace Committee
Ali Osman Ibrahim Peace Committee
Bilatho Ali Shurie Peace Committee
Halima Ibrahim Peace Committee
Zahara Ali Shurie Peace Committee
Osman Ibrahim Peace Committee
Mohamed Shale Peace Committee
Sadik Hilowle Abdi Peace Committee
Calistus A. Imbwaga

Isiolo District

A.N. Duba D.O. - Modogashe
Hillary Muguku OCPD
Dr. Adan Bika DMO
Cllr. M.S. Issadir Chairman Isiolo County Council

Ali Sigat Chief
Hassan Okicha Chief
Mahad Ali Chief
Hassan Galma Peace Committee Chairman

Adan Guyo Peace Committee
Roba Galgalo Peace Committee
Hussein Mursal Peace Committee
Nur Abdirahman Peace Committee
Hussein Hassan Peace Committee
Abduba Jillo Peace Committee

Esekon Kerio Peace Committee
Gira Huka Kampe Peace Committee
Abdi Tenedabu Peace Committee
Elizabeth Ibrahim Peace Committee
Oulia Salim Ahmed Peace Committee
Rukia Abdi Hussein Peace Committee
Hussein A. Yussuf Peace Committee

Haji Issa Ansaadi
Cllr. Hussein Abduba
Cllr. Ibrahim Mohamud
Cllr. Ekuam Terus
Cllr. Adan Ali Wako
Cllr. Peter Lekortut
Abdirahman Guyo
Abdi Qutu
Abdi H. Abdallah
Suleiman Hamisi
Abdisiter Sheikh
Adan Bashene

Wajir District

W.O. Wanyanga DC
Maj. W.K.K. Shurie OC-Kenya Army
Julius Kitili OCPD
S.K. Mutua DCIO
Gelleh Tembo SRC
J.S. Mutisya D.O
Mohamed Garore County Council Chairman
Mohamed H. Mumin Peace Committee Chairman
Omar Hasa Ibrahim Peace Committee
Mohamed Hassan Peace Committee
Abdullahi Eimoy Peace Committee
Fatuma Molid Mira Peace Committee
Nasir A. Harun Peace Committee
Mohamed Noor Ali Peace Committee
Mohamed Abdullahi Abdi Peace Committee
Ali Bule Yalahow Peace Committee
Abdow Abdullahi Peace Committee
Abdikadir Samow Peace Committee
Mohamed
Cllr. Kassim S. Mohamed

Moyale District

Peter K. King'ola DC
Maj. Kitiro OC-Kenya Army
J.M. Musyoka OCPD
J.K. Kishuke SRC
Peter Mwangi DCIO
Molu D. Sora DMO
Guyo Garay Peace Committee Chairman
Mohamed Guyo Peace Committee
Halkano Dida Peace Committee
Kome Jillo Peace Committee



Abdikadir M	Peace Committee	Kimathi Mutongah	DCIO
Hassan Hussein	Peace Committee	Did P Boru	DMO
Abdi Ali	Peace Committee	Cllr. Mark L Arigette	County Council Chairman
Ali Hauti	Peace Committee	Rev. Jeremiah Omar	
Wako Dida	Peace Committee	Kulu S. Guleid	Chief
Galgallo Alio	Peace Committee	Abudo G. Dabasso	Chief
Jarso Jille	Peace Committee	Baleisa Hambule	Elder
Muhamed Sheikh	ITDC	Chimbire Samana	Elder
Gollo Edin	ITDC	Gabriel Sanjir	Elder
Abdulb Ibrahim	ITDC	Joseph Iparaisan	Elder
Ibrahim Abdi	ITDC	M. O. Haibor	Elder
Abdirazak Sheikh	ITDC	Kizito K.A. Huka	Elder
Mohamud		Daniel W. Segere	Elder
		Boru Amero	Elder
		Alex Guyo	Elder
		Loryododo M. Lolbalanga	Elder
		Tumal Orto Galdibe	Elder
Mandera District		Samburu District	
Waweru Kimani	DC	A. G. Harakhe	DO 1
Johnson M. Bulemi	DCIO	Charles S. Wasike	OCPD
Adan Y. Deis	ALRMP	Jonah Kiplimo Kirui	DCIO
Abdullahi Issack	Peace Committee	Omar Raisi	SRC
Issack Ali Issak	Peace Committee	S. M. Lempushuna	DMO
Abdirahman Mudée	Peace Committee	Cllr. Gabriel Lenairoshi	Town Council Chairman
Guliyu Musa	Peace Committee		
Mohamed D. Abdullahi	Peace Committee	Cllr. Leretin Lesorogol	
Abdi Aziz Roble	Youth for Peace	Cllr. Julius Lelesit	
		Cllr. Moses Lekupe	
Ijara District		Moses Lenairoshi	Peace Committee Chairman
J. K. Chepchieng	DC	P. P. Lekisaar	Peace Committee
W.K. Cheruiyot	OCPD	Fatuma Maloi	Peace Committee
John Gitau	DCIO	A. Lengewa	Peace Committee
W.C. Bor	SRC	Beatrice Waraba	Peace Committee
Mohamed A. Dahir	District Information Officer	Maj. (Rtd) Leparteleg	Peace Committee
Ali Omar Mohamed	Peace Committee	Wilson Lesamburu	Peace Committee
Issack Abdi	ALRMP		
Hussein Noor	Peace Committee Chairman	Meru North District	
	Peace Committee	N. Ole Lankas	DC
Mohamed Sharif	Peace Committee	J. Opiyo	OCPD
Khadija Ibrahim	Peace Committee	G.K. Njenga	SRC
Dubat Ali Amey	Peace Committee	H. S. Charoh	DCIO
Osman Ibrahim	Peace Committee		
Muhubo Omar	Peace Committee	Tana River District	
Abdullahi Mohamed Abdi	Peace Committee	Harrison Morowa	ALRMP
Nasib S. Abdi	Peace Committee		
Ash Hussein	Peace Committee	Nairobi Team	
Rahma Idle	Peace Committee	Leonard M. Onyonyi	NSC
Ali Omar	Peace Committee	Daniel K. Maina	ALRMP
Mohamed Olow		Ali Abdi	Journalist
Roble Noor		Joseph Cheruiyot	Journalist
Mohamed Ahmed		Roselyn Mungai	Oxfam GB
		Daniel Kiptugen	Oxfam
Marsabit District		Mohamoud Sheikh	ITDC
K.M. Katee	DC		
Jackton K. Kidaha	SRC		
Amos Cheboi	OCPD		

THE MODOGASHE DECLARATION

Modogashe - 29th April, 2001



THE MODOGASHE DECLARATION



Northern Kenya Peace Building and Conflict Management

On 29th August, 2001, community leaders from Eastern Province (Moyale, Marsabit and Isiolo Districts), and North-Eastern Province (Wajir, Mandera and Garissa Districts), together with their respective Provincial and District Security and Intelligence Committees met at Modogashe in Isiolo to discuss and find solutions to the common problems that they encounter.

1. They identified these problems as:
 - a. Unauthorized grazers from North-Eastern Province;
 - b. Trafficking of illegal firearms;
 - c. Cattle rustling;
 - d. Control of livestock movement, disease and trade;
 - e. Highway banditry;
 - f. Acquisition of identity cards by non-Kenyans;
 - g. Socio-economic empowerment;
 - h. Role of Peace Committees.
2. At the end of this meeting, the leaders agreed on a series of resolutions, which constitute the Modogashe Declaration, whose specific resolutions are as contained herein:

1. Unauthorized Grazing

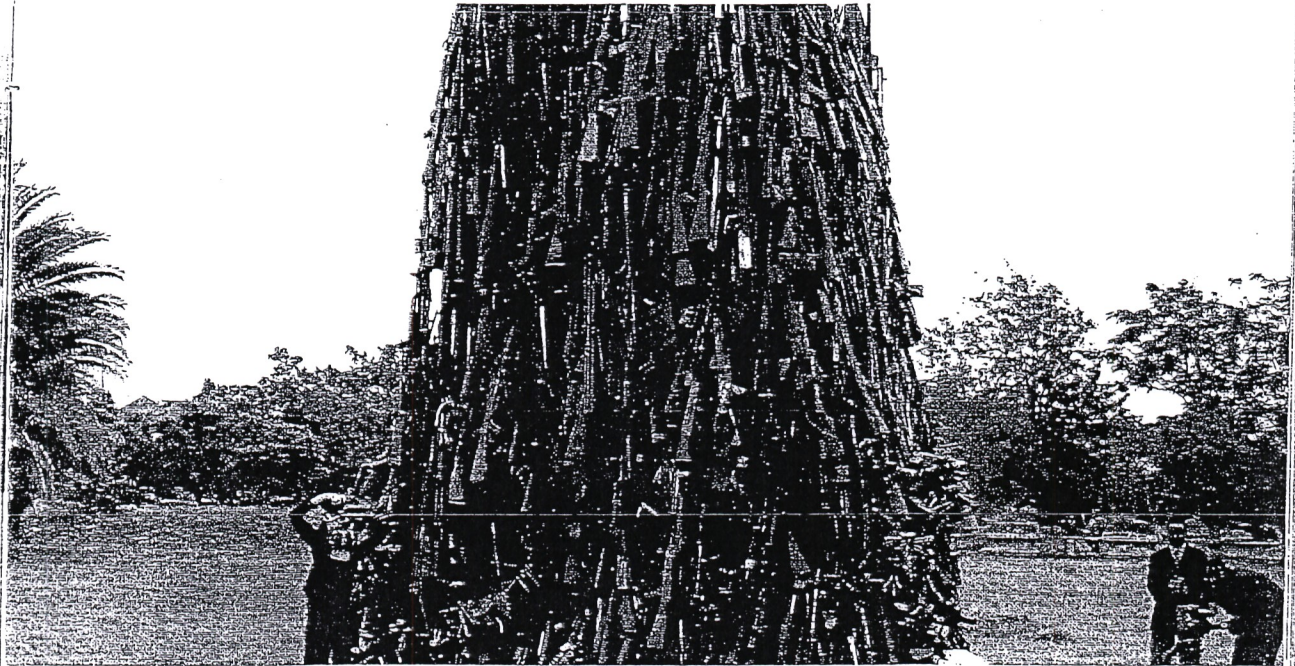
The leaders noted with concern the increasing number of grazers who have invaded Isiolo and Moyale Districts from Eastern Province in search of water and pasture. They felt that there is urgent need to harmonize such migrations through the following resolutions:

- a. That all unauthorized grazers should peacefully go back to their respective districts.
- b. That if they have to migrate into neighbouring Districts, they should seek prior consent from elders and Chiefs, as well as approval by the respective DSIC's;
- c. That they should not be allowed to migrate and graze with their illicit firearms. Instead such firearms should be surrendered to the security personnel before migration. This is set as a pre-condition for grazing in other Districts.



- d. That grazers should not be allowed to settle permanently in neighbouring Districts. That at the end of drought and on the onset of the rains, they should return to their respective Districts.

2. Trafficking of Illegal Firearms



The meeting noted that the flow of illegal firearms from neighboring countries has increased insecurity in Moyale, Isiolo, Marsabit and North-Eastern Province. Illegal firearms have also found their way into other parts of Kenya where they are used in criminal activities. It was therefore, resolved that:

- a. Leaders and communities from the two Provinces should continue to work closely with a view to addressing this problem;
- b. Grazers who migrate into neighbouring Districts should surrender their illegal firearms to the government security machinery prior to entry.
- c. Chiefs found harbouring illegal arms be sacked; and
- d. Joint operations between the two Provinces should be mounted with the aim of recovering illegal firearms.

3. Cattle Rustling

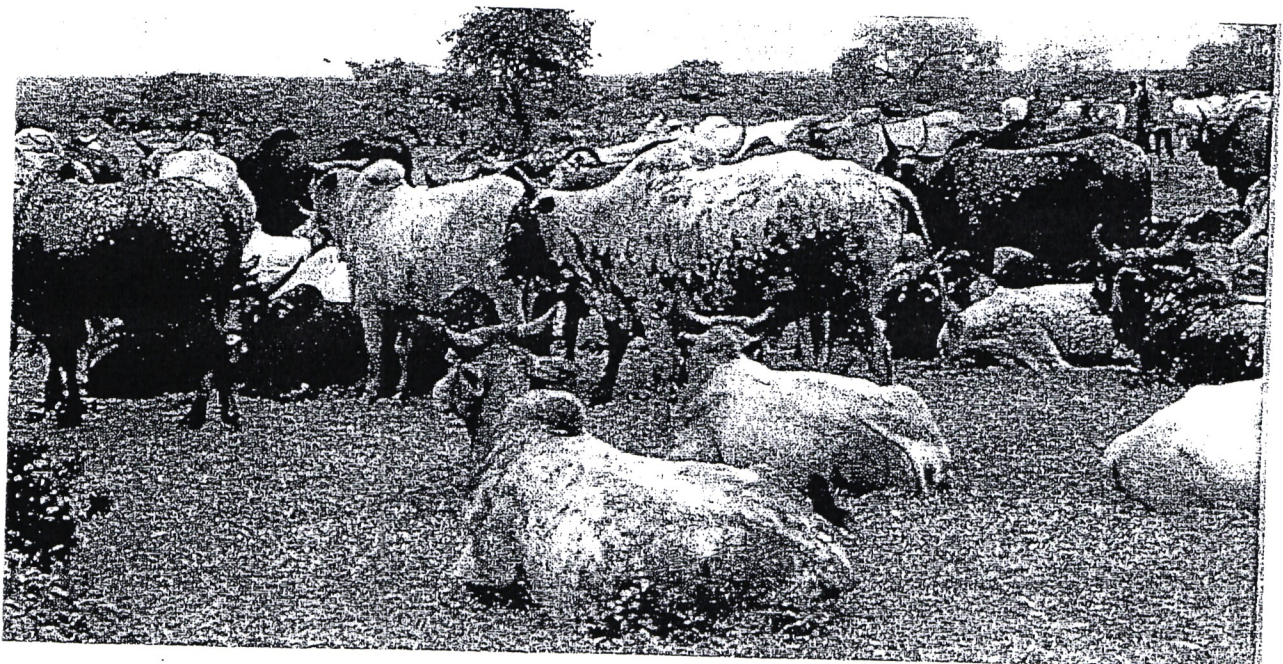
It was observed that livestock thefts were on the rise among the Districts of Isiolo, Meru, Marsabit, Moyale; and North-Eastern Province. To curb this practice, it was resolved that:

- a. The two Provinces should continue to work closely;
- b. Peace Committees together with the elders should collaborate with DSIC's to ensure that the stolen livestock are recovered and returned to the owners;
- c. Complainants should provide correct number of stolen animals at all times;
- d. Any person proved to have given false information regarding the number of stolen livestock should be prosecuted according to the Law;



- e. That the complainants should not engage in hot pursuit of the raiders. In particular, whenever stolen/raided animals cross-over to neighbouring Districts, the trackers (elders and security personnel) should link up the footmarks with their counterparts in the neighbouring District for follow-up;
- f. Any livestock stolen and not recovered should be compensated for by five. In case of death, a man should be compensated with 100 camels/cows, whereas a woman to be compensated with 50 camels/cows.

4. Control of Livestock Diseases and Trade



The leaders noted that commercial livestock purchased from neighbouring countries are likely to spread disease in the adjoining Districts within the Region. To address these, it was resolved that:

- a. Livestock and Veterinary Officers from the two Provinces should coordinate and work together;
- b. Commercial livestock should be transported on trucks and not driven on their hooves so as to contain the spread of diseases;
- c. Movement of such animals should only be allowed with the possession of genuine movement permits issued by the Veterinary Officers.
- d. Government agencies should strictly enforce these orders.

5. Highway Banditry

It was observed that there was an increase in incidents of highway banditry, especially with attacks on motor vehicles. The meeting also acknowledged the provision of Government security escorts. However, it was noted that these escorts guzzle a lot of resources that would otherwise be used in meaningful and tangible development programmes. It was therefore, resolved that:

- a. Members of the community where such attacks occur should assist in identifying the attackers/criminals;
- b. Peace Committees should closely liaise with the security personnel and apprehend the criminals.
- c. Regular joint meetings among the DSCs and Peace Committees in the affected Districts should be convened to address these issues;
- d. The concerned Districts should convene quarterly meetings or meet whenever need arises, to effectively address this menace.

6. Acquisition of Identity Cards by Non-Kenyans

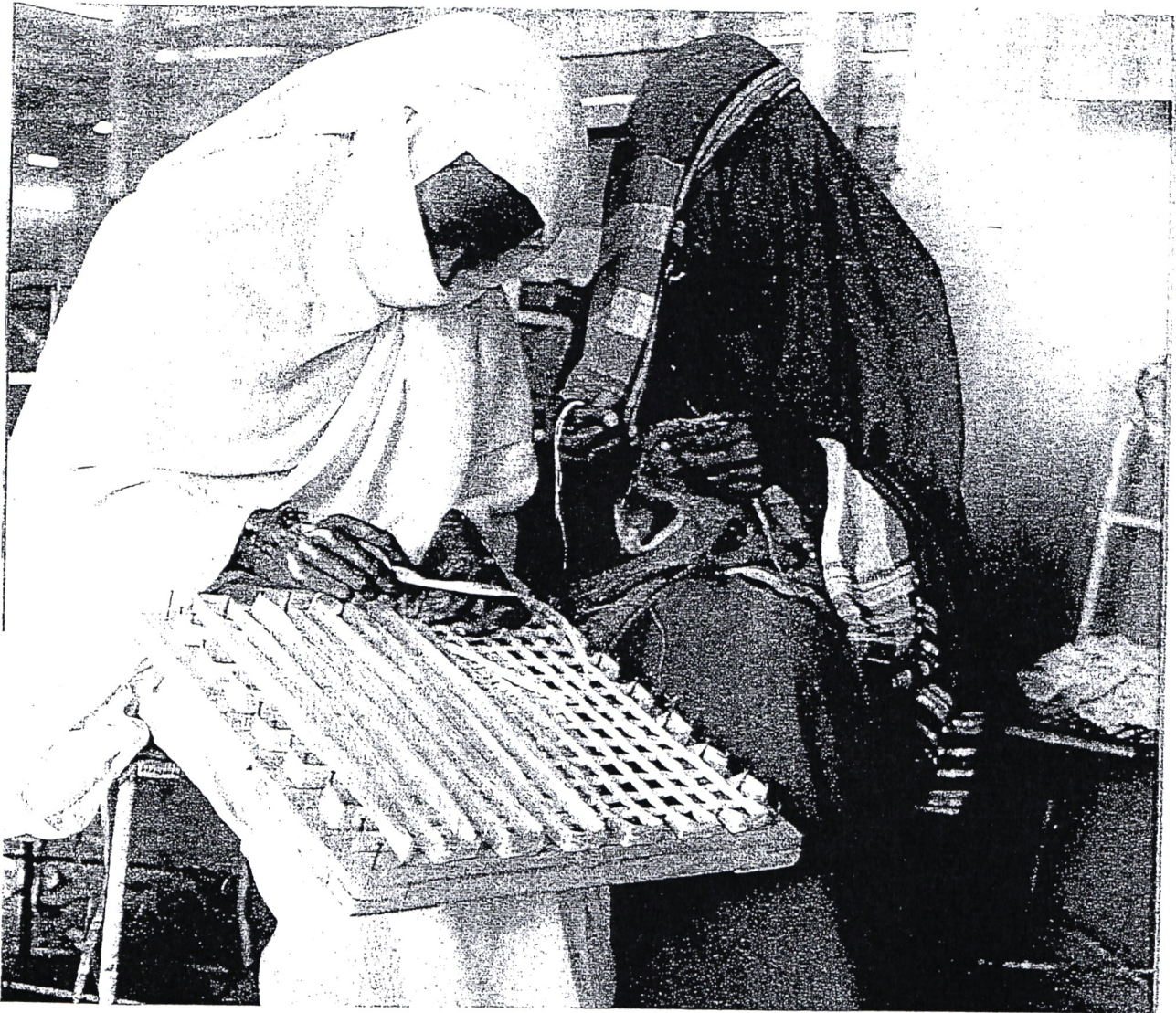
It was observed that some immigrants from neighboring Countries have been engaged in acquisition of Kenya Identity Cards. At another level, some locals cross-over to other neighbouring Districts and also change their ID Cards so as to reflect their "new" Districts. In such cases, they stay behind permanently and even use them for political gains. In a number of instances, this has aroused friction and animosity among the communities in the Region. To address this illegality, it was resolved that:

- a. The change of National Identity Cards should not be allowed. The Laws of Kenya should strictly be followed and implemented to the letter;
- b. Non-Kenyans should not be issued with Kenya National ID Cards;
- c. Corrupt Vetting Committees should be disbanded and replaced with transparent ones;
- d. Law enforcement Officers should take punitive measures to curb this trend.

7. Socio-Economic Empowerment

It was noted that though the Region is endowed with rich natural resources, most of them remain untapped. This under exploitation has in-turn impoverished the communities. In order to reverse this scenario, it was therefore, resolved that:

- a. All communities should be encouraged to develop schools, water projects, health facilities among others. These would facilitate permanent settlements and also spur economic growth.



- b. The communities, Government and Non-Governmental Organizations should jointly facilitate/coordinate socio-economic activities in the Region.

8. Role of Peace Committees

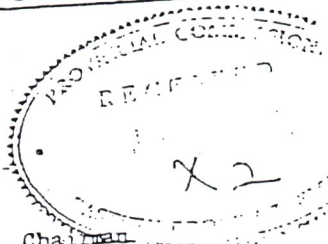
The leaders noted the important role played by the Peace Committees in the Districts. It was resolved that they should be strengthened with a view to focusing on the following:

- a. Strengthen the traditional conflicts resolution mechanisms;
- b. Educate communities on peace Matters;
- c. Develop peace strategies;
- d. Broker peace among warring parties and encourage dialogue;
- e. Hold regular peace meetings with neighbouring Districts;
- f. Unite the communities in the region;
- g. Understand and identify root causes of conflicts and sustain peace in the region;
- h. Strengthen their working relationships with the respective DSICs.

SEC.POL. 2/5/9/4/63

(12.6)

MINUTES OF JOINT PSC'S (EASTERN AND NORTH EASTERN) DSC'S, ISILOLO, MARSABIT,
 MOYALE, WAJIR, GARISSA AND PEACE BLDERS AT MODOGASHE, SERICHO DIVISION
 ISILOLO DISTRICT ON 29.8.2001



PRESENT

PSC EASTERN

Mrs Philomena Koech	- P.C.	- Chairman
Mr. Ezekiel Waitage MBS	- P.P.O.	- Member
Mr. M. K. Tenai	- R.C.	- "
Mr. Joseph Chumo	- D/P.C.I.O	- "

PSC NORTH EASTERN

Mr. Mohamed Saleh	- P.C	- Member
Mr. Alex Rono DSM	- P.P.O.	- "
Mr. J. K. Ole Papai	- R.C	- "
Mr. N. F. Mutua	- D/P.C.I.O	- "

DSC'S

ISILOLO

Mr. G. R. Chege	- D.C	- Member
Mr. J. S. Shile	- O.C.P.D.	- Secretary
Mr. J. T. Xiama	- DCIO	- Member
Mr. T. M. Kamii	- D/SIR.C.	- "

MARSABIT

Mr. J. L. Miyoma	- D.C	- Member
Mr. D. K. Kiarie	- O.C.P.D.	- "
Mr. D. K. Mumve	- D/SRC	- "
Mr. C. M. Ndei	- D.C.I.O	- "

MOYALE

Mr. J. C. Litunda	- D.C	- Member
Mr. S. M. Mutiga	- D/OCPD	- "
Mr. E. I. Mwandishi	- D/DCIO	- "
Mr. J. N. Mwinzi	- D/SRC	- "

GARISSA

Mr. M. Z. Mogaka	- D.C	- Member
Mr. E. S. Wasige	- O.C.P.D.	- "
Mr. P. Nyamai	- D/DCIO	- "
Mr. G. C. Tsofwa	- S.R.C	- "
Mr. S. K. Chirchir	- O.C. K.A.	- "

WAJIR

Mr. Ezekiel Ombaki	- D.C	- Member
Mr. F. M. Wahome	- D/OCPD	- "
Mr. A. H. Abikar	- DCIO	- "
Mr. M. K. Rotich	- SRC	- "



MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Hon. Dr. Abdulahi Wako	-	Isiolo South	-	Member
Hon. Mohammed hidiye	-	Lagdera	-	"
Hon. Aden Keynan	-	Wajir West	-	"
Hon. Robert Konchale	-	Laisamis	-	"

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The apologies of the following M.Ps were received.

Hon. Dr. Galgalo	-	Out ^{side} the Country
Hon. Dr. Bonaya	-	Mombasa ASK Show
Hon. Mallim	-	" " "
Hon. Mokbu	-	" " "

OTHER MEMBERS

ISIOLO COUNTY COUNCIL

Councillor Hassan Galgalo	
" Abdulahi Racho	
" Dabaso Halkano	
" Buks Golo	
" Hassan Galma	
" Ali Koropicha	
" Sheikh Dabaso Ali	
" Roge Gira	
" Boru Dida	
" Mohamed Nuru	
" Omar Elmi	
" Ronja Halake	
" Godo Jattan	
" Abdulah Haji Boru	
" Hussein Abdua	
" H. Galma	- Galvasa
" Golo Fugisha	- Bulesa Ward
" Sahara Ali Sure-	Galfas

ELDERS/CHIEFS - ISIOLO DISTRICT

Mohamed Mandera	-	Chief Kinna
Mohamed A. Modale	-	Chief G/Tulla
Hassan Galgalo	-	Chief Elsaburu
Mohamed Godana	-	S/Chief Eldera
Ibrahim Kosi	-	Action Aid - Sericho
Mokutar Ungiti	-	Chairman Peace C/Isiolo
Hussein Guffu Jillo	-	Chief Malkadaka
Abdulahi H. Cojobe	-	S/Chief Sericho

Osman Omar	-	"
Mohamed Abdosi	-	"
Dido Cuffo	-	"
Mohamed Osuyu Peace Reconciliation		
Abduba Jillo	"	"
Siyat Noor Isack	"	"
Dika Abduba	"	"
Sora Abagira	"	"
Hassan Ali Fahamed	"	"
Rashid A. Dawo	-	Action Aid Sericho
Ali Abdulahi Gure	-	Elder Modogashe
Marate Adan	-	" Isiolo
Joseph Samal	-	Peace Reconciliation
AT Alfat Sidi	"	"
Hassan Kaar	-	Elder
Hassan Aden	-	"
Igafo Wasero	-	"
Suleiman Abdi	-	"

COUNCILLORS MOYALE

Golicha Galgalo	-	C/County Council
Ali Abanti	-	Dev. of Peace & Reconciliation
Ali Issack	-	Member
Dansoye Jaldesa	-	Chair lady Maendelo
Wako Dida	-	Programme Officer P/Dev - Comm
Tuke Osman	-	Member P/Comm Rec
Julicha Guyo	-	" Comm. Rec
Gulacha Guyo Jillo	-	"
Denge Okotu	-	"

ELDERS

Yussuf Ibrahim	-	Elder
Kassima Sugal	-	"
Gabow Mirsa	-	"
Mohamed Hassan	-	"
Dege Godana	-	Chief

COUNCILLORS GARISSA

Gabow Abdi	-	Garissa County Council
Bishari Gure	-	" " "
Mauld Yale	-	" " "
Farah Hassan	-	Youth Chairlady
Moranga Marekwa	-	D.O Sericho
M.S. Ahamed	-	D.O Modogashe

CHIEFS GARISSA

Abdi Fara Down	-	Chief Tokoya - Garissa
Ibrahim Noor	-	Asst. Banane
Calif Farah	-	S/Chief Habaswen
Mohamed Ixesa	-	Asst. Chief Eldera
Abdulahaman s. Ibrahim	-	Chief Eldera

ELDERS

Ebla Haji Adan
 Mohamed Muhamud
 Abdi Sheikh Ado
 Muhamud Gedi



Issai Hussein	-	Nation Correspondent
Sheik Hassan Ami		
Osman Ibrahim		
Aden Amed Nono		Chairman KANU

COUNCILLORS WAJIR COUNTY COUNCIL

Abdullahi		C/County Council
Mohamed Nunu		
Gabow Mursal		
Abdi Abdulahi		

D.O's

Mr. Galif Abdulah		D.O Adado
Mr. A.A. Hassu		D.O + Habaswen

CHIEFS/ELDERS WAJIR

Mohamed Adan Jurow	-	Elder
M.A Abdulahi	-	Chief Dilmanyale
Ibrahim Jagane	-	Chief Habaswen
Ismael Hassan Sheik	-	Asst. C/Habaswen
Fatum M. Mile	-	Women For Peace
Nuria Abdulah	-	Secretary W/Peace Dev. Comm.
Hassan Abdile	-	W/P & Dev. Comm.
Nassir Aron	-	W/P & Dev. Comm.
Mohamed Sirat	-	Helder
Omar Abdulah	-	"
Gulacho Hassan	-	"
Adan Nacho	-	"
Adan Garbad	-	"
Ahamed Amududu	-	"
Dahir Mohamed	-	"
Issa Abdi Karisa	-	"
Abdulahi Haji	-	"
Abdulahi Kosa	-	"
AP SP M. A. Dahise	-	Member - Wajir
AP C.I J. K. Mativo	-	" - Isiolo

ELDERS MARSABIT

Alfayo Lake	-	Member peace Comm
Isack Orto	-	Peace Comm. Marsabit
Rev Jeremiah	-	D/Peace Chairman
Haro Bodicha	-	P/Comm
Sora Dido	-	"
Ali Edema	-	"
Dafliis Keinan	-	"
Sora Godana	-	"
Balake Wako	-	"
Kada Barku	-	"
Mrs. Sadia Omar	-	"
Jane Joseph Mbaye	-	"
Gabriel Epoyone	-	"
A. R. O. Godicha	-	"
Simbirir Samana	-	"
Edward Chorodo	-	"

The NSC has members from government departments, civil society organisations, UN bodies, regional organisations and the donor community. Its secretariat is mandated to oversee co-ordination of activities in four areas: peacebuilding and conflict management; operationalising conflict early warning and response activities; community policing initiatives; and reduction of illicit small arms and light weapons in the country.

National Steering Committee (NSC) for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management: Terms of Reference

Vision

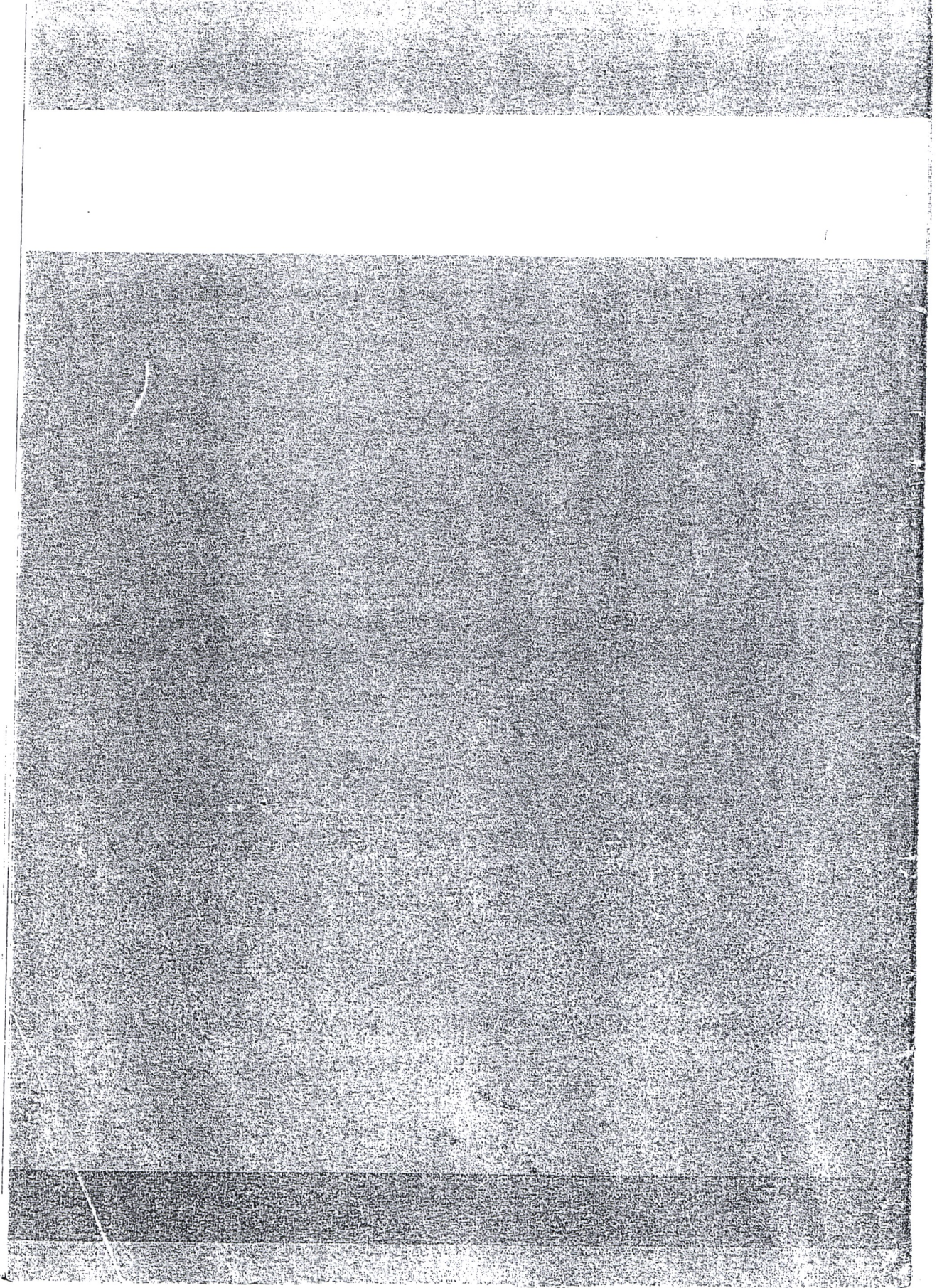
To achieve sustainable peace in Kenya.

Mission

To establish co-ordination, collaboration and networking between the Government, Civil Society and development partners with a view to harmonising, strengthening and institutionalising effective national peace building and conflict management strategies and structures, including enhancing regional linkages.

Terms of Reference

- To facilitate networking among key actors at all levels.
- To enhance co-ordination between government, donors and implementing agencies in peacebuilding, conflict management and illicit small arms initiatives.
- To promote the harmonisation of approaches to peacebuilding, conflict management and illicit small arms and light weapons in the country.
- To act as a point of reference for information on peacebuilding, conflict management and illicit small arms activities and organisations.



MINUTES OF INTER-DISTRICT MEETING BETWEEN LAISAMIS, SAMBURU EAST, ISIOLO, ISEMBE, TIGANIA, GARBATULLA, AND BUURI DISTRICT HELD AT SPORTSMAN ARMS HOTEL NANYUKI ON 8/3/2009 TO 9/3/2009.

PRESENT

NAME	DISTRICT	DESIGNATION
1. Kimani Waweru	Isiolo	D C
2. Daniel Nduti	Samburu East	D.C
3. D.O. Obolla	Laisamis	D.C
4. J.G. Onyango	Garbatulla	D.C
5. Saul Moywaywa	Tigania East	D.C
6. Kiproto Rop	Tigania West	D.C
7. David Y. Kipkemoi	Igembe	D.C
8. Philip K.K Lemarasi	Buuri	D.O 1
9. Mike Wangila	Isiolo	D.O 11
10. Moses Kibera	Samburu East	SRC
11. Alice Mwanza	Isiolo	SRC
12. Jackson Kiambi	Meru North	SRC
13. Joseph Kipkulei	Isiolo	DCIO
14. Sammy Mukeku	Meru North	DCIO
15. Maurice K. Kiplagat	Meru North	OCPD
16. Marius K. Tum	Isiolo	OCPD
17. Charles K. Thiritu	Igembe/ ^{Tigania} Samburu East	Member DPC <i>Charles Thiritu</i>
18. Jane Lenkima	Samburu East	Member
19. Rebecca Lenkupae	Samburu East	Treasurer DPC
20. Lebonyo Lerongili	Laisamis	Secretary
21.	Samburu East	Treasurer
22. Batulo Lerapo	Laisamis	DPC- Member
23. H.L.Lenarokwe	Laisamis	DPC-Chairman
24. Benard O. Oyoo	Laisamis	OCS
25. Jarso Halkano	Isiolo	DPC-Treasurer
26. H. Roba Galgalo	Garbatulla	DPC- Chairman
27. Geoffrey K. Nabea	Isiolo	DPC- Member
28. Hussein Mursal	Isiolo	DPC-Secretary
29. Hassan Galma Jillo	Isiolo	DPC-Chairman
30. Mohamed Dabaso	Garbatulla	DPC-Member
31. Benedicto L. Lolosoli	Samburu East	DPC-member
32. Francis Lekolol	Samburu East	DPC-member
33. Reuben J. Lasanburukuti	Samburu East	DPC-Secretary
34. Job Lalampaa	Samburu East	DPC- Chairman
35. Moses M. Lenair <i>sha</i>	Samburu Central	DPC-Chairman
36. Robert Kochalle Hon.	Laisamis	Former MP
37. Jason Laibuta	Tigania East	Security member
38. Nicholas Mutethia	Buuri	DPC- Secretary
39. Mathew M. Rintari	Buuri	DPC-Chairman
40. Japhet Kaai Iringo	Buuri	Chief Rwarera loc.

AGENDA

1. Introduction/Preliminaries
2. Reports on total number of livestock stolen i.e cattle, goats/people killed/injured (Cattle, goats, sheep, camels and donkeys from January 2007 to March, 2009)
3. Validation of reports on total number of livestock stolen, people killed/injured from January, 2007 to March, 2009
4. Way forward and Resolutions
5. Any other business.

MIN. 1/3/2009 – PRELIMINARIES/INTRODUCTION

The meetings started at 8.28 am with a word of prayer by Samburu East DPC member. The Chairman, District Commissioner Isiolo District called for self introduction from members in attendance. After introductions, members agreed on the following rules.

- a) Put all mobile phones on vibration
- b) Stop unnecessary movements
- c) To respect one's contribution
- d) Avoid repetition, members were also advised to stick to time allocated
- e) Avoid emotions and confrontations
- f) The meeting was to be participatory

Introducing the meeting, the Chairman, called for an open discussion and advised members that it was not the first meeting they were holding. Several meetings had been held between DPCs, inter-district, between PCs and even between DPCs and the Secretary, Provincial Administration, and Internal Security Mr Lusaka. He told members that the same meeting today was to address issues earlier discussed. He reminded members of the on-going operation in Samburu which began on 23rd February, 2009. It was through the meeting held on Saturday, 7th March, 2009, chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Provincial Administration and Internal Security, that leaders felt it was necessary to hold today's meeting as there were counter accusations about the exact number of livestock stolen from various districts. Therefore, the stolen livestock to be discussed were to be from 2007 and 2009. In addition members were called upon openly to discuss the exact number of people who had been killed/injured. At the end of the day what was important were the responsibilities of restoring peace which lay solely on the local community and DPC members. His co-host, the District Commissioner, Samburu East Mr. Nduti urged members to give information and discussion be based on the true facts from the police as recorded in the Occurrence Book. The Chairman, Isiolo District Commissioner later welcomed general comments on the introduction he had given.

Commenting, the DPC Chairman, Isiolo Hassan Galma, advised members to fear God and stick to true facts presented involving livestock stolen and number of people dead and injured. Members were called upon to stop wrangling and look for ways to resolve issues amicably so as to live peacefully again.

The Chairman, DPC, Samburu East, Mr Lalampaa wanted all issues discussed including even the recent events where two children were abducted by suspected Borana rustlers. He lamented that not all Samburus were rustlers, therefore, the Government was to identify rustlers and either arrest, and prosecuted them or remove them from the society. Every body was to carry his own sins i.e. generalization of Samburs as rustlers were not true. Police were therefore to track down specific suspects and not to harass the whole community.

In addition, a DPC member from Samburu East called for more time to verify their records from Police Occurrence Book. The DPC Chairman Tigania, Charles Kamwibua added that several meetings had been held but no solution was insight. He was grateful with the ongoing operation which rescued Merus from rampant rustling. He advised those in attendance not to be escapists by defending their entire community as each knew who the criminals were, they were to fear the Lord and lay bare the truth whether bitter or sweet.

A DPC elder member from Samburu East felt the Samburus had been subjected to a lot of injustice since independence. Due to drought and lack of water, they grazed at a specific place which had always generated confrontation for over 45 years. Each community had its own evil doers who should be uprooted. The elders/leaders being the foundation were to play their role only in stopping these vices.

Similarly, a DPC member from Laisamis urged members not to tire in search for peaceful co-existence. He lamented that the ongoing operation was forceful as the leaders on the ground had not refused to surrender livestock stolen. He felt the innocent had suffered for no apparent reason.

In her contribution, Rebecca Lenkima Lenkupae , DPC from Samburu East said that criminals were a few in the society. She felt the operation was punishing the innocent. She said earlier, members had agreed that rustlers were to be tracked by all means and arrested, prosecuted and forced to surrender their arms. She felt that members of Peace Committees had been ignored. This was the reason why the operation took place without their notice.

The District Commissioner, Igembe in his contribution felt the discussion had deviated from the three issues on agenda. He directed that the discussion be driven by the Chairman of the meeting by the agenda of the day. Therefore he gave them 30 minutes for each District to reconcile their figures on stolen animals and death/injured. Further, he told them to validate the figures to bear the picture of those stolen as per the foot marks tracked and as recorded in the Occurrence Book. In response, a DPC member from Laisamis felt that figures from Occurrence Book were impossible now that the Government had staged the operation in which over 1,000 livestock had been confiscated by various security teams. He wanted to know if the police/government was to be held responsible.

MIN: 2/3/2009 – REPORTS ON TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK STOLEN/PEOPLE KILLED/INJURED

The Chairman of the meeting called on various OCPDs to give reports on the above.

Breakdown from Isiolo.

Report was given by Deputy DCIO, Mr Kipkulei who told members the number stolen was 3,752 of which 907 were recovered and 2,782 had not been recovered. He said livestock

stolen had their foot marks traced to Samburu East. A total of 2,330 goats had been stolen with 580 being recovered, but 1850 had not been recovered. Out of 1850, 1800 went to Samburu East and 50 to Laisamis. A total of 491 camels had been stolen, 44 recovered and 447 not recovered. All went to Samburu East. Only 50 that went to Laisamis had been recovered.

The total numbers of raids conducted by Samburu rustlers in Isiolo District were 23 and Boranas raided 2 times in Samburu East. The total number of deaths recorded was 14 and those injured were 21. DCIO Igembe/Tigania Sammy Mukeku reported that in 2007, 601 cattle was stolen of which 371 were recovered and 230 were not recovered. In 2008 cattle stolen were 1,223 where 678 were recovered and 545 were not recovered. In 2009, 3,439 were stolen and only 103 recovered and 3336 had not been recovered. In summary total number of livestock since 2007 to date was 5,263, plus recoveries of, 1152. The remaining number of cattle stole was 3,993 of which 59 cattle were stolen by Laisamis and all were returned. The total number of injured was 5, of which 2 were admitted at Isiolo District, 1 at Kenyatta national Hospital and 2 at Chogoria, while 3 were killed in the last three years.

OCPD Samburu East said no cattle had been stolen in 2007. In 2008, 20 camels were stolen and 500 cattle that had been stolen were recovered at Kom and in 2008, 4 people were killed and 6 injured at Kom by Borana rustlers and 34 cattle were shot dead. In 2009, 300 cattle had been stolen by Garbatulla District and 2 children aged between 12-13 abducted, whose whereabouts was still unknown.

OCS Laisamis reported that in 2007, 3 camels got lost and were traced in Isiolo, 24 goats were stolen and no recoveries had been made. 1 Moran was injured in 2007. In 2008 and 2009 no incident had happened. 620 cattle had been taken by the Government during the ongoing operation.

On the same reports a DPC Secretary Hussein Mursale from Isiolo said there were 34 deaths killed by Samburu but were not reported to police. Supporting the same the Isiolo DPC Chairman, concurred that 20 people had died but were not officially reported.

Moses Lenairoshi alleged that the operation had taken 4,115 cattle from Samburu and should be returned back. The Chairman of DPC from Tigania said 300 goats had been traced to Ndaaba in Isiolo District in an incident of 2007 raid. This was however deleted from cases pending.

In Buuri District 104 cattle were stolen as reported by Terasisio Mathew and District Officer 1 Lemarasi i.e 2007-32 cattle were stolen and traced to Samburu East. No injuries or death occurred in Buuri District.

The Chairman also welcomed contributions from DCs present; the DC Laisamis Mr. Obolla wanted all recoveries made to be recorded in the Occurrence Books. He reported that there was no claim of compensation from Isiolo. He also said 57 cattle had been returned to Meru's and urged them to accept it. Pastoralists were to give exact information on stolen livestock and be ready to accept the number of recoveries made to them. He said there were cattle in Laisamis for Merus and requested them to collect. The District Commissioner for Garbatulla District Mr Onyango called on members to report the exact number of stolen animals and avoid exaggeration. Leaders were to keep files of livestock kept by each resident to reflect the exact number of stocks each individual owned.

Mr Rop District Commissioner- Tigania East said leaders must always stick to exact number of livestock one had and assist in solving issues amicably. His counterpart from Igembe Mr Kipkemei emphasized leaders to always report the exact number of stolen animals. Leaders were to unite to resolve issues as they are without bias or favourism.

Mr Nduti District Commissioner, Samburu East urged leaders to reign in their Morans and youth and seek ways of taming them.

MIN: 3/3/2009 – VALIDATION OF REPORTS ON TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK STOLEN, PEOPLE KILLED/INJURED FROM JANUARY, 2007 TO MARCH, 2009

Questioning the figures from Samburu East District, the Chairman Isiolo DPC Hassan Galma wanted to know where figures came from without even minutes of previous meeting. He wondered where these new findings were coming from, but had not been claimed anywhere during their previous meetings. These assertions were supported by both District Commissioners from Garbatulla and Laisamis by calling on the in attendance to validate and agree on the figures produced.

The District Commissioner chairing the meeting supported them and called for all District Commissioners, OCPDs, DPCs chairmen and in attendance from various Districts to validate all figures being given, and point out all areas of disputes. The chairman of DPC- Isiolo disputed the figures given by OCPD Samburu East as they had not been reported to Peace Office. At this time the District Commissioner- Tigania East called on all OCPDs present to give Occurrence Book Nos, names of the complainants and the reported exact figure of stolen animals. An independent investigation was to be undertaken to validate the information given so that information reported to headquarters was free of errors. The District Commissioner chairing the meeting concurred and advised all OCPDs and DCIOs present to sit down and verify all cases reported through Occurrence Books before the truth was unveiled.

In return the former chairman DPC for Samburu East now chairman Samburu North argued that there were no cases pending between them and Isiolo in 2007. However the DPC chairman Isiolo answering the OCPD Isiolo agreed but said all cases pending started in December, 2007. No DPC members from Samburu disputed the cases of 39 camels and 800 cattle stolen at Kashuru. More clarification was to be sought.

On Meru validation, a DPC member from Samburu East district disputed their reports saying since January, 2009 he had received reports that only 49 cattle had been stolen, in addition to 76 cattle, 80 cattle, and 50 cattle March, 2009 as opposed to the exaggerated figure of 3993 cattle. The District Commissioner Kipkemei argued that reports on increased raids double during this period. The DCIO Igembe/Tigania supported his District Commissioner by saying that he personally verified the Occurrence Book and saw increased figures of livestock theft which concurred with the 3993 livestock stolen by the Samburus. He said he had even forced complainants to swear on what they were alleging of which they did. A female DPC member from Samburu maintained that the exact number was not the one given hence members, should stop exaggerating facts that hinders efforts to search for truth and justice.

MIN: 4/3/2009 – RESOLUTIONS/WAYFORWARD

- It was agreed that all loopholes/gateways (tangible sports) used by rustlers must be sealed i.e Sharp, Shika Adabu, Ndaaba, Elat, Gotu and Bojidera, Westgate and Mlango. This was to be done by opening ASTU, GSU and AP Posts there, *Losisia, Kom*
- It was resolved that another meeting be held immediately for elected leaders, PSIC, DSIC and DPC from the seven districts of Laisamis, Samburu East, Isiolo, Garbatulla, Igembe, Tigania and Buuri to address urgently the security issues in the region, cattle rustling and other issue affecting them. True reports on stolen livestock and correct figures of stolen stock be reported to police to guide the true situation. *oof*
- That leaders/DPC member to identify and root out rustlers and masqueraders among their communities and hand them to the authority. Deal with individuals involved in rustling and not the entire community.
- DPC composition to be increased and new election called in some districts to elect new office bearers.
- Proposed that a binding declaration against cattle rustling, banditry and arms trafficking be put in place and that all Districts in attendance must abide by it.
- Occurrence Books figures must be updated always incase of recoveries to avoid hiking of figures.
- Reconciliation meetings ~~were~~ to be held throughout the seven districts in attendance. This was to involve all especially morans and elders from warning districts in conflicts.
- Availability of resources and security teams must be mobilized immediately (same day) incase of a rustling incident - .
- Serious sensitization and education programmes must be launched starting from grassroots levels. Several nomadic schools both Primary and Secondary Boarding education centres to be set up at hot sports like Kom etc. *Joint Schools*
- More water points, pans, wells were to be build and dug out in hot spots to reduce congestion of livestock in one place. *Gok*
- All criminals were to be arrested and charged as per the law. Arms used during raids must be surrendered and criminals tried. Rustlers to be shot dead like other armed criminals. *illegal*
- Instant recovery/compensation/~~retribution by force~~ must be used where rustling ~~persists~~. *taken place.*
- Communities were to own up their wrongs, embrace dialogue, change wayward culture and take their children to school. Community Policing should be enhanced.

- Politicians and other leaders who fund commercially organized rustling to be arrested and forced to record statements to maintain law and order.
- Pastoralists ~~were~~ to initiate group ranches i.e commercialize pastoralism. ?
- Inter-district meetings be arranged from next week to plan the new chapter of co-existence among pastoralists.
- ✓ ➤ Inter-community cultural exchanges, cultural festivals must be initiated to encourage appreciation of each unique culture.
- ^{GOK} Leaders to initiate meaningful development projects in the districts in attendance, to create employment and ~~ease~~ idling.
- All District Peace Committee members must set a peace agenda for their village, sub-location, locations, Divisions and Districts.

➔ *All illegal Guns to be collected thro disarmament*
 MIN: 5/3/2009- ANY OTHER BUSINESS

With no any other business arising the meeting ended at 4.52 p.m with a word of prayer from Jarso Halkano DPC Treasurer- Isiolo District.

Minutes confirmed by:

CHAIRMAN..... DATE.....

SECRETARY..... DATE.....

REPORT BY BARAGOI PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP ON CATTLE RUSTLING AND CONFLICTS IN THE SAMBURU NORTH DISTRICT OF RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE.

INTRODUCTION

The major issues in Samburu North which nurture conflicts and become triggers of violence include but not limited to:

1. Intensified cattle rustling

Cattle rustling in this region between Samburu, Turkana and Pokot have been happening for many years, most of us alive today cannot tell, but of late it is no longer rustling alone but tribal shoot out on site. Cattle rustling which was regarded as a pastoralists restocking activity, has recently become an organized economic activity of a few who seem to have a link with outside business men who are powerful and with political influence that the authorities seem not to take action against them. For that matter cattle rustling have become more destructive and less manageable. Cattle rustling menace is multi-dimensional and cuts across all issues of violence hence conflicts. It is the mother of all our problems.

2. Proliferation of small arms

These guns mostly AK 47s and G3s in civilian hands are the major causes of cattle rustling. These guns have fallen into hands of school age children of 14 years and above. There are more illicit guns here than those the Government has including the KPRs. These guns have undermined the rule of law and have introduced a culture of violence and impunity. In short they are a threat to our human security and development and to democracy and human rights.

3. Bad Governance and bad Leadership

The Communities here comprise of Samburu who are the dominant ethnic and the Turkana who are the minority ethnic. The two communities engage in cattle rustling against each other. The Government side never acts

despite of early warnings given by the communities to that effect. So raids come and recur and are intensified. The communities have also most of the times provided the government with names of raiders and the perpetrators. The authorities have failed to manage cattle rustling, insecurity and conflicts. The Security operations sent here with an aim to disarm or recover stolen animals are many times sucked into these conflicts through their own interests. An example is in July/August 2008, the Turkana Community lost 294 Camels, 44 donkeys, 3 cows and 1763 goats which were confiscated from the innocent Turkana and later sold in a public auction to the detriment of the starving onlookers. This innocents were subjected to poverty and starvation by the Government whose mandate is to protect them and their properties. Such issues among many other are examples of government high handedness in dealing with the citizens. People lost lives also and other hospitals closed as a result. This proves that the government is an initiator and a major player in cattle rustling because those despoiled will have to resort to ek themselves from other innocent citizens as a revenge against an act of Government. Of late, these guns have been used in road banditry where people lives and property were taken away.

4. Inequitable distribution of resources.

There is a grave imbalance in the distribution of resources to the two communities. The Turkana (Samburu/Akats) conflicts always have linkages with problems of drought, pasture, water, insecurity and diminishing arable land for pastoralism. There have been bias and corruption in the distribution of the resources to cater for these pressing problems which are necessary and immediate to a pastoralist survival. The ratio of KPR

to cover insecurity and community policing, employment opportunities from local to the national level, the distribution of schools, dispensaries, roads, boreholes, dams, radios for security surveillance are in fact favourable to one community to the despair of the other. The imbalance have created buying of illicit guns to supplement what the government has failed to provide, it has created competition over control and access to natural resources such as water and pasture, and the issue of boundaries and land claims by the communities.

5. Boundaries, land claims and Political vicissitudes
The three issues are cross-cutting as serious triggers of conflict. These issues are not generally a creation of an ordinary Samburu and Turkana who have lived together since time immemorial. It is only a political creation by a few who call themselves ELITES and have divided themselves into two groups. One group of those who favour of working out ways to make the boundaries issue less politically explosive and those who want to continue politicizing the boundaries further. In the former case the end of the conflict is the prime goal, in the latter the focus is on the marginalization of the minor ethnic. The other issue is the Borago - Marti - Maralal road. This road is notorious for banditry and divides the Turkana and Samburu into two groups, crossing to the other side is tantamount to trespass and you may end up being killed. Livestock herds from either side crossing the road are confiscated and never to be seen again. This road being a colonial making of divide and rule is becoming an enemy of unity and another trigger of tribal conflicts over land based resources hence cattle rustling.

This land claims have been politicized by the elites to the point of inciting Samburu against Turkana and vice versa. The Samburu elites claim that Turkana plan to annex part of Samburu North which they occupy and that they have exclusive claims to harbour interests to have their own M.P come the 2012 elections. Accordingly, Turkana swear that such claims are malicious and are only politics. They claim that they are subjects born here and do not know where else to go and Samburu are their historical neighbours and that it is natural that there love and unity between them, so they have to live to interact with the Samburu peacefully forever.

- The tribal district names also being a colonial creation has created the notion that has been used to divide the two communities socially, politically and economically; creating the notion of "insiders" who are the dominant natives to a district and "outsiders" who are alleged as emigrants, or "sons of the soil" against invaders. This notion has created political and social differences and had been used especially during the elections period to resolve political differences. This notion need to be reversed by abolishing tribal district names not only in Samburu but all over the country because in fact constitutionally no part of this country belongs to an ethnic. The issue of 'our land' has divided the two communities, has heighten tensions, build tribal animosity have serious conflicts, cattle rustling included. It is disheartening that even church leaders are taking sides on this issue.

b. Increased level of poverty and idleness among youth
Poverty and idleness among youth force the youth to engage into cattle rustling now that this activity is commercialized. Each year we have hundreds of youth who graduate from schools and end up with no employment. With the acquisition of illegal guns, they end up joining other morans in cattle rustling offering technical advice on modern techniques on how to make money. This poverty issue have created the highest HIV/AIDS and TB prevalence in this part of Kenya quite ~~different~~ in dissimilar

relation to other parts of the country and the highest poverty rating in Kenya. The number of youths into employment is very low as they could not at times meet the required educational grades due to disruption of educational activities now and then. The Government policy on employment is still marginalizing pastoralists and is in favour of other parts in the country. This is why pastoralists claim that once one is in Nyahururu and so on then he has set foot on the real Kenya.

CATTLE RUSTLING/ CONFLICTS PREVENTION

Efforts to prevent cattle rustling and mitigate violent conflicts involving the Turkana and Samburu need to address each of the factors contributing to conflicts as outlined above. Serious attempts to address ~~each of~~ ~~factor~~ these problems can contribute immensely to the prevention of cattle rustling and further conflict. A good start could be made by taking measures directly aimed at conflict prevention such as

- 1) Developing mediation and conflict prevention capacities of the two communities plus the neighbour Pokots and Turkana from Turkana District.
- 2) Establishing projects in support of communities needs.
- 3) Strategically invest in awareness raising (early warning for early action).
- 4) Training the indigenous peace processes.
- 5) Rehabilitation and re-orientation into mainstream society by the displaced groups and aiding them with alternative livelihoods eg. promotion of eco-tourism, small scale business enterprises, basketry and provision of social amenities such as schools, health facilities, water and roads.

The Primary responsibility for developing and implementing the programmes and measures outlined above must rest with our Government. The government also has a responsibility to do what it can to assist manage the problem of insecurity, conflicts and ensuing displacements. Our government need to explore windows and entry points to reduce the pressures generating conflict and to promote sustainable prevention and enhancement of the pastoralist Samburu and Turkana Communities resilience.



RECOMMENDATIONS

This report makes the following recommendations to prevent and manage conflicts in the part of Kenya:

1. Strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and linking them with formal police, court and government agencies
2. Sensitization and awareness creation in issues pertaining to cattle rustling, and illicit arms
3. Promotion and facilitation of inter-community dialogues, peace meetings, exposure tours and compensation schemes including trauma healing sessions
4. Advocacy and policy influence on the state's inability to secure our rights to security, education, health services and private property amongst other things.
5. Community participation in policy advocacy, influence and participation in public discourse should be strengthened
6. Livestock improvement projects eg improvement of breeds.
7. Introduction of alternative livelihoods apart

from pastoralism like irrigated agriculture and establishment of industrial businesses e.g. Twa Kati (artisan)

8. Gender and age mainstreaming in all peace initiatives
9. All the communities within the region be disarmed but should be done comprehensively and fairly
10. Those who have already been identified as rustlers, attackers, inciters etc ~~from~~ irrespective of which community they come from, should be apprehended and charged or made to confess publicly.
11. Politics should be kept out of the conflict, peace initiatives and the security operations.
12. All acts of cattle rustling etc should stop forthwith, and all stolen animals be recovered and given to the owners.



(ALOYCE N. LESIKE)
CHAIRMAN

FOR: BARASOI PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP
- A COMMUNITY BASED HUMAN RIGHTS LOBBY AND
ADVOCACY GROUP.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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And date



OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
P.O. BOX 3
ISILO.

Date 21ST JULY, 2009

**PRESENTATION TO THE PALIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON SECURITY BY THE DSIC
ISILO**

RE: ROOT CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS.

The problem of cattle rustling has become a perennial problem in Isiolo District. Highlighted here are the root causes and proposed solutions.

CULTURAL BELIEFS – MORANISM AND OTHER TRADITIONAL BELIEFS

It is a common belief that a Samburu, youth initiated must steal livestock from other communities and even kill people to achieve the status of a proud Moran. In addition during marriages and other traditional celebrations most of what constitute feasting is what has been stolen. This can be addressed and solved through civil education and sensitization by funding elders, peace groups and other NGO's to carry out civic education. The morans should be forcibly taken to school.

POVERTY SYNDROME/OVERDEPENDENCE ON LIVESTOCK

Nearly 90% of the population in Samburu East and Isiolo are faced by this. This has made the people to justify rustling as a source of livelihood. By re-doubling relief supply and NGO's initiating farming through irrigation and building of industries to address poverty there are chances of reducing cattle rustling. There is need to provide alternative sources of livelihood such as the setting up of wildlife conservancies so that the communities can reap from tourism.

BREAK – UP OF TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The elders have been pre-occupied with other issues and have no control over their youth, who roam and idle without being guided or controlled leading to them to practice rustling. There is need to re-awaken these old institution of council of elders, and co-opt respected, honest and unblemished leaders to spearhead a strict culture of leadership to reign in their youth.

AVAILABILITY OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

There has been easy availability of small and light weapons and cattle rustlers can easily access them. There is need for thorough disarmament of pastolists.

COMMERCALIZATION OF STOCK THEFT

Cattle rustling have been commercialized as mostly what is stolen is sold to acquire wealth and buy weapons by influential people mainly councilors and some senior politicians. Efforts have been made in arresting the culprits and several have been charged and sentenced to jail, more efforts should be done through initiating more dialogue and increased community policing to identify more suspects.

RESOURCE

Due to drought there is scarcity of water, and pastures which provokes conflict mainly by stealing others animals so as to have enough place for water and grazing. Resource sharing Barazas, have been held in every location to division but more efforts through funding for these peace barazas are required. In addition NGOs like World Food Programme and Action Aid should drill more boreholes for people. The government should also increase supply of hay during drought period.

HARSH TERRAIN

Due rough terrain and low population density, it has given rustlers loophole to steal and run-away easily without being noticed. Security roads have been

opened to seal these loopholes. Further action should be taken by construction of APs, GSU and Anti-stock theft units' posts in the said areas.

Other causes of cattle rustling are as listed below.

1. Past history of successful rustlers - which gives rustlers courage to re-do it again.
2. Exaggeration of stolen livestock-hence hindering recovery efforts or over compensation thus rustlers strike to recover what they were forced to re-pay.
3. Political support by leading members of parliament and councilors from those areas in inciting would be voters to steal from their neighbours.
4. Revenge mission, in some cases it is done to inflict suffering to those thought to have stolen from them.
5. Tribal rivalry – due to political ambition some communities particularly Samburus and Turkanas, steal to scare away other tribes from their areas.
6. Overreliance on pastoralism – the District inhabitants are mainly pastoralists and businessmen, this has meant that livestock are highly valued hence leading to constant attacks and rustling.

In conclusion, therefore these are the major root causes of cattle rustling and conflicts in Isiolo district. This must be addressed as a measure to reducing and eliminating the same.

JAMES G. KAMAU
SECRETARY TO DSIC
ISIOLO

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING TO PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE ON PEACE.

FROM COUNCILLORS ~~OF~~ THE CONFLICT IN ISIOLO DISTRICT.

ISIOLO DISTRICT population is currently projected at about 150,000 persons. The District is inhabited by multi-ethnic communities such as; Meru, Boran, Turkans, Samburu Somali and others

These communities have co-existed together without much problem for a long period, but for the last one year and half, we've experienced escalated conflicts between Samburus of Samburu East, Turkana versus large Isiolo Communities such as Meru, Boran and Samalis.

MAJOR INCIDENTS

- Six (6) Gambela Boran residents were gunned down on Friday 17th July, 2009. 650 shecots, 7-portable gene-sets for irrigation were stolen. Hundreds of families and staying as **IDPS at ISIOLO POLICE MESS**
- At Bula-Gadud in West Location, a Boran peasant farmer was killed on 16th July, 2009, which forced the farmer to flee from Turkana Raiders.
- 31st May, 2009, Samburu and Turkana armed militia invaded Shaba Game Reserve, where they injured two Council Game Rangers; one KWS Ranger and robbed Tourists all their valuables and properties worth millions.
- The Samburu and Turkana raiders who have up to now established a permanent base in Shaba Game Reserve have vandalized and ~~ran~~ ^{sacked} the Shiva Adobe and Chafa Gate Rangers based and threatened the existence of JOY CAMP, which may lead to its closure.
- On 3rd of June, 2009 the Samburu and Turkana raiders attacked Somali Pastoralist Communities and ~~Spite area~~, Killed 4 Police Officers, 1 home guard and drove away 800 heads of cattle.
- On 8th Feb, 2009, they attacked Muriel pastoralist community at ~~Bogy Dear~~ ^{Boji Dear} and drove away 400 head of cattle.

- In March 2009, they attacked Meru Communities at El-Ad, carried away 700 heads of cattle.
- 22nd March 2009, a large heard of about 600 head owned by former resident magistrate Mr.Mutahi were driven away by Samburu raiders
- In the month of June, in Merti division of Kom Location about 500 samburu east raiders attached a manyatta,killed an header and made way with 600 heads of cattle.
- In the month of November 2008, 11 herders from Boran of Merti division were gunned by Samburu East at Kom , Merti division- Isiolo District, drove away 900 heads of cattle owned by different owners

CAUSES OF CONFLICTS

- POCESSION ILLEGAL ARMS
- LAND ONERSHIP – WHO OWNS ISILOLO?

Samburu Turkana have a feeling of producing a political leader (MP) from amongst them, where they have embarked on importing voters as far as from Baraga; samburu East and Samburu ^{Nark} in exchange of pasture land and conducive environment for raiders to undertake their Planned Raiding Activities.

- Failure of Provincial Administration to curb looming conflicts and raids.

Many planned security operations to flush out raiders were called off last minutes paving way for persistent raids, which is feared to have been influence by some powerful political leaders, who have in mind 2012 general elections, and at the same time rewarding the voting of 2007 general elections.

Prime Minister and Mr. Rail^{Doing} and the Minister for Provincial Administrate internal Security Professor ^{Satitoti} have openly shown their support for this community Which is highly suspected to have emanated from Samburus support to Rail^{Doing} during the 2007 General Election (Rewards) and ethic relations between the Misam^{ma} community and Satitoti?

COUNCILLORS SIGNATURE

..... CHAIRMAN County Council

..... ISILOLO ADAN ALI KILALO

AAU

CATTLE RUSTLING REPORT FROM JANUARY TO DATE
TURKANA SOUTH

S/NO	TYPE OF INCIDENT	DATE	VICTIMS	NO. INJURED	NO. DEAD	NO. OF STOCK STOLEN	NO. OF STOCK RECOVERED	STATION
1	CATTLE RUSTLING	12/2/2010	EKIDOR AURIEN	-	1	12	NIL	KAINUK
2.	CATTLE RUSTLING	1/3/2010	-	-	-	232	54	KAINUK
3.	CATTLE RUSTLING	12/3/2010	-	-	-	106	NIL	KAINUK
4.	CATTLE RUSTLING	17/4/2010	-	-	-	200	NIL	KAINUK
5	CATTLE RUSTLING	23/6/2010	LOCHUCHU EITOT AND IPESE	1	1	NIL	NIL	KAINUK
6.	CATTLE RUSTLING	20/6/2010	MARKO EGILAN(KPR) AND DAMIAN KALEMNYANG (KPR)	1	1	NIL	NIL	KAINUK
7.	CATTLE RUSTLING	20/6/10	EKIPETEOT COBUS (KPR)	-	1	300	NIL	KAINUK
8.	CATTLE RUSTLING	3/7/2010	PHILIP EKIDOR, JOSEPH LONGORIO AND LOWOIYA NAMOLONG	-	3	225	NIL	KAINUK
9	CATTLE RUSTLING	11/7/2010	MUYA NAROO	-	1	NIL	NIL	KAINUK
10	CATTLE RUSTLING	12/7/2010	-	-	-	400	ALL	KAINUK
11.	CATTLE RUSTLING	7/8/2010	FRANCIS LOKWAWI (KPR)	1	-	110	ALL	KAINUK



MWAURA NIROGGEI
OCPD TURKANA SOUTH

CATTLE RUSTLING REPORT FROM JANUARY TO DATE
TURKANA CENTRAL

S/NO	TYPE OF INCIDENT	DATE	VICTIMS	NO. INJURED	NO. DEAD	NO. OF STOCK STOLEN	NO. OF STOCK RECOVERED	STATION
1.	CATTLE RUSTLING	24/8/2010	EKIRU LOKORITUR AND EROMAN LOUS	1	1	UNKNOWN NO.	ALL	LODWAR



(MWAURA NJOROGE)
OCPD TURKANA SOUTH

174
31/08/2010.
Turkana South Hall

Turkana South District Peace Committee

P.O. Box 519, Lodwar

Report submitted To the Parliamentary Select
Committee on Security

Lokichar

31st August 2010

Report compiled by
Turkana South DPC Secretariat

The Insecurity situation in Turkana South

Background

Turkana south borders Pokot North, Pokot Central, West Pokot, Turkana East, Turkana Central and Loima. There are three divisions namely, Katilu, Kainuk and Lokichar. The district has six locations and seventeen sub locations.

The grazing reserves are at Kotomarukon, Lotongot Kakali, Kadengoi Kalapata and Napusimoru

Small scale agriculture is going on along the river Turkwell from Kainuk Bridge to Kagitankori which borders Turkana Central.

Due to insecurity kraal communities have moved away to safer grounds of Napusimoru near Lodwar while traditional grazing reserves have been left for the wild.

Some centres have not opened since they were vacated due to insecurity are Lotongot, Namambu, Lokol kori, Nariomoru, Kotomarukon, Ka epeduru, Kakali, Kanga'moru, ka ipeot.

Factors that catalyze insecurity in Turkana South District

- **Land related disputes advance by Pokot Community**

There conflict over the resources accrued from Turkwell Gorge HEP project. Turkana believe Pokot community reaps the benefits while Turkana is left out. The ongoing extension of farming on the west bank of river Malimalite at Kainuk is causing unnecessary fear among the Pokot.

The KVDA has delayed intentionally the irrigation farming earmarked downstream river Turkwell from Lorokon due to fear of intimation from the Pokot community.

Pokot have created a No Go Zone on the Kotomarukon Grazing reserves. For example in June this year a KPR from Kapelibok was killed and another injured when they were patrolling in the reserve

- **Conflict created by the government**

There is overlap of locations and sub locations in the same areas of Turkana South District in Kainuk, Loyapat, Lorokon, Nakwamoru, Nariomoru, Kalosia and Lotongot. Lorokon (Turkwell Gorge or Abur) is shared by both communities in creating major conflict especially when residents seek services from the government services. There is double registration of voting centres were wards are overlapping hence creating conflict.

- **Rise in Poverty**

Poverty levels among the Turkana have risen due loss of livestock majorly through raids by Pokot community.

The number of destitute families is spread across the district estimated at 13,000. The worst areas are Kainuk, Loyapat, Lorokon and Kakongu, Lomokomoi, Naakuse, Katilu and Lokapel areas. In the east Loperot, Kangakipur and Kakalel are worst it.

- **Negative Publicity against Turkana:**

There is exaggerated reporting of raids when Pokot attack the Turkana: worst of it is when they report that it is the Turkana that have ~~been~~ attacked while the reverse is true case.

Recommendations

Turkana South DPC therefore recommends the following

1. Killing of innocent citizens should be discouraged by all means and the perpetrators should be apprehended in a court of law
2. Pasture and water point social contracts should be initiated to avoid confrontations where Pokot invade Turkana land .
3. Before resource sharing discussion, the two communities should keep distance (away) from the main grazing areas to avoid armed clashes between them.
4. All closed centers along the common border should be operational to boost security and trust among the two communities.
5. NO FORCEFUL AGGRESSION CURRENTLY ADVANCED BY POKOT.
6. The government was requested to deploy security personnel in the hot spots before disarmament exercise to be conducted (Kapeddo Meeting 12/3/2010).The government has done little towards this cause. It should then do the part it agreed to do.
7. All the stolen livestock should be tracked and returned by the government.
8. There should be patrol and escorts, and community meetings to curb the rising cases of highway banditry. The roads mentioned were Lodwar -Kitale Highway on the following spots, Kakongu, Kaputir, Kalemungorok, Kasuroi and Lochermit.
9. Deploy security personnel at resource based conflict zones e.g. Lochakula, Loyapat, Nariwomoru, Lotongot, Amaler and Naroo

Annex

The raid incidents -2003 to 2010

year	killings	injuries	livestock taken			
			shoats	cattle	donkeys	camels
2003	7	5	482	160	87	-
2004	14	6	2812	516	94	-
2005	17	10	1915	208	97	-
2006	32	17	7111	1284	601	193
2007	32	17	523	40	25	7
2008	20	10	1859	255	10	48
2009	51	28	22,088	1276	17	677
2010(Jan- July)	12	10	1587	409	224	82
total	161	103	38,477	3,157	769	639

This report has not captured every raid that took place. During the years mentioned.

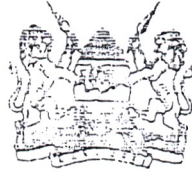
Prepared by

Turkana South DPC

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
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REF: PROV/ADM.CONF/43/1/VOL1

31ST AUGUST 2010

REPORT ON CATTLE RUSTLING INCIDENTS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Cattle rustling is an old practice among pastoralist communities in Kenya. Traditionally cattle rustling took place on seasonal basis and was mainly associated with rites of passage into adulthood. Young men took part in raids to demonstrate their prowess and valor. Such raids were also organized to raise the dowry paid to a bride's parent. Furthermore the raids served to restock a community's livestock especially after a dry spell. The raiders (morans) were mainly interested in cattle and sometimes women who were taken as wives. The raided community would in turn organize counter raids to recover the stolen livestock. The main weaponry used in these raids were traditional spears, bows and poisoned arrows. Such raids did not fundamentally disrupt the lives and livelihoods of the communities affected since they were not as frequent or fatal as the current ones.

Modernization has brought with it a more deadly form of cattle rustling, and has raised concerns because of its sophistication. Raids are well planned and executed with military precision characterized by the use of small arms and light weapons such as M14, M3, AK-47 rifles and Bren guns. This has transformed cattle rustling from a traditional practice to a highly organized crime. It is suspected that there is commercialization of this traditional practice with the raided animals being taken to urban centres and traded. Evidence for this is that pasture on both communities remains relatively the same without deteriorating even after a sustained period of successful raids one would expect Pasture overload

Politicians and elites from both communities are also condoning and encouraging this practice possibly to gain political mileage as most members of their communities are illiterate and do not understand the repercussions of them remaining the same. It is thus politically incorrect for the politician to condemn the practice.

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HOTSPOT AREAS IN THE DISTRICT

Turkana South District comprises three Divisions namely Lokichar, Katilu and Kamuk which are made up of six locations. The District shares a lengthy and contested border with Pokot North, West Pokot and Central Pokot District. Due to this proximity the District is highly insecure and experiences frequent cattle rustling incidents. The following corridors have been identified as hot-spots and it is in these areas that more security officers should be deployed.

- ❖ Kamuk-Loxapat-Lorogon
- ❖ Kapur-Lokeong
- ❖ Nakwamora-Lokeibok-Jafuk-Nakwamora
- ❖ Kakong-Lalemagorok-Nakwamora
- ❖ Simareet-Lothakat-Lopeet-Nakwamora
- ❖ Lokapeet-Lokankori-Kataodion
- ❖ Kamuk-Lokeibok-Kakali
- ❖ Lopeet-Lothakat-Lokap-Lothak

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF CATTLE RUSTLING

- High poverty levels and protracted famine
- Inadequate supply of food and other necessities to meet a demand
- Deep seated tribalism, tribal systems and attitudes that a cattle rustling is a way of life
- The identification of cattle as a source of wealth
- Culture of impunity
- The narrations of traditions promoting blessing and encouraging cattle rustling

(Signature)

MEASURES TO TAKE FOR CURBING CATTLE RUSTLING

- Deployment of more officers deployed in the district (APs, Kenya Police ASUs and KDFs although the number of personnel and deployment rates are still low)
- Strengthening communities and herding
- Pastoral and water management committees but need to be deepened and empowered
- Regular forums by the D.Cs, D.Os and chiefs to sensitize the communities on the vice of cattle rustling
- Intentional intelligence sharing with the neighboring DSICs on activities beyond cattle rustling

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Challenges facing the government in curbing this practice

- Kenya has a large and porous border with its neighboring communities. This has complicated the problem of proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country hence illegal weapons find their way to pastoral communities and they end up being used in cattle rustling.
- Poor road infrastructure. The region occupied by pastoralist communities (Not only Turkana/Pokots, but all pastoralist communities in Kenya) is too vast and wide and is served by poor and dilapidated road network. For instance the Kiule – Lodwar highway is highly impassable for large parts of this highway and this makes it harder for the police to respond quickly to distress calls. The rural feeder roads are almost non-existent.
- Connected to the above is the unacceptable police/citizen ratio. While the UN recommended police/citizen ratio is 1:450. In this region the police numbers are very low and they cover a large area comprising a higher number of citizens. Security installations are very few and far between hence limitations in serving ranches adequately.
- Accommodation services for police officers and other welfare issues are wanting. This has not been addressed sufficiently.
- Logistical challenges also hamper the operations of security Officers due to the vastness of the area, poor road network and poor coverage.
- Inadequate funding for fuel and maintenance of motor vehicles. The funds that we do get cannot adequately cover our operations.
- Lack of vehicles for administration officer (D.Os) Administration Police, Kenya Police, GSU, ASTU.
- The Turkana share a lengthy but contested boundary with the Pokot. This has exacerbated the issue of cattle rustling due to new emotions over boundary. Deterrence of any encroachment is often determined by acts of cattle rustling.
- Lack of political will from community leaders.

WAY FORWARD

- Increasing the number of security Officers posted in the larger Turkana and Pokot Districts i.e. Administration Police, Kenya Police, ASTU, and GSU. Full combat unit camps with right gear.

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- Addition of new number of security installations as follows:
 - Establishment of a police Division in Turkana South District
 - Loyapat camp
 - Turkic camp
 - Kaptir camp
 - Lokapel camp
 - Lokwa camp
 - Kalapata camp
- Reliable communication equipment for all posts within the region
- Supply of vehicles for Administrators and security Officers
- The solution for the boundary dispute among the Turkana and Pokots should be found
- Capacity building should be carried out to enhance proper usage of pastures and water
- The transport infrastructure in the area should be repaired especially for the main roads, highways plus other vital roads such as:-
 - Kaptir - Kalemna road
 - Lokwa - Lokwamosing - Kotaruk road
 - Lokwa - Lokwamosing road
 - Kaptir - Loyapat road
 - Lokwa - Lokwamosing - Lokwamosing road
 - Lokwa - Lokwamosing - Lokwamosing road
 - Lokwa - Lokwamosing - Lokwamosing road
- Encourage support from politicians on both sides who should speak with one voice openly condemning the vice
- The Government should provide trainings and allowances for KPRs and also offer them to be recruited into the police force and retained here
- Deployment of full platoons to man security installations wherever there is a vice
- Community education and re-orientation so that cultural beliefs and practices that encourage people to view cattle raids as part of rites of passage are dropped and replaced with value for other peoples' property
- Alternative livelihoods should be encouraged, such as setting of irrigation schemes and expanding the ones available along Turkwell and Isiro Rivers. Small and micro-enterprises development, eco-tourism, animal husbandry, trade among others
- Promotion of Adult Education so as to enable the community has a new outlook to life. This is a probable remedy to moralism attitudes

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- Demonstrate affirmative action in promoting children from these areas gain quality education and enable them to integrate with Kenyans from other areas, thereby giving them new ideas and experiences
- Setting up of boarding schools for both primary and secondary level so as to ensure learning is not disrupted as the communities move looking for pastures
- Develop human resources to be directed towards the affected areas to ensure that they are developed to be at the same level as other regions in the country – This is more so with respect to infrastructure.
- Strengthen community Peace Initiatives and District Peace committees
- Create Kibaki-recruit (KPRs)
- Establishment to be a signpost for water and a water bowser.
- Establish a safe for rapid deployment during incidences and use community based committees dealing with the problem.
- Use empty unoccupied areas for permanent military training expectations

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of terrorism is a blight on our National dignity and mark of shame for our country in the 21st century. It is a contradiction that negates the development initiatives desired and attempted. It is unlikely to end on its own, but if we come together with a determined effort to combat terrorism, we can re – orient and re – engineer the country towards a bright new future, with commitments from the Government and the citizenry and to end, we will be able to succeed and shape up the new Kenyan's way of life without the bleeding.

J. W. KANFIRE
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
KERICWA SOUTH DISTRICT

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Paper land in
DC Turkana East
District
At Turkana Sub County Hall
31/10/2010

**BRIEF NOTES ON THE CONFLICT BETWEEN TURKANA AND POKOT FROM
TURKANA EAST DISTRICT**

Turkana East district was created one and a half years ago. Its mother district is Turkana South. The district headquarters is Lokori some 73 kms east of Lokichar.

This district borders Pokot East, Pokot Central to the south and Samburu North to the East. The district has the poorest infrastructure in the country. One physical feature that crosses this district and making security operation difficult is the Sugut valley that cannot be crossed by a motor vehicle. There is also the huge Kerio River and numerous mountains making security operation difficult.

It is important to note that Turkana East district is the worst hit by cattle rustling more than any other district in this region. For the last one year there were well over 21 incidents where a number of people were killed and thousands of animals driven from Turkana and also from Pokot the latest being an attack against me and my security personnel where one police corporal was killed and four others injured.

As I write this note two of these officers are in Kenyatta hospital.

The conflict between Pokot and Turkana can be split into two fold

1. Traditional conflict
2. Conventional

Traditional

During the olden days the Pokot and Turkana used to raid each other and in most cases the causes were traditional in nature. Some of the causes during this period were

i. Wealth creation

- a. Pokots youth and Turkana Youth used to steal from each other in order to increase the number herds. This is because a large herd represented pride

in a family. So warriors from each community would go to raid other community in order to increase the herds.

ii. Test of braveness

- a. Warriors from each community would raid the other community in order to test how brave their community was.

iii. Incitement by women

- a. The need to pay large herds as dowry attracted/forced the warriors of each community to raid animals in order to pay dowry.

iv. Pasture and water sources

- a. On a number of times the two communities disagreed on pasture areas and water points.

Conventional

In modern times the traditional conflicts between Pokot and Turkana has increased and has caused loss of life and property. Some of the causes this conventional conflicts are as follows:-

i. Availability of modern fire arms

- a. In the last ten years the two communities have armed each other with modern automatic fire arms. This fire arms are used to kill and steal animals. These fire arms originates from our neighbouring states.

ii. Politics.

- a. A number of politicians have made a living out of the Pokot-Turkana conflicts. They seek election on the platform of dealing with the neighbouring community and arming their communities

iii. Border disputes

- a. For a long time, there has been a border dispute between Pokot and Turkana. These disputes were left unattended and thereby increasing day by day.

iv. Non-commitment by civil societies

- a. A number of CBOs and NGOs pretend to be resolving conflict between Pokot and Turkana that are actually not achieving anything. They write beautiful proposals to seek funding every other day. This has therefore become an earning field and not conflict resolution.

v. Non-commitment by Nairobi in finding a permanent solution

- a. Usually the government funds important activities e.g. national census, national elections, national referendum with a purpose of achieving successful events. Nairobi has not planned to fund and implement a permanent resolution mechanism in the Pokot-Turkana conflict

vi. Low level of education

- a. The two communities are affected by low level of education. The Pokot community are the worst affected for most of their children do not go to school and instead keep scouting on stealing Turkana animals.

vii. PPO activities (Pokot Police Officers activities)

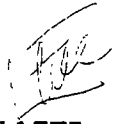
- a. There is evidence that a number of Pokot police officers keep deserting from the forces and going to the villages. While at the village, they commandeer Pokot warriors and lead in stealing or raiding Turkana animals. In most cases no action or follow up is taken against Pokot police who desert duties.

Challenges

- Illiteracy among the actors
A number of youth from the two communities do not go to school and have made a living out of stealing.
- Non-commitment in deploying enough security personnel in conflict areas
- Inadequate budgetary allocation to deal with the conflicts
- Insufficient transport and equipment for the few officers available
- Political interference and conflict management
- Poor road network

Solution

- Urgent Resolution on Pokot-Turkana border conflict
- Permanent deployment of enough well equipped security personnel
- Opening up and Repair of destroyed roads
- Construction of permanent security stations along Pokot-Turkana borders
- Purposeful mix up Pokot-Turkana boys by construction of boarding schools where boys from the two communities are enrolled together along the conflict corridors.



ELMI SHAFFI

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TURKANA EAST

20/5/09

INCIDENCES OF CATTLE RUSTLING SAMBURU NORTH DISTRICT.

1. ON 22/6/04 CATTLE RUSTLERS BELIEVED TO BE POKOTS TRIBESMEN ATTACKED SAMBURU AT MALASO IN SUGUTA VALLEY AND MADE AWAY WITH 219 H/CATTLE AND ONE SAMBURU AND ONE KPR WERE SHOT DEAD.
2. ON 1/1/05 SAMBURU TRIBES MEN ATTACKED TURKANS AT NGILAH I AND MADE AWAY 300 SHOATS, AND 3 CAMELS WAS STOLEN AT NGILAH I. THE SECURITY TEAM RECOVERED ALL THE ANIMALS.
3. ON 6/1/05 AT 10:10 HRS CATTLE RUSTLER BELIEVED TO POKOT RIBES MEN RAIDED TERTER SUB-LOCATION AND MADE AWAY WITH UNKNOWN NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK.
4. ON 10/2/05 AT ABOUT 6:30 PM AGROUP OF FIVE TURKANA TRIBES MEN ATTACKED LOSIDO LEKOYOLE WHILE DRIVING HIS ANIMALS HOME AT MARTI [MBUKOI GRAZING FIELD] THEY WERE RUPULSE BY SECURITY TEAM. IN THE PROCEES ONE BATUTA LOLMOODON WAS SHOT ON THE LEFT LEG. NO ANIMAL STOLEN.
5. ON 18/3/05 AT AROUND 0900 AM UNKNOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS TRIBESMEN ARMED RAIDED A MANYATTA WITHIN MARTI AREA AND STOLE UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CATTLE. SECURITY RUSHED TO THE AREA AND RECOVERED A TOTAL 1520 CAMELS, 1038 H/CATTLE 7500 SHOATS AND 254 DONKEYS. NO BODY WAS INJURED.
6. ON 28/12/06 UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CATTLE RUSTLERS BELIEVED TO BE TURKANS ATTCKED MARTI MANYATTA KILLING ONE KPR NAMELY MUSANI LEPRIKON AND INJURED ONE SAMBURU AND MADE AWAY WITH 40 H/CATTLE, 30 CAMELS AND 25 DONKEYS
7. ON 13/7/06 AT MARTI 4 MEN ARMED SUSPECTED TO BE TURKANA ATTACKED NAKWATOM AREA IN MARTI LOCATION AND MADE AWAY WITH 36 H/CATTLE. DURING THE EXCHANGE ONE NAMELY NGALERI LEPAKIYO WAS SHOT DEAD. ALL THE 36 ANIMALS WERE RECOVERED BY THE SECURITY TEAM
8. ON 28/3/06 POKOTS ATTACKED SAMBURU MANYATTA AND MADE AWAY WITH 52 H/CATTLE AT MALASO AREA WHILE ONE POKOT HERDS BOY WAS INJURED IN THE SAME AREA.

9. ON 7/4/06 UNKNOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS ATTACKED PURA VILLAGE AND MADE AWAY WITH 80 H/CATTLE. DURING THE ATTACK 2 PEOPLE DIED AND 3 INJURED.
10. ON 12/6/07 UNKOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS TRIBESMEN ATTACKED NACHOLA RESIDENCE AT AROUND 1300 HRS AND STOLE UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CAMELS, GOATS AND SHEEP. SECURITY FORCES MANAGED TO RECOVER 1237 GOATS/SHEEP, 29 CAMELS, 25 DONKEYS AND FURTHER RECOVERED THE BODY OF ONE LOKWET.
11. ON 22/7/07 UNKNOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS RAIDERS ATTCKED MARTI AND MADE AWAY WITH 230 CATTLE, 20 GOATS AND 15 DONKEYS. DURING THE ATTCKE THREE PEOPLE WERE SHOT DEAD.
12. ON 21/7/07 AT 8:00 AM UKNOWN NUMBER POKOTS CATTLE RUSTLERS ATTACKED MARTI AND MADE AWAY WITH UNKNOWN NUMBER OF ANIMALS, ONE KPR NAMEDLY LOWASA LORIU WAS SHOT DEAD AND INJURED 5 PEOPLE. SECURITY FORCES MANAGED TO RECOVER 365 H/CATTLES.
13. ON 12/10/07 AT 10:00 PM UNKNOWN NUMBER OF ARMED CATTLE RUSTLERS BELIEVED TO BE TURKANA RAIDED SAMBURUS IN MASIKITA SUB-LOCATION AND MADE AWAY WITH 300 H/CATTLE.
14. ON 16/10/07 AT ABOUT 0900 HRS UNKNOWN NUMBER OF TURKANAN CATTLE RUSTLERS ATTACKED SUYAN AREA MARTI LOCATION AND MADE WITH 150 H/CATTLE AND 200 GOATS. SECURITY FORCES MANAGED TO RECOVER ALL THE STOLEN ANIMALS. DURING THE INCIDENT ONE KPR NAMEDLY LEPINIYO LEPAATI WAS SHOT DEAD.
15. ON 19/10/07 AT ABOUT 1625 HRS AT MARTI CENTRE UNKNOWN NUMBER OF SAMBURU MORANS ATTACKED AND STOLEN 48 GOATS BELONGING TO TURKANAS. SECURITY FORCES MANAGED TO RECOVER ALL THE 48 GOATS.
16. ON 6/11/07 AT 1155 AM ONE NAKODIA LOWUCHON WAS CONFRONTED BY WHILE GRAZING HIS 52 GOATS BY THREE ARMED SAMBURU MORANS WHO SHOT IN THE AIR SCARING HIM AWAY AND MADE AWAY WITH ALL THE SAID GOATS.
17. ON 21/11/07 AT AROUND 0930 HRS UNKNOWN NUMBER CATTLE RUSTLERS BELIEVED TO BE TURKANAS ATTACKED BENDERA GRAZING FIELD AND MADE AWAY WITH 60 H/CATTLE. SECURITY FORCES MANAGED TO RECOVER 32 H/CATTLE.

18. ON 23/11/07 AT ABOUT 0130 HRS ARMED PEOPLE BELIEVED TO BE TURKANAS ATTACKED THE HOME OF ANDREANO LOLMINGANI AND MADE AWAY WITH 37 GOATS. SECURITY FORCES MANAGED TO RECOVER 33 GOATS.
19. ON 19/2/08 AT MARTI A GANG OF ABOUT 100 POKOTS TRIBES MEN ATTACKED SAMBURU HERDERS AT THE WATERING POINT AND MADE AWAY WITH 1500 GOATS/SHEEP AND 300 CATTLES. SECURITY FORCES MANAGED TO RECOVER 300 CATTLE
20. ON 22/10/08 AT ABOUT 1800 HRS 30 HEADS CATTLES WERE STOLLEN AT BARAGOI AND NO RECOVERY MADE.
21. ON 10/11/08 AT AROUND 1602 HRS 415 GOATS/SHEEP WERE STOLEN AT NATITI AREA WITHIN BARAGOI DIVISION AND 188 RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
22. ON 16/11/08 AT NKORISHE GRAZING FIELD AT AROUND 500 PM 285 HEADS OF CATTLE AND 15 DONKEYS WERE STOLEN. NO RECOVERY MADE.
23. ON 18/12/08 AT SUYAN LOCATION AT 600 PM 30 CAMELS STOLEN AND 29 RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
24. ON 12/1/09 AT 10; 05 HRS UNKOWN NUMBER OF CATTLE STOLEN AT BENDERA LOCATION AREA WITHIN BARAGOI NO RECOVERY MADE.
25. ON 11/1/2009 AT 1820 HRS UNKNOWN NUMBER OF RAIDERS ATTACKED KAWAAP SUB-LOCATION WITHIN NYIRO DIVISION AND MADE AWAY WITH UNKOWN NUMBER OF CATTLE. 4 WERE RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE AREA CHIEF.
26. ON 2/2/09 AT AROUND 1231 HRS AT MURIJO SUBLOCATION 503 SHOALS WERE STOLLEN, AND 273 RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
27. ON 17/2/09 AT AROUND 1200HRS 80 HEADS OF CATTLE STOLEN AT LEKARAPITI AREA NEAR NGORISHE IN KAWAP LOCATION NYIRO DIVISION AND ALL RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
28. ON 25/2/09 AT AROUND 1230 HRS AT MARTI POLICE POST 217 HEADS OF CATTLE WAS STOLEN AND 98 HEADS RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.

29. ON 7/4/09 AT ABOUT 1300 PM UNKOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS RAIDERS ATTACKED LOKOTO VILLAGE, KAWAP LOCATION IN SAMBURU NORTH DISTRICT. THEY STOLE 153 GOATS. WHICH WERE LATER RECOVERED BY THE SECURITY FORCES
30. ON 8/4/09 AT ABOUT 13.00 PM THREE SAMBURU WERE ATTACKED WHILE GRAZING THEIR ANIMALS AT NATILI AREA NEAR BARAGOI SECONDARY SCHOOL. THEY WERE ATTACKED BY THREE ARMED MORANS AND MADE AWAY WITH 10 DONKEYS.
31. ON 9/4/09 AT 1640 HRS 30 POKOTS RAIDERS ATTACKED PARKAT AREA AND SHOT ONE ETAN EDAPAL ON THE RIGHT SHOULDER TREATED AND DISCHRGED AND MADE AWAY WITH 40 CAMELS.
32. ON THE NIGHT OF 12/4/09 AT ABOUT 0300 AM AT NAKISOLO AREA GRAZING FIELD IN GILAH I LOCATION. UNKNOWN NUMBER OF RAIDERS ATTACKED TWO HEARDSMEN AND SHOT THEM DEAD. NO ANIMAL WAS STOLEN.
33. ON 5/5/09 AT 1110 HRS UNKNOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS RAIDERS ATTACKED A TURKANAN MANYATTA AT PARKAT AREA. THEY KILLED 5 PEOPLE AND STOLE 80 CAMELS, 300 GOATS/SHEEP AND 40 DONKEYS. THE SECURITY TEAM PERSUED THE RAIDERS AND MANAGED TO RECOVER ALL THE STOLEN ANIMALS.
34. ON 9/5/09 AT 1130 HRS UNKOWN NUMBER OF TURKANA RAIDERS ATTACKED A SAMBURU MANYATTA AT KELESWA AREA OF NDOTO LOCATION AND MADE AWAY WITH 250 H/CATTLE DURING THE ATTACK 4 SAMBURU MORANS WERE KILLED. TWO COWS WERE RECOVERED BY THE SECURITY TEAM.
35. ON 13/5/09 AT 1130 AM A GROUP OF ABOUT 40 CATTLE RAIDERS BELIEVED TO BE TURKANA TRIBESMEN ATTACKED SAMBURU HERDERS AT SUYAN AREA IN ATTEMPT TO STEAL 270 H/CATTLE. DURING THE ATTACK ONE HERDER NAMELY LOCHUKU LENAKWATOS WAS SHOT AND DIED INSTANTLY. NO ANIMALS WERE STOLEN.
36. ON 29/6/09 AT 1200 PM TURKANA BANDITS ATTACKED SAMBURU HERDERS AT NGILINGIRA WITHIN EWASO RONGAI LOCATION AND INJURED TWO SAMBURU M/A NAMELY ADMASA LEMUTIRIA SHOT IN STOMACH AND LAULE LETIWA ALSO SHOT IN THE STOMACH. NO ANIMALS STOLEN.
37. ON 5/6/6/09 AT NIGHT TURKANA RAIDERS ATTACHED SAMBURU VILLAGES AT LKOTIKAR ATTEMPTING TO STEAL LIVESTOCK IN THE

PROCESS ONE LENESINIA LAITAGIA AGED 18 YRS SUSTAINED GUNSHOTS WOUNDS ON HIS RIGHT SHOULDER. NO ANIMAL STOLEN.

38. ON 10/7/09 AT 4:00 AM POKOTS RAIDERS STRIKE THE HERDERS AT NIGHT AT EWOL-NGOROK AREA AND MADE AWAY WITH UNKNOWN NUMBER OF SHEEP/GOATS [.] DURING THE INCIDENT 1. EYODOR LOLOIM AT/M/A WAS SHOT AT THE BUTTOCK AND 2. ELOTO NARENGI ALSO SHOT ON THE BUTTOCK.

INCIDENCES OF CATTLE RUSTLING SAMBURU CENTRAL DISTRICT.

39. ON 9/9/06 UNKNOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS BANDITS ARMED WITH UNKNOWN TYPES OF WEAPONS ATTACKED MALASO AND PORO LOCATION AND MADE AWAY WITH UNKNOWN NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK.
40. ON 17/4/06 AT AROUND 2004 HRS POKOTS CATTLE RUSTLERS ATTACKED LADALA IN LOSOOK AREA AND MADE AWAY WITH 42 H/CATTLE
41. ON 10/12/07 AT AROUND 2330HRS A GROUP OF ABOUT 4 SAMBURU MORANS ENTERED THE BOMA OF ONE NAMED THOMAS LOKORO AND MADE AWAY WITH 17 GOATS IN KIRIMON LOCATION LEMISIGIYOI.
42. ON 16/1/08 AT AROUND MIDNIGHT UNKNOWN POKOTS CATTLE RAIDERS ATTACKED SUGUTA LOCATION AND MADE AWAY WITH 50 GOATS AND SERIOUSLY INJURING TWO PEOPLE.
43. ON 3/1/08 AT 3:00 PM AT LOLMOG AREA UNKNOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS CATTLE RUSTLERS ATTACKED SAMBURU HERDERS AND SHOT DEAD ONE SAMBURU NAMED KORNOLIO LOLMOLOG. NO ANIMALS STOLEN.
44. ON 13/3/09 AT 3:45 HRS AT LOLMOLOG LOCATION ABOUT 50 POKOTS CATTLE RUSTLERS ATTACKED SAMBURU HERDERS WHILE GRAZING THEIR ANIMALS AT THE SAID AREA AND MADE AWAY WITH 300 H/CATTLE.
45. ON 16/6/09 AT 1:30 AM UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CATTLE RUSTLERS ATTACKED LOGARATE AREA AND MADE AWAY WITH SEVEN COWS. DURING THE ATTACK ONE SAMBURU MALE ADULT WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

46. 10/9/08 AT 1:30 PM ABOUT 10 POKOTS CATTLE RUSTLERS ATTACKED HERDSMEN AT LUSOOK AREA, KIRISIA DIVISION AND ATTEMPTED TO STEAL THEIR LIVESTOCK. THEY WERE OVERPOWERED BY THE SECURITY FORCES AND DISAPPEARED INTO THE BUSH.
47. ON 14/10/08 AT LOKORATE AREA WITHIN SUGUTA MARMAR LOCATION 300 HEADS OF CATTLE STOLEN, AND 20 RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
48. ON 13/11/08 AT LONGEWAN AREA AT AROUND 2 PM 80 HEADS OF CATTLE STOLEN NO RECOVERY MADE
49. ON 15/11/08 AT LOGARATE ARE AT AROUND 1300HRS 60 HEADS OF CATTLE WERE STOLEN AND 10 RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
50. ON THE 16/2/09 AT ABOUT 1 PM 25 HEADS OF CATTLE STOLEN AT WAIWAI AREA OF LAIKIPIA WEST DISTRICT AND RECOVERED AT BAAWA FOREST IN SAMBURU CENTRAL DISTRICT AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
51. ON 7/3/09 UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CATTLE/SOALS AND CAMELS WERE STOLEN AT LORMOROK WITHIN NACHOLA LOCATION OF SAMBURU NORTH DISTRICT 100 CATTLE WERE RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
52. ON 22/3/09 AT 1: 00 HRS AT PURA VILLAGE UNKNOWN NUMBER OF POKOTS TRIBES MEN INVADED THE AREA AND SHOT ONE S/M/JUVINILE NAMED YIEYO LALKACHA DEAD. NO ANIMALS STOLEN.
53. ON 17/4/09 AT 1900HRS AT LOOSUK LOCATION ABOUT 30 RAIDERS BELIEVED TO BE POKOTS ARMED WITH AK47 RIFLES RAIDED LOKORATE GRAZING FIELD AND SHOT ONE SAMBURU NAMED SHANGARA LEMPIRIKAN ON THE CHEST KILLING HIM INSTANTLY. THE RAIDERS MADE AWAY WITH UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CATTLE.
54. ON 26/4/09 AT 2040HRS ABOUT 30 POKOTS TRIBESMEN INVADED LOKERA AREA LUSOOK LOCATION AND MADE AWAY WITH 800 HEADS OF CATTLE AND SHOT ONE SAMBURU NAMED LBANIS LOSENGE ON BOTH LEGS AND LEFT HAND. HE WAS ADMITTED AT MARALAL DISTRICT HOSPITALS AND ALL THE STOLEN ANIMALS WERE RECOVERED BY THE SECURITY TEAM.

INCIDENCES OF CATTLE RUSTLING SAMBURU EAST DISTRICT.

55. ON 30/8/06 AT 1600 HRS CATTLE RUSTLERS BELIEVED TO BE RENDILE TRIBESMEN ATTACKED SAMBURUS AT LOSESIA AREA AND MADE AWAY WITH 73 H/CATTLES AND 400 SHOATS. DURING THE INCIDENT NOBODY WAS INJURED ON BOTH SIDES.
56. ON 9/10/07 ABOUT 1600 HRS 50 ARMED TURKANAS ATTACKED WASO RONGAI VILLAGE AND MADE AWAY WITH 196 H/CATTLE BELONGING TO SAMBURU INJURING ONE SAMBURU.
57. NAMELY DIKA MARICHA A BURJI WAS DRIVING HIS 400 GOATS FROM LOKUNIAN LIVESTOCK MARKET HEADING TO WAMBA. HE ATTACKED BY 8 PEOPLE BELIEVED TO BE SAMBURU MORANS ARMED WITH RIFLES AND MADE AWAY WITH 140 GOATS.
58. ON 2/11/08 AT AROUND 1602 HRS AT ISIOLO 18 HEADS OF CATTLE STOLEN AND RECOVERED AT LERATA AND KIRISH AREA WITHIN ARCHERS POST AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
59. ON 19/12/08 104 CAMELS WERE STOLEN FROM ISIOLO 4 WERE RECOVERED AT KAURO NEAR LOSESIA AREA ARCHERS POST AND HANDED OVER TO OWNERS.
60. ON 31/1/09 AT AROUND 1825 HRS 5 HEADS WERE STOLEN AT LOKUNIAN STOCK MARKET WITHIN WAMBA THE SAME WERE RECOVERED AND HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.
61. ON 21/2/09 AT AROUND 1700 HRS AT NAKWAMURU VILLAGE ARCHERS POST 300 HEADS OF CATTLE STOLEN AND ALL RECOVERED/ HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS.



Mifugo Project



Combating Cattle Rustling and Advancing Human Security in
Eastern Africa through the Implementation of a Multi-Disciplinary Approach

Development of Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) in Eastern Africa

Theme: The Role of Livestock Identification and Traceability in Enhancing Pastoralist Human Security

Briefing Notes

Introduction

Due to many historical, political, governance issues and harsh climatic conditions, pastoralism in the borderlands face numerous challenges. As a result and in their struggle to secure their livelihoods, the pastoralists are forced to adapt practices that are implicitly associated with insecurity. Cattle rustling, for example, pose indisputable threats to peace and socio-economic well-being of the livestock dependent communities. This is mainly because the phenomena has evolved and transformed to embody violent confrontation with devastating impacts on human security.

This realization has called for urgent national and regional interventions prompting countries in the region to elaborate novel interventions in response. One such initiative is the 'Protocol for the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa' initiated by the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO). EAPCCO in collaboration with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) is implementing the Mifugo Project whose mandate is to facilitate the signing, ratification and full implementation of the protocol¹.

Article 6 of the protocol is on - LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS AND RECORD KEEPING. The main aim of the article is to elaborate a sustainable regional (minimum) standard system that each Member State can adapt and domesticate.

Livestock Identification and Traceability Systems (LITS)

Pastoral communities in Africa have for generations used traditional systems and practices to mark/identify their livestock. These techniques have included ear-notching, hot iron branding and other scarification methods. Most of these systems of traditional livestock identification are not directly linked to livestock health practices, disease control or to marketing under conventional settings and have been inadequate in tackling the problem of cattle rustling. Furthermore, it is considerably difficult to link such identification systems to national electronic data bases and record keeping systems that are an integral part of contemporary livestock identification, traceability and certification systems.

¹ The protocol covers five countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Livestock identification and Traceability revolves around who owns the animal, where is it located, establishing the origin of animals, monitoring movement of the animal and/or livestock products, branding/marketing of the animal, disease control and surveillance, cattle theft deterrent, herd management, resolving ownership related issues, access to meat markets, conforming to international standards of food health and safety etc.

Livestock Identification refers to the identification of an animal or group of animals by use of a unique identifier (e.g. ear-tag, reticular bolus, sub-cutaneous implant, etc). Traceability refers to the "farm-to-fork" (kraal-to-table) concept where the whole life history of livestock, including which animals were commingled, is maintained in a computerised database of some sort with a view to providing proof positive of the "safety" of meat and meat products. The tracking aspect has to do with movement and location monitoring. The tracing and tracking components of LITS require the most development.

The most secure and comprehensive of LITS system are built around some manner of Electronic Identification Device (EID) One of the main reasons that EID has come to the forefront of animal ID systems is the ability to capture the electronically transmitted number or code into an electronic database. When electronically transmitted, the identification number can be used to tie present and past histories of that animal together quickly. The most widely used of these EID devices would be Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) based.

The technologies and services utilised are for the most part tried and tested. For example, the government of Botswana has deployed an RFID based LITS project called the "Livestock Identification and Traceback Systems (LITS)". This has been running successfully since 2000. This technology ensures accurate and comprehensive tracking of livestock when correctly implemented.

Implementation of sustainable LITS processes

Successful implementation of LITS requires an understanding of the regional organizational and infrastructural environment and the capacities and interests of relevant actors. Specifically, it is important to consider (a) the unique rule-making dynamics and implementation capacities of each stakeholder organization, (b) the degree to which these organizations are embedded in community fabric, (c) the dynamics that formal and informal linkages between these organizations create, (d) the relevant differences in capacities of states for participation in these organizations, (e) the different situations of repeat players and one-off participants; (f) how smallholders can provide some of the advantages of repeat players (for instance, through regional organizations), and (g) the relatively high level of engagement by pastoral networks compared to those lobbying for rules and shaping scientific discourse.

In addition, the following factors are important determinants of successful LITS:

- 1) Clearly defined roles and responsibilities
- 2) Clearly defined methodology with clearly defined deliverables
- 3) Clearly defined implementation plan
- 4) Adherence to set and international standards/ guidelines
- 5) Involved user contributions
- 6) Proper change control
- 7) Proper risk assessment and management
- 8) Use of dedicated resources
- 9) Benchmarking approaches e.g. the Botswana LITS initiatives i.e. learn from other but not necessarily copying them.

Customizing LITS in Cattle Rustling-prone areas

The protocol on cattle rustling:

- Takes cognisance of the fact that any system developed ought to be aligned to international standards and in particular the recommendations of the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) guidelines. More importantly:
- Recognizes the need for regionally integrated Livestock Identification and Traceability System in the light of pastoral production systems in which livestock move across national boundaries in search of pasture and water. Thus, LITS in cattle rustling prone areas ought to be:
 - Tamperproof;
 - Capable of capturing information needs of different stakeholders²
 - Have the capacity for replication across national boundaries and inclusion in a regional livestock database.

Electronic identification systems have shown themselves as most cost effective in this regard.

The Protocol encourages the signatory Member States to identify their specific needs and develop a corresponding phased implementation strategy. The LITS development process should be inclusive of all relevant stakeholders and should incorporate both vertical and horizontal communication channels across the region. A domestication process allows individual Member State to include their specific dynamics. However, there are some important common activities including:

- Ensuring greater coordination at the national level among ministries and individuals responsible for developing policy positions, rules and regulations (legislation);
- Improving the quality and quantity of delegations to international organizations; forming alliances with other similarly-situated countries on issues of particular concern;
- Lobbying for technical assistance to comply with international standards and with a goal of complying with private international standards as well.

Benefits of LITS

The three major benefits accrued upon successful implementation of LITS include:

- a) Dis-incentive to potential livestock thefts for fear of detection, identification and admissible evidence.
 - Makes animal movement by criminal elements more difficult
 - Theft deterrent. Undisputed proof of ownership
 - Tracking of animal movements
 - Animal movement Control
 - More accurate censuses
 - Inform Less time spent on investigations by police

² Stakeholders include the affected communities, Government through the treasury and ministries of state for internal affairs, provincial administration, veterinary department, judiciary, animal production department, researchers, community traditional leadership institutions and researchers, Parliaments at all levels (African, East African and national level, as well as local government levels); JLOS actors, research institutions, religious institutions and faith-based organizations, civil society organizations, Institutions mandated to maintain law and order (Police/army) etc.

- b) Great contribution towards increasing the overall production and quality of marketable Livestock and Livestock products in an environmentally sustainable manner
- Improved herd management at stakeholder level, provincial level, district level, national level (Reports produced from the system helps livestock keepers to managed their stock)
 - Benefits in various areas of the economy
 - Poverty Alleviation
 - Economic Development: employment creation, access to new markets
 - Better management at abattoirs and feedlots (disease control, food safety, markets)
 - Agricultural Institutions, e.g. assist in research
 - Compliancy with international regulations with regard to animal control and disease control
- c) Contribution towards Livestock health through the development and implementation of technically, economically and environmentally sustainable disease control strategies appropriate to livestock industry;
- Assistance in disease research through traceability
 - Disease and Vaccination History
 - Outbreak profiling

Conclusion

Implementation of successful LITS requires considerable initial capital investment and in Eastern Africa, it is appreciable that only central governments have the necessary capacities. Initial start-up costs are approximated at US\$8-10 per animal. This reduces to approximately US\$ 3-5 per animal once the supporting infrastructure is in place. However, depending on the context and/or key driver, it will be important that the costs and benefits are equitably distributed along the whole livestock marketing (ownership) chain.

The protocol supports the proactive process of expeditiously establishing LITS in order to harness the benefits associated with its implementation. The future of LITS lies with electronic-based identification systems which are proven to be the most cost effective in the long run. Thus adopt LITS and begin addressing issues related to cattle rustling in the Eastern Africa region.