



<b>Country/entity</b>	Kenya
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Al-Fatah Peace Declaration
<b>Date</b>	29 Sep 1993
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict <b>Kenyan Post-Electoral Violence (2007 - 2008)</b>  The conflict emerged as post-election violence. After the incumbent President Kibaki was declared the winner of the Kenyan presidential elections in December 2007, complaints of fraud and a structural disadvantage affecting his competitor Raila Odinga lead to outbreaks of severe ethno-political violence. After the first incidents in the Rift Valley region, mainly directed against the Kikuyu ethnic group – the traditional powerbase of Kibaki – the fighting spread to the cities of Nairobi and Mombasa. After two months, Kibaki and Odinga agreed on a power-sharing agreement that granted Odinga the post as a Prime Minister and ended the violence. Close Kenyan Post-Electoral Violence (2007 - 2008)
<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Kenya Local Agreements
<b>Parties</b>	Find appended a list of signatories to the declaration. CC. District Commissioner, Wajir Provincial Commissioner, North Eastern Province, Garissa Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President -In charge of Internal Security United Nations -UNICEF & WFP GTZ All NGOs All MPs -Northern Kenya Parliamentary Group The Mass Media

Third parties	-
Description	Agreement between major clans in the Wajir district to bring inter-clan fighting, and banditry to an end.
Agreement document	<a href="#">KE_930929_al-Fatah Peace Declaration.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>

## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Informal but persistent process
<b>Rationale</b>	The Wajir process leading to the Al Fatah declaration took place in a context of a persistent practice of signing local agreements but it was not supported by a formal structured process. The process was initiated and driven by local community activists, even though later there was buy-in from the Red Cross, and then the government.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement relates specifically to local incidences of cross-border violence and insecurity, and makes no reference to a national peace process. Nor do accounts of the process by peacebuilders involved in the Wajir peace process.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Wajir
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	1.750391, 40.057224
<b>Participant type</b>	Central state actor Local state actor Local armed group International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations Regional state actor
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Not mentioned in the agreement, but according to Abdi and Mason (2019) the process was mediated firstly by an informal women's group, then local, non-aligned tribes, and finally the state became involved as a third party.
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Central state actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

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## Local issues

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** No specific mention.

**Grievance List** Page 1, Untitled preamble  
(a) Taking stock of the increasing intensity of inter-clan fighting between the major clans in Wajir district and especially between Degodia and the Ajuran clans which have continued to claim lives of tens of people, many of them children, women, and innocent;  
(b) Considering one increasing insecurity in the district in which violent robberies, looting of property and highway robberies affecting the major roads connecting Wajir and Nairobi have continued to take place with alarming frequencies;  
(c) Dismayed with the recent callous murder of the late Jeff Buttler and the serious injury of Bob McCarthy both working with UNICEF and the subsequent suspension of NGO activities in the district;  
(d) apprehensive of the imminent danger posed for the entire district the banditry menace and clan clashes.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** Page 1,  
2. That during this cease fire, livestock stolen from Ogaden clans by Degodia and vice versa be mutually returned within 7 days effective from 1st October 1993.

Page 1,  
4. That Wajir people without distinction will work as a united people to eliminate the banditry menace in the district. To realize this, the government is urged to work closely with the various panel of peace committees from the district headquarters to the sub-location level, who will monitor the implementation of this peace agreement and advise the authorities in the best method of eliminating the banditry menace.

Page 1,  
7. That from the date of this ceasefire, the traditional law pertaining to blood feud will apply to those who commit murder namely the payment of hundred camels for a man and fifty camels for a woman. In the case of stock theft, the rule of collective punishment involving a whole group of people will be applied.

Page 2,  
10. That the Provincial Administration being the executive [illegible] of the government, should instill discipline and sense of duty in the Security personnel as well as Chiefs and District Officers, so that officer working in areas where banditry menace will appear to increase instead of decrease after the implementation of this peace agreement will be responsible.

Page 2,  
12. That the government considers the formation of a specific force to be deployed specifically for the purpose of fighting the banditry menace. It is recommended that task force comprise mainly local officers from administration and police force.

**Social cover** No specific mention.