The Turkana-Kenya and the Karamoja-Uganda Elders’ Cross Border Peace Meeting

Dr. Darlington Akabwai
THE TURKANA-KENYA AND THE KARAMOJA-UGANDA ELDERS’ CROSS BORDER PEACE MEETING

by

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### Acronyms and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABEK</td>
<td>Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja</td>
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<td>ACK</td>
<td>Anglican Church of Kenya</td>
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<td>BHM</td>
<td>Border Harmonisation Meeting</td>
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<td>CAHW</td>
<td>Community-based Animal Health Worker</td>
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<td>CAPE Unit</td>
<td>Community-based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology Unit</td>
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<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community-based Organisation</td>
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<td>CBPP</td>
<td>Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>District Commissioner</td>
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<td>DCIO</td>
<td>District Criminal Investigation Officer</td>
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<td>DISO</td>
<td>District Internal Security Officer</td>
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<td>DO</td>
<td>District Officer</td>
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<td>DPC</td>
<td>Development Project Coordinator</td>
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<td>DSG</td>
<td>District Steering Group</td>
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<td>DVO</td>
<td>District Veterinary Officer</td>
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<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Cooperation</td>
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<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</td>
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<td>KANU</td>
<td>Kenya African National Union</td>
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<td>KNCC</td>
<td>Kenya National Chamber of Commerce</td>
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<td>KPR</td>
<td>Kenya Police Reservist</td>
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<td>KVDA</td>
<td>Kerio Valley Development Authority</td>
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<td>LC III</td>
<td>Local Councilor III</td>
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<td>LC V</td>
<td>Local Councilor V</td>
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<td>LDU</td>
<td>Local Defence Unit</td>
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<td>MP</td>
<td>Member of Parliament</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>OAU</td>
<td>Organization of African Unity</td>
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<td>OAU/IBAR</td>
<td>Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the Organization of African Unity</td>
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<td>OIE</td>
<td>Office International des Epizooties</td>
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<td>PACE</td>
<td>Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics</td>
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<td>PC</td>
<td>Provincial Commissioner</td>
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<td>PCH</td>
<td>Pastoral Communities Harmonisation</td>
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<td>POKATUSA</td>
<td>Pokot-Karamoja-Turkana-Sabiny</td>
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<td>RDC</td>
<td>Resident District Commissioner</td>
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<td>UPDF</td>
<td>Uganda People's Defence Forces</td>
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<td>UVA</td>
<td>Uganda Veterinary Association</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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Foreward

The fourteen ethnic groups that constitute the Karamajong Cluster are a troubled people. They are pastoralists who depend wholly on livestock for their livelihood. Their homeland is in the arid and the semi-arid lands of north-eastern Uganda, south-eastern Sudan, north-western Kenya, and south-western Ethiopia. The area is characterised by little or no rain; too dry or barren to support vegetation. Frequent droughts force them to migrate continually, in search of pasture and water.

These problems are worsened by incessant conflict among themselves, resulting in perpetual insecurity and massive loss of life and property. Guns are easily available to the youth and the four governments: Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia could be accused of neglecting security and development in the area. The Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/IBAR) is concerned with promoting the development of animal resources and has been active in the area since early 1990s. The aim of OAU/IBAR has been to work with the communities to eradicate rinderpest and control other livestock diseases through community-based animal health approach. The people now identify OAU/IBAR as an organisation that is willing to listen to their problems. In 1998 dialogue ensued between OAU/IBAR and members of the communities and the organisation convened a meeting that brought together the Karamajong Cluster communities to seek solutions on how to contain the rampant insecurity. This was the beginning of a peace-making initiative, initially named the Border Harmonisation Meetings (BHM), and later renamed the Pastoral Communities Harmonisation (PCH) initiative.

The PCH initiative started, tentatively at first, in 1999, but soon gained momentum that saw the coming together of representatives from all fourteen groups of the cluster in a series of meetings. The initiative also attracted the interest of other development and peace workers in the area. In December 1999, an international meeting was convened in Lodwar, Kenya to discuss the progress of the initiative. The meeting commended OAU/IBAR for work well done and recommended that the PCH initiative continues because it was a useful way of introducing peace at the grass roots. The communities discussed peace between themselves, resulting in a second international meeting that was attended by donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), government representatives, Members of Parliament (MPs), and community representatives drawn from all the fourteen groups. The PCH initiative has generated useful analyses of the situation; brought out new insights into the problems of the pastoralists; prescribed potential solutions and halted hostilities.

This report highlights the events of the Turkana and Karamoja elders’ peace meeting that took place on 6 to 10 May 2002, in Lodwar to review the security situation across the Kenya and Uganda borders. The meeting brought together the District Commissioner (DC) of Turkana, the Resident District Commissioners (RDCs) of Kotido and Moroto in Uganda, MPs representing these areas and elders representing grass root communities. The agenda included security, disarmament, communication across borders, movement and livestock, trade and immigration, among other items.

The programme was divided into three phases:

- Field inspection trips along the Turkana border points for representatives of the two governments to meet the people at the grass roots and discuss issues of mutual importance
- Elders’ meetings and security committee meetings, running concurrently
- The conference
Introduction

In August/September 2000, Mr. Draniga, the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) for Kotido, Uganda invited his Kenyan counterpart the District Commissioner (DC) for Turkana, Mr. Peter Mooke, to visit his area to discuss matters of mutual concern to their domains. The security committees of the two regions visited a Turkana kraal that was grazing their animals at Kamion. The 26 cars in the entourage caused excitement among the pastoralist, creating a lasting impression that peace building is real and that the governments care for the people’s welfare.

To reciprocate the gesture and also follow up on the deliberations of the earlier visit, the two administrators agreed that the RDC for Kotido would visit Lodwar Town in Kenya. The visit was scheduled for 6 to 10 May 2002. Although the former administrators had left the region, their successors, Mr. David Oyoo, DC-Turkana, and Mr. Kabelikeny Karyagemy, RDC-Kotido took charge and implemented the earlier plans. The Ugandan delegation consisted of the following prominent personalities:

- Hon. Peter Lokeris, Minister of State, Karamajong Affairs
- Hon. Omwony Ojok, Minister of State, Economic Monitoring
- Hon. Ark Lodou, MP for Dodoth County
- Hon. Samwel Abura Pitir, MP for Matheniko County
- Hon. Christine Nakwang, MP for Women’s Affairs, Kotido District
- Hon. Rex Achilla, MP for Jie County
- Hon. N. Apuun, MP for Bokora County
- Hon. Lolem Micah, MP for Pokot/Upe County
- Hon. Lokeris Paul Aparite, MP for Pan County, Nakapiripirit
- Mr. Kabelikeny Karyagemy, RDC, Kotido
- John Abingwa, RDC, Moroto
- Lochap Peterken, RDC, Nakapiripirit

The Kenyan delegation consisted of the following persons:

- Hon. Francis Ewoton, MP for Turkana South
- Hon. John Munyes, MP for Turkana North
- Hon. David Ekwee Ethuro, MP for Turkana Central
- Mr. David Oyoo, DC, Turkana
- Japheth Ekidor, the Chairman, Kenya African National Union (KANU), Turkana District
- Mr. Emmanuel Imana, the Managing Director, Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA)

Considering the calibre of participants, the meeting changed from an ordinary cross-border peace meeting between the two security committees to that of MPs from the region. The organisers of the meeting decided to include church leaders, elders from the Turkana and Karamajong communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs). One hundred and fifty participants attended, though only 70 people had been invited. This was a clear indication that the PCH meetings are popular.
The Community-based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology Unit (CAPE), formally PARC-VAC, of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/IBAR) sponsored the meeting.

The objectives were:

- To facilitate the inspection, by the delegates, of the border and roads that had been opened
- To allow the delegates to interact with, and address communities living along the borders
- To review the progress of the implementation of the September 2000 resolutions of the Kotido meeting
- To chart the way forward for the next six months, on implementing the resolutions of the meeting

This meeting was unique because it came up with action plans for each border point for the next six months. This was a departure from the traditional results of other meetings that suggest ambitious recommendations but no plans for implementation and follow-up.
THE TURKANA-KENYA AND THE KARAMOJA-UGANDA ELDERS’ CROSS BORDER PEACE MEETING

The field trips
A. Reception

The Kenyan hosts met the Ugandan delegation at Loya border point on 6 May 2002. They proceeded to Lodwar, in a convoy of 26 vehicles, stopping at Lorengikippi, Lokiriama, Namorupus, where representatives from the two sides addressed public barazas, and finally Oropoi on 7 May. The DC for Turkana and the MP for Turkana Central played host while the two ministers of state, Hon. Peter Lokeris and Hon. Omwony Ojok, spoke on behalf of the Ugandan delegation. The speeches dwelt on the good relations between the two countries, unity among members of the Karamajong Cluster, and the need to stop the anti-social habit of livestock rustling. They also discussed development.

The Ugandans were absolute that they will move on with the pastoralist disarmament programme whether or not Kenyans cooperated. However, they welcomed the Turkana and the Pokot to graze their animals in Uganda during drought but stressed that they must leave their guns behind while entering Ugandan territory. The speeches are discussed on the following pages.

B. Lorengikippi Field Visit

Selina Longoli, the Chairlady of Lorengikippi Women’s Group, welcomed the entourage to her division, stating that she was overwhelmed by the presence of important persons, like Hon. Lokeris and his colleagues from Uganda. She requested the leaders to plan for more such tours to meet the people and listen to their problems. She denounced raiding, stating that she does not quite understand when traditional cattle rustling turned into organised armed robbery, causing massive loss of lives. The chairlady reminded the youth that human life is more important than the cow that they hold as a symbol of wealth.

Mr. Japheth Ekidor requested the people to sing songs of peace, just once more, because the presence of top government officials from the two countries might make a difference to the peace process. This was contrary to his earlier statement that the objectives and the participants of the peace meeting were not genuine.

Emmanuel Imana introduced Engoriat and Giran, Kraal leaders from the epiding1 neighbouring his, encouraging them to register to receive relief food because they will have nothing to fear after the meeting. Giran, the Tepeth elder answered that his motives are noble and he accused the Turkana of severing links with them because of raiders who are actually thieves. He requested the people to forget misunderstandings of the past and forge ahead.

As the first speaker among the Kenyan legislators, Hon. Ewoton informed the meeting that the delegates from Uganda are serious people, looking for practical solutions to peace and development. “We yearn for peace because we have realised that it is the only way to prosperity,” added his counterpart, Hon. Munyes. The MP denounced raiding as a primitive habit that breeds hostility and undermines development. Hon. David Ekwee joined his colleagues in appealing to the Karamajong communities to embrace peace because they are brothers with one ancestry. Ekwee then introduced the local Councilors, Mr. Nathan Lomorukai and Mr. Kanyareng, to the gathering. He also welcomed the Ugandan delegation to Kenya, asking them to feel at home.

Hon. Peter Lokeris informed the people that East Africans are one, though separated by man-made administrative boundaries that were introduced by the colonial government

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1 These are settlements next to mountain passes
2 The Karamajong are part of a large group of African people called the Nilo-Hamites. In Uganda, this group is represented by the Karamajong Cluster consisting of the Dodols in the north of Karamoja; the Jie in the center of the region, and the Karamajong proper from the center to the south. The Karamajong make further ethnic distinction between the three sub-groups of the Matheniko, the Bokora, and the Pian. The Teso and the Turkana are part of the cluster, but live outside the Karamoja region. The Turkana stay on the Kenyan side while the Teso live on the western border of the Karamoja Region.
to divide and rule. He reminded them that the mission of the Ugandan leaders was to discuss peace and urged them not to waste time on past issues that have hindered the progress to peace. He jokingly counseled the people to leave the cattle to graze in peace as they look for something more constructive to do other than supervising the cows’ movements.

As the leader of the Kenyan delegation, the DC thanked the two governments for the opportunity to discuss peace with Ugandan leaders. The administrator closed the Lorengikippi meeting by assuring the Turkana that they will be welcomed in Uganda just as they have welcomed the Ugandans to their land. Oyoo teased the crowd that while visiting, they should let the host slaughter a goat for them instead of stealing one. The discussions ended and the convoy was set for Lokiriama.

C. Lokiriama Field Visit

Archdeacon Josiah Muga of the Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK) opened the meeting with a word of prayer. Mr. David Oyoo welcomed the cabinet ministers, the RDCs and other guest from Uganda. He assured the visitors that the Turkana are a warm and friendly people who are happy to have visitors in their midst.

The DC welcomed Hon. Lokeris to introduce his entourage, while he introduced the Kenyan delegation. He stressed the importance of peace and advised the delegates to foster friendship between the Turkana and the Karamajong, reminding them that if severe drought affected any of them, it would be easy to approach each other for grazing rights. “I wish that you, our visitors, local elders, and Kraal leaders could discuss this very important question of peace, the very foundation of our existence. This should not be very difficult if you, who attend the cross-border peace meetings, convey what has been resolved to your colleagues,” he urged.

The administrator assured the delegates that it is the desire of the Kenyan and Ugandan governments that peace prevails among the pastoralist communities and thanked the two states for blessing the efforts. He appealed to the people to support the leaders and the legislators in the initiative to broker peace.

Oyoo thanked the Lokiriama people for turning out in large numbers, for their patience while waiting for the visitors to arrive and the warm reception that they gave them. He assured the visitors that the Turkana are always hospitable to foreigners, and promised them that they will be comfortable among their hosts. He also commended the other stakeholders for their place in the forefront of the quest for peace. The DC then invited Hon. Lokeris to address the meeting.

Hon. Peter Lokeris lauded the three East African heads of state: Benjamin Mkapa, Yoweri Museveni and Daniel arap Moi for reviving the East African Cooperation (EAC). He indicated that the declaration of the EAC allows the citizens of the three states to move anywhere, within the region, without restriction by administrative boundaries. Lokeris requested the local authorities to allow the Turkana and the Karamoja communities to come together for peace meetings across the borders. “We should not wait for Nairobi or Kampala to organise our peace meetings,” he urged.

Addressing the DC, Lokeris pointed at the Turkana people standing before him and said, “These people are highly welcomed to Uganda to graze their animals. We are a people because when I speak the Karamajong dialect, they need no translation. However, we have one problem; the Ugandan government has been disarming the Karamoja and we will not allow the Turkana to come into our country with guns.” He advised the Turkana to leave their guns behind while crossing the border warning them that as members of the EAC, his government will advocate for the disarmament of civilians in the other countries because guns have caused conflict. He criticised the handling of guns by civilians branding the weapon a ‘retrogressive and destructive menace.’ He added that criminals have misused guns to

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1 Namalu is a trading center and the headquarters of Chekusu County, Nakapiripirit District in Uganda
murder innocent victims including women and children, and their own parents, brothers and sisters. Lokeris recommended that governments should control the ownership of arms to avoid further calamities. The cabinet minister told the Turkana that though the disarmament message is unpalatable to them, they would have to surrender their firearms. The MP alleged that reliable sources informed the Ugandan government that some Karamajong have fled to Kenya to hide their guns, and warned the Turkana to be wary of strangers amongst them who might be hoarding guns. The legislator warned the culprits that the authorities would soon close in on them. “We would like to create an environment that is free of guns so that I can drive my bulls from Namalu and exchange them with my friends in Moroto without difficulty. We want to cross borders that are free of guns and where people live in peace,” concluded the minister.

Mr. Japheth Ekidor was next. The politician welcomed the Ugandan representatives, emphasising that peace should prevail within and beyond borders. He inferred to the wet weather, saying that Hon. Lokeris is a blessing because he has brought with him a lot of rain thus the anticipation of food and pasture. Ekidor recalled the peace pact that was brokered under the very tree that is the venue of the peace meeting. “Spears and hatchets were buried deep into the earth to signify peace; who has uncovered the weapons and caused conflict again?” he wondered.

Mr. Imana welcomed the Ugandan officials and thanked the two governments for the peace initiative across the Kenya/Uganda borders. He called for extensive meetings along the Pokot/Turkana borders preaching peaceful coexistence. Referring to traditional cattle rustling, Imana said that domestic conflict between Ekeno and Eng’oriat, the feuding Tepeth and Turkana elders, are normal and can be resolved. He was glad that representatives of the Ugandan government were present and willing to assist in attaining the long desired peace. He urged the elders to convey the peace message to the ng’ireng’ecupae.

Francis Ewoton appreciated the presence of officials from the Kenyan and Ugandan governments and interpreted their mission across the region as a sign of unity and peace between the two states. He emphasised the need for calm in the area for trade and development to thrive. “We want real peace, the sort of peace that was cemented here in Lokiriama between the Matheniko and Ng’ikamatak in 1973,” he stressed. He called for the brokering of peace that would involve all Karamajong dialects, suggesting that since the Pokot, Tepeth and Sabiny come together to stage counter raids in Sonyoka land, likewise, they should group together to broker peace. He called upon all leaders present to organise meetings covering the whole borderline to achieve comprehensive peace in the region.

Hon. Samwel Pirir was elated to see his old friends and trading partners. The Matheniko legislator advocated for the revival of camaraderie and trade to expedite development and urbanise Lokiriama. He described himself as partly Turkana and partly Matheniko because he lived in Lokiriama in Turkana land during his youth, and then moved to Matheniko land to grow old.

Overcome by emotion, Cecilia Nakwawi thanked God for allowing the assembly to happen, urging everyone to keep their hopes high in the Almighty to bless the gathering that has brought together people from the two nations. The women’s representative from Lokiriama considered the meeting between officials from Kenya and Uganda a sign of good things to come. She reported that though the 1973 peace pact allowed them to stay in Lokiriama, they are still having problems, such as the killing of young boys while herding animals, the raping of young girls and old women while farming or fetching firewood, among others. Nakwawi endorsed peaceful co-existence because it will reduce loss of life through raids. “Why should we shed each other’s blood yet we are one?” she enquired.

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4 Youth who are accustomed to drinking Waragi, a traditional brew, then staging raids.
5 Peace in Turkana language.
“We are for ekisil!” was the clear message from Ekeno Lolupkong’u. Stating his mission, the Kraal leader explained that he has abandoned raiding to pursue better living, and his only reason for criss-crossing borders is to search for water and pasture for the few cattle that have been spared by raiders. “In my search for pasture in foreign lands, I have no intention of causing any problems to my hosts. I have no envy for whatever the Ugandans posses, whatsoever,” he affirmed.

However, the elder complained of Eng’oriat, his brother Giran, and Lowakabong their cousin. Lolupkong’u likened the three elders to cobras with deadly venom because they encourage raids that finish people in the region. The Turkana leader promised to stick to the promises they made during the 1973 peace pact in Lokiriama, despite provocation.

The DC concluded the session by advocating for peace so that the people can share available resources. He called upon the two governments to work hand in hand with the people to achieve peace. He promised to punish those who are guilty of disturbing peace in the community.

D. Oropoi Field Visit

The Oropoi women warmly welcomed the Ugandan delegates and the Kenyan officials. They cheerfully sang traditional peace songs as a sign of true commitment to peace. Traditional prayer was offered to officially open the meeting.

The DC welcomed the team to Oropoi border point, suggesting that their visit was a blessing because of the showers that had fallen since they arrived. He commended the people of Oropoi for cooperating with him and not retaliating when the Ugandan authorities confiscated their animals the month before. “I am so grateful because you followed my instructions and believed in my assurances when I said that the two governments will handle the issue amicably,” he reminded them. Oyoo warned that anyone found entering Uganda to steal cows would be punished severely. He urged the people to abandon the barbaric life of cattle rustling that has dragged them behind, and pursue development. He advocated for a common market among the Karamajong where people could trade ideas and items. The administrator bemoaned the brevity of life due to famine, disease and other catastrophies, and appealed to the people at the grass roots to stop killing each other using guns because of cows. “It is disappointing that citizens of two sister countries, like Kenya and Uganda, should continue butchering one another for this flimsy reason,” he lamented.

The DC challenged the gathering that he hoped that the next meeting would be of smiling people who have kept their promise to implement the recommendations of the on-going meeting.

“I am the one who looks after your animals when they come to graze in my constituency in Sonyoka land. It is good that we are member states of the EAC, and it is peace that binds us together. So you should uphold peace. This is what I wish to hear constantly,” announced Francis Ewoton in a bid to strike friendship with the Ugandans.

Ethuro reminded the gathering that they are together because it is the wish of the two governments that the people from the region become one. “We have brought with us our best friends from Uganda who assist us in sorting issues of cattle rustling and returning stolen animals,” he added.

The MP for Turkana Central informed the gathering that the three Turkana MPs (Ewoton, Munyes and Ethuro) were part of the Kenyan delegation that attended the EAC summit in Arusha, Tanzania and added that they have also been to Uganda, recently, for the same reason. He indicated that it was possible to return the animals that had been confiscated from the Oropoi because of the cooperation between Kenya and Uganda legislators. “If only kraal leaders from both sides would sit under the same tree of old men, like before, and discuss issues of mutual concern,” he wished. He urged the people to believe in peace because it will save them from the many catastrophies linked to cattle rustling.

John Munyes was glad that the guests from Uganda were present to discuss peace with Oropoi residents. He
concorded with Ethuro’s sentiments that peace binds people, beseeching the Turkana and the Karamajong to stay together, peacefully, for that is the desire of the two governments. Concerning the Oropoi incident, Munyes lauded the concerted efforts of Hon. Lokeris in ensuring that the animals and the people are handed over to the Kenyan authorities. He requested the people to raise issues that they would want to be discussed at the conference in Lodwar. He appealed to them to create a peaceful environment that would enable them to cross over to Uganda during drought. Munyes reminded the meeting of the incident when the Turkana at Oropoi wanted to move into Kidepo National Park in Uganda but he cautioned them, and they returned home with the assistance of the Ugandan government. He counseled Kraal members, like Akadae and Edoe, to join hands in the quest for peace, security and grazing rights.

“What a wonderful occasion that has brought leaders from two nations together at Oropoi!” remarked Edoe, a kraal leader. “We should take this opportunity to make a final agreement on peace that will be witnessed by all. Let’s be serious and truthful because what we have here today is of great importance to the two states and the region. If we do not take these deliberations seriously, we will destroy any chance of peace along the borders. But if we agree, then we will have done something for the people from Naporoto, Kalopeto, upto Loole for they have been yearning for peace,” he advised.

Edoe called himself ‘a man of peace’ because he has spearheaded many peace meetings. However, he accused his neighbours, the Dodoth, of always provoking him even during peaceful times. “To be sincere, the Dodoth youth who are present today can bear me witness that the Turkana have never raided a kraal when we are at peace. Likewise, the Turkana youth who are here will be able to enumerate the number of times that the Dodoth have attacked us for no good reason,” Edoe accused, petitioning the governments to acknowledge the stubbornness of that community.

The kraal elder reminded Lokeris of an incident whereby after intensive discussions in Moroto, he discovered that animals that had been stolen from the Turkana were in the hands of a Dodoth leader called Natorong’o. Natorong’o claimed that the animals were hidden at the top of a steep mountain and he promised to drive them down later with the rest of the animals from the kraal. “How did the animals get there in the first place, were they dropped from a helicopter?” wondered Edoe, questioning Natorong’o’s sincerity.

He blamed illicit brews from Uganda for the careless actions of the Dodoth. He confessed that he had no ill motives despite his bitterness and promised that he would drive his animals to the border without arming himself if the meeting could guarantee peace.

Hon. Christine Nakwang appealed to the youth to sympathise with their mothers who spend sleepless nights in mourning when they get killed during raids. “It is saddening when a mother loses the father of her child a few days after giving birth. It is painful to embrace widowhood at a young age or to lose your young son. Were women destined to cry throughout their lives or will this misery come to an end one of these days?” she queried. The women’s leader told the young people that their mothers loved them very much and that is why they are assisting the government to disarm them.

Nakwang petitioned the Kenyan government to acknowledge women’s potential. She also asked Kenyan women to be tactful in convincing their men of the importance of peace. He advised them to avoid sleeping with stubborn men on the same hide for it is useless to bear children who are taught the language of hate and enmity as the first vocabulary. “Let us not be restricted by boundaries that were fixed by the white man to divide and rule us. Let us open up our borders and move about as free people,” she concluded.

A Jie lady from Kotido revealed that she had come to meet her fellow Turkana women, face to face, to discuss peace...
and the behaviour of the youth. “During our times we were not behaving like this, however, they will not defeat us because they are our children,” she resolved. She encouraged her fellow women to put their heads together in looking for solutions because the youth will have to listen to them as their mothers.

The Jie lady who spoke next was impressed by the reception from the Turkana, and she was certain that they were for peace. “No wonder, last year between July and August the Turkana women brought us peace through the *alokita* that travelled through the Karamoja grazing areas,” she marveled. She said that it was obvious, from the numerous talks all the way from Loya to Oropoi that the Turkana were at peace with the Jie and Matheniko. “Why not the Dodoth?” she asked. She accused the Dodoth of causing trouble but encouraged the Turkana to continue seeking for peace along the borders. The Jie woman advocated for the return of stolen animals and heavy penalties for offenders.

Prisca Akiru stated that the Ugandan delegation had come to search for peace. She also informed the meeting that in Uganda, women are involved in every aspect of development including advocating for peace. The Chairlady, Local Council III, Rupa County was saddened that the men who claim to advocate for peace are the same people who incite the youth to go for raids. “Let’s quarrel with our husbands on their commitment to peace just like we do over domestic issues. Pick a fight with him and refuse to go to bed with him if he does not toe the line,” she advised.

The councilor accused the Turkana of violating the peace agreement ever since colonial times when the authorities took the peace initiative to the Matheniko and the Ng’ikamatak, and they are still at it today. She appealed to both communities to overlook minor thefts in the past and move on to sustain peaceful relationships. She pointed out that the Turkana have been marginalised for a long time and urged the government to introduce water projects and develop pasture that could be shared with neighbours across the borders. She reiterated the idea of arresting and punishing thieves who have been destabilising the region. Akiru encouraged the people to cooperate with the disarmament programme to restore security.

Hon. Ark Lodou urged all the Turkana and Karamoja youth to go to school, saying that if everyone is educated then conflict will end, naturally. He advised the Turkana youth to take up farming and abandon the risky business of raiding because Oropoi soils are fertile and productive.

Lokong Ereuno Ngimoe reminded the gathering of his participation in the peace crusades. Referring to his attendance in the July and August 2001 meetings, the Dodoth youth declared that he is in Oropoi, in yet another meeting, to search for peace. He claimed that he had overheard somebody accusing the Dodoth of initiating skirmishes but he was not aware of them because he comes from the western areas of Dodoth, and not the east where these conflicts happen. Despite what happened before, the young man called on everyone to forget the past and join hands in asking God to bring peace upon the people who are still living.

Alex Tioko identified himself as the young man from Dodoth who escorted the Turkana youth who were confused and handed them over to Hon. Munyes under the very tree where the meeting is taking place. Munyes under the very tree where the meeting is taking place. He claimed that Munyes recognises him and remembers the incident well. Tioko called upon Lokorsia Edoe, an elder from Turkana to stand firm on the peace initiative just like he has always done.

The RDC, Kotido District lauded the Turkana for their willingness to live in peace with their neighbors, the Jie and the Dodoth. He encouraged them to uphold the spirit, as it is the key to commitment as declared during the EAC meeting.

“Do the elders still bless raiding as in old days?” asked Hon. Rex Achilla. “No!” responded the crowd. “What do the elders say about seers and others claiming to bless the youth going for raids?” he added. “Arrest them!” answered the others.
people. He then asked the people to compel the relatives of offenders who run away to reveal their whereabouts.

By the end of the second baraza, at 6.30 p.m., it was too late for the delegates to travel 18km to the newly opened Lokiriama/Moroto Road for inspection.

On 7 May 2002, the group travelled to Letia/Oropoi border point to inspect the Letia/Nakapelimoru Road, also recently opened. They left for Lodwar arriving at 8.30 p.m. to an official reception. The conference was scheduled for 8 to 9 May.
Security meetings
THE SECURITY COMMITTEE
MEETINGS BETWEEN THE KARAMOJA REGION AND TURKANA DISTRICT

A. Opening Speech, The District Commissioner, Turkana

The Minister of State in Charge of Karamoja Affairs, Hon. Peter Lokeris,
The Minister of State in Charge of Economic Monitoring, Hon. Omwony Ojok,
The Assistant Minister for Labour, Hon. David Ekwee Ethuro,
The Hon. Members of Parliament from Uganda and Kenya,
The District Resident Commissioners for Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts,
Other distinguished dignitaries,
Ladies and gentlemen,

I feel honoured to have been invited by the Turkana District Conflict and Management Secretariat to officiate in the opening of this international cross-border meeting between the two sister countries: Uganda and Kenya.

As most of you are aware, the Turkana District Security Committee held cross-border meetings with their counterparts from Kotido in August 2000, in Kotido Town. During that meeting, it was agreed that a follow-up meeting be held in Lodwar. It is to reciprocate that gesture that we are here today. It is one and a half years since the Kotido meeting, and that is a long time. However, it is clear that there has been tension developing at various points along the borders, for instance, the Dodoth and their immediate neighbours, the Turkana are living in tension. Tension is also building between the Tepeth, Matheniko, and their grazing partners, as some of you must have noticed during the discussions at Lokiriama. This meeting has afforded the unique opportunity to diffuse these unnecessary tensions from building and allow our communities to live in peace.

Meanwhile, it is encouraging to note that since the Kotido meeting, some of the activities that we pledged to implement have been accomplished. For instance, POKATUSA, the churches, and CAPE Unit of OAU-IBAR have continued to conduct grass roots peace meetings. Kenya has worked on most of her border access roads (we will inspect some of these roads, if the weather allows) and the Ugandan government has taken a bold step of disarming her people.

This meeting will accord us the opportunity to discuss the impact of these activities and to critically examine the emerging issues in the region.

Thank you.

B. Hon. David Ekwee's Speech

We are happy, as the people of this border, to welcome you: our brothers, Ugandan delegates in particular, to discuss this important subject of peace. Security is very important and our governments have formed the basis of security for our people. In Kenya, our government speaks of the cardinal principle, which is to protect property and lives of our people. In Kenya, our government speaks of the cardinal principle, which is to protect property and lives of our people. This very important meeting culminates so many efforts between the two countries and I want to take this opportunity to thank the three presidents for the commendable job of reviving the East African Cooperation (EAC). It is through the same spirit that our neighbouring communities should come together and deliberate on issues that are very important to us. We have a lot in common and we have also noted a few differences.

The moment we set aside some time, we shall try to sort out these issues that are absolutely important and I believe that we can realise peace. We have demonstrated commitment, as leaders of this region, before we joined parliament and today as legislators. We have accelerated our efforts to actualise and realise peace in the region because poverty, frequent drought and famine leave us with no choice. We must maintain good neighbourliness with our friends, the Karamajong, because we are one people, and also to enable us to migrate to their land during adverse climate.
We have convened many meetings, held joint communiques, among other activities, in our efforts to search for peace. However, we still blame one another, unnecessarily, as we witnessed in Oropoi yesterday. Let us not dwell in the past, even though it is not possible to talk of the future without referring to the past. Let us move forward and save the lives and property of the remaining people for our economic prosperity.

I was in Kang’ole in 1995 and I sent a delegation to Karamoja to deliberate on the question of opening access roads across the borders. We worked hard on the Kenyan side to repair our ragged roads but we were let down by the Ugandan side. I would like this meeting to embrace the spirit of the 1973-peace agreement that Hon. Lokeris mentioned. However, I wish to correct one fact, the meeting was a Turkana/Karamoja encounter and not Matheniko/Ng’ikamata one.

It is good to hear that NGOs, local leaders, and church leaders are now involved in peace building in Turkana and West Pokot districts. Since we are marginalised, we should come together and share the few resources that we have.

I wish to thank our facilitators, the CAPE Unit, because we are now working in partnership as governments, politicians and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to solve common problems of our people. I am advising the NGOs that are here to present their conflict resolution project proposals to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for funding.

Thank you.

C. Hon. Peter Lokeris’ Speech

Ladies and gentlemen, it is gratifying that once again, we are gathered here to deliberate on issues that affect our people. You have been pursuing noble goals of peace and development for a long time, but we cannot say that we are tired yet. This is our life as human beings; issues are constantly evolving and shifting and we must move to solve them. The East African Cooperation has been established for our common good, and we are indeed grateful to those great sons of Africa for recognising the homogeneity of the people of East Africa. That is the reason for our mission; to remind our people that any disharmony that might have set in between them is but a temporary situation that can be ironed out so that we can enjoy the wealth of our two nations. We are not starting new relationships but we are renewing old kinships that were taken away during colonial times. Let us come together and tell the conflicting sides that they should stop cattle rustling and exploit the benefits of regional trade.

We have now known that as long as guns exist in our midst, the young men will have the urge to stage raids; this is the reason why we have embarked on the disarmament programme. I have been encouraged by the various terms people use to describe the gun: the enemy, snake, killer, wizard. These names indicate that we now realise that the gun is destructive and we are lagging behind in development because we insist on following the barbaric tradition of cattle rustling. I support the East African Cooperation and the endeavour to save the human race from hunger and poverty. We should empower the kraal leaders at border points by issuing them with UHF radio communication equipment so that they can reach the outside world and facilitate frequent meetings to resolve conflicts in the region. The Karamoja roads are among the 800kms gazetted for maintenance and repairs by the World Food Programme (WFP) this financial year. I am suggesting that the NGOs use the Food for Work Programme approach to involve the communities in road construction.

Lastly, I would like to express my support and appreciation for the field visits because we, the leaders, have met the people who are affected by the conflicts. We now understand the plight of our people, and this is the only way that we get to meet all of them, in their setting, and listen to their problems.

Thank you.
Hon. Omwony Ojok’s Speech

I am grateful to the Kenyan government for the opportunity to attend these meetings because it is a sign of better things to come. I welcome the Turkana and the Pokot to graze their animals in Uganda but I insist that they must leave their guns behind. I am encouraging them to declare their guns to the Ugandan security forces at the border if they want to enter Ugandan territory. I am warning the Turkana about some Jie from Kotido who have fled to Kenya to escape disarmament. I urge you to disarm the culprits and send them back to Uganda.

The honeycombs that were recently distributed by POKATUSA have ready market in Uganda if harvested properly. I also assure the Kenyan authorities that the Ugandan government is willing to cooperate in infrastructure development and 800kms has been gazetted for development, by the Ugandan government, in the coming financial year. I thank the Ugandan and Kenyan governments and the organisers of the peace meeting for a well-thought out idea.

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7 This refers to the POKATUSA peace initiative, an NGO that has recently been started by the Pilgrim Center, World Vision-Kenya, and World Vision-Uganda to respond to persistent calls for intense peace initiative, from concerned Ugandan and Kenyan leaders. The NGO also involved in humanitarian and development projects.
Conference highlights
A. Elders’ meeting

The first session of the conference constituted discussions by the elders based on three questions. The following paragraphs highlight the solutions arrived at from the discussions.

Question 1

In the next six months, what are your plans to increase peace building in the areas?

Answers

➤ allow free movement of government armies along the borders, for example, Nakiloro in Uganda and Lokiriama in Kenya
➤ sensitise the people on the dangers of cheap political incitement
➤ convey the resolutions of the meeting to members of the kraal
➤ open roads connecting Kenya/Uganda borders, to allow trade and movement, and name them roads of peace
➤ disarm the youth to reduce the drive to stage raids
➤ establish common watering and grazing points with neighbouring communities
➤ encourage the sharing of institutions, like schools, health clinics, veterinary clinics, among others
➤ strengthen earlier peace pacts, for example, 1973 pact at Lokiriama
➤ determine methods for tracking stolen animals beyond borders
➤ impose hefty fines on those guilty of cattle raiding
➤ facilitate free flow of information, through exchange visits, by opening roads across the borders
➤ uphold the spirit of sincerity and commitment among stakeholders
➤ solicit the support and blessings of MPs from the region, even if they are unable to attend meetings
➤ use mothers to appeal to the youth to surrender their guns, to aid the disarmament exercise
➤ engage kraal leaders and prominent elders, like Nalibe, Keiyo, Apamulele, and Lorot to sensitize people in the region about the importance of peaceful coexistence
➤ organise a follow-up peace meeting at Nawonitos and Oropoi, involving the Dodoth of Uganda and Nglukumong of Kenya

Question 2

What assistance do you require from governments, non-governmental organisations, church organisations and others to implement the activities? Name the organisations

Solutions

➤ governments should take the following actions:
- provide clean drinking water
- initiate mobile schools and clinics
- construct roads
- prevail upon politicians who encourage and incite the youth to go for raids
- encourage border peace meetings to strengthen bonds between the communities
- punish criminals
- disarm the youth, especially in Kenya, to curtail raids
- use the law courts in the region to punish offenders

➤ NGOs should assist in the following areas:
- construct dams that will trap water for the animals
- support the Food for Work Programme and use the approach to assist in road construction
- provide kraal leaders with radio facilities for free flow of information to curb the menace of theft
- offer transport for participants of border peace meetings

Question 3

Who among you will take the lead from Turkana side and from the Karamajong side?
Giran from Tepeth and Apamongole from Turkana were chosen to mobilise people from their kraals and update them about the deliberations of the border peace meeting.

The Tepeth and the Ng’ikamatak resolved to convene several follow up peace meetings along the borders, with assistance of NGOs.

The Turkana took the challenge to host the first follow up meeting scheduled for Lorengikippi on 20 May 2002, followed by one at Nawoyapong in Uganda.

The elders then joined the main meeting and made their presentations and following are comments from other participants after the elders’ presentations.

**Omwony Ojok**
Hon. Ojwox reiterated that the Government of Uganda is determined to disarm civilians inside the borders of the country but he also welcomed the Turkana and Pokot to Uganda as long as they are unarmed. “You will be free to live and graze peacefully with people of Uganda,” he encouraged. He also requested the Turkana and the Pokot to participate in the construction of roads, through the Food for Work Programme. He encouraged trade between the communities, singling out bee keeping as a high potential venture. “I have good news for you. There is a ready market for honey, that has been harvested properly, through the Uganda Honey Bee Association. On the Ugandan side we already have equipment that can be used as an alternative method to smoke and fire while harvesting honey and the prices are reasonable. Please organise yourselves and buy these equipment,” he appealed.

**Peter Lokeris**
Lokeris was impressed by the elders’ presentations, especially the Group Two discussions. He encouraged NGOs and elders to work together. “I prefer that Ekeno, for example, mobilises people and inform the government of his objectives. We will then ask the NGOs to assist,” he said, attempting to explain collaboration between the stakeholders. The MP promised to support grass roots activities and appealed to the NGOs to do the same, stressing that the work of the state is to protect the people.

**N. Apuun**
“Will you allow people, especially the Ng’ikamatak and the Lukumong, to harbour armed Karamojong who have ran to hide in your midst? enquired Apuun. He warned the people that such action would endanger the lives of the people. He informed them that the Government of Uganda is capable of disarming the Karamajong, emphasising that this warning should not be taken lightly.

**Micah Lolem**
The MP was also impressed by the outcome of the elders’ discussions. He advised the elders to initiate follow-up peace meetings at Alale, Lorengikippi, Nawoyapong, and Katikekile.

**David Ekwee Ethuro**
Hon. Elewee wanted to know about the stand of the Kenyan government on disarmament and the kind of programme the government is planning to implement.

**Alex Achia**
Hon. Achia advocated for the notching and branding of animals. He said that this would help in identifying and also counting them to determine the population. He also highlighted the need for establishing a cattle market to serve traders from Kenya and Uganda. Achia lauded the elders’ plan for follow-up peace meetings and appealed to NGOs and administrators from the two governments to assist.

On the whole, they selected three main activities: opening up of roads; setting up water points using the Food for Work Programme; and continuing with peace meetings. The Turkana elders, however, were apprehensive about the Uganda government policy of disarmament and the guarantee that they would not be left vulnerable when grazing their animals in Uganda. The presentation was well received and debated. The table below presents the highlights of the discussions.
Table 1: Summary of Solutions from the Elders’ Meeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEMS</th>
<th>SOLUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integration of grazing and watering areas</td>
<td>- use armed forces, like KPRs in Kenya and LDUs in Uganda to keep cattle within the borders of the two communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- deploy the army at Nakiloro - Uganda and Lokiriama - Kenya to check insecurity and free movement of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- strengthen the 1973 peace pact between the two communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecurity along the borders</td>
<td>- sensitize communities in conflict prone areas in Uganda and Kenya e.g. Dodoth and Turkana about peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- initiate disarmament programmes along the borders of Kenya and Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- open up Nawoyapong/Loya, Lorengikippi/ Lokiriama, Lokiriama/ Nakabaat/Nakiloro border roads to enhance security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarcity of water and pasture during drought in Turkana land</td>
<td>- dig bore holes and construct water dams for animals at designated areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft cases between two parties</td>
<td>- punish offenders through government courts of law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- initiate methods of tracking thieves and stolen animals beyond the border points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- impose harsh penalties on the lawbreaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling of illegal arms</td>
<td>- disarm all the communities along the border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchdoctors/seers who encourage and support cattle raiding</td>
<td>- sensitize them on the evils of raiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- involve them in border harmonization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High illiteracy rate among the pastoral communities of Uganda and Kenya</td>
<td>- start mobile schools e.g.(ABEK) to promote harmonious relationship with neighbours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption/bribery of police and government officers to free suspects</td>
<td>- advocate for Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of women and youth involvement peace brokering</td>
<td>- empower women and youth groups to be part of the peace in initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incitement, by politicians, to raid</td>
<td>- stop inflammatory statements on cattle rustling by political figures, especially amongst the Pokot of Kenya where raiding has been commercialised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate number of police posts</td>
<td>- construct police posts along the borders of Kenya and Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of shared border schools/ dispensaries</td>
<td>offer shared social services to harmonise and promote relationship among neighbouring communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of money to develop roads</td>
<td>- introduce the Food for Work Programme to assist in road construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Working Groups

On 9 May, the participants broke into three working groups comprising:

- Kotido/Turkana
- Moroto/Turkana
- Nakapiripirit/Turkana

Crosscutting Policy Issues

The aim of the working groups was to discuss crosscutting policy issues and issues that affect the three paired groups in their grazing areas. Each of the groups was to develop a realistic plan of action for the next six months. Disarmament, insecurity, education, gender, border issues, grazing rights, poor infrastructure, infiltration of small firearms are among the issues discussed. Because of scarcity of time, the groups could not develop these issues into detailed plans of action. The meeting decided that the plans would be treated as proposals for future action. A small committee, headed by the DC, Turkana and composed of the three RDCs was given the responsibility to develop the proposals into action plans. Following are tables showing the summary of discussions.

Table 2: Infiltration of Illegal Firearms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEEDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firearms in the hands of civilians in Uganda and Kenya</td>
<td>- disarmament in Uganda</td>
<td>- UPDF</td>
<td>on-going in Uganda</td>
<td>- funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- introduce disarmament in Kenya</td>
<td>- civil society</td>
<td>one week in Kenya</td>
<td>- transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Kenyan security forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proliferation of firearms leading to insecurity along common borders</td>
<td>deploy security forces along the borders, and enlist the cooperation of both countries</td>
<td>- governments</td>
<td>on-going in Uganda yet to take place in Kenya</td>
<td>- civil education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- UPDF</td>
<td></td>
<td>- incentives for voluntary disarmament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- security forces to enforce disarmament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misuse of the gun as a symbol of manhood</td>
<td>provide an alternative symbol of manhood</td>
<td>- governments</td>
<td>anytime</td>
<td>funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>initiate joint cultural activities and sports and games</td>
<td>- elders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- donors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poaching of wildlife</td>
<td>sensitise the masses on the value of wildlife conservation</td>
<td>- governments</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>- governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- populace</td>
<td></td>
<td>- NGOs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Infiltration of Illegal Firearms - cont'd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEEDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belief and reliance on the power of the gun to make a living leading to underdevelopment</td>
<td>provide alternative development programmes alongside disarmament</td>
<td>government - CBOs - NGOs - civil society</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>- funding - technical expertise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of raiding patterns from traditional cattle rustling using basic weapons to armed robbery for commercial reasons</td>
<td>- issue permit for movement of livestock - verify ownership of cows during migration brand and notch animals by place of origin for easy identification</td>
<td>elders - government - vet personnel - donors - CBOs - NGOs</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>- logistics - funding - technical expertise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawlessness</td>
<td>- sensitise people on need for orderly and peaceful co-existence - disarm and prosecute criminals</td>
<td>government - elders - NGOs - churches</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>- logistics - funding - technical expertise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Disarmament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEEDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disarmament of the Karamoja, Pokot and Turkana communities</td>
<td>- sensitising the communities on the dangers of illegal firearms - implementing the IGAD/Nairobi Declaration</td>
<td>governments - int. organisations - churches - CBOs - NGOs</td>
<td>- May to Sept. 2002 - ongoing in Uganda - government yet to initiate disarmament in Kenya</td>
<td>- certification cards - appropriate rewards/ incentives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4: Grazing Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEEDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross-border grazing</td>
<td>- herders crossing to either side to notify authorities</td>
<td>provincial administration</td>
<td>within the next six months</td>
<td>transport for surveillance and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- encourage herders to return to country of origin during wet seasons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint grazing for the Karamoja and Turkana</td>
<td>- assurance of security and identifying suitable sites - encourage joint projects between communities</td>
<td>Kenya and Uganda governments through DCs and RDCs</td>
<td>May to Nov. 2002</td>
<td>deployment of LDUs and national security from Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>December 2002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5: Animal Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEEDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disease control</td>
<td>vaccinations</td>
<td>- OAU/IBAR - government veterinary departments</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>- vaccines - transport - allowance for staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- re-enforce regulation on animal movement - provide veterinary services - provide information on animal health</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>- funds - paravets - other manpower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6: Infrastructure (roads)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of maintenance of existing infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>Repair</td>
<td>Uganda/Kenyan government</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>- equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Moroto/Lokiriam Road</td>
<td>- Torero Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>- funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Oropoi Road</td>
<td>- Kongobat Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>- technical support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Kacheliba/ Chepkarat Road</td>
<td>- Loroo/ Nanyapong Road</td>
<td>- Kenya/ Uganda governments</td>
<td>Three months from date of the meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nanyapong Road</td>
<td>- Amudat/Kiwewa</td>
<td>- International agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Amudat/Kiwewa</td>
<td>- NGOs</td>
<td>- NGOs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blasting boulders</td>
<td>- local engineers</td>
<td>June 2002</td>
<td>- skilled labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- civil society</td>
<td></td>
<td>- casual labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Lutheran World Federation</td>
<td></td>
<td>- the Food for Work programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- POKATUSA</td>
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<td>- technicians</td>
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<td>- Tororo Cement Industry</td>
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<td>- equipment</td>
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<td>- KPIU</td>
<td>June 2002</td>
<td>- funds</td>
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<td>- technical support</td>
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<td>- the Food for Work programme</td>
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<td>- security</td>
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<td>- transpoerty</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grading</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 2002</td>
<td>same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constructing Irish bridges</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 2002</td>
<td>same as above</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inaccessibility of some areas along the border due to poor roads</td>
<td>construct roads</td>
<td>- governments - NGOs</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>- funds</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- equipment</td>
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<td>- personnel</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 7: Infrastructure (general)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of water</td>
<td>open the Komogot, Kailibokomen and Wanao dams</td>
<td>governments churches</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>funds technical assistance</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- NGOs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve education</td>
<td>- open schools at Lokipoto and Nawonitos - initiate compulsory education</td>
<td>governments churches</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>transport food materials trained teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>establish mobile clinics</td>
<td>government churches</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>funds equipment trained personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor communications</td>
<td>- establish radio reception equipment in Kotido - award Kabong a district status</td>
<td>governments NGOs donors</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>funds equipment technical staff</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- extend power lines to Kotido and Kabong - extend telecommunication lines to Kotido and Kabong via Oropoi to Kakuma</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8: Gender/Youth/Diviners/Elders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isolation of the youth and other key players in peace matters</td>
<td>encourage their participation and contribution in most activities</td>
<td>- governments - NGOs</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: Border Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ACTORS</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE NEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inaccessibility of areas along the borders governments</td>
<td>construct roads</td>
<td>governments</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>- funds - equipment - technical expertise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of socialising across borders</td>
<td>- initiate cross border meetings - open a trading center to encourage cross-border trading° - open a trading center to encourage cross-border trading°</td>
<td>- governments - communities - civil society - POKATUSA - LWF governments</td>
<td>May to Dec. 2002</td>
<td>- funds - transport - security - equipment - facilitators - food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insecurity</td>
<td>open police posts at Lokiriama and Matheniko border</td>
<td>local government</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>- funds - transport - equipment - infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE TURKANA-KENYA AND THE KARAMOJA-UGANDA ELDERS’ CROSS BORDER PEACE MEETING

Leaders’ forum
A
fter the elders’ presentation, a session followed where the facilitator asked key questions and the legislators responded. Following is the summary, in point form, of some of the opinions and answers to critical questions that were raised during the forum.

**What has happened in Uganda concerning the security situation?**

**Omwony Ojok**

Local Defence Units (LDUs) have been established, 60 in each county

10 000 guns have been recovered in Karamajong through the on-going voluntary disarmament programme

Plans are underway to beef up security along the Kenya/Uganda and Uganda/Sudan borders

Administration police will be deployed to work under an army commander to improve security

**Sammy Loote**

Disarmament committees have been established, under the RDC, from sub-counties to village levels to facilitate the disarmament programme

**What are your reactions towards the recent disarmament exercise in Uganda?**

**N. Apuun**

The government has set aside 40 000 ox-ploughs as incentives to those who surrender guns voluntarily

The government also offers each person a bag of maize weighing 60 or 100 kg

**Is the Government of Uganda making follow-up to repatriate and disarm those who fled?**

**Ark Lodou**

The Ugandan government has minimised the number of guns coming in from Sudan by posting UPDF personnel along the Karenga and Kapedo borders

The Ugandan government is appealing to Kenya to track down those who flee to the country with guns, especially around Katikekile

**When disarming pastoralists, the governments must remember that they are depriving them of their means of livelihood and alternative long-term arrangements must be initiated to compensate for the action, especially for the communities of the Karamajong Cluster, including the Turkana of Kenya, who have been marginalised. Is there an arrangement, by the government, to offer alternative sources of income or livelihood to these people?** (Peter Emuria Lotesiro, Arid Lands Resource Management Project, Kenya)

**How are the LDUs of Uganda and the Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs) of Kenya, who are in charge of security, given incentives because they, especially the KPRs, are suspected of cattle raiding? Disarming the communities and not offering incentives to the defence units might cause them to turn on the people and to stage raids.** (Isaac Ekiru, Local Consultant)

**Concerning security along the borders, what is the government doing to ensure safety of the communities?** (Rev. Josiah Muga)

**John Munyes**

The Nairobi Declaration on Small Arms clearly states that all the countries concerned must disarm their people

The pastoralists are compensated for loss of their guns

Development projects are initiated along the borders to serve as an alternative source of income

**David Ethuro Ekwee**

Kenya should use the Ugandan experience on disarmament
as a case study and apply it to her situation

Peter Lokeris
Guns are the means of survival for the pastoralists and it also offers protection while grazing their animals so they receive incentives after disarmament

A small monthly allowance is offered to those who surrender their guns, so that the person still in possession of a gun is encouraged to surrender it in return for the reward

UPDF personnel are deployed at the borders to offer protection to the disarmed communities

Kenya should make the bold move of disarming pastoral communities within her borders, especially the Turkana and the Pokot

Omwony Ojok
The Karamajong requested for the disarmament exercise

The MPs in Uganda discussed disarmament and agreed that it was necessary

They linked disarmament to economic and social development of the Karamajong

Disarmament was also linked to the Nairobi Declaration on Small Arms

Uganda is setting up a permanent military barracks along the Kenya/Uganda border to curb infiltration of guns into the country and to ensure the safety of the disarmed communities

The LDUs have been posted along the borders to assist the army

MPs from Karamajong have been actively involved in the disarmament exercise by sensitising the people and initiating development projects

What has the government done concerning the training of the LDUs deployed in Karamoja?

Lochap Peterken
Stubborn ng'ikarabuna are selected and trained in small-scale trading

Concerning the Nairobi Declaration on Small Arms, what has Kenya done, as one of the countries that drew up the agreement? (Rev. Josiah Muga)

David Oyoo
The government is studying the situation and Kenya will announce its plan of action soon

What is the grazing situation in Uganda?

Samuel Abura Pirir
Since the 1973 peace pact between the Turkana and the Karamoja Community, their animals graze together

The Turkana are encouraged to leave their guns behind when entering Uganda territory; they have always adhered to the requirement, lessening the danger of cattle rustling

In cases of thefts, leaders from the two communities hold dialogue to sort the issue

John Abingwa, RDC Moroto
The Turkana must leave their guns behind when entering Ugandan territory

In case they are armed, the Turkana should surrender the arms to the nearest military post for safe keeping

If found in possession of guns, the Turkana will be forcefully disarmed

"youth"
Peter Lokeris
The grazing of cattle by Turkana in Karamoja has not always been trouble free

Between the Matheniko and the Turkana, the relationship has been cordial because of the 1973 peace pact

The two communities have developed ways of solving their problems, through local leaders and village elders

Between the Dodoth and the Turkana, the relationship has been sour; they have clashed because of grazing rights

Between the Tepeth and the Turkana, the relationship has been good because they graze their cattle together

The Turkana, through the local leaders, should inform the authorities of their movement as they enter Uganda

What is the situation in Turkana after 22 years of grazing with their neighbours?

Isaac Ekiru
The Turkana should discuss grazing rights, through their elders and administrators, in good time before they move into Uganda to avoid conflict with the Ugandan authorities

Omwony Ojok
It is imperative that all civilians living along the Kenya/Uganda borders are disarmed

In future, the Turkana must leave their guns behind or declare them on crossing the border

The Turkana are at times unsure of crossing into Uganda when the disarmament exercise is going on. What guarantee do they have that they will not be attacked?

Francis Tulel, Karamajong POKATUSA Coordinator
The Kenyan government should negotiate with the Ugandan government and declare, clearly, their position on guns across the borders

The Ugandan authorities should be informed about the people entering Uganda territory and their exact numbers

David Ethuro Ekwee
Unfamiliar territory may appear hostile, so the Turkana need to be assured of their safety before surrendering their guns for safe-keeping

Kenya needs to elaborately study how Uganda has implemented the disarmament programme and set their work plan accordingly

The Karamajong communities resent disarmament but they have to embrace it since it is the decision of the Ugandan parliament

Lokeris Paul Aparite
The Kenyan and Ugandan governments should work together and avail water to the Turkana and Matheniko to save them from long treks in search of the same

Dams should be constructed between Moroto and Loyoro, and between Moroto and Nakapiripirit

John Abingwa, RDC Moroto
We appeal to the Kenyan government to help disarm Ugandans who have fled into Kenya with arms

I am opposed to the disarmament process because EAC was formed to phase out all restrictions in trade, movement, and passport requirement. Can all these guns be registered and their numbers confirmed? Why are we using disarmament as an excuse to restrict trade and movement? What is the role of EAC? (Japheth Ekidor)

Peter Lokeris
Registering of guns contradicts the IGAD/Nairobi agreement on the proliferation of small arms
Is the speaker's stand representative of Kenya's position on disarmament since he is a powerful individual in the government?

**Hon. David Ekwee**  
The Kenyan government has no policy on disarmament

**Hon. Apuun**  
The gun is a destructive instrument and by disarming our people, we are saving future disasters

The Ugandan government is disarming the people to allow free movement and settlement

The Ugandan government will not allow the Turkana into the country if they insist on keeping their guns

**David Oyoo, DC Turkana**  
The comments of Hon. Ekidor are his personal opinion and not government policy for matters of national security are channeled through different avenues

**Hon. Peter Lokeris**  
Ekidor’s idea of registering guns instead of disarming the people is bad because Ugandans who have fled to Kenya are a danger to the communities

**Loote Sammy**  
We should do the following:
- abandon cultures and traditions that are destructive
- observe international laws that govern borders
- encourage harmony between neighbouring communities living at the borders

**Peter Lotesiro**  
The drought is severe in Kenya and our Ugandan brothers are offering us a solution, I am suggesting that we take up the offer before we lose livestock to drought

**Josiah Muga**  
The Turkana people have been suffering because of drought and famine, and I commend the Ugandan legislators for offering to assist us

The Ugandans have assured us of security of the Turkana when they migrate to Uganda, let us consider the matters that he is raising, through committees, or provide security personnel to move with our people to Uganda

**Otita Joseph, LC III, Chairman Rupa**  
Relationships between different groups of Turkana and the Jie and the Dodoth vary

The Turkana who enter the region are not united; there are those who are friendly with the Jie and some who prefer the Dodoth thus causing logistical problems concerning security

The people should move and negotiate as a group

Leaders should move and work with the people, and ensure that they live peacefully especially when in foreign lands

Roads along the borders should be opened to enhance security and watering points provided for the animals

**Hon. Munyes**  
Concerning issues of roads, Kenya has constructed several, including Moroto/Lokiriam, Letia/Kottieen/Nakapelimoru, and Oropoi/Kalapata roads to ensure that the marginalised communities are not isolated

The Katikeele Road has not been completed but part of it, that runs through the West Pokot District, is in use

There is a technicality with the Katikeele Road that the three MPs representing this area should consult on

**Pasquale**  
He emphasised the importance of a Road for Peace Project, citing the case of Indonesia\(^9\)

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\(^9\) This is a case in Indonesia where conflicting parties took two years to plan for a five kilometre stretch of road.
He advocated for joint activities, such as common border schools, health centres, watering and grazing points, among others, to increase interaction and improve friendship between the communities.

**Lokwii LC V, Chairman Kotido**

The stakeholders should introduce the Food for Work Programme along the borders.

World Vision and POKATUSA, using food donated by the World Food Programme (WFP) should assist in constructing roads.

The governments should provide fuel for the machines used in road construction.

The communities, supervised by the District Security Office, should contribute to this project.

**Terence Nako LC V, Chairman, Moroto**

The administration has already identified five constructors; three of them would be clearing the border.

The project should start from Kamunyina to Lokitonyala, and Acholi, and in Lokiriama.

**David Ekwee Ethuro**

POKATUSA-Kenya should help construct the road up to the border then POKATUSA-Uganda takes up from the border into Uganda.

**Francis Tulel, POKATUSA Karamajong**

Kenya has done her part in constructing the Kotido/Turkana Road, forming part of the security roads, and even covered some few kilometers into Uganda.

**Peter Lokeris**

The Karamajong and the Turkana understand each other so they should initiate dialogue to discuss their problems.

The Matheniko/Lokiriama Road is to serve the Karamojong, improving communication between them and their neighbours and helping in restoring trade, friendship and intermarriage between them.

Border meetings between the Turkana and the Karamojong should be revived.

The Karamajong and the Turkana should be involved in a joint project to foster friendship.

**Eris Lothike, District Project Co-ordinator, OXFAM, Turkana Project**

Support should be offered to the roads project especially on the Kenyan side.

Village elders should be supplied with radios to monitor the movement of thieves.

**Josiah Muga**

Initiate shared projects, such as schools and work programmes at the border, that profit both communities and foster friendship.

**Loote Sammy**

The communities should be sensitised on the need to share resources, such as food during famine, to initiate friendship.

A committee should be appointed from RDCs, LC V or government officials to oversee this project.

**Peter Lokeris**

RDCs of Moroto, Kotido and Nakapiripirit, and DC Turkana should be given priority when distributing radios.

Kacheliba should receive one radio since POKATUSA already covers West Pokot.

Sabiny should also receive one radio.

Communicating crucial news, like the recovery of stolen cows should be delegated to POKATUSA since they already
have funds for such matters

Uganda government has already gazetted the construction of a 800 Km road, works to begin next year

**Jozef Majjaga DISO-Morot**

Police posts have been erected along the borders of Kalapata/Oropoi and along Nakiloro/Lokiriama

*What are your plans for the animal resources in Kenya and Uganda?*

**Dr. Nathan Songok, District Veterinary Officer, Turkana**

We have done the following:

- deployed technical staff to the district
- trained community-based animal health workers (CAHWs) along the two borders as service providers who can reach the pastoralists even in neighbouring countries
- instructed veterinary surgeons, employed by the government or by partner agencies, to supervise CAHWs
- conducting disease surveillance under the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/IBAR)

Future plans:

- vaccinate 350,000 cows against rinderpest (CBPP), and 95,000 goats against trypanosomiasis, and deworm the animals

**Dr. Frederick Eladu, District Veterinary Officer, Kotido, Uganda**

We have done the following:

- vaccinated 70,000 cows in Kotido, funded by PACE
- trained 57 CAHWs in Kotido, funded by OXFAM Uganda, to bring animal health services close to the people

**Future plans:**

- train a further 47 CAHWs, and extend the programme to Dodoth County
- form a CAHWs association to offer services that strengthen the profession, especially in Uganda
- persuade the Uganda Veterinary Association, through field veterinary officers, to recognise the services of CAHWs
- harmonise the training curriculum for CAHWs in the Karamajong Region
- alleviate tick infestation by constructing communal dips in Jie and Dodoth

**Constraints:**

- Discrepancies between Kenya and Uganda concerning the provision of services for a fee in Uganda, and offering free services in Kenya
- Difference in policies, between Kenya and Uganda, on the disarmament of the pastoralists communities

**Dr. Okwii, District Veterinary Officer, Moroto**

We have done the following:

- vaccinated 48,000 heads of cattle against rinderpest (CBPP) between September 2001 and January 2002
- initiated surveillance for CBPP and the programme is on-going
- completed CBPP vaccination
- followed the OIE pathway by stopping the vaccination for three years, then the region will be declared rinderpest free
- set up surveillance teams to watch for rinderpest outbreaks
- trained CAHWs in February to March 2002 at Katikekile
- posted CAHWs to their stations of work but unfortunately there are no vaccines
vaccinate animals against CBPP in Moroto and Nakipiripirit
controlled tick-borne diseases by constructing a cattle dip

Omwony Ojok
There are honeybees in Karamoja region that can be turned to commercial ventures
Key outcomes
KEY OUTCOMES FROM THE DISCUSSIONS

Though the programme for the three and a half days was crammed with too many activities, leaving too little time for discussion, the meeting did generate some useful outputs:

- The Ugandan delegation fully explained the design and workings of the disarmament programme and the progress so far.
- The Kenyans, though somewhat skeptical at first, appreciated the Ugandan position on disarmament and agreed to use the Uganda experience as a case study in readiness for her own programme.
- Modalities for protecting the Turkana herdsmen when grazing in Uganda were outlined and highlighted for further negotiation by the two governments.
- The meeting reviewed progress made in the reopening of at least four roads since the last meeting and appreciated the opportunities, in communication and trade, opened up by this activity.
- Progress made in animal health services provision was reviewed and the need to harmonise the approach, particularly cost recovery or lack of it was also analysed.
- Establishment of police and border posts was reviewed.
- Provision of water resources along the border, using Food For Work, was identified as a potentially unifying activity requiring urgent attention.
- Appreciation of the immense service toward peace and development of the Karamajong Cluster by OAU/IBAR's PCH initiative was roundly acclaimed. It was noted that greater cohesion and co-ordination of the various agencies' activities had resulted from the endeavors of the initiative. The PCH was re-mandated to continue and redouble its activities.
Conclusion

A lot of ground, both geographical and topical, was covered during this meeting. The programme was far too ambitious for the time available compared to the wide range of activities. The logistics of putting it together were a living nightmare for the OAU/IBAR coordinator, who seemed to work wholly without a support team. The planning committee appears to have let things slide a bit as far as the number of participants present, nearly double the official projections. No doubt, the budget will have been far exceeded. Future meetings should be more tightly managed.

Despite all the drawbacks, the original objectives were largely met. There is no doubt that the most important outcome of the meeting was the solidifying the spirit of teamwork and unity of purpose, further, between the Ugandan and the Kenyan officials. The overall goal of enhancing inter-communal cooperation between the target communities also gained mileage.
### List of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DESIGNATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Abura Pirir Samwel</td>
<td>MP Matheniko</td>
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<td>Hon. Apuun</td>
<td>MP Bokora, Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emmanuel Ichor Imana</td>
<td>Managing Director, Kerio Valley Development Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. Lolem Micah</td>
<td>MP, Pokot/Upe County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Achi Terence Naco</td>
<td>LC Chairman- Moroto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Eladu Fredrick</td>
<td>District Veterinary Officer (DVO), Kotido</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Orengan Godfrey</td>
<td>District Veterinary Officer, (DVO), Nakapiripirit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philiph Emathe</td>
<td>S.I.O Lodwar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. Lokeris Paul Aparite</td>
<td>MP Pan County- Nakapiripirit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. Christine Nakwang</td>
<td>Women's MP, Kotido District</td>
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<td>Chris Ajile</td>
<td>DALEO, Turkana</td>
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<td>Fr. Bernard Nakwang</td>
<td>Nomadic Mission, Oropoi</td>
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<td>Osinde Obare</td>
<td>Reporter E.A Standard</td>
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<td>Geoffrey Eyanae Kaituko</td>
<td>CKRC, DC Turkana</td>
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<td>Ogwel Loote Sammy</td>
<td>MP, Moroto Municipality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Kine</td>
<td>C.D.C. Tupado</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Derick Ejore</td>
<td>Kenya National Chamber of Commerce</td>
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<td>Longora John</td>
<td>Councilor</td>
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<td>Nakiru Prisca</td>
<td>Women's Councilor</td>
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<td>Henry Kimathi</td>
<td>D.C.I.O. Turkana</td>
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<td>Ekal Isaac Ekiru</td>
<td>Local Consultant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eris Lothike</td>
<td>Project Co-Ordinator-OXFAM</td>
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<td>Peter Lotesiro Emuria</td>
<td>District project Coordinator -Arid Lands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis Tulel</td>
<td>Project Co-Ordinator-POKATUSA</td>
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<td>John Erus</td>
<td>CJPC-Turkana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaya Emanikor</td>
<td>Director-Turkana Literature Development Bureau</td>
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<td>Wamoga Stephen</td>
<td>D.I.S.O. Moroto</td>
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<td>Komakech Thomas</td>
<td>POKATUSA-Kotido</td>
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<td>Riwongole Joseph</td>
<td>POKATUSA-W/Pokot</td>
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<td>John Andama</td>
<td>D.I.S.O. Kotido</td>
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<td>Kwerit C.D./Asp</td>
<td>D.C.I.O. Moroto</td>
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<td>Jozef Majjanga</td>
<td>D.I.S.O Nakapiripirit</td>
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<td>Keem Napaja Andrew</td>
<td>Deputy D.C.-Moroto</td>
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<td>Otita Joseph</td>
<td>L.C.3 Chairman-Rupa</td>
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<td>Felix Draleku</td>
<td>D.I.S.O.-Karamoja (Moroto)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Lorot</td>
<td>District Chairman-Nakapiripirit</td>
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<td>Lochap Peterken</td>
<td>RDC-Nakapiripirit</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Abingwa John RDC Moroto</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Hon. Omwony Ojwok</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Akais Patel</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Dr. Nathan K. Songok</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Dr. Lokapel Elim</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Lokoroi S. Moses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix II

List Of Peace Elders (Kenya)

**Orpopoi Division**
1. Namoruigai Lokiriama
2. Abong Arukon
3. Elim Lopotio
4. Amoni Pelekech

**Kalobeyei Division**
1. Lopiyanuna Kuya
2. Akadae Lodia
3. Lochoro Aseyo
4. Pelekech Kamolinyang
5. Akai Pelekech

**Loreng Division**
1. Locham Ekiporo
2. Longetei Amoni

**Letea Division**
1. Bila Merimung
2. James Kiyong Sub-Chief

**Loima Location**
1. Ekeno Lolupkong Chief
2. Ewoi Lokir
3. Lokidor Ngitira
4. Losinyen Lochemirimori
5. Lokwang
6. Mark Akeru Amojong

**Lokiriama Location**
1. Natubwa Ekusi
2. Longechel Esekon
3. Ateyo Ebei
4. Tioko Akimat
5. Joseph Aurien Nachikal (Councillor)
6. Lucas Akeru Lokuruka (Chief)

**Lorengikippi Location**
1. Kokoi Namojong
2. Longoli Lomala
3. Ekaleripon
4. Nakoret Kapus
5. Ikwak Engor
6. Philip Lokal Epat (Chief)