



The Moroto Cross-Border Peace Meeting **6th to 7th June** **Moroto, Uganda**



ITDG-EA
CAPE UNIT, AU/IBAR

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Foreword

The pastoralist communities of the Karamojong Cluster¹ are among the poorest in their respective countries. These areas lack many vital services, adequate infrastructure, and suffer from a harsh and dry climate. These problems are compounded by the widespread insecurity in the region. Inter-community conflicts cause further suffering in the area, leading to loss of life and property, as well as decreased mobility and access to vital social services. Due to the regional conflicts in neighbouring areas such as Sudan and Somalia, small arms are readily available, intensifying the scale of the conflict and limiting access to the area.

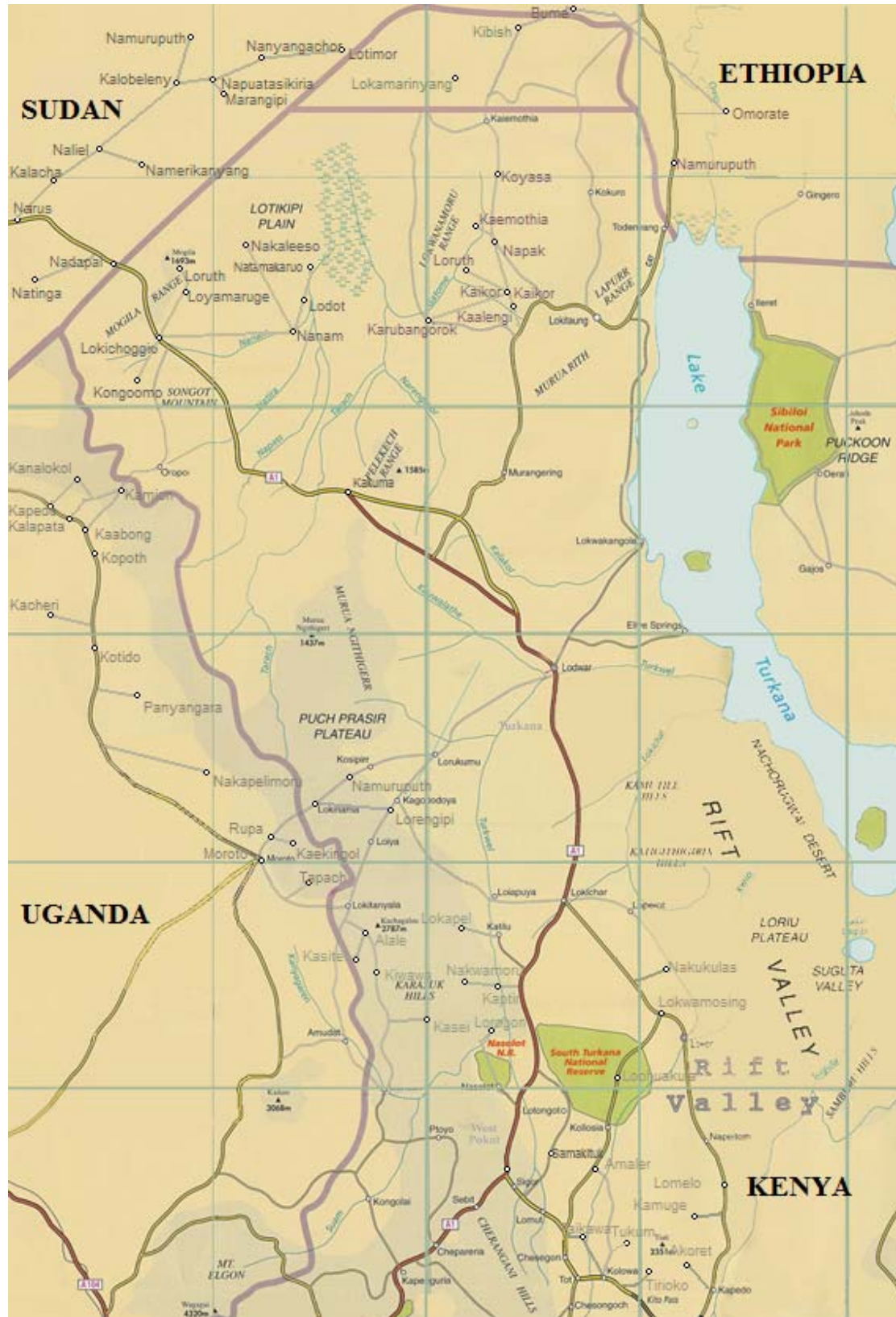
Many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the area have recognized the need to tackle conflict in the area in order to support the communities' development. The Intermediate Technology Development Group-East Africa (ITDG-EA) is one such organization working to initiate community dialogues in order to resolve conflict in the area, opening the way for future development. ITDG-EA is implementing the alternative livelihoods and technologies, animal health and conflict resolution component of the UNDP/GEF-East Africa Cross-border Biodiversity Project, holding a series of cross-border peace meetings.

The Community-Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) Unit of the African Union's Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) has also been holding community dialogues throughout the region. While AU/IBAR is an animal health organization, through its work with pastoralist communities, it became clear that to adequately provide animal health services in the region, it was necessary to first deal with conflict. Community dialogues began in 1998, and have involved a variety of stakeholders, including politicians, administrators, elders, women, and youths.

The meeting was organised by ITDG-EA and the CAPE Unit of AU/IBAR, along with a consortium including VSF-Belgium, Oxfam GB and CCF who provided funding and fuel. Pokatusa and Italian Cooperation provided valuable support during the workshop. All these partner recognize the need for organizations working on conflict in the area to better coordinate their activities, worked together to organize this cross-border meeting between the pastoralist communities living on either side of the Kenya-Uganda border. These include the Karamojong communities of Uganda and the Turkana and Pokot of Kenya (See map page 2). The meeting brought together administrators and politicians to work with the key elders and kraal leaders of their areas, as well as NGOs and CBOs carrying out conflict resolution activities in the area (see Appendix One: Participant List). The organizers are grateful to the meeting host, Deputy Resident District Commissioner of Moroto District, Andrew Keem Napaya, and the local organizing committee. Nearly 200 participants from all regions along the border were present and came up with action plans for the areas represented in the meeting.

¹ The Karamojong Cluster is composed of the Jie, Teso, Dodoso, Nyakwai, Toposa, Turkana, Karamojong, and Nyang'atom. The seven communities are closely related and reside in the semi-arid areas of northeastern Uganda, southeastern Sudan, northeastern Kenya, and southwestern Ethiopia. The current definition of the cluster is more geographical rather than ethnic, and so also includes the Merille of Ethiopia, the Pokot of Kenya, and the Didinga of Sudan. It also breaks up the Karamojong into sub-groups composed of the Jie, Upe, Pian, Tepes, Dodoth, and Matheniko.

Map of the Kenya-Uganda Border Area



Introduction

ITDG-EA and the CAPE Unit of AU/IBAR have facilitated a series of meetings dealing with conflicts between the Karamojong, Turkana, and Pokot along the Kenya-Uganda border. While many of these have been small community dialogues between two or more specific communities in conflict, two large-scale meetings have been held. The first was held in Mbale, Uganda in 2001, and the second in Lodwar, Kenya in 2002. This meeting at Moroto was intended to follow up on decisions that had been made at those previous meetings, particularly the most recent in Lodwar, and to further the dialogues along the Uganda-Kenya border.

The following were the major outcomes of the Lodwar meeting:

- The Ugandan delegation fully explained the design and workings of the disarmament programme and the progress so far. The Kenyans agreed to use the Ugandan disarmament experiences as a case study in readiness for their own programme
- Modalities for protecting the Turkana herdsman when grazing in Uganda were outlined and flagged for further discussion by the two governments
- The meeting reviewed progress made in the reopening of at least four roads since the last meeting, as well as the opportunities in communication and trade, opened up by this activity
- Progress made in animal health service provision was reviewed, and the need to harmonise approaches, particularly regarding cost recovery, was analysed
- Establishment of police and border posts was reviewed
- Provision of water sources along the border, using Food for Work schemes, was identified as a potentially unifying activity requiring urgent attention

Some positive actions have been made towards these decisions since the meeting in Lodwar a year ago. Elders from the various communities are now working to organize the return of stolen animals themselves – often independently of partner organization support. Additionally, roads have been improved, particularly on the Amudat-Kolowa and Moroto-Lokiriyama road. However, there remains a significant number of recommendations made during the Lodwar meeting that still need to be implemented. For this reason, the emphasis of this meeting at Moroto was on reviewing those decisions made in Moroto, furthering those actions that had taken place, and deciding a simple statement of priorities for the border area.

The following were the objectives for the Moroto Cross-Border Peace Meeting:

- To review progress in implementing the decisions made during the the Lodwar meeting
- To discuss how to utilise the nearly completed Moroto-Lokiriyama road to bring peace and development
- To give elders the opportunity to map out a date for returning animals stolen from both sides
- To strengthen the peace between the Turkana, Pokot, Tepes, and Karamojong through further dialogue between key community leaders

Proceedings

The meeting was conducted so as to provide opportunities for the various stakeholders involved in the conflict and peacebuilding activities in the area to discuss openly and on an equal level. It is only through the meaningful involvement of elders, administrators, and NGOs and CBOs together that decisions can be agreed upon, and actions taken by all parties. Additionally, through intense mobilization carried out by ITDG-EA and CAPE Unit staff, participants came from all key areas along the border, including Kotido, Moroto and Nakipiripirit Districts in Uganda, as well as Turkana and West Pokot Districts in Kenya. In order to neutrally facilitate the discussions of all of these stakeholders from conflicting communities, a moderator was provided.

The organization of the meeting was another key component in the methodology, in that various organizations, namely ITDG-EA and the CAPE Unit, came together to collaborate in mobilizing for, funding, and carrying out the event. Additional funding came from Oxfam-GB, CCF, and World Vision Pokatusa who also provided meeting facilitation. While there are many organizations carrying out similar peacebuilding activities in the region, there is scope for much better collaboration between them. For this reason, the collaboration and cooperation involved in coordinating this meeting was a positive step towards increasing the level of collaboration and cooperation in all peacebuilding work in the region.

Opening Speeches

The meeting was conducted with the intentions of arriving at concrete decisions that could be acted on and monitored following its conclusion. Before these concrete decisions could be made, however, time was allotted for the various stakeholders to present their views. Politicians and administrators from each area shared their ideas, followed by reactions by elders from each area. In this way, each group was able to share their views in plenary and be heard by all.

Many of the administrators and politicians commented on the need to implement past decisions. The Deputy Resident District Commissioner (RDC) of Moroto, Andrew Keem Napaya, listed those decisions that had been made in the past in order to set the stage for the rest of the discussions. John Lorot, LCV Chairman of Nakipiripirit, asked "We have been to thousands of meetings, and we never disagree when we're brought together like this. We always say we're going to implement. Yet what is it that brings us to say these things and never to follow up?" All of the speakers asked for sincerity in making commitments and ensuring that they are put in place.

The DO of West Pokot, Adam Gedo, discussed some of the underlying causes of the conflict, namely the porous borders and drought in the area, which lead to increased mobility and increased contact with other communities, both of which contribute to conflict. He also commented that pastoralists do not trust their government to provide for their security, which is one of the reasons that they have armed themselves.

Nearly all of the speakers—politicians, administrators and elders alike—described the link between insecurity in the area and a lack of development. Hon. Peter Lokeris, Minister of State for Karamoja Affairs, outlined how poverty related to insecurity, remarking that the Karamojong of Uganda and Turkana and Pokot of Kenya are among the poorest of the region. He saw the problem of insecurity as a hindrance to the development necessary in the region. "In order to [develop], we have to overcome many obstacles, or impeding forces. One of the main impeding forces is cattle rustling and road ambushes." Adam Gedo, the DO of West Pokot,

added that “economically, conflict prevents investment and harms development programs in the area. Politically, it contributes a bad image of the region. And the pastoralists are seen as people who are violent and unreasonable.”

The elders discussing the lack of development in the area focused on the impact of insecurity on the roads. Due to the lack of road travel, commerce in the area is limited. Nangiro Meripus, a Karamojong Elder commented that “as some of these people were killed on our dangerous roads, they will not want to return. Where will we get our food?” Hosea Ekiyeyes, a Turkana Elder saw hope in the completion of the Moroto-Lodwar road. “It is through that road that business can come here. From Moroto, business can come to Lodwar. That is life, business will bring us life. The gun will not give us life. The gun has made everybody underdeveloped. There is no other way of development but to get rid of the gun.”

In addition to highlighting some of the problems caused by insecurity and the poor implementation of previous decisions, many suggestions for the way forward were offered. Many administrators suggested that the meetings should take place where the cattle camps are located, rather than in urban centers. Hon. Lokeris emphasized the necessity of identifying the appropriate people to take part in peace dialogues. In order to do this, he encouraged organizations such as CAPE to work at the cattle camp level, and to facilitate government officials to communicate with these key people at this level as well. LCV Chairman John Lorot agreed, saying “I am requesting our partners that we should take these meetings into the kraals. Let’s stop coming to towns like this when we only talk to ourselves. Because even when we are here now, we have to ask if the message we are sharing will actually reach the kraal. Will the message reach its targets or will it remain here?” Darlington Akabwai, head of the CAPE Unit’s conflict work, assured these leaders that CAPE does work at the grassroots level, but finds it important to periodically hold meetings in urban areas where large numbers of stakeholders can come together in one place to discuss.

The approach of collaboration and bringing many stakeholders together was shared by the RDC of Moroto, Andrew Keem, who remarked upon the collaboration of organizers for the meeting, which included various NGOs, civil authorities, and key elders. Adam Gedo, the DO of West Pokot, added that “the solution of this insecurity is with the government, the political leaders, and the communities affected” working together. “I would like to appeal to community members and authorities that we should work together and then we will succeed.”

In order to improve the ability of governments, communities, and organizations working together across borders, particularly in direct response to incidents of conflict, the issue of communication was raised. Hon. Lokeris emphasized the importance of openness between administrations, both formally and informally, so that the positive relationship necessary for collaborating on cross-border issues would be created. P.N. Miiri, the DC for Turkana District, described the need for improved communication equipment, particularly in responding to conflict. “When we get the report of a problem after 24 hours, it is too late, and there is very little you can do . . . Successful raids encourage more raids. The minute we have better communication equipment and can abort attempted raids, we will be able to have a large impact.”

The elders focused on the role they thought the government should play in security, particularly in response. Locheriale, a Pokot elder who spoke, emphasized the need for the government to arrest the criminals responsible for animal theft and road banditry. Nangiro Meripus, a Karamojong elder, expressed

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that he would no longer chase animals stolen from his community, but would “leave it to the government,” as this was less likely to spur more conflict.

Overall the presentations were positive, and focused on the collaboration between elders, government authorities, and development partner organizations, rather than making accusations.

Stakeholder Situation Analysis

Stakeholder groups were formed exclusively of elders, administrators and politicians, or development partner organisations. This analysis was conducted, both as a way of allowing each group to discuss the issues from their unique perspective, as well as a means for stakeholders to assess the progress made since the Lodwar meeting. Three issues were discussed within each group: raiding and security, natural resource sharing, and linking development projects to peacebuilding. These groups were then asked—keeping in mind the recommendations of the Lodwar meeting—what they were currently doing to resolve these issues, and what they could do in the future.



Jecinta Abenya of ITDG-EA facilitates the elders stakeholder group.

Groups:

- I. Elders
- II. Politicians and administrators
- III. Development Partners

Themes:

- 1) Security/Raiding
- 2) Natural resource sharing
- 3) Linking development projects to peace-building
- 4) Other themes

Questions:

- A. What is the current situation, keeping in mind the outcomes of the Lodwar meeting?
- B. What is the way forward to deal with this issue?

Theme One: Security and Raiding

I. Elders

A. Current Situation/Activities:

- Stealing is intensifying in the whole of the cluster
- The stolen livestock is being recovered and returned to the owners, although not in full in some cases (e.g. 7 cases of livestock recovery by Tepeth to Turkana, but some Tepeth cattle are in Lokiriama and have not yet been returned)

- Road banditry is on the increase (e.g. Last week in Kamsalaba, six people were killed, and in another incident, 11 people were killed)
- Peace talks are continuing. (e.g. the Turkana in Lokiriama are holding the Tepeth cows that were stolen by the Turkana—eleven heads of cattle stolen by Giran--and are waiting to return them.)
- On the 30th May, Pokot stole cattle, goats, and camels. Only the cows and goats were returned

Why is the situation like this?

- All these incidents are small incidents of theft, not open robberies or raiding. They are going on because there is not enough control over the situation
- These thefts are going on because the government has failed to deal with the situation. They are not arresting enough thieves, or are releasing them too soon when they are in fact guilty
- Disarmament has not been uniform
- Where does the ammunition come from? We must find the source to stop it
- Communities are hiding criminals in their midst. It is only when communities are open and willing to expose the criminals when we will be able to deal with this theft
- Whenever we have these meetings for peace or reconciliation, we must ensure that the kraal leaders are involved in the meetings. It is useless to collect people just to collect people. We must be selective when choosing people to come for kraal meetings

B. The way forward:

- Agree to remove the gun
- The governments of the two countries should seal off the borders where guns are suspected to pass through
- There must be uniform disarmament by all governments. Disarmament must occur across the region for it to be meaningful.
- There must be peace dialogue continued at all levels, adakar (grazing ground), district, county, etc.
- Religious groups should be involved in peacebuilding. As the religious groups have close links with the pastoralist communities, and are listened to by the people, they should be included in peace dialogues
- Police posts should be put in place in areas where there are currently none. Often, when criminals are arrested, there are not posts in the area. Areas needing posts include: Lochuakula, Napaeiton, Nadome, and Kotido Junction.

II. Politicians and Administrators

A. Current Situation/Activities:

Kenya:

- Initiated small groups of elders in many communities to oversee security issues
- Created armed forces in open areas of Kakuma, Namorupus, and others
- Sent groups of people to preempt impending raids by potential raiders
- Facilitated several local peace initiatives through barazas and other meetings
- Established community policing along the Kenya/Uganda border
- Sensitized communities by empowering them (using their local knowledge on raids)
- Frequent patrols along borders
- Have been responding promptly to incidents of insecurity

- Encouraged exchange of information
- Disarmament, but on a small scale
- Kenya government has introduced free primary education, and undertaken campaigns to encourage parents to enroll their children in school

Uganda:

- Encouraged tracking of stolen livestock to destination
- Controlled movement of persons across common borders, ensuring that visitors were reporting and registered
- Encouraging Matheniko and Turkana to graze livestock together
- Promoted spirit of tolerance and forgiveness
- Organized peace meetings and workshops/community dialogues
- Deployed security forces at raiding 'corridors' or routes
- Organized joint cross-border meetings with West Pokot District and within Uganda
- Organized immediate recovery and return of raided or stolen animals
- Advised the Turkana not to use abusive or obscene language when among the Karamojong communities
- Disarmament programme ongoing

B. The way forward:

- Border security surveillance (this requires more manpower, communications equipment, and effective transport)
- More patrols are required along common borders
- More peacebuilding crusades involving stakeholders, such as faith based organizations, politicians, local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), etc.
- Construction and rehabilitation of security roads
- Adequately motivate security personnel involved in combating cattle raids and overall insecurity
- Sensitize communities on the need for peace in order for development to be realized
- Simultaneous disarmament
- Curb the proliferation of arms from the various sources so that they do not reach Kenyans and Ugandans
- Sister states to take control of security along the porous borders
- Reactivate and, where it exists, strengthen the judicial system, including deployment of judicial officers at every administrative unit
- Intervene or mitigate in the event of a disaster or conflict , e.g. relief food, water, etc
- Encourage a change of mental attitude and behaviour by the pastoral communities
- Lifestyle orientation-need to eliminate dependency on livestock, diversify

III. Development Partners

A. Current Situation/Activities:

- Encouraged and promoted joint activities such as sports, games, and drama
- Provided alternative activities to warriors alongside disarmament, including marble and gold mining
- Through animal health programs, some branding and notching of animals has taken place for easier identification of animals in the event of raids. This has occurred mostly in Karamoja
- Sensitization on peaceful disarmament. Many of the arms surrendered during voluntary disarmament were due to the sensitization work of development partners

- Promoted interaction with various generations and social groups, including youths and women, as youths are the actual people carrying out the conflict, and women are seen as sources of encouragement for raiding
- In collaboration with the government, organizations have encouraged the return of stolen livestock
- Some organizations have supported the creation of joint security patrols along border areas
- Development partners and the government have begun to create community-level peace and development committees
- Development partners have begun to work at the policy level, using lessons from the grassroots level to influence policy makers

B. The way forward:

- Share lessons learned through increased documentation and collaboration, as well as exposure visits. Work to replicate best practices from other areas
- Promote reconciliation
- Increase coordination with District Peace and Development Committees
- Increase coordination across organizations, particularly in the creation of community-level peace and development committees
- Build capacity of existing community-level peace and development committees, and work to create new ones where they do not exist
- Create cross-border community-level peace and development committees or link existing ones
- Build capacity of community-level peace and development committees for rapid response and early warning
- Build capacity of community-level peace and development committees to communicate on their own, through radios and training
- Create radio station for Karamojong Cluster
- Encourage the creation of joint security patrols consisting of youths along borders
- Identify further ways to recognize the authority of elders
- Identify cultural institutions that promote peace and/or effective traditional means of resolving conflict and reinforce them
- Target the groups directly involved in the conflict, including youth and seers
- Make better use of roads for cross-border peace initiatives

Theme Two: Natural Resource Sharing

I. Elders

A. Current situation:

- Pokot Matheniko Turkwana are sharing water and pasture at Katikekile, Lokitoe, and Nyalle
- Pian Bokora, Teso, Sabei are sharing water and pasture at Angaro, Lochagar, Nabwell, Lepederu-apa-rukede
- Pian, Sabiny, Teso are sharing resources at Lokilim, Naasak-Karekongu, Nang'ole, and Kitela-Komunapus
- Pokot and Turkana are sharing resources at Kolutak and Lochor-emayan
- Matheniko, Turkana, Jie Dodoth, and Tepeth sharing resources at Nakiloro, Nyang'a, and Kotido
- Turkana and Pokot are sharing at Kainuk and Lorogon
- Turkana, Pokot, and Samburu sharing at Suktuta, Napeitom, Lomelo, Kainuk, and Lochuakula
- Turkana and Pokot are not sharing at Kangole, Marakalo, Nachoo, and Kataruk

- Turkana and Tepeth are not yet grazing together along the foot of Mt. Moroto due to livestock thefts. While people in this area are interacting, they are not allowing their livestock to graze together
- Bokora and Labwor share pasture and water at Nyoaoe, Tobur (Labwor), and Lango'
- The Turkana of Kainuk and Pokot of Sigor, Alale, and Kasei are not sharing pasture and water

B. The way forward:

- Tepeth and Turkana - the Turkana are to return to Tepeth land (Kakingol) and more interaction should take place between them to reduce conflict
- Jie and Bokora – more community organized dialogues should take place. The communities are in the process of planning one to improve the situation
- Matheniko and Bokora- the return of recently stolen livestock by Matheniko should take place
- Tepeth and Turkana – need to close the gap between Nakaaar and Lochorangialalio which is a hideout of thieves occupied by both groups (homesteads should be closer together)
- Turkana and Pokot – dialogue between communities is needed, leaders need to meet especially in southern Turkana, the government needs to take action against the criminals who are caught
- Pian and Pokot – dialogue at Lorengdat is necessary, the leaders need to meet and 'wash hands' over a past misunderstanding
- The most important action to improve the overall situation is for the government to take action on criminals without discrimination. The criminals should be treated as criminals and called by their own names, not by their community names

II. Politicians and Administrators

A: Current situation:

- Natural resource sharing is done in consultation with elders and government authorities – elders request permission from their counterparts and in association with government
- There is no discrimination or competition for natural resources
- Between South Turkana and West Pokot, there is sharing of resources during the dry season and it is amicable, but conflict does occur during the rainy season when neither community requires resources from the other side. At Lorogon, there is sometimes the use of force when elders and local authorities are not consulted
- At Loima, on the Uganda-Kenya border, resources are shared in harmony. Some Turkana have even been assimilated among the Matheniko.
- There is free movement of persons between Tepeth and Turkana of Lorengippi
- Kalapata and Lorogon pose a security problem due to natural resource sharing

B. The way forward:

- There is the need for a committee to manage and control the use of shared natural resources
- A monthly review should take place on how natural resources are shared
- Political and civil leaders need to cooperate closely and work continuously with community leaders and users of the shared resources in order to ensure peaceful sharing

III. Development Partners

A. Current situation:

- Sensitization about biodiversity and the importance of wildlife
- Early warning systems for drought and rainfall, as well as means for sharing of information (e.g. FEWS Net)
- Encourage the brokering of traditional resource sharing agreements by community leaders
- Promoting joint community management of natural resources
- Strengthening the community capacity to manage natural resources in order to promote peace

B. The way forward:

- Investigate created shared water resources such as boreholes, water pans, and dams
- Create a resource map through participatory means which can be used for better resource use and sharing planning
- Promote the grazing of animals together as a sign of peace

Theme Three: Linking Development Interventions to Peacebuilding

I. Elders

A. Current Situation

- School construction is taking place in Lorengippi by CCF and community leaders
- Text books, games, and uniforms are being provided for schools by World Vision Pokatusa peace project
- Bokora, Sabiny, Pian, Bagisu, and Teso have established markets at Namalu, Kangole, and Irilri
- School construction and a maize grinding mill has been funded by the Baptist mission at Kakingol/Nakiloro
- The government has provided health and water services to the Bokora at Lopeei
- At Amudat, primary and secondary schools are being shared by the Pokot of Kenya and Uganda and the Karamojong. Additionally, hospitals and markets are shared in this area
- The Moroto-Lokiriama road has been completed by the Government of Uganda
- The Kotein dam has been constructed by Oxfam GB in Turkana

B. The way forward:

- The governments of Uganda and Kenya should establish a joint market for Turkana and Karamojong at Ruupa, which could also be done at Kotido junction
- The Kenyan government should resolve the border issue between the Turkana and the Pokot
- The development of alternative livelihoods for pastoralist communities to reduce livestock dependency should be pursued by the governments and development partners. These alternative livelihoods should include irrigation, mining, and alternative income generation schemes.
- Government needs to create more job opportunities for employment – some bandits have been to school but have no opportunities and so become disillusioned
- More water for livestock is needed along Loteere, Nakaterest, Nabokotom
- More schools and hospitals are needed in all of these places – basic services are needed to unite people so that they can co-exist peacefully. These services should be implemented by the government and NGOs

- Livestock markets should be opened at Kotido junction and Nabwei
- Businesses should be encouraged at Kotido junction
- The governments of Kenya and Uganda should provide livestock drugs
- The government of Uganda should provide cattle dips at Loroo, Achorchor, and Amudat

II. Politicians and Administrators

A. Current situation:

- Roads have been constructed or improved across common borders
- Cross border initiatives are such as those of Pokatusa, ITDG, and CAPE have been implemented, but need to be increased
- Regional and Intergovernmental bodies such as IGAD, AU/IBAR, and ITDG-EA are working to improve situation

B. The way forward:

- Communication equipment is needed, such as radios and an FM radio station
- Infrastructure and social services must be shared
- There is a need to improve security so as to facilitate the maintenance of development projects that are currently shared, such as roads
- Shared boarding schools should be constructed for children so that the children can stay in one place when the families move
- Social services such as bore holes, health units, schools, and animal health services should be provided in areas where communities commonly graze
- The East African Community should organize cross-border projects
- Mobile schools and clinics should be provided to the communities because they are nomadic
- FOREX bureaus are needed so that people can change currencies easily. Both currencies should be accepted in border areas such as Lodwar, Amudat
- Harmonise the communication network between Kenya and Uganda – at the moment, sim cards cannot be used in neighbouring countries
- A common currencies for east Africa would improve marketing and economic processes
- Pastoralist communities need to be monetarised rather than using animals to pay for goods and services

III. Development Partners

A. Current situation:

- Organizations such as VSF are working to encourage transport and animal marketing on a cross border basis
- Microfinance projects focused on women are being implemented
- Animal health service provision is used as an entry point to conflict resolution work
- Cross border development projects are being implemented such as those of LWF, Oxfam, and Pokatusa
- Acknowledgement of peace accords among Bokora and Pian
- Promoted craft industries and the development of agriculture
- 'Amani' schools and 'Amani' hospitals have been constructed

B. The way forward:

- Peace should be mainstreamed in any development intervention

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- Support the creation of shared livestock markets such as the slaughterhouse in Lokichoggio, which will be shared by the Toposa, Turkana, and Dongiro
- Work to decentralize slaughterhouses, bringing them closer to pastoralist communities
- Improve market infrastructure such as holding grounds and cereal stores
- Share info about products and prices and market demand with communities
- Spread information about markets to communities by email, mobiles or radio
- Involve private sector in using our animal and other products such as honey, tanneries, dairy, gums and resin, minerals
- Lobby for opening roads and to ensure that they are suitable for significant increases in trade
- Existing projects should be linked across borders
- Use vaccination campaigns to brand and notch animals
- Develop links between organisations implementing water, health and other projects and peacebuilding organisations
- Ensure that peace committees are involved in development projects in their areas
- Encourage the creation of mobile schools in Kenya such as ABEK in Uganda and include peace education in the curriculum

***Epiding*² Action Plans**

Following the stakeholder situation analysis, participants were grouped into *epidings*, or groups of adjacent communities that share resources and problems. These working groups combined elders, administrators, and partner organizations working in the each of the four *epidings* present at the meeting. They were asked to come up with an action plan for the coming twelve months, prioritizing three main actions that they would like to take place, and identifying the lead agencies to take responsibility for these actions.

In the past, extensive action plans have been generated that are only partially implemented. These plans often list extensive activities to be carried out by actors that are not aware of the commitment being made for them. For this reason, the action plan development was focused on three main actions, prioritized by all stakeholders in the groups. Additionally, a lead agency was selected, not necessarily to implement the activity themselves, but to ensure that action will be taken and to follow up with other actors involved.



Epuron, an elder from Lorengippi, addresses the administrators during the creation of *epiding* action plans.

² A pass along the border between two communities of different ethnic groups.

The Moroto Cross-Border Peace Meeting

Group One

Facilitated by Robert Loyeli, POKATUSA

Rupa/Lokiriyama/Namoruputu/Bokora/Kakingol

Issue	Activity	Who	When	Lead Agency	How	Resources Needed
1. Livestock theft	A. Recover and return livestock already taken	-Elders -GoU -GoK -NGOs	10 days following recovery	-ITDG -CAPE Unit -MADEFO for Karamoja	-meeting at Lokiriyama	-transport for government officials -food
	B. Branding and notching of livestock	-Communities -GoU -GoK -NGOs	Continuous exercise	-GoU and GoK veterinary departments, -VSF-B for Kenya, -KADP for Uganda	-vaccination campaigns -community request	-technical staff -increase in brands
2. Cross-border trade and commerce	A. Establish markets along border points (e.g. Lokiriyama, Nakiloro, Nakabaatete)	Communities, GoK, GoU, NGOs	Beginning in two months	-GoK -GoU -SNV (Turkana) -CCF (Turkana) -Private sector -Development Programmes	-interaction among communities -promotion of settlement at border points -establish auction days -sharing of market information	-funds -improved roads -border posts -security personnel -market structures in place -public institutions (e.g. schools and dispensaries)
3. Lack of community dialogue	A. Community dialogues	-Communities -GoU -GoK	Within one week	-CAPE Unit -ITDG -MADEFO	-sensitization -mobilization by elders and chiefs	-transport

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Group Two

Facilitated by Jecinta Abenyo, ITDG

Lorengippi (T)/Loya(T)/Lokitonyala(P)/Noayapong(P)/Narengnya(P)

Issue	Activity	Who	When	Lead Agency	How	Resources Needed
1. Formation of Peace Committees- 10 for each tribe	To elect peace committees, community meetings at:	Overall support: CAPE, ITDG, WorldVision/Pokatusa Specific leaders:			-Meeting and elections in each community	-human resources -money, -transport
	A. Lorengipi for Turkana	-Chief Phillip Apat	15 th June	-CAPE Unit -Chief Epat		
	B. Natumkale for Tepeth	-Councilor Simon Lokoroi	17 th June	-MADEFO -WV Pokatusa		
	C. Lokitonyala for Pokot	-Chief Asiah Arigirotum	18 th June	-Pokatusa		
2. Joint Peace Meeting of Peace Committees and Crusade	A. Joint meeting of peace committees at Naoyapong	-Chief Apat -Councilor Lokori, -Chief Asiah	18 th July	-CAPE Unit		-human resources -money, -transport
	B. Peace Committees to go on Crusade (Narangenya, Naita, Aepetoko, Lokitonyala, Sasak, Kalapata)	-Councilors -Chiefs -Administrators -Security forces -Churches -NGO's (ITDG, CAPE, World Vision) -Communities	25 th July to 25 th August	-CAPE Unit		
3. Roads	A. Natumkale to Lorengippi (via Naliichwan)	-Lorenyang -Firan -Peace Committees -GoK -GoU	Immediately	-GoK (FFW)	-food for work -community mobilization -bush clearing	-pangas -fuel -tractor -food -wheel barrows -jerricans
	B. Naoyapong-Lorengippi (via Loiya)	Isaya -Faustina Longora -GoK, -Halima Lorimauna	Immediately	-GoU (WFP)		

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Group Three

Facilitated by Darlington Akabwai, CAPE Unit
Kainuk/Lorokon/Alale/Kasei/Chepararia/Kataruk

Issue	Activity	Who	When	Lead Agency	How	Resources Needed
1. Insecurity along the borders	A. Form Border Peace Committee	-Community leaders -Councilors -Chiefs -Women	Immediately from June onwards	-Administration -Oxfam -CAPE Unit	-barazas -workshops	-food -transport
2. Security road and market day	A. Open Kasei-Kamlona road, which is under construction	-CJPC -Oxfam -Community	Immediately from June onwards	-Administrators -Local authorities -CAPE Unit -Oxfam	-food for work	-food
3. Raising awareness	A. Workshop and follow-up	-Oxfam -CAPE Unit -Administration -Pokatusa	Ongoing	-Pokatusa -Oxfam -CAPE Unit -Administration	-meetings -chief's barazas	-transport -food

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Group Four

Facilitated by Oceru Ogola, CAPE Unit

Pian/Chakui/Loroo/Amudat/Karita/Bokora/Loputuk

Issue	Activity	Who	When	Lead Agency	How	Resources Needed
1. Raiding and security	A. Mobilization for peace and security	-Government -Community leaders -Councilors	immediately	-RDCs Moroto, Kotido, Nakipiripirit -DCs W Pokot and Turkana	-meetings -dialogue	-fuel -vehicles
	B. Kraals of Aramitori and Lokoukori to move to Lomengeduat	-Elders -Kraal leaders -Government	immediately	-Key kraal leaders: Chalei Lokoukori Aramitori Aturongole Angella Akol Anuakangov	-sensitization -dialogue -mutual agreement	-commitment of kraal leaders and elders
	C. Recovery of stolen animals, to be returned to owners	-LCs -UPDF -Kenya anti-stock theft Unit -Councillors	immediately	-LDUs -UPDF -Kenya anti-stock theft Unit	-tracking	-goodwill and commitment -food -manpower -logistics
	D. Communication equipment for rapid response	-GoU -GoK -NGOs	immediately	-Governments -NGOs involved in peacebuilding	-national Budgetary allocation	-radio calls
	E. Peace between Pian, Matheniko, Bokora, Pokot	-Local leaders -Local government	Urgent (immediate and ongoing, continuous)	-KISP -IRC -CAPE Unit	-meetings and follow-ups	-fuel -vehicles -food
	F. LDUs to be adequately facilitated to control road banditry	-Government	July	-UPDF	-budgetary allocation	-logistics -funds -military gear
	G. Formation of peace and reconciliation committees	-Civil society organizations -Government -Communities	July	-KISP-U -IRC-Nakipiripirit -KADP-Moroto -Accord-Kenya	-mobilization -consultation	-transport

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Issue	Activity	Who	When	Lead Agency	How	Resources Needed
				-CAPE-Kenya		
	H. Karamojong clans to revisit their traditional and cultural relationship	-Elders -Community leaders	August 2003	-KISP	-Cultural assemblies	-food -bulls
	I. LDUs to be integrated (eg LDUs in Matheniko must have Bokora, Pian, in their camps)	-UPDF	immediate	-UPDF	-Unoss transfers	-Logistics and salaries (living wage)
	J. Establishment of kraals in common place and communal grazing	-Community and kraal leaders	immediate	-Kraal leaders -Elders	-mobilization	-LDU
	K. Simultaneous disarmament in the whole of the Karamoja Cluster	-Community leaders -Security forces -GoU -GoK	To be determined by the two governments	-GoK -GoU	-Through the two parliaments	-Budgetary allocation -logistics -personnel
	L. Sink boreholes at Naryonomoru and Lokatukae	-	-	-	-	-

Conclusion

This meeting in Moroto must be seen as one of a series of cross-border dialogues between community members, administrators, and development partners. While significant dialogue did occur, and key decisions were made through the action plans, this meeting alone is not what will make the difference in building peace in the area. Rather, a continual dialogue, such as that facilitated by ITDG-EA and CAPE is necessary for true progress to be made.

As can be seen from the outcomes of the previous cross-border meeting in Lodwar 2002, while some activities are immediately implemented, others are neglected, either because the situation has changed, they were not the appropriate activities in the first place, or the momentum has died. Continual evaluation of progress made and future steps is necessary to ensure that change occurs.

Collaboration is a key component of building peace in the region. As Aden Gedo, the DO of West Pokot, said, "the solution of this insecurity is with the government, the political leaders, and the communities affected". Development partner organizations have a key role to play in ensuring that these groups continue to work together.

Intensive follow-up will be necessary to ensure that those activities proposed in the action plans are implemented. In particular, the need for further community dialogues was highlighted in specific areas, as well as specific development projects such as road improvements.

An additional area which needs collaborative efforts is in the creation of peace committees at the cattle camp³ level. This idea was present throughout the discussions, and when implemented, could make a significant impact on increasing the capacity of communities themselves to resolve their own conflicts. In order to properly create and support these committees, development partners must ensure that they are done appropriately, with involvement of the key individuals in each community, as well as support from the administration on both sides of the border.

Throughout the coming year, before the next meeting in this series of large-scale cross-border peace meetings takes place, some key activities will be implemented and others will not. While it is easy to focus on those few that do not happen, what is important is to recognize the overall improvements that are occurring, and the progress that is continuing to be made.

³ Also known as *kraal* or *adakar*

Annexes

Annex One: Schedule of Activities

Day One: 6th June 2003

9:30 – 10:00	Introductions and Welcome by Workshop Organizers
10:00 – 10:15	Welcome by Host, Andrew Keem Napaja, Deputy RDC Moroto
10:15 – 10:45	Opening of Meeting by Hon. Peter Lokeris, Minister of State for Karamoja Affairs
10:45 – 1:00	Speeches by Administrators Aden Gedew, DO West Pokot Lochap Peterken, RDC Nakipiripirit P.M. Miiri, DC Turkana
1:00 – 2:00	Responses by Elders Locheriale, Pokot, Uganda Nangiru Meripus, Karamoja, Uganda Hosea Ekiyeyes, Turkana, Kenya Lomur Nyangabong, Tepeth Elder
2:00 – 2:30	Speeches by Development Partners Darlington Akabwai, CAPE Unit, AU/IBAR Richard Grahn, CAPE Unit, AU/IBAR Eric Kisiangani, ITDG-EA
2:30 – 4:00	Lunch
4:00 – 6:00	Stakeholder Analysis in Working Groups

Day Two: 7th June 2003

9:00 – 10:00	Continuation of Stakeholder Analysis Working Groups
10:00 – 1:30	Presentation of Stakeholder Analysis Results
1:30 – 3:00	Lunch
3:00 – 4:30	<i>Epiding</i> Action Plan Development Working Groups
4:30 – 5:30	Presentation of <i>Epiding</i> Action Plans
5:30 – 6:30	Meeting Closing Dr. Lorenzo, Italian Cooperation Director Hon. Abura Samuel, MP Matheniko County LC V Chairman Moroto, Achia Terrence Dr. Darlington Akabwai, CAPE Unit, AU/IBAR

Annex Two: List of participants

Name	Designation	Area	Nationality
Eregae Hosea	Elder	Kainuk	Kenyan
Mark Echuman	Elder	Lorogon	Kenyan
David Kapolon	Elder	Lorogon	Kenyan
Aporon Lomulen	Elder	Lorengippi	Kenyan
Gabriel Punyon	Chief	Alale	Kenyan
Isaiha Angrotum	Chief	Lokitonyala	Kenyan
Julius Morutolim	Chief	Kasei	Kenyan
Benjamin Angatamoe	Chief	Korupu	Kenyan
Angatasia Francis	Elder	Lopeat	Kenyan
Merireng Walapus	Elder	Lokitonyala	Kenyan
Lomangul Loketa	Elder	Alale	Kenyan
Lowot Longirole	Elder	Kalapata	Kenyan
Savina Ngasike	Elder	Kainuk	Kenyan
Lolinga Nyang Lowana	Elder	Kasei	Kenyan
Alice Ekal	ITDG	Lodwar	Kenyan
Elizabeth Edukon	ITDG	Lodwar	Kenyan
Susan Emase	ITDG	Lodwar	Kenyan
Sarah W. Kuria	ITDG	Lodwar	Kenyan
Ismail Asuman	Elder	Moroto	Ugandan
Abdallah Bathani	Elder	Moroto	Ugandan
Ahmed Noor	Elder	Municipality	Ugandan
Tino Irene	Youth	Municipality	Ugandan
Adome Lino	Youth	Municipality	Ugandan
Ariko Chogeson	Youth	Municipality	Ugandan
Lobur Paska	Councillor	Moroto	Ugandan
Adome Angella	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Jong Longora	Sec. Security	Moroto	Ugandan
Lokoroi Lopasmoe	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Lorika Lotyang	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Lokiru Zakaria	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Ochwe Zakaria	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Lomuriya A.B.C.	DVPO	Moroto	Ugandan
Moses Apopel	ACAO	Moroto	Ugandan
Michael L. Akentanginya	Elder	Kotido	Ugandan
Aring Opa Lobokio	Elder	Kotido	Ugandan
Onyang Micah	Kraal Leader	Nakapiripirit	Ugandan
Opie John Emoru	Opinion Leader	Chekwi	Ugandan
Lobolai Samson	Kraal Leader	Nakapiripirit	Ugandan
Meri Ngorialuk	Elder	Nabilatuk	Ugandan
Obadai Lomongin	Elder	Nabilatuk	Ugandan
Lochoriale Munyoreng	Elder	Nabilatuk	Ugandan
Lokwayes Choriareng	Kraal Leader	Loroo	Ugandan
Loliwale Lopetareng	Kraal Leader	Amudat	Ugandan
Lonyee John	Sec. Security	Nakapiripirit	Ugandan
Ngorok Eluktoper	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Lotia Ponyareng	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Lomongin Lokong	Elder	Loputuk	Ugandan
Angela Teddy	Elder	Loputuk	Ugandan
Thomas Komakech	POKATUSA	Kotido	Ugandan
	Kotido		

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Lodiam Juno	R.S.B.O	Moroto	Ugandan
Apalobukio	Elder	Kotido	Ugandan
Ayaa Rita	Councillor	Moroto	Ugandan
Nachap Mary	Councillor	Moroto	Ugandan
Lodim Joseph	GISO	Matany	Ugandan
Aboku Joshua	POKATUSA	Moroto	Ugandan
Joel Kurgut	Driver	West Pokot	Kenyan
Phillip Poghiso	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
Aaron Cheruiout	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
Chistopher Cherongie	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
David Lorukidi	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
Jackson Korir	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
Pius Lokiru	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
Julius Cheruiyot	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
Emmanuel Kaptior	Driver	West Pokot	Kenyan
Alebo Peter	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
Ambrose Ocera Orgala	Escort	West Pokot	Kenyan
Chegem Nomiso	Driver	West Pokot	Kenyan
Angella	Driver	West Pokot	Kenyan
Katarine Nachugae	Elder	West Pokot	Kenyan
Angella Albino	O.C. LAPS	Moroto	Ugandan
Nanyima Abraham	Dist. Comm. Officer	Moroto	Ugandan
Korobe William	Aide/Minister	Kampala	Ugandan
Charles Malcon Lochodo	CAPE Unit	Lodwar	Kenyan
Ocero Ogola	CAPE Unit	Lodwar	Ugandan
William Ebinyo Naur	Elder	Kotaruk	Ugandan
Calvin Epar	ITDG	Lodwar	Ugandan
Loduk Joseph	Councillor	Ngoleriet	Ugandan
Modo Pius	Kraal Leader	Lokopo	Ugandan
Ngorok Phillip	Kraal Leader	Ngoleriet	Ugandan
Amaikori Apalotuala	Kraal Leader	Ngoleriet	Ugandan
Abura Nakoima	Kraal Leader	Ngoleriet	Ugandan
Lotao Cosma	Kraal Leader	Lopee	Ugandan
Angolere Mark	Kraal Leader	Ngoleriet	Ugandan
Amaikori Paul	Kraal Leader	Matany	Ugandan
Lokwang John	Kraal Leader	Matany	Ugandan
Lorot Regina	Councillor	Lopee	Ugandan
Atogo Peter	Councillor	Lokopo	Ugandan
Arap Daniel Tukoi	Elder	Moroto	Ugandan
Alex Ekunoit	Driver	Lodwar	Kenyan
Joseph Lodongoi	Escort	Lodwar	Kenyan
Joseph Ekal	Escort	Lodwar	Kenyan
David Edung	Driver	Lodwar	Kenyan
Letuya Kisamba	Escort	Lodwar	Kenyan
Joseph Kibet	Escort	Lodwar	Kenyan
Ogwang Sylvester	GISO	Moroto	Ugandan
Abul Paul	DEO	Moroto	Ugandan
Sarah E. Lochodo	Asst. Chief	Kainuk	Kenyan
Simon Barasa	ITDG	Nairobi	Kenyan
James I. Ino	Asst. Chief	Lochorduk	Kenyan
Locao A. Lokuruko	Chief	Lokiriama	Kenyan
Mark A. Amojong	Chief	Loima	Kenyan
Natuba Ekusi	Elder	Lokiriama	Kenyan
Loitolo Limangole	Elder	Loima	Kenyan

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Aloka Aloysius	DCAO	Moroto	Ugandan
Akello Annet Sarah	Secretary	Moroto	Ugandan
Nathan Etengu	Journalist	Eastern Uganda	Ugandan
Jogn Lane Elimlim	FTO-EACBBP	Turkana	Kenyan
Moses Lomobong	CCF	Turkana	Kenyan
Michael E. Ameripus	VSF-B	Turkana	Kenyan
John Aule	Chief	Turkana	Kenyan
Phillip Epat	Chief	Turkana	Kenyan
Emmanuel Simile	Chief	Turkana	Kenyan
Iriama Isaac	ACORD	Namalu	Ugandan
Otita Joseph	Councillor	Moroto	Ugandan
Athiyo Denis	KISP	Moroto	Ugandan
Lucas Ngasike	PEACE	Turkana	Kenyan
Eric Kisiangani	ITDG	Nairobi	Kenyan
Ichumar Phillip	KISP	Namalu	Ugandan
Richard Grahn	CAPE Unit	Nairobi	Kenya
Darlington Akabwai	CAPE Unit	Lodwar	Ugandan
Nicole Bores	CAPE Unit	Nairobi	Kenya
Thomas M. Loquang	KISP	Namalu	Ugandan
Lomongin Obadiah	Elder	Pian	Ugandan
Meri Apus	Elder	Pian	Ugandan
Aboloe	Youth	Pian	Ugandan
Emoru Opie	Elder	Chekwi	Ugandan
Moru John	Youth	Amudat	Ugandan
Okilese Benjamin	Youth	Amudat	Ugandan
Lomonyang Margaret	Deputy Mayor	Achorchor	Ugandan
Akoryo Albert	Councillor	Moroto	Ugandan
Pastor Osire John Francis	Pastor	Moroto	Ugandan
Rulkol Andrew	Councillor	Moroto	Ugandan
Loduk Charles	Youth	Moroto	Ugandan
Adiaka Regina	Riamiriam	Moroto	Ugandan
Lomongin Valentino	Councillor	Tepeth	Ugandan
Alukat Lokejumo	Elder	Nadunget	Ugandan
Lorkoroi Tuturia	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Engoriat Lolem	Elder	Tepeth	Ugandan
Ngolekirio	Elder	Nadunget	Ugandan
Eluktope Ngorok	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Lotyang Lorika	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Lotya Aponyareng	Elder	Rupa	Ugandan
Justus Abonyo Nyang'aya	Moderator	Nairobi	Kenyan

Annex Three: *Epiding* Action Plan Working Groups

Group One: Rupa/Lokiriama/Namoruputu/Bokora/Kakingol

Facilitated by Robert Loyeli, POKATUSA

Terrence Achia	LC V Chairperson	Uganda
Tino Irene	KAWI	Uganda
James Longole	WV Pokatusa-Moroto	
Eric Kisiangani	ITDG-EA	Kenya
John Lane Elumlim	UNDP	Kenya
Mark Amojong	Chief Namorupth	
James Itao	Ass. Chief Lochor Edome	
Nawba Ekusi	Lokiriama	Kenya
Lokitodo Limangole	Lokiriama	Kenya
Engoriat Lolem	Kaekingol	
Tururiae Lookuroi	Rupa	Uganda
Anna Grace Loputa	Rupa	Uganda
Lorika Lotieng	Rupa	Uganda
Valentine Lokol	Gender Rep, Moroto	Uganda
Luke L. L. Lokuda	CAO Moroto	Uganda
Moses Lomobong	CCF Turkana	Kenya
Lodim Joseph	Bokora Elder	Uganda
Lokwang John	Bokora Elder	Uganda
Modo Pius	Bokora Kraal Leader	Uganda
Lotao Kosma	Bokora Elder	Uganda
Amaikori Paul	Bokora Kraal Leader	Uganda
Ngorok Phillip	Bokora Elder	Uganda
Aburu Nakoima	Bokora Kraal Leader	Uganda
Amaikori Apalotwala	Bokora Kraal Leader	Uganda
Naree Regina	Bokora Kraal Leader	Uganda

Group Two: Lorengippi/Loya/Lokitonyala/Noayapong/Narengnya

Facilitated by Jecinta Abenyo, ITDG-EA

Conyangagur Lotiono	Lorengippi Elder	Kenya
Andrew Keem Napaja	RDC Moroto	Uganda
Lookoroi Samuel Peter	LC V Councillor Tepeth	Uganda
Asuba Domokwang	Tepeth Elder	Uganda
Lotee Lokiru	Tepeth Elder	Uganda
Phillip Epat	Chief, Lorengippi	Kenya
Aporon Lomullen	Lorengippi Elder	Kenya
Isaya Angirutum	Chief, Lokitonyala	Kenya
Lowat Logirale	Lokitonyala Elder	Kenya
Lomagul Miro	Lokitonyala Elder	Kenya
Aleper Walapus	Lokitonyala Elder	Kenya

Group Three: Kainuk/Lorokon/Alale/Kasei/Chepararia/Kataruk

Facilitated by Darlington Akabwai, CAPE Unit

M.N. Miiri	DC Turkana	Kenya
Charles Lochodo	CAPE	Kenya
John Lorot	LC V Chairman	Kenya
Francis Waitome	OCPD West Pokot	Kenya

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Sarah Lochodo	Assistant Chief Kainuk	Kenya
Adem Geden	DO West Pokot	Kenya
Michael Ameripus	VSF-B Turkana	Kenya
David Kapolon	Lorogon	Kenya
John Lokale	Chief, Lorogon	Kenya
	D/OCPD Turkana	Kenya
Hosea Ekiyeyes	Kainuk	Kenya
Senina Lemukol	Kainuk	Kenya
Gabriel Punyon	Chief, Kasitet, W. Pokot	Kenya
Linus Makhocha	SRC Turkana	Kenya
Paul Abul	DEO Moroto	Uganda
Mark Ichuman	Lorogon	Kenya
William Ebenyo	Councilor Kataruk	Kenya
Charles Achotol	KAASO	Uganda
Athiyo Dennis	KISP	Uganda
Appun Dennis	Accord	Uganda
Emmanuel Elun	Chief Kataruk	Kenya
Simon Barasa	ITDG-EA	Kenya
Bernard Musau		Kenya
Julius Nguratolam	Chief Kasei, W. Pokot	Kenya
Benjamin Angatomoe	Chief Korupo	Kenya
Lolinganyang Lowamamo	Kasei	Kenya
Francis Angatasia	Lopei, W. Pokot	Kenya

Group Four: Pian/Chakui/Loroo/Amudat/Karita/Bokora/Loputuk

Facilitated by Ozero Ogola, CAPE Unit

Tom Lokwang	KISP	Uganda
Hon. John Lorot	LC V Nakipiripirit	Uganda
Lotee Michael	Presidential Advisor	Uganda
Abura Sam Pirir	MP Matheniko	Uganda
Loniora	Defense Secretary	Uganda
Lomonrin Obadia	LC III Pian	Uganda
Lokwaese	Pokot Elder	Uganda
Loliwale	Pokot Elder	Uganda
Lochoriale	Pokot Elder	Uganda
Odone Comrade	Tepeth Elder	Uganda
Aniella Jackson	Tepeth Elder	Uganda
Lokodankura	Loputuk	Uganda
Loput Bakari	Loputuk	Uganda
Napuwa Lino	Loputuk	Uganda
Lokadawoko	Loputuk	Uganda
Aturonhole Lomer	Loputuk	Uganda
Alukat	Loputuk	Uganda
Longoria Kol	Loputuk	Uganda
Loumo	Loputuk	Uganda
Onyana Micha	Pian Elder	Uganda
Opye John	Cheywi	Uganda
Obolai Samson	Pian Elder	Uganda
Ngoria Luk	Pian Elder	Uganda
Lohiak Ichuro	Pian Elder	Uganda
Thomas Abura	Pian Elder	Uganda
Lokiru John	Pian Elder	Uganda
Iriama Isaac	Accord	Uganda

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Lorot Regina
Apiyo Lucy
Ogwang Sylvester

Lopei Sub-County
IRC Nakipiripirit
GISO Moroto

Uganda
Uganda
Uganda