

**Country/entity** Somalia

**Region** Africa (excl MENA)

**Agreement name** Aden Declaration

**Date** 5 Jan 2006

**Agreement status** Multiparty signed/agreed

**Interim arrangement** Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### **Somali Civil War (1991 - )**

Originally spurred by centre-peripheral tensions, fighting broke out in 1981 between the regime of President Said Barre and the Somali National Movement, a militia primarily consisting of members from the northern Ishaq clan. Fighting intensified in the late 1980s as more clan-based militias arose. President Barre's regime collapsed in late 1991 and as a result the UN intervened. However persistent attacks on the UN's forces forced a withdrawal in 1994. From the mid- to late 1990s, the character of the conflict shifted as warlords fought for access to rents. Also during this period, two different peace agreements arose; the Soderre Declaration, which was mediated by Ethiopia and supported by IGAD, and the Cairo Accord, which was brokered by Egypt. Fighting, already noticeably lessened compared to the early 1990s, decreased and the more amicable environment paved the way for the Transitional Government to be formed in 2000 (replaced in 2004 by the Transitional Federal Government).

Nonetheless, opposition to the TFG arose in the form of the Islamic Courts Union (ICU), which by early 2006 had taken control of most of southern Somalia until they were ousted by an armed intervention by Ethiopia in December 2006. As a result, the ICU splintered. Hard-line ICU members formed the Takfiri organization, Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen, and launched a guerrilla campaign against the TFG. Another faction of the ICU fled to Djibouti and formed the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia, which was absorbed into the ruling TFG after successful negotiations in 2007.

To deal with the new round of fighting, the UN-mandated AMISOM force was deployed in 2007. Since then, insecurity has fluctuated between the urban and rural areas as the al-Shabaab's territorial gains waver. Local militia leaders maintain de facto governance over communities. From 2009 to 2012, insecurity spilled over into the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean when Somali pirates seized, looted and ransomed ships. In 2014, 'Operation Indian Ocean' was launched and in parallel with infighting among al-Shabaab, the organisation's position in Somalia has diminished slightly. However, as evidenced by large-scale attacks by al-Shabaab in northern Kenya throughout 2013-2015, the lack of security continues to destabilize the region. Al-Shabaab continues to launch surprise attacks with the aim of forcing out foreign military presence in Somalia. Targets include both military forces and civilians. The devastating attack in October 2017 in Mogadishu saw 587 fatalities and resulted in a renewed military offensive by the Somali government and African Union allies. Since 2017, the U.S. has increased its air strikes targeting al-Shabaab militants, and in December 2018 they announced to re-establish a permanent diplomatic mission in the country. Al-Shabaab has been characterized as a spoiler in the Somali peace process and have therefore been placed outside of any negotiations.

Close

Somali Civil War (1991 - )

**Stage** Implementation/renegotiation

**Conflict nature** Government

<b>Peace process</b>	Somalia Peace Process
<b>Parties</b>	H.E. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed, President. of the Somali Republic and H.E. Sharif Hassan Sheikh Aden, the Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament of the Somali Republic
<b>Third parties</b>	Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of Yemen
<b>Description</b>	Short agreement providing provisions for reconciling differences between the heads of different state institutions and between members of parliament.

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**Agreement document** [SO\\_060104\\_AdenDeclaration.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### Groups

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/  
national group** No specific mention.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced  
persons** No specific mention.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## Gender

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## State definition

**Nature of state (general)** Page 2, 2. That both leaders have agreed the necessity that interactive coordination among the organs of the state should be based fully on the total respect of the principles and norms of the Transitional Federal charter, in a manner characterized by constant consultations and respect to the constitutional separation of powers.

**State configuration** ... Transitional Federal Institutions of the State

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border provision** No specific mention.

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## Governance

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

**Traditional/religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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**Power sharing**

**Political power sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government Page 3-4,

Considering and showing full response to the relentless efforts of H.E.AJi Abdalla Salah,the President of Republic of Yemen to enure the settlement of divergences which have existed among the Transitional Federal Institutions of the State;

have agreed to issue this declaration, with the following provisions:

1. That both leaders have reached to start a new page and end their differences, which have brought serious damage to the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of the institutions, in an spirit of cooperation on which the Somali people were pinning their highest hopes.
2. That both leaders have agreed the necessity that interactive coordination among the organs of the state should be based fully on the total respect of the principles and norms of the Transitional Federal Charter, in a manner characterized by constant consultations and respect to the constitutional separation of powers.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** Page 2, They also appeal to the International Community to extend an emergency aid to areas and regions of Somalia which are now suffering from severe drought.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** Page 2, They also appeal to the International Community to extend an emergency aid to areas and regions of Somalia which are now suffering from severe drought.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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**Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions  
Page 2, The President of the Somali Republic and the Speaker of the Parliament of the TFP, address jointly a vibrant appeal to the Somali people to contribute towards the implementation of self-disarmament, putting to an end to their conflicts and differences using all peaceful means of mutual respect and dialogue.

**Intelligence services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** No specific mention.

**Withdrawal of foreign forces** No specific mention.

**Corruption** No specific mention.

**Crime/organised crime** No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	Page 2, have agreed to issues this declaration with the following provisions: 1. That both leaders have reached to start a new page and end their differences, which have brought serious damage to the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of the institutions, in an spirit of cooperation on which the Somali people were pinning their highest hopes.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	<p>Page 1, preamble, Deeply behaving in the pursuance of the dialogue started under the auspices of H.E. Ali Abdalla Saleh the President of the Republic of Yemen with the view of reconciling and solving the differences of opinion among the members of the institutions of the State.</p> <p>Page 2, The President of the Somali Republic and the Speaker of the Parliament of the TFP, address jointly a vibrant appeal to the Somali people to contribute towards the implementation of self-disarmament, putting to an end to their conflicts and differences using all peaceful means of mutual respect and dialogue.</p> <p>Page 2, have agreed to issues this declaration with the following provisions: ... 4. That both leaders jointly call upon the members of the Parliament and Government to put aside their fruitless squabbles and differences, urging them to unite, placing the supreme interest of the nation above other interest, while appealing to them, for their full cooperation in fulfilling the provisions of this declaration.</p>

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## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** UN Peacemaker - <http://peacemaker.un.org/>; [http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SO\\_060104\\_AdenDeclaration.pdf](http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SO_060104_AdenDeclaration.pdf)

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