Country/entity	Somalia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Consultative Meeting of the Somali Signatories of the Process for Ending the Transition (End of Transition Roadmap)
Date	6 Aug 2012
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 Sodere 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/territory

Peace process	Somalia Peace Process
Parties	The Principal Signatories of the Roadmap
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement aiming to create a technical selection committee as a means of deciding who can run for parliament. The TSC shall consist of 27 members representing the 4.5 communities in Somalia, as well as 2 non-voting international observers.

Agreement document	SO_120806_Communique of Somali Signatories (Nairobi).pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

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.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	Page 2, 8. The issue of Galmadug was raised and it was agreed that it will be subject to further consultation between President Alin, President Shiekh Sharif, and Speaker Sharif Hassan to find a solution.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, 3. The Signatories further agreed that the selection of 275 members of parliament (MPs) will proceed as planned and that of the Upper House before 20 August in accordance with the Garowe Principles. The criteria for selection of the MPs will be according to the Garowe Principles. In the case of education criteria, it will be secondary school plus relevant experience or informal education plus relevant experience. Where there are individual controversies in interpretation, the Technical Selection Committee will decide. Page 2, 4. The Signatories also agreed that the election of the Speaker and President will be in accordance with the Garowe Principles.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 1, a. All the traditional elders of the Dhubahante who are currently in Mogadishu have to come together and consult each other to nominate their MPs. b. All the elders have to collectively sign the agreed list of Dhulbahante MPs, whether it is Dhulbahante elders who came from Garowe or those who stayed in Mogadishu c. The four Dhulbahante elders who are currently in the list of 135 elders will remain unchanged. d. The 8 Dhulbahante MPs will be 3 and 5, chosen respectively, by the Dhulbahante elders who came from Garowe and those who stayed in Mogadishu. The elders of the two groups will get together in Mogadishu to consult and agree on the list of eight MP nominees as per the above formula, and collectively sign the list of the agreed nominees and submit them to the Technical Selection Committee.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other proportionality Sub-state level Page 1, d. The 8 Dhulbahante MPs will be 3 and 5, chosen respectively, by the Dhulbahante elders who came from Garowe and those who stayed in Mogadishu. The elders of the two groups will get together in Mogadishu to consult and agree on the list of eight MP nominees as per the above formula, and collectively sign the list of the agreed nominees and submit them to the Technical Selection Committee.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
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.

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.

Rights institutions

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

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.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	No specific mention.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.

Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 2, 5. The Signatories furthermore expressed deep concern about the safety, security, independence and integrity of the members of the Technical Selection Committee as well as their accommodation and working conditions and agreed to take necessary action to improve these conditions immediately. UNPOS will take responsibility in coordination with the AMISOM. Page 2, 6. The Signatories strongly condemn the use of intimidation and bribery to undermine the selection of MPs. Any use of bribery, threats and intimidation in this process is totally unacceptable. If any person is found to be using such illegal means, that person will be immediately disqualified and subject to legal action.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	Page 2, 5. The Signatories furthermore expressed deep concern about the safety, security, independence and integrity of the members of the Technical Selection Committee as well as their accommodation and working conditions and agreed to take necessary action to improve these conditions immediately. UNPOS will take responsibility in coordination with the AMISOM. Page 2, 6. The Signatories strongly condemn the use of intimidation and bribery to undermine the selection of MPs. Any use of bribery, threats and intimidation in this process is totally unacceptable. If any person is found to be using such illegal means, that person will be immediately disqualified and subject to legal action. Page 2, 7. While empowering the Technical Selection Committee to carry out its tasks independently, the Signatories urged the members of the committee to work properly and transparently within the framework of their terms of reference containing in the protocols establishing the Technical Selection Committee and refrain from any manipulative actions.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice	
Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.

Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

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.
