

<b>Country/entity</b>	Georgia Russia Abkhazia
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Eurasia
<b>Agreement name</b>	Protocol of the Gali Meeting between the Georgian and Abkhaz Sides
<b>Date</b>	14 Aug 2001
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

### Georgian Separatist Conflicts (1989 - )

#### The Abkhazia-Georgia Conflict (1992 - )

Much like other conflicts that sprung up in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Abkhazia conflict emerged as an ethnic conflict following heightened nationalist awareness among Abkhaz and other minorities residing in the region. In 1978, protests against the Georgianization of Abkhazia emerged from Abkhaz intellectuals. Towards the end of the 1980s, both Georgian and Abkhaz nationalists demanded independence from the Soviet Union. Tensions began following clashes at Sukhumi University between pro-Unity protestors and Abkhaz nationalists in April-July 1989. However, the conflict remained a legal conflict up until August 1992 following the 1991 elections, wherein Abkhazians felt they were under-represented. War broke out between Abkhaz separatists, supported by Russian forces and hired fighters from the North Caucasus. Within Abkhazia, Abkhaz separatists were generally supported by ethnically Armenian and Russian residents. Within Georgia the conflict was exacerbated following conflict in South Ossetia from 1989 onwards in addition to political strife between the supporters of the ousted president, Zviad Gamsakurdia, and the post-coup government led by Eduard Shevardnadze.

Significant human rights abuses occurred, particularly after the capture of Sukhumi in September 1993, after which Georgian residents, which consisted of 45 per cent of the population in 1989, were faced with mass expulsion and ethnic cleansing. Russian Peacekeepers acting under the umbrella of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), were deployed on the Abkhazia-Georgia line following a ceasefire in 1994. Atrocities towards ethnic Georgian's continued with over 1,500 deaths post-conflict. In 1998 fighting re-erupted following a flare up of fighting in South Ossetia. Again it was resolved with a ceasefire agreement. However, as of 2016 the conflict remains unresolved.

#### The Russo-Georgian War (South Ossetia) (1989 - )

Following heightened nationalist awareness among Ossetians and policies undertaken at the expense of ethnic minorities by the Georgian government led by President Gamsakurdia, calls for Ossetian Independence increased. After clashes broke out in Tskhinvali during a pro-Georgia protest, the conflict began to militarize. When President Gamsakurdia maintained his position after elections in 1990, which were boycotted by South Ossetia, Ossetians organised elections for their own parliament. The central Georgian government reacted by abolishing the autonomous status previously held by South Ossetia. The formation of ethnic militias and increased attacks on civilians escalated on both sides and in December 1990 a state of emergency and an economic blockade were declared. Fighting was haphazard as fighters on both sides were poorly equipped and disciplined. The Georgian National Guard was primarily formed of volunteers due to a lack of resources and as a result fighters often acted out of self-interest. Assaults on Tskhinvali by Georgian forces were repulsed on several occasions, and Georgian forces were also noted to expel Ossetian residents and destroy villages out of revenge and as a means to re-claim territory.

The Sochi agreement (1992) established a ceasefire and security corridor, as well as divided the territory between Georgian and Ossetian administration. Relations deteriorated drastically in April 2008, and following shelling of Georgian villages on August 1, the Georgian military responded in force retaking most of Tskhinvali by August 7. Russian forces intervened on behalf of Ossetian separatists and after retaking Tskhinvali, opened another front in the Kodori Gorge. A ceasefire was

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Abkhazia peace process
<b>Parties</b>	On behalf of the Georgian Side Mr. Malkhaz Kakabadze; <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">20</span> On behalf of the Abkhaz Side General-Major Raul Khajinba
<b>Third parties</b>	On behalf of the UN Mr. Dieter Boden <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">20</span> ; On behalf of the CIS Peacekeeping Forces General -Major Nikolai Sidorichev; With participation of the Chief Military Observer of the UNOMIG General A.A.Bajwa
<b>Description</b>	Document outlines that the peacekeeping missions shall verify the composition of military formations in the security zone; that CIS peacekeepers will more actively pursue its mandate against manifestations of violence; that Abkhaz and Georgian sides will mobilize against illegal paramilitary groups and will exchange information to that end. Finally, law enforcement bodies shall identify the whereabouts of detained persons and try and protect them.

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**Agreement document**      [GE\\_010814\\_PROTOCOL OF THE GALI MEETING between the Georgian and Abkhaz Side.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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#### Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	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)** 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** 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** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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## **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** No specific mention.

**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** No specific mention.

**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** Page 1, At the end of the meeting, the Parties agreed on the following:  
... 3. The Parties shall activate their fight with illegal paramilitary groups and individuals acting in the security zone. To this end, the law enforcement bodies of the Parties shall exchange information available to them.

Page 1, At the end of the meeting, the Parties agreed on the following:  
... 4. The law enforcement bodies of the Parties shall take steps aimed at identification of whereabouts of detained persons and protect them with an aimed of further transfer them to respective Side...

Page 1, At the end of the meeting, the Parties agreed on the following:  
... 4. ... Within ten days, representatives of law-enforcement bodies of the Parties shall hold a meeting with a view of exchange of information on the measures taken.

**Armed forces** Page 1, At the end of the meeting, the Parties agreed on the following:  
1. Pursuant to the Protocol of 11 June 2000, the CIS Peacekeeping Forces and the UNOMIG shall carry out, within a week, verification of the numerical composition of military formations of the Parties located in the security zone.

**DDR** No specific mention.

**Intelligence services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** Page 1, At the end of the meeting, the Parties agreed on the following:  
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**Withdrawal of foreign forces** No specific mention.

**Corruption** No specific mention.

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

<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	Page 1, At the end of the meeting, the Parties agreed on the following: ... 2. Due to the existing situation, the Parties call upon the CIS Peacekeeping Forces to more actively implement its own Mandate in terms of taking active measures against any manifestation of violence, terror and subversion.

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**Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	Page 1, At the end of the meeting, the Parties agreed on the following: ... 4. The law enforcement bodies of the Parties shall take steps aimed at identification of whereabouts of detained persons and protect them with an aimed of further transfer them to respective Side...
<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>	No specific mention.

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**Implementation**

<b>UN signatory</b>	On behalf of the UN Mr. Dieter Boden
<b>Other international signatory</b>	On behalf of the CIS Peacekeeping Forces General -Major Nikolai Sidorichev
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar**

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On behalf of the CIS Peacekeeping Forces General -Major Nikolai Sidorichev

**Enforcement mechanism**

No specific mention.

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