

Country/entity	Ethiopia Somalia Ogaden Puntland
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Burtinle Peace Agreement
Date	6 May 2007
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local 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 Framework/substantive - comprehensive

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process	Somali Local Peace Processes
Parties	Bah Ararsame Community; Omar Mohamud Community
Third parties	Garaad Jama Garaad Ali Garaad Jama; Puntland Minister of Justice & Religious Affairs; Islan Bashir, Islan Bashir, Islan Abdulle; President of Puntlandl, Islan Farah; Puntland Minister of Interior; Elders of Puntland; All officials of Nugaal, Sool and Mudug regions
Description	Local peace agreement following conflict over the digging for water in communal grazing area, which provides for the demolition of the wells, compensation payments for the destruction of the wells and compensation payments for the deceased. Agreement monitored by Puntland officials.

Agreement document [SO_070506_Burtinle Peace Agreement.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 Page 1,
... 2. The two berkedo of Hassan Abdi Haabsade family shall remain in place, provided that new berkedo shall not be established beyond this point southwards within the grazing area.

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.

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 Page 1,
[Summary] CCed into the agreement; Elders of Puntland;

Page 2,
... 8. Representatives from Puntland administration, the mediating committees and elders from both communities shall execute the demolition of the above-mentioned berkedo.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

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.

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 Page 1, Subject: Committee verdict
... It is also based on the related references and previously reached agreements about the area such as the May 15th 1997 agreement, which forbids digging any Berkedo or cutting the trees of the areas.

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** Page 1, Subject: Committee verdict
Verdict is made on the basis of careful analysis and evaluation of the issues related to the pastoral areas and the disputes over water, such as digging Berkedo which creates environmental degradation. All the concerns and complaints of both communities were listened to. It is also based on the related references and previously reached agreements about the area such as the May 15th 1997 agreement, which forbids digging any Berkedo or cutting the trees of the areas.

Page 1, 1. Berkedo at Daladka and the berked owned by Abdimalik Haji Hussein at Adadda shall be demolished.

Page 1,

2. The two berkedo of Hassan Abdi Haabsade family shall remain in place, provided that new berkedo shall not be established beyond this point southwards within the grazing area.

Page 1,

3. The terrain between the existing villages is designated as grazing zone for the livestock: therefore, it is prohibited to construct new berkedo, develop new townships or establish temporary makeshift camps that could lead to further erosion and damage to the environment.

Page 1,

4. At the location of God-Dhurwaa and Kal-belebo, there shall not be any further extension by establishing new berkedo. In the event that any new berkedo are constructed, both the new and the old shall be demolished.

Page 1,

5. Any party that violates the above four articles shall be liable to a fine of Somali Shilling 100 million and one year imprisonment.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment

Page 1, Subject: Committee verdict

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Water or riparian rights or access

Page 1, Subject: Committee verdict

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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	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	No specific mention.
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 Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 1,
... 7. The owners of the berkedo that are to be demolished as agreed here shall receive:
a. Daladka \$8.000
b. Adadda \$7.000
c. Compensation to be paid in cash by Puntland administration through the Isimo

Page 2,
... 9. Regarding the deceased men:
a. For each of the 8 men killed during the latest fighting, the committee has ruled:
• A diya of 120 camels
• An additional US \$1000 as exoneration (plea for forgiveness).
• Funeral expenses of Somali Shilling 5 million
b. The committee has also ruled a diya payment for a man as:
• 110 camels as diya
• Funeral expenses of Somali Shilling 5 million

Page 2,
10. The diya payment shall be completed as follows:
a. 467 heads [live camels], which corresponds to the Fiffi shall be paid within 2 months.
b. 603 heads [live camels], which is the Mag-Dheer shall be paid within 6 months.

Page 2,
11. The cash compensations of funeral expenses, exoneration and the weapons shall be handed over on the date of signature of this agreement and are: funeral expenses totalling Somali Shillings 45 million, and exoneration \$8.000, and 6 guns.

Page 2,
12. Regarding the injuries, the Isimo ruled that each wounded member of both communities shall receive US \$1.500 as medication/healing compensation to be brought to the venue of this conference.

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

Page 2,
13. The Isimo shall be the sole reference body for any changes that may be done to this agreement.

Page 2,
14. After signature of this agreement, either of the reconciled sub-clans that initiates actions that causes death or injury shall be fined Somali Shilling 200 million before the case is examined.
