

Country/entity Somalia

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Idale Peace Agreement between the Hubeer and Yantaar

Date 31 Dec 2006

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 Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Inter-group

Parties

Hubeer sub-clan:
Ugaas Xasan Shure Maxamuud

Malaaq Aadan Salaad Nuur

Malaaq Miiris Xuseen Xasan

Malaaq Iftiin Cali Kuusanow

Xubin Madey Cabdi Jirow

Xubin Sharma'arke Cabdi C/raxmaan

Xubin Shi Ibraahim Jibriil Caliyooow

Xubin Deerow Aadan Mursal

Xubin Madeey Xasan Cali Kuus

Xubin Kalar Maaney Cabdulle

Xubin Buukaay Cali Aan

Xubin Armeye Sh C/qaadir

Xubin Sh Xuseen Sh Ibraahim

Xubin Cali Yorow Dhaahir

Yantaar sub-clan:

Malaaq [unintelligible] Maxamed Wardheere

Malaaq Madeey Cabdi Nuur

Malaaq Xasan Macalin

Malaaq C/rashiid Sh/Cabdi

Malaaq C/rashiid Sh/Maxamed

Malaaq Xuseen Aftiimo Buulle

[unintelligible] Arbow C/raxmaan

Axmed Ibraahin Cali

Mursal Maxamed Kulan

Macalin C/laahi Qalimow

[unintelligible] Cali Yuusuf Page 4 of 11

Sheekh Cusmaan Jawaarow

Third parties

-

Description

This 'agreement' involves two sets of signatures of elders 'pre-endorsing an agreement to be facilitated by a national arbitration committee - so endorsing this as the process by which the local conflict would be resolved. The agreement was later reached.

Agreement document

[SO_061231_Idale Peace Agreement between the Hubeer and Yantaar.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 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, Being the elders, sheikhs and opinion makers of the Hubeer sub-clan as well as the formal deregulation to the reconciliation meeting between the brotherly two sub-clans of Hubeer and Yantaar whose signatures are as below, we declare our endorsement of the agreement to be facilitated by the National Reconciliation Committee.

Page 2, Being the elders, sheikhs and opinion makers of the Yantaar sub-clan as well as the formal deregulation to the reconciliation meeting between the brotherly two sub-clans of Yantaar and Hubeer whose signatures are as below, we declare our endorsement of the agreement to be facilitated by the National Reconciliation Committee.

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 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	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	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 1, Being the elders, sheikhs and opinion makers of the Hubeer sub-clan as well as the formal deregulation to the reconciliation meeting between the brotherly two sub-clans of Hubeer and Yantaar whose signatures are as below, we declare our endorsement of the agreement to be facilitated by the National Reconciliation Committee.</p> <p>Page 2, Being the elders, sheikhs and opinion makers of the Yantaar sub-clan as well as the formal deregulation to the reconciliation meeting between the brotherly two sub-clans of Yantaar and Hubeer whose signatures are as below, we declare our endorsement of the agreement to be facilitated by the National Reconciliation Committee.</p>

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 Source: Ibrahim Ali Amber 'Oker', Community-based Peace Processes in South Central Somalia (ed.) Mark Bradbury (Somalia: The Center for Research and Dialogue & Interpeace, 2008), p. 109-110
