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| Country/entity | Somalia |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Peace Agreement between the Sa'ad and Saleman sub-clans |
| Date | 18 Feb 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 | Sa'ad and Saleman sub-clans |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | Short peace agreement between the Sa'ad and Saleman sub-clans in Adado that restores land-holdings back to original owners, agree to use shariah as the basis for criminal justice, and establish a joint elders' council, a joint local police committee and a joint local judiciary committee authorized to extend this agreement in all the respective areas. |

Agreement document [SO_070218_Peace Agreement between the Saad and Saleman sub-clans.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, 6. For effective sustainability and implementation of this historic agreement, the two sub-clans agree to establish a joint elders' council, a joint local police committee and a joint local judiciary committee authorized to extend this agreement in all the respective areas.

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 Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform

Page 1, 5. The two sub-clans agree to respect and uphold the peace accord and its authentic implementation. They agree to practice Sharia and use this as the basis for settling any crime committed.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 1, 6. For effective sustainability and implementation of this historic agreement, the two sub-clans agree to establish a joint elders' council, a joint local police committee and a joint local judiciary committee authorized to extend this agreement in all the respective areas.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws Page 1, 4. Property captured in the fighting is to be unconditionally returned to its owner on the basis of Sharia law, including vehicles, camels and cattle etc. Note: Military equipment, such as battlewagons and guns, are excluded and are dealt with through a technical settlement.

Page 1, 5. The two sub-clans agree to respect and uphold the peace accord and its authentic implementation. They agree to practice Sharia and use this as the basis for settling any crime committed.

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 | Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Page 1, 4. Property captured in the fighting is to be unconditionally returned to its owner on the basis of Sharia law, including vehicles, camels and cattle etc. Note: Military equipment, such as battlewagons and guns, are excluded and are dealt with through a technical settlement. Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Other land rights Page 1, 3. Every person is entitled to have access to his/her own property - water pools, houses, plot of land, etc. - regardless of the properties' location. |
| Pastoralist/nomadism rights | No specific mention. |
| Cultural heritage | No specific mention. |
| Environment | No specific mention. |
| Water or riparian rights or access | Page 1, 3. Every person is entitled to have access to his/her own property - water pools, houses, plot of land, etc. - regardless of the properties' location. |

Security sector

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| 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 Page 1, 2. The long-standing blood vendetta conflict between the two sides is completely dismissed. Abiding by the Somali tradition and cultural context, the two communities opened a new chapter for peace. All forms of properties destroyed in the fighting were also dismissed.

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, 4. Property captured in the fighting is to be unconditionally returned to its owner on the basis of Sharia law, including vehicles, camels and cattle etc. Note: Military equipment, such as battlewagons and guns, are excluded and are dealt with through a technical settlement.

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 1, 1. The peace agreement is non-negotiable, with no recourse to past events from now onwards.

Page 1, 6. For effective sustainability and implementation of this historic agreement, the two sub-clans agree to establish a joint elders' council, a joint local police committee and a joint local judiciary committee authorized to extend this agreement in all the respective areas.
