Country/entity	Djibouti
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord cadre de réforme et de concorde civile
Date	7 Feb 2000
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Djibouti Civil War (1991 - 2001)

The Djibouti Civil War, was a conflict in Djibouti between the People's Rally for Progress (RPP) government, principally of Issa in ethnicity and the predominantly Afar rebel group, the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD). Djibouti is a multi-ethnic nation with a population of over 828,324 inhabitants and Arabic and French constitute the country's two official languages. Djibouti is a one party dominant state, with the People's Rally for Progress (RPP) controlling the legislature and the executive since its foundation in 1979.

In 1991 a civil war broke out, as a reaction, to the lack of Afar presence in the government, despite representing a considerable percentage of the country's population. Due their lack of political inclusion, the Afar people felt increasingly marginalized and oppressed by the ruling government. When the Afar troops began to capture military posts in the North, the French government moved its troops to the North to assist the RPP government. Peace talks in November 1992 and May 1993 both failed and the conflict resumed with even more severe consequences. A small faction of FRUD signed a peace accord with the government on December 26, 1994, and fighting subsided to some extent with the formation of multi-party political system in 1994. Although a radical faction continued small-scale armed resistance, eventually signing its own peace agreement in 2001 ending the violent conflict.
Close
Djibouti Civil War (1991 - 2001)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Djibouti: FRUD process
Parties	For Armed FRUD, The President, Ahmed Dini Ahmed Aboubaker; For the Government, The Head of Cabinet of the President of the Republic, Ali Guelleh;

Third parties	-
Description	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Djibouti and the FRUD, aimed at democratic reform following an election. Provided for (1) reparations and indemnities for reintegration of refugees, and for victims; (2) decentralisation and autonomy; (3) democracy and human rights; (4) openness and transparency in public life; (5) civil peace and security. Sissela: This is a framework agreement comprehensively covering the issues of rehabilitation of affected regions, repatriation of civilians and displaced populations, return of or compensation for property and housing, decentralisation and extensive autonomy for affected regions, measures to improve democracy and checks on power, a court of auditors to guarantee more transparency of public affairs, judicial reform, demining, ceasefire, release of civilian and military prisoners, decommissioning, reparations for victims, general amnesty and reinsertion of former members into army and administration.

Agreement document	DJ_000207_Accord cadre de reforme et de concorde civile_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	DJ_000207_Accord Cadre de reforme et de concorde civile.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 1, PREAMBLE Recognising that civil peace is the outcome of this process, the bond of brotherhood of all the children of the Republic of Djibouti;
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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 1, Article 1: Reparations and compensation Rehabilitation of the zones affected by the civil conflict shall be carried out to enable the refugee civilian populations, displaced or affected by the conflict, to return to their homes and places of work and production, in the best conditions possible. To this end, all necessary steps to rehabilitate, restore or compensate fairly all civilian and military victims, for the loss of their homes, businesses, movable or immovable goods, professional equipment and production tools, and plantations, shall be taken. Reparation benefits must be awarded equally to all victims of the conflict.
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)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 2, ARTICLE 3: DEMOCRACY No Republic is viable without democracy, and no democracy is viable without plurality of opinion, and a balance of powers together with freedom to implement them and act to have them recognised. • Freedoms of association, opinion, expression, to meet, and of the press, which are integral aspects of the great democratic powers, shall be reconfigured by legal dispositions and hence result in a better multiparty system. • In a Republic power, may only be exercised within the framework of functioning democratic republican institutions. These must in turn reflect a national consensus which has been freely and democratically developed by means of fair representation, and implemented by administrative organisations within which the diverse national communities are fairly represented.
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	Page 2, ARTICLE 3: DEMOCRACY No Republic is viable without democracy, and no democracy is viable without plurality of opinion, and a balance of powers together with freedom to implement them and act to have them recognised. … • In a Republic power, may only be exercised within the framework of functioning democratic republican institutions. These must in turn reflect a national consensus which has been freely and democratically developed by means of fair representation, and implemented by administrative organisations within which the diverse national communities are fairly represented. Page 2, ARTICLE 4: GOOD MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS A Court of Accounts shall be established immediately and begin its investigations with a view to making the management of public funds more transparent.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government Page 2, ARTICLE 2: REFORMS • The reform shall consist of genuine decentralisation, granting extensive autonomy to the regions concerned. The decentralisation law under preparation shall be studied in more detail by the FRUD signatory of the present Framework Agreement, before being discussed in the near future by Parliament.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 2, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... • Military personnel whose primary mission shall be to protect the national territory from any external threats, shall be reinserted in the posts they held before the civil conflict. Their presence will not hinder in any way the movement of goods and people. The two parties shall undertake mine clearance of the land and roads which were mined. Page 3, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... • In addition, members of FRUD, including leaders, rank and file members, soldiers, whether civilians or fighters, who were professionally employed before the conflict, shall be reintegrated in their administrations, institutions, services or businesses. Other members of FRUD shall be assigned to appropriate civilian or military functions. Effective procedures for their disarmament will be established at that time. Those who suffered material damage shall be compensated. All accusations or charges relating to the armed struggle shall be dropped or cleared in an amnesty.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 1, PREAMBLE Recognising that liberty, equality and peace in the Republic of Djibouti are fundamentally based on the dignity of the national Djiboutian community and the inalienable nature of their rights; Page 1, PREAMBLE … Bearing in mind the importance of constitutional law, respect for the rights of man and for the plurality of opinions, convictions and ideas;
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.

Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality Page 1, PREAMBLE Recognising that liberty, equality and peace in the Republic of Djibouti are fundamentally based on the dignity of the national Djiboutian community and the inalienable nature of their rights; Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association Page 2, ARTICLE 3: DEMOCRACY No Republic is viable without democracy, and no democracy is viable without plurality of opinion, and a balance of powers together with freedom to implement them and act to have them recognised. • Freedoms of association, opinion, expression, to meet, and of the press, which are integral aspects of the great democratic powers, shall be reconfigured by legal dispositions and hence result in a better multiparty system. Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion Page 2, ARTICLE 3: DEMOCRACY No Republic is viable without democracy, and no democracy is viable without plurality of opinion, and a balance of powers together with freedom to implement them and act to have them recognised. • Freedoms of association, opinion, expression, to meet, and of the press, which are integral aspects of the great democratic powers, shall be reconfigured by legal dispositions and hence result in a better multiparty system. Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Other Page 2, ARTICLE 3: DEMOCRACY No Republic is viable without democracy, and no democracy is viable without plurality of opinion, and a balance of powers together with freedom to implement them and act to have them recognised. • Freedoms of association, opinion, expression, to meet, and of the press, which are integral aspects of the great democratic powers, shall be reconfigured by legal dispositions and hence result in a better multiparty system.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	Page 2, ARTICLE 3: DEMOCRACY No Republic is viable without democracy, and no democracy is viable without plurality of opinion, and a balance of powers together with freedom to implement them and act to have them recognised. • Freedoms of association, opinion, expression, to meet, and of the press, which are integral aspects of the great democratic powers, shall be reconfigured by legal dispositions and hence result in a better multiparty system. • In a Republic power, may only be exercised within the framework of functioning democratic republican institutions. These must in turn reflect a national consensus which has been freely and democratically developed by means of fair representation, and implemented by administrative organisations within which the diverse national communities are fairly represented.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, ARTICLE 3: DEMOCRACY No Republic is viable without democracy, and no democracy is viable without plurality of opinion, and a balance of powers together with freedom to implement them and act to have them recognised. • Freedoms of association, opinion, expression, to meet, and of the press, which are integral aspects of the great democratic powers, shall be reconfigured by legal dispositions and hence result in a better multiparty system.
Mobility/access	Page 2, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... • Military personnel whose primary mission shall be to protect the national territory from any external threats, shall be reinserted in the posts they held before the civil conflict. Their presence will not hinder in any way the movement of goods and people. The two parties shall undertake mine clearance of the land and roads which were mined.
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→Reform to specific laws ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY Peace and injustice are as inseparable as breathing is to life. The achievement of civil peace will firstly restore the damage done, and will ensure justice. • Laws and regulations shall also be reformed in order to ensure national cohesion and good and transparent management of the nation's common heritage.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	Page 2, ARTICLE 4: GOOD MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS A Court of Accounts shall be established immediately and begin its investigations with a view to making the management of public funds more transparent.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 1, PREAMBLE …Convinced that following an armed confrontation, which opposed members of the national Djiboutian community, it is essential to arrive at global and definitive solutions for the restoration of civil peace by means of dialogue, tolerance and respect for others, which is the only way to maintain the cohesion of the Djiboutian nation, in a stable Republic of Djibouti, where civil peace and harmony prevail, these being essential conditions for human development, the foundation of social and economic progress;
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.

Business	Page 1, Article 1: Reparations and compensation Rehabilitation of the zones affected by the civil conflict shall be carried out to enable the refugee civilian populations, displaced or affected by the conflict, to return to their homes and places of work and production, in the best conditions possible. To this end, all necessary steps to rehabilitate, restore or compensate fairly all civilian and military victims, for the loss of their homes, businesses, movable or immovable goods, professional equipment and production tools, and plantations, shall be taken. Reparation benefits must be awarded equally to all victims of the conflict.
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 1, PREAMBLE Recognising that liberty, equality and peace in the Republic of Djibouti are fundamentally based on the dignity of the national Djiboutian community and the inalienable nature of their rights;
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 2, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... The two parties shall suspend hostilities.
Police	No specific mention.

Armed forces	Page 1, Article 1: Reparations and compensation ... To this end, all necessary steps to rehabilitate, restore or compensate fairly all civilian and military victims, for the loss of their homes, businesses, movable or immovable goods, professional equipment and production tools, and plantations, shall be taken. Reparation benefits must be awarded equally to all victims of the conflict. Page 2, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... • Military personnel whose primary mission shall be to protect the national territory from any external threats, shall be reinserted in the posts they held before the civil conflict. Their presence will not hinder in any way the movement of goods and people. The two parties shall undertake mine clearance of the land and roads which were mined. Page 3, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... Civilian and military personnel of the two parties detained by either side shall be released immediately. Page 3, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... In addition, members of FRUD, including leaders, rank and file members, soldiers, whether civilians or fighters, who were professionally employed before the conflict, shall be reintegrated in their administrations, institutions, services or businesses. Other members of FRUD shall be assigned to appropriate civilian or military functions. Effective procedures for their disarmament will be established at that time. Those who suffered material damage shall be compensated. All accusations or charges relating to the armed struggle shall be dropped or cleared in an amnesty.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 2, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... • Military personnel whose primary mission shall be to protect the national territory from any external threats, shall be reinserted in the posts they held before the civil conflict. Their presence will not hinder in any way the movement of goods and people. The two parties shall undertake mine clearance of the land and roads which were mined. Page 3, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... In addition, members of FRUD, including leaders, rank and file members, soldiers, whether civilians or fighters, who were professionally employed before the conflict, shall be reintegrated in their administrations, institutions, services or businesses. Other members of FRUD shall be assigned to appropriate civilian or military functions. Effective procedures for their disarmament will be established at that time. Those who suffered material damage shall be compensated. All accusations or charges relating to the armed struggle shall be dropped or cleared in an amnesty.
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	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 3, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... In addition, members of FRUD, including leaders, rank and file members, soldiers, whether civilians or fighters, who were professionally employed before the conflict, shall be reintegrated in their administrations, institutions, services or businesses. Other members of FRUD shall be assigned to appropriate civilian or military functions. Effective procedures for their disarmament will be established at that time. Those who suffered material damage shall be compensated. All accusations or charges relating to the armed struggle shall be dropped or cleared in an amnesty.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 3, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... Civilian and military personnel of the two parties detained by either side shall be released immediately.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 1, Article 1: Reparations and compensation Rehabilitation of the zones affected by the civil conflict shall be carried out to enable the refugee civilian populations, displaced or affected by the conflict, to return to their homes and places of work and production, in the best conditions possible. To this end, all necessary steps to rehabilitate, restore or compensate fairly all civilian and military victims, for the loss of their homes, businesses, movable or immovable goods, professional equipment and production tools, and plantations, shall be taken. Reparation benefits must be awarded equally to all victims of the conflict.

Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations Page 1, Article 1: Reparations and compensation Rehabilitation of the zones affected by the civil conflict shall be carried out to enable the refugee civilian populations, displaced or affected by the conflict, to return to their homes and places of work and production, in the best conditions possible. To this end, all necessary steps to rehabilitate, restore or compensate fairly all civilian and military victims, for the loss of their homes, businesses, movable or immovable goods, professional equipment and production tools, and plantations, shall be taken. Reparation benefits must be awarded equally to all victims of the conflict. Page 3, ARTICLE 5: CIVIL PEACE AND SECURITY ... In addition, members of FRUD, including leaders, rank and file members, soldiers, whether civilians or fighters, who were professionally employed before the conflict, shall be reintegrated in their administrations, institutions, services or businesses. Other members of FRUD shall be assigned to appropriate civilian or military functions. Effective procedures for their disarmament will be established at that time. Those who suffered material damage shall be compensated. All accusations or charges relating to the armed struggle shall be dropped or cleared in an amnesty.
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 3, ARTICLE 6: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT The two signatory parties to the present Agreement shall work jointly to implement it comprehensively in its entirety, and any other measures within its framework or relating to its objectives.
