Country/entity	Somalia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Addis Ababa Agreement concluded at the first session of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia
Date	27 Mar 1993
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate 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 Sodere 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 Government

Peace process	Somalia Peace Process
Parties	Somali African Muki Org (SAMO), signed for by MR. Mohamed Ramadan Arbow, Chairman; Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA), signed for by Mr. Mohamed Farah Abdullahi, Chairman; Somali Democratic Movement (SDM), signed for by Mr. Abdi Muse Mayow, Chairman, and Col. Mohamed Nur Aliyou, Chairman; Somali National Democratic Union (SNDU), signed for by Mr. Ali Ismael Abdi, Chairman; Somali National Front (SNF), signed for by Gen. Omar Hagi Mohamed Hersi, Chairman; Somali National Union (SNU), signed for by Dr. Mohamed Ragis Mohamed, Chairman; Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), signed for by Gen. Aden Abdillahi Noor, Chairman, and Ahmed Hashi Mahmoud, Vice-Chairman; Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), signed for by Gen. Mohamed Abshir Musse, Chairman; Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM), signed for by Col. Abdi Warsame Isaaq, Chairman; United Somali Congress (USC), signed for by Gen. Mohamed Farah Aidid, Chairman , and Mohamed Qanyare Afrah, Chairman; United Somali Front (USF), signed for by Mr. Abdurahman Dualeh Ali, Chairman; United Somali Party (USP) signed for by Mr. Mohamed Abdi Hashi, Chairman;
Third parties	UN, "regional organizations", Standing Committee of the Horn
Description	An accord to end hostilities and introduces an agreed framework for progressing the process by: disarmament and security, rehabilitation and reconstruction, restoration of property and settlement of disputes, and transitional mechanisms.

Agreement document	SO_930327 Addis Ababa Agreement concluded at the first session.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	Page 4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: 1. The Transitional National Council (TNC) The TNC shall be composed of: a. three representatives from each of the 18 regions currently recognized, including one women from each region;
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: The TNC will: a. be the repository of Somali sovereignty b. be the prime political authority having legislative functions during the period in question; c. interact, as appropriate, with the international community, including UNOSOM;
State configuration	Page 4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: The TNC will: ...e. appoint Officers for its various functions; f. appoint the heads of administrative departments; g. oversee the performance of the departments created; and h. establish an independent Judiciary.
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)→Temporary new institutions Page 3-4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: [Summary] Details transitional mechanisms for governance, which will last for two years, consisting of four basic transitional organs of authority: the Transitional Nartional Council (prime political authority, to appoint Transitional Charter Drafting Committee, establish an independent judiciary), Central Administrative Departments, Regional Councils (task of implementing humanitarian, social and economic programs, and an internationally supervised census, and to be responsible for law and order at the regional level), District Councils. Page 5, V. Conclusions The Conference agreed that the TNC shall appoint a "Peace Delegation" composed of political movements and other social elements to travel to all parts of the country for the purpose of advancing the peace and reconciliation process as well as to explain the agreements reached in Addis Ababa.
Elections	Page 5, IV.4 District Councils: District council members shall be appointed through election or through consensus-based selection in accordance with Somali traditions.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society	Page 2, II. Rehabilitation and reconstruction: ... c. Express our appreciation to donor countries for their continued humanitarian assistance to Somalia and, in particular, for the generous pledge, made at the Third Coordination Meeting, to mobilize $142 million for relief and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia; d. Call upon UNOSOM, aid agencies and donor countries to immediately assist in the rehabilitation of essential public and social services, and of necessary infrastructure, on a priority basis by the end of June 1993; ... f. Condemn the acts of violence committed against relief workers and all forms of extortion regarding humanitarian operations; Page 4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: 3. Regional Council (RCs): Regional Councils shall be established in all the existing 18 regions of Somalia. At present 18 regions shall be maintained during the transitional period. The Regional Council shall be entrusted primarily with the task of implementing humanitarian, social and economic programs in coordination with the TNC and will also assist in the conducting of an internationally-supervised census. Page 5, V. Conclusions: Conference agreed that the TNC shall appoint a 'Peace Delegation' composed of political movements and other social elements to travel to all parts of the country for the purpose of advancing the peace and reconciliation process as well as to explain the agreements reached in Addis Ababba
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration	Page 4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: 2. The Central Administrative Departments (CADs) The TNC will appoint the heads of the Central Administrative Departments, whose prime function will be to re-establish and operate the departments of civil administration, social affairs, economic affairs and humanitarian affairs, paving the way for the establishment and operation of a formal government. Page 5, IV Transitional mechanisms: 4. District Councils District Councils shall be established in the present districts in every region. District council members shall be appointed through election or through consensus-based selection in accordance with Somali traditions. The District Councils shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the district including public safety, health, education and reconstruction.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making Page 4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: The TNC will: d. appoint various committees, including the Transitional Charter Drafting Committee, as required; Page 5, V. Conclusions The Conference agreed on the appointment, by the TNC, of a Transitional Charter Drafting Committee referred to in section IV 1 (d) above. In drafting the Transitional Charter, the Committee shall be guided by the basic principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by Somali traditional ethics.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level Page 4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: 1. Transitional National Council: The TNC shall be composed of: a. three representatives from each of the 18 regions currently recognized, including one women from each region; b. five additional seats for Mogadishu; c. one nominee from each of the political factions currently participating in the first session of the National Reconciliation Conference; Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Summary: See above. Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature State level Summary: See above.
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government Page 4, IV. Transitional mechanisms: 3. Regional Council (RCs): Regional Councils shall be established in all the existing 18 regions of Somalia. At present 18 regions shall be maintained during the transitional period. The Regional Council shall be entrusted primarily with the task of implementing humanitarian, social and economic programs in coordination with the TNC and will also assist in the conducting of an internationally-supervised census. Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government Page 4, 4. District Councils District Councils shall be established in the present districts in every region. District council members shall be appointed through election or through consensus-based selection in District Councils shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the district including public safety, health, education and reconstruction. Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other IV. Transitional mechanisms: 1. Transitional National Council: The TNC shall be composed of: a. three representatives from each of the 18 regions currently recognized, including one women from each region; b. five additional seats for Mogadishu;
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 3, IV. Transitional mechanisms: ... All of this will prepare the country to enter a constitutional phase in which the institutions of democratic governance, rule of law, decentralization of power, protection of human rights and individual liberties, and the safeguarding of the integrity of the Somali Republic are all in place.
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	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 2, II. Rehabilitation and reconstruction: ...e. Assure the international community of the full desire of Somali leaders to establish with the assistance of UNOSOM, a secure environment for relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation operations and the protection of relief and rehabilitation workers and supplies;
Other	Page 5, V. Conclusions The Conference agreed on the appointment, by the TNC, of a Transitional Charter Drafting Committee referred to in section IV 1 (d) above. In drafting the Transitional Charter, the Committee shall be guided by the basic principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by Somali traditional ethics.

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	IV.1.4. Transitional National Council to establish an independent judiciary;
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 5, IV.4 District Councils: District council members shall be appointed through election or through consensus-based selection in accordance with Somali traditions. Page 5, V. Conclusions The Conference agreed on the appointment, by the TNC, of a Transitional Charter Drafting Committee referred to in section IV 1 (d) above. In drafting the Transitional Charter, the Committee shall be guided by the basic principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by Somali traditional ethics.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 1, I. Disarmament and security: 1. Affirm that uprooting of banditry and crime is necessary for peace, stability, security, reconciliation, reconstruction and development in Somalia; Page 2, II. Rehabilitation and reconstruction: a. Affirm the need to accelerate the supply and operation of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation programs in Somalia; ...e. Assure the international community of the full desire of Somali leaders to establish with the assistance of UNOSOM, a secure environment for relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation operations and the protection of relief and rehabilitation workers and supplies;
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	Page 2, II. Rehabilitation and reconstruction: c. Express our appreciation to donor countries for their continued humanitarian assistance to Somalia and, in particular, for the generous pledge, made at the Third Coordination Meeting, to mobilize $142 million for relief and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia; d. Call upon UNOSOM, aid agencies and donor countries to immediately assist in the rehabilitation of essential public and social services, and of necessary infrastructure, on a priority basis by the end of June 1993; ... g. Urge the organizations within the UN system and NGOs to effectively utilize Somali human resources in the rehabilitation and reconstruction process in Somalia. Page 5, V. Conclusions: The Conference also calls upon the international community and in particular on neighboring states to facilitate the noble effort at reconciliation by providing moral and material support.
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 3, III. Restoration of property and settlement of disputes: ... 2. Further affirm that all private or public properties that were illegally confiscated, robbed, stolen, seized, embezzled or taken by other fraudulent means must be returned to their rightful owners;
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	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 1, I. Disarmament and security: Summary: Provisions use the 8 January 1993 Agreement as the legal foundation for a cease-fire and reaffirm their commitment to it; request a role for UNITAF/UNOSOM to assist to complete in 90 days; request the guarding of borders and assistance by neighbouring countries to make sure no weapons enter Somalia as per the UN arms embargo.
Police	Page 2, I. Disarmament and security: 9. Agree on the need to establish an impartial National and Regional Somali Police Force in all regions of the country on an urgent basis through the reinstatement of the former Somali Police Force and recruitment and training of young Somalis from all regions, and request the assistance of the international community in this regard.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 1, I. Disarmament and security: Summary: Provisions use the 8 January 1993 Agreement as the legal foundation for a cease-fire and reaffirm their commitment to it; request a role for UNITAF/UNOSOM to assist to complete in 90 days; request the guarding of borders and assistance by neighbouring countries to make sure no weapons enter Somalia as per the UN arms embargo.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 5, V. Conclusions: We further agree that the TNC shall appoint a National Committee to bring about reconciliation and seek solutions to outstanding political problems with the SNM.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	Page 1, I. Disarmament and security: 1. Affirm that uprooting of banditry and crime is necessary for peace, stability, security, reconciliation, reconstruction and development in Somalia;
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	Page 1, untitled preamble, ... By our attendance at this historic Conference, we have resolved to put an end to armed conflict and to reconcile our differences through peaceful means. We pledge to consolidate and carry forward advances in peace, security and dialogue made since the beginning of this year. National reconciliation is now the most fervent wish of the Somali people.
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 3, III. Restoration of property and settlement of disputes: 1. Affirm that all disputes must henceforth be settled by dialogue, negotiations and other peaceful and legal means; 2. Further affirm that all private or public properties that were illegally confiscated, robbed, stolen, seized, embezzled or taken by other fraudulent means must be returned to their rightful owners; 3. Decide to deal with this matter within the framework specified in the report of the committee on the peaceful settlement of disputes.
Reconciliation	Page 1, untitled preamble, After long and costly years of civil war that ravaged our country, plunged it into famine, and caused acute suffering and loss of life among our people, there is the light hope at last: progress has been made towards the restoration of peace, security and reconciliation in Somalia. Page 5, V. Conclusions, We, the undersigned, hereby pledge to abandon the logic of force for the ethic of dialogue. We will pursue the process of national reconciliation with vigor and sincerity, in accordance with this declaration and with the cooperation of the people of Somalia as a whole. Recognizing the tragic and painful recent history of problems in our country, we pledge to achieve comprehensive national reconciliation through peaceful means. We also pledge to adopt, in all parts of Somalia, transitional measures that will contribute to harmony and healing of wounds among all the people of Somalia.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	Page 2, I. Disarmament and security: 7. Stress the need for the air, sea and land borders of Somalia to be closely guarded by UNITAF/UNOSOM in order to prevent any flow of arms into the country and to prevent violation of the territorial waters of Somalia;
Enforcement mechanism	Page 2, I. Disarmament and security: 3. UNITAF/UNOSOM to assist disarmament; ... 6. Urge UNITAF/UNOSOM to apply strong and effective sanctions against those responsible for any violation of the Cease-fire Agreement of January 1993;
