

Country/entity	Djibouti
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de Paix et de reconciliation nationale
Date	26 Dec 1994
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	[Note: Document not signed, although the parties appear to be the Government of Djibouti & FRUD] The government and FRUD

Third parties

-

Description

Provided for an agreement whereby FRUD agreed to adopt the Djibouti Constitution, and government agreed to future revision of the Constitution. Agreement provided for measures aimed at freedom of movement, return of refugees and displaced persons, and repair of infrastructure. Provided for measures aimed at fairness of forthcoming elections and at education of children affected by war. Provided assurances of: reintegration of combatants; a general amnesty for FRUD combatants and exiles; transformation of FRUD into a political party. Also provided for decentralisation and economic reconstruction. Sissela: The chapters are: general principles, institutions, management of the return to peace, electoral lists and identification papers, school 'catch-up', balance within the state apparatus (incl. guarantees for employment and integration into political, military, administrative and socio-economic spheres with quota fixed in a joint agreement in the annex of this agreement), general amnesty, transformation of the FRUD into a political party, decentralisation, and reconstruction, development and economic promotion.

Agreement document

[DJ_941226_Accord de paix et de reconciliation nationale_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language)

[DJ_941226_Accord de paix et de reconciliation nationale.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups**Children/youth**

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Page 3, CHAPTER V
DELAYED SCHOOLING
With regard to delayed schooling, exceptional provisions already made for children whose schooling has been delayed by the war shall continue throughout their school years.

Disabled persons

No specific mention.

Elderly/age

No specific mention.

Migrant workers

No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
Page 1, PREAMBLE
... - taking into account the cultural and socio-economic diversity, and the regional and social inequalities, which characterise Djiboutian society;...

Religious groups

No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 2, CHAPTER III
MANAGING THE RETURN TO PEACE
d) FRUD shall encourage Djiboutian refugees and displaced persons, who have left the country as a result of the war, to return home.
To this end, FRUD shall provide the Government with a list of names of Djiboutians so affected, in order to provide them with aid and assistance.

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 2, CHAPTER III
MANAGING THE RETURN TO PEACE
c) The Government shall provide aid and assistance to families affected mentally or physically by the war, by the loss of private goods and civilian persons. It shall put in place the resources and measures needed to do this.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1, PREAMBLE
... - mindful that this solution should aim both to consolidate national unity and preserve the territorial integrity of the country;

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

Page 2-3, CHAPTER IV

ELECTORAL LISTS AND IDENTITY CARDS

With regard to the renewal of electoral lists and provision of identity cards, the parties agree:

a) on the need to renew the electoral lists before the next elections;

Electoral commission

No specific mention.

Political parties reform

Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties

Page 4, CHAPTER VIII

FRUD'S TRANSFORMATION TO A POLITICAL PARTY

1) After the present peace agreement is signed, FRUD shall become a legal political party. Hence, it shall abandon armed struggle and shall participate fully in the life of the nation, defending its ideas by peaceful means, and it shall be recognised by the Government.

2) FRUD shall participate in the management of national business, in alliance with the party in power, based on the present agreement, and a common political platform for the two groups.

Civil society

Title III (d): In a provision charging FRUD with encouraging refugees and displaced persons to return, FRUD are charged with nominating concerned citizens of Djibouti to offer aid and assistance

Traditional/religious leaders

No specific mention.

Public administration

No specific mention.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making

Page 2, CHAPTER II

THE INSTITUTIONS

FRUD shall adopt the Constitution, laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Djibouti, and shall respect their provisions. The revision of certain provisions shall be considered at a later stage and done in accordance with the rules of the Constitution.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level

Page 3, REBALANCING WITHIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

In order to address the concerns of the people, and within the overall aim of exploring together the path to peace, the Government shall ensure that FRUD combatants will be employed and integrated in political, military, administrative and socio-economic sectors, in accordance with the provisions and quotas set by mutual consent between the two parties and recorded in Annex to the present peace agreement.

The provisions on the integration of combatants in the military sector shall address the return of a quota of FRUD combatants together with their arms.

Page 4, CHAPTER VIII

FRUD'S TRANSFORMATION TO A POLITICAL PARTY

2) FRUD shall participate in the management of national business, in alliance with the party in power, based on the present agreement, and a common political platform for the two groups.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government

Page 4, CHAPTER IX

DECENTRALISATION

After the restoration of peace and national reconciliation, extensive decentralisation of competences and resources to territorial units shall begin in the Republic of Djibouti.

A national commission will be established gathering together all of the political groupings in the country, to develop a law project on decentralisation.

Economic power sharing

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources

Page 3, REBALANCING WITHIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

In order to address the concerns of the people, and within the overall aim of exploring together the path to peace, the Government shall ensure that FRUD combatants will be employed and integrated in political, military, administrative and socio-economic sectors, in accordance with the provisions and quotas set by mutual consent between the two parties and recorded in Annex to the present peace agreement.

The provisions on the integration of combatants in the military sector shall address the return of a quota of FRUD combatants together with their arms.

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces

Page 3, CHAPTER VI

REBALANCING WITHIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

In order to address the concerns of the people, and within the overall aim of exploring together the path to peace, the Government shall ensure that FRUD combatants will be employed and integrated in political, military, administrative and socio-economic sectors, in accordance with the provisions and quotas set by mutual consent between the two parties and recorded in Annex to the present peace agreement.

The provisions on the integration of combatants in the military sector shall address the return of a quota of FRUD combatants together with their arms.

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 Page 1, PREAMBLE
... - confident in the good conduct of the president, Al Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, who has been working to open up a democratic process, and put in place institutions which are suitable for the new demands of the international situation, and has underlined the importance of dialogue;

Page 1, PREAMBLE
... - reaffirming their attachment to the universal democratic values defined in the constitution of the Republic of Djibouti;

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 2, CHAPTER III
MANAGING THE RETURN TO PEACE
a) In the context of measures to restore confidence, get rid of the causes of insecurity and restore complete security, in order to improve the movement of people and goods, all barriers and irregular systems of control shall be lifted.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 3, CHAPTER V

DELAYED SCHOOLING

With regard to delayed schooling, exceptional provisions already made for children whose schooling has been delayed by the war shall continue throughout their school years.

Page 4, CHAPTER X

ON RECONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC STIMULUS

In order to stimulate economic activity in all of the districts in the Interior, the Development Bank of Djibouti shall be recommended to set up a fund for low interest loans, with the aim of creating small development businesses.

The Government shall make all necessary efforts to restart and relaunch development projects which have been stopped or suspended because of the conflict and to this end shall make contact with lenders. New projects will be developed in line with current needs.

The two parties shall solemnly request friendly brother countries to support and contribute to rehabilitation, and to strengthening and consolidating the present agreement.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

Page 2, CHAPTER III

MANAGING THE RETURN TO PEACE

c) The Government shall provide aid and assistance to families affected mentally or physically by the war, by the loss of private goods and civilian persons. It shall put in place the resources and measures needed to do this.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction

Page 2, CHAPTER III

MANAGING THE RETURN TO PEACE

b) The Government shall continue its ongoing efforts to restore damaged public infrastructure (administrative buildings, health centres, water sources, etc.).

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 4, CHAPTER X

ON RECONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC STIMULUS

In order to stimulate economic activity in all of the districts in the Interior, the Development Bank of Djibouti shall be recommended to set up a fund for low interest loans, with the aim of creating small development businesses.

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
... - having carried out in-depth analysis of all the questions, origins and causes which led to the armed conflict and crisis, and ascertained all the harmful consequences of the war;
- mindful of the need to protect our country from the tragedies which have befallen some countries in the region;

Page 2, CHAPTER III
MANAGING THE RETURN TO PEACE
a) In the context of measures to restore confidence, get rid of the causes of insecurity and restore complete security, in order to improve the movement of people and goods, all barriers and irregular systems of control shall be lifted.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes</p> <p>Page 3, CHAPTER VI</p> <p>REBALANCING WITHIN STATE INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>In order to address the concerns of the people, and within the overall aim of exploring together the path to peace, the Government shall ensure that FRUD combatants will be employed and integrated in political, military, administrative and socio-economic sectors, in accordance with the provisions and quotas set by mutual consent between the two parties and recorded in Annex to the present peace agreement.</p> <p>The provisions on the integration of combatants in the military sector shall address the return of a quota of FRUD combatants together with their arms.</p>
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 2, CHAPTER II</p> <p>THE INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>FRUD shall adopt the Constitution, laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Djibouti, and shall respect their provisions. The revision of certain provisions shall be considered at a later stage and done in accordance with the rules of the Constitution.</p> <p>Page 3, CHAPTER VII</p> <p>THE GENERAL AMNESTY</p> <p>Former FRUD combatants and soldiers shall be granted unconditional amnesty for offences carried out before June 12, 1994, and shall hence recover their civilian rights in entirety. Their safety shall be guaranteed by the State.</p> <p>Page 4, CHAPTER VIII</p> <p>FRUD'S TRANSFORMATION TO A POLITICAL PARTY</p> <p>1) After the present peace agreement is signed, FRUD shall become a legal political party. Hence, it shall abandon armed struggle and shall participate fully in the life of the nation, defending its ideas by peaceful means, and it shall be recognised by the Government.</p> <p>2) FRUD shall participate in the management of national business, in alliance with the party in power, based on the present agreement, and a common political platform for the two groups.</p>
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, CHAPTER VII
THE GENERAL AMNESTY
Former FRUD combatants and soldiers shall be granted unconditional amnesty for offences carried out before June 12, 1994, and shall hence recover their civilian rights in entirety. Their safety shall be guaranteed by the State.

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 Page 1, PREAMBLE
... - convinced that resolving the points of dispute and national reconciliation can only be brought about by the good will of the two parties, and that only the protagonists are able to resolve these differences, in the absence of any intermediary or third person;

Page 2, CHAPTER I
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

This agreement shall constitute the framework for restoring just and definitive peace and reconciliation between the people of Djibouti. Its contents represent a solemn undertaking by the two parties. The State shall guarantee its provisions and their implementation.

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.
