

Country/entity	Somalia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities and the Structures and Principles of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process (Eldorat Declaration)
Date	27 Oct 2002
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 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 - partial

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Somalia Peace Process
Parties	Transitional National Government, signed for by Hassan Abshir, Prime Minister; Puntland State of Somalia, signed for by Abdullahi Yusuf, President of Puntland State of Somalia; Transitional National Assembly, signed for by Abdalla Derow Isak, Speaker of the Assembly; Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council, signed for by Hussein Farah Aideed, Co-Chairman of SRRC; RRA, signed for by Col. Hassan Mohamed Nur 'Shatigudud', Chairman of RRA; USC, signed for by Mohamed Qanyara Afrah, Chairman; HPA, signed for by Col. Hassan Abdulla Qalad, Chairman; SAMO/SRRC Nakuru, signed for by Mowlid Ma'ane Mohamoud, Chairman; USC/SSA/SRRC, signed for by Musa Sudi Yalahow, Chairman; USC/SSA, signed for by Omar Mohamoud Mohamed, Chairman; USC/SNA/SRRC, signed for Osman Hassan Ali 'Atto', Chairman; SNF/SRRC, signed for by Mohamed Sayyid Aden, Chairman; SNF, signed for by Col. Abdifizak Isak Bihi, Chairman; SPM, signed for by Gen. Mohamed Siad Hersi, Deputy Chairman; JVA, signed for by Bare Aden Shire, Chairman; Jowhar Administration, signed for by Mohamed Omar Habeeb 'Dhere', SSNM/BIREM, signed for by Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail, Chairman; SRRC, signed for by Hilowle Imam Omar, Co-Chairman; SSNM/SNA, signed for by Abdulaziz Sheikh Yousuf, Chairman; SPM, signed for by Gen. Aden Abdullahi Nur 'Gabiyow', Chairman; SPM/Nakuru, signed for by Mohamed Aden Wayel, Chairman; Civil Society, signed for by Dr Sharif Salah Mohamed Ali.
Third parties	-
Description	Parties commit to building federal governance structures, a cessation of hostilities, to implement the UN arms embargo on Somalia.

Agreement document	SO_021027_CessationHostilitiesAndStructuresSomaliaNationalReconciliation.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)	Page 2, untitled preamble, 'WELCOMING the commitment of the international Community to respect the, Sovereignty. Territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia;
State configuration	Page 3, Article 1 Federalism: 1) To create federal governance structures for Somalia embodied in a Charter or Constitution, which are inclusive, representative, and acceptable to all the parties 2) To endorse the principle of decentralization as an integral part of Somalia's governance structures.
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	<p>Page 4, Article 3 Enhanced Safe Access for Aid</p> <p>2) To guarantee the security of all humanitarian and development personnel and installations, including those of the United Nations Agencies, non-governmental organizations, ICRC and donor governments and organizations</p> <p>3) To ensure that the safe access to aid for all the people of Somalia is enhanced</p> <p>Page 5, Article 6 Monitoring of the Declaration</p> <p>1) To invite IGAD, the African Union and the international community ...</p> <p>2) To support the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached in the interest of the people of Somalia.</p> <p>Signatory: Dr. Sharif Salah Mohamed Ali 'On behalf of civil society'</p>
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	<p>Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government</p> <p>Page 3, Article 1 Federalism</p> <p>1) To create federal governance structures for Somalia embodied in a Charter or Constitution,</p> <p>which are inclusive, representative, and acceptable to all .the parties</p> <p>2) To endorse the principle of decentralization as an integral part of Somalia's governance structures ·</p> <p>3) To ensure the rights, ·representation and protection of all Somali individuals and groups</p>
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	<p>Page 2, untitled preamble, GUIDED by the common desire of the people of Somalia for Peace;</p> <p>AWARE of the prevailing poverty of the Somali people and their humanitarian needs;</p> <p>DESIRING to bring an end to the continuing conflict in Somalia;</p> <p>COMMITTED to the improvement of regional security for all Somalis and the regional states;</p> <p>Page 3, Article 1 Federalism ... 3) To ensure the rights, representation and protection of all Somali individuals and groups</p>
---------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life Article 4
Endorsement of Outcomes of the Peace Process
1) To undertake political negotiations and technical discussions in good faith and in a spirit of cooperation during each phase of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process
2) To abide by the conclusions resulting from the Somalia National Reconciliation Process

Socio-economic rights Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Adequate standard of living
Page 4, Article 3 Enhanced Safe Access for Aid
1) To respect the rights of the people of Somalia to receive humanitarian assistance

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 3, Article 1 Federalism ... 3) To ensure the rights, representation and protection of all Somali individuals and groups

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access	<p>Page 4, Article 3 Enhanced Safe Access for Aid</p> <p>2) To guarantee the security of all humanitarian and development personnel and installations, including those of the United Nations Agencies, non-governmental organizations, ICRC and donor governments and organizations</p> <p>3) To ensure that the safe access to aid for all the people of Somalia is enhanced</p> <p>Page 5, Article 6 Monitoring of the Declaration</p> <p>1) To invite IGAD, the African Union and the international community ...</p> <p>2) To support the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached in the interest of the people of Somalia.</p>
Protection measures	<p>Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians</p> <p>Page 3, Article 1 Federalism ... 3) To ensure the rights, representation and protection of all Somali individuals and groups</p>
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 2, untitled preamble,
AWARE of the prevailing poverty of the Somali people and their humanitarian needs;
... (page 3) ACKNOWLEDGING that the Somali authorities have the primary responsibility for ensuring the wellbeing of civilians in Somalia;

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 5, Article 6 Monitoring of the Declaration
1) To invite IGAD, the African Union and the international community to support and monitor the implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached
2) To support the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached in the interest of the people of Somalia.

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	Page 5, Article 5, Combating Terrorism 1) To combat all forms of terrorism, and to cooperate with the international community in the fight against terrorism pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2002 2) To prevent the use of Somali territory as a base for any terrorist activities
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities 1) To abstain from the conduct of hostilities in Somalia from 27 October 2002 and to maintain this state of affairs during the peace process, its implementation and subsequently
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities 3) To ensure that all political, militia and other groups maintain only defensive military positions and capabilities, and refrain from any military provocations
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities 4) To implement fully the United Nations Arms Embargo for Somalia (UN Security Council Resolution 733 of 1992)
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities 3) To ensure that all political, militia and other groups maintain only defensive military positions and capabilities, and refrain from any military provocations
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	Page 5, Article 5, Combating Terrorism 1) To combat all forms of terrorism, and to cooperate with the international community in the fight against terrorism pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2002 2) To prevent the use of Somali territory as a base for any terrorist activities

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 Page 3, APPRECIATING further the efforts of the International Community in promoting national reconciliation in Somalia;

Page 4-5, Article 4, Endorsement of Outcomes of the Peace Process:

- 1) To undertake political negotiations and technical discussions in good faith and in a spirit of cooperation during each phase of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process
- 2) To abide by the conclusions resulting from the Somalia National Reconciliation Process
- 3) To implement all the resolutions of the Process in good faith and in a timely way

Implementation

UN signatory UN Representative of the Secretary General for Somalia signed as witness.

Other international signatory Hon. E.W. Mwangale, EGH, Special Envoy for Somalia.
Witnesses: IGAD, Djibouti ambassador to Somalia, Ethiopian Special Envoy for Somalia.
In the presence of Special Envoy of Italy, League of Arab States, Egypt, US Ambassador to Kenya, EU and European Commission delegation to Kenya, UNSRSG for Somalia

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities ...
5) To invite the international community to undertake field based and remote monitoring of the arms-embargo, and to guarantee their representatives unimpeded and safe access

Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 5, Article 6, Monitoring of the Declaration</p> <p>1) To invite IGAD, the African Union and the international community to support and monitor the implementation of this declaration and all farther agreements reached</p> <p>2) To support the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached in the interest of the people of Somalia.</p>
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	<p>UN Peacemaker - http://peacemaker.un.org/; http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SO_021027_CessationHostilitiesAndStructuresSomaliaNationalReconciliation.pdf</p>
