Country/entity	Somalia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Final Communique of the 2nd Round of Talks between the Transitional Federal Government and the Islamic Courts
Date	4 Sep 2006
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 Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Government

Peace process	Somalia Peace Process
Parties	Transitional Federal Government, signed for by Dr Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail; Islamic Courts Union, signed for by Dr Ibrahim Hassan Adow
Third parties	Witnesses: Dr Lam Akol Ajawin, Sudan Foreign Minister and Amb. Dr Salah Abdirisak Halima, Adviser of the SG of the Arab League Present: UN, OIC, IGAD
Description	Agreement incorporates non-state factions into the police and national army to involve; parties also agree on a agenda for third round of talks and the agreement goes on to provide for an implementation mechanism with heavy international involvement.

Agreement document	SO_060904_Final Communiqué of the 2nd Round of Talks between the TFG and the Islamic Courts.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 1, Art. 5, The two sides should honour the unity and the nationhood of the Somali people
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	Page 1, Art 6, The two sides should honour the will of the Somali people wherever they are.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level Page 1, The Two sides agreed the following: ... Article 7, The remaining aspects of this agreement including discussions on political, power-sharing and security issues would be deliberated on the 3rd round of the talks. Power sharing→Political power sharing→International involvement State level Page 1, Art. 9, The two sides agree on the formation of a technical committee consisting of the Arab League Presidency — Sudan, Arab League General Secretariat, Arab League Committee on Somalia and others from the Transitional Federal Government and Union of the Islamic Courts.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 1, Art 2. To reconstitute the Somali National army and the national police force and work towards reintegration of the forces of the Islamic Courts, the TFG and other armed militias in the country. This will be realised through an agreed framework that will be in place during the agreement on the political programme.

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	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 1, ... To ascertain the aspirations of the Somali people in attaining peace, stability and reconstruction, the talks has been conducted in a mutual and brotherly atmosphere...
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	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	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 1, Art 2. To reconstitute the Somali National army and the national police force and work towards reintegration of the forces of the Islamic Courts, the TFG and other armed militias in the country. This will be realised through an agreed framework that will be in place during the agreement on the political programme.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, Art. 4, The two sides should refrain from helping, rearming and encouraging warlords ~ Page 1, Art 2. To reconstitute the Somali National army and me national police force and work towards reintegration of the forces of the Islamic Courts, the TFG and other armed militias in the country. This will be realised through an agreed framework that will be in place during the agreement on the political programme. ...Art. 4, The two sides should refrain from helping, rearming and encouraging warlords
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	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 1, Art. 3. The two sides agreed to practise the principles of good neighbourlihood and peaceful co-existence between Somalia and its neighbouring countries as well as non-interference of each others affairs so as to create conducive atmosphere to build understanding and confidence.

Implementation

UN signatory	UN present at meeting
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 1, Art. 7. parties agree that polticial, power-sharing and secirty issues would be deliberated in 3rd round of talks. 8. parties agree to institutie a joint committee that would follow-up the agmt and at the same time exchange visits to build confidence and mutual collaboration. 9. The two sides agreed formation of a technical committee consisting of the Arab League Presicency- Sudan, AL General Secretariat, AL Committee on Somalia and other from both parties. 10. Two sides agree to meeting for third phase of talks on Oct 30, 2006.