Country/entity	Somalia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Decision on the High Level Committee, Djibouti Agreement
Date	25 Nov 2008
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 - partial

Conflict nature Government

Peace process	Somalia Peace Process
Parties	Transitional Federal Government signed by Ahmed Abdisalaan Adan; Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia signed by Abdirahman A. Warsame
Third parties	UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General signed by Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah; Minister of Religious Affairs and Waqf, Government of Djibouti.
Description	A short framework agreement for absorbing the ARS into the TFG; discussing the possibility of creating an international court for human rights violations and establishing mechanisms of accountability.

Agreement document	SO_081125_Decision on the High Level Committee Djibouti Agreement.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 2, Art. 5, • An intention by the Parties to reach out to those who are outside the process as well as members of the civil society, including women and the business community, and the Diaspora. Seventy-five additional seats in the Parliament will be reserved to that end;
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	Page 1, Art. 3. The Parties have agreed on a number of guiding principles as a framework to strengthen their commitments on political cooperation -particularly of the establishment of a Unity Government and an inclusive Parliament.
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 2, Art. 5, • An intention by the Parties to reach out to those who are outside the process as well as members of the civil society, including women and the business community, and the Diaspora. Seventy-five additional seats in the Parliament will be reserved to that end;
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→Executive coalition State level ... • The establishment of a working group that will engage, under the facilitation of the United Nations, on details of the Unity structures and to submit proposals in 30 days to the next session of the High Level Committee. Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature State level Page 2, 5. They agreed on the following proposals: • That the new inclusive Parliament will have the responsibility to elect the new Leadership; ... • The principle of responsible sharing of leadership positions will be adhered to; Page 2, Art. 5. They agreed on the following proposals: • To enlarge the Parliament by an extra 200 seats allocated to the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia; • An intention by the Parties to reach out to those who are outside the process as well as members of the civil society, including women and the business community, and the Diaspora. Seventy-five additional seats in the Parliament will be reserved to that end; Power sharing→Political power sharing→International involvement State level Page 2, 5. They agreed on the following proposals: ... • The establishment of a working group that will engage, under the facilitation of the United Nations, on details of the Unity structures and to submit proposals in 30 days to the next session of the High Level Committee.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 2, Art. 2. The parties welcome the conclusion of the Workshop on Justice and Reconciliation including agreement to possible establish a Commission of Inquiry and an international court to address violations of human rights and international law and impunity in their country. A joint working group has been establish to follow up on the preparation of next year's conference on Justice and Reconciliation.
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	No specific mention.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	• An intention by the Parties to reach out to those who are outside the process ... including ... business community ...
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	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	Page 1, Art. 4. These include: • Addressing impunity through the Unity Government; • Establishing mechanisms that will place priority on ensuring accountability - politically, financially and morally - of the Unity Government and respecting recognized international legal instruments.
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	Transitional justice→Courts→International courts Page 2, Art. 2. The parties welcome the conclusion of the Workshop on Justice and Reconciliation including agreement to possible establish a Commission of Inquiry and an international court to address violations of human rights and international law and impunity in their country. A joint working group has been establish to follow up on the preparation of next year's conference on Justice and Reconciliation.
Mechanism	Page 2, Art. 2. The parties welcome the conclusion of the Workshop on Justice and Reconciliation including agreement to possible establish a Commission of Inquiry and an international court to address violations of human rights and international law and impunity in their country. A joint working group has been establish to follow up on the preparation of next year's conference on Justice and Reconciliation.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 2, Art. 2. The parties welcome the conclusion of the Workshop on Justice and Reconciliation including agreement to possible establish a Commission of Inquiry and an international court to address violations of human rights and international law and impunity in their country. A joint working group has been establish to follow up on the preparation of next year's conference on Justice and Reconciliation.

Implementation	
UN signatory	UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General signed as witness.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
