

Country/entity	Djibouti Eritrea
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement between the State of Eritrea and the Republic of Djibouti (concerning peaceful settlement of the border dispute)
Date	6 Jun 2010
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/interstate conflict

Ethiopia's Territorial Conflicts (1990 -)

Agreements relate to three distinct (but related) conflict contexts:

Ethiopia-Eritrea. The first relates to the relationship between Ethiopia and Eritrea in the post-1990 period. In 1991, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) defeated the communist military junta ('Derg') in Ethiopia and proclaimed independence for Eritrea. At the same time, Derg itself was overthrown by the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Forces (EPRDF), which established a transitional government in Ethiopia. Eritrea was granted an independence referendum, which resulted in a 99.8 per cent pro-independence vote. However, border tensions and heavy disputes, in particular on minority rights and economic issues, between EPLF and EPRDF led to new fighting between the two countries in 1998. A mediation by the US administration led to a difficult truce and in 2000 a peace agreement was signed. The ruling of the Border Commission established by the agreement was rejected by Ethiopia. The border continued to be heavily occupied by troops on both sides and border skirmishes continued into 2016. In June 2018, after a series of summits, the state of war was declared over in a Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship, as Ethiopia finally agreed to honour the ruling of the Border Commission. This followed by a series of steps to improve political, economic and diplomatic ties. Transport and telephone links have been re-established, and borders reopened. In July 2018, the countries have signed the 'Agreement on Peace, Friendship and Comprehensive Cooperation' reiterating their commitment to achieving long-lasting peace in the region.

Ethiopia-Ogaden. The third relates to the remaining conflict in the Ogaden region. Here the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) in 1994 waged war against the Ethiopian government, demanding secession from the Ethiopian state and integration into Greater Somalia. Despite signing several agreements, low-intensity guerrilla warfare is still ongoing, although ONLF's strength significantly declined after 2009. Pursuant to an agreement with the federal government, they have returned from Eritrea to pursue peaceful political struggle and planning to register as a party and participate in 2020 elections.

Ethiopia-internal. The second relates to the attempts to reach settlement between contending groups post the Derg's overthrow with a negotiated political charter and 'peace agreement' constitution.

Close

Ethiopia's Territorial Conflicts (1990 -)

Stage Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature Territory

Peace process Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute peace process

Parties Republic of Djibouti, (Signed) Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti; State of Eritrea, (Signed) Isaias Afwerki, President of the State of Eritrea

Third parties	Mediator and witness, State of Qatar, (Signed) Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar
Description	This agreement empowers the State of Qatar to act as a mediator to help the parties reach a binding resolution of the border dispute.

Agreement document	DJ ER_100607_AgreementEritreaDjibouti.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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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) No specific mention.

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 Page 1,

Both parties wishing to charge the State of Qatar to exert efforts as a mediator, with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the border dispute between them,...Have agreed to delegate to the mediator, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, full powers to issue a document that includes the legal and technical measures and mechanisms that he considers appropriate for a final and mutually binding resolution of that border dispute. The parties have also agreed to accept the working document that will be announced by the State of Qatar and the subsequent resolution.

Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement,
Untitled Preamble

Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabor Al-Thani the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar announced that based on the authorization of H.E. President Isaias Afewerqi, President of the State of Eritrea, and H. E. President Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti to His Highness Sheikh bin Khalifa Al-Thani to resolve the boundary difference between them,
Noting by the State of Qatar the withdrawal of the State of Eritrea from the boundary areas subject of the difference, provided that will not constitute recognition of any rights until the final settlement of the difference in accordance with the Agreement, and the verification it carried out, Implementing the instructions of His Highness the Emir,
The following Executive Document of the Agreement has been issued:

Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement,
Article (1).

A Committee shall be established under the Chairmanship of Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabor Al-Thani, with one representative from each of the Parties to resolve the boundary difference in accordance with the authorization given by the Two Parties to the State of Mediation.

The Committee shall nominate and appoint with the agreement of the Parties one of the world companies to carry out the demarcation of the frontiers between the two countries, in accordance with the principles and rules known internationally on frontiers demarcation and in a manner conforming to the agreements and the international rules on delimitation of borders binding upon their respective countries.

The Chairman of the Committee may establish committees and have resort to any person he deems appropriate, whether from politicians, technicians, professionals or lawyers, to complete the tasks of the Committee.

Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement,
Article (2).

The Committee shall aim at putting to an end the frontiers difference between the Parties and the demarcation of the frontiers between their respective countries in a manner which would serve the relations of good neighbourliness.

Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement,
Article (4).

Each Party shall provide the State of Qatar with all the information, documents, and instruments which would facilitate the work in order to present them to the world company entrusted with the demarcation of the frontiers.

Page 6, Executive Document of the Agreement,
Article (5).

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The world company agreed upon to demarcate the frontiers shall present the outcome of its work to the Committee referred to in Article (1) of this Document and the decision of

Cross-border provision	<p>Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement, Article (2).</p> <p>The Committee shall aim at putting to an end the frontiers difference between the Parties and the demarcation of the frontiers between their respective countries in a manner which would serve the relations of good neighbourliness.</p> <p>Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement, Article (3).</p> <p>Each Party shall provide the State of Qatar with a list containing the number and names of POW's detained by it, if any, and also a list containing the number and names of missing persons. The exchange of POW's between the two countries shall be made, and each Party shall investigate the fate of missing persons. All this shall be done under the supervision of the State of Qatar.</p>
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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	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.

Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
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Military power sharing	No specific mention.
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Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
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Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
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Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
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Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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Democracy	No specific mention.
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Detention procedures	No specific mention.
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Media and communication	No specific mention.
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Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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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 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 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 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 Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement, Article (3).
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Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement, Article (3).
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Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory Mediator and witness, State of Qatar (Signed) Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 5, Executive Document of the Agreement, Article (3).

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Page 6, Executive Document of the Agreement, Article, (6).

The State of Qatar, in its capacity as Mediator in resolving the dispute between the two Parties, shall supervise the monitoring of the borders until such time as the final decision of the Committee referred to in Article (1) of this Document on the settlement of the dispute is announced.

Page 6, Executive Document of the Agreement, Article (7).

The State of Qatar shall deposit this Agreement and the Executive Document of the Agreement on the settlement of the boundary difference with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the African Union.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
