

Country/entity	Somalia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Modalities for Implementation of Cessation of Armed Confrontation (Djibouti Agreement)
Date	26 Oct 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 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 Ceasefire/related

Conflict nature Government

Peace process	Somalia Peace Process
Parties	Transitional Federal Government; Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia
Third parties	UN, AU
Description	A ceasefire agreement between the ARS and TFG providing for the creation of a police force and the redeployment of Ethiopian troops.
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Agreement document	SO_081026_ModalitiesforImplementationofCessationofArmedConfrontation.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 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, IV. RESPONSIBILITIES
10. The Joint Security Committee shall operate to protect humanitarian assistance and access.

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.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, I. CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND RAISING OF AWARENESS: 1. To stop waging hostile campaign against each other by using the media both in the country and abroad
Mobility/access	Page 2, IV. RESPONSIBILITIES 10. The Joint Security Committee shall operate to protect humanitarian assistance and access.
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 2, IV. RESPONSIBILITIES
10. The Joint Security Committee shall operate to protect humanitarian assistance and access.

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	Page 2, IV. RESPONSIBILITIES 11. The military technical details of these modalities will be developed within a period of 10 days from the signing of this agreement
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision [summary] Agreement provides provisions for a ceasefire between ARS and TFG (general ceasefire in Article 9) coming into effect on 5 November 2008; deployment of security in Mogadishu (AMISOM) Page 2, IV. RESPONSIBILITIES 9. Effective 10 November 2008, plus 15 days, the Joint Security Committee and its Subcommittees shall operate from Somalia to implement the general ceasefire.
Police	Page 2, IV. RESPONSIBILITIES 8. In the first phase, the TFG and ARS, shall prepare a police force of 10,000 to maintain peace and security in Mogadishu and other regions. UNPOS is requested to cover the financial needs of the force starting 5 November 2008.
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	Page 1, III.RELOCATION OF ETHIOPIAN TROOPS 5. Starting 21 November 2008, the Ethiopian troops will relocate from areas of the cities of Beledweyn and Mogadishu such as Tawfiq, Mogadishu Stadium, pasta factory, Heyle Barise and Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence. ... 7. The second phase of Ethiopian troop withdrawal should be completed within 120 days in accordance with the 19 August 2008 Djibouti Agreement.
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 No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory UN representative signed as witness.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar Page 1, II .CEASEFIRE
4. Initial troops to restore peace and security in Mogadishu and other areas will be ready within a period of 45 days, renewable, starting 10 November 2008.

III.RELOCATION OF ETHIOPIAN TROOPS

6. To avoid a security vacuum in the areas vacated by Ethiopian Forces, security will initially be the responsibility of AMISOM troops with the assistance of TFG and ARS security forces, until the deployment of UN Forces.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker - <http://peacemaker.un.org/>; http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SO_081026_ModalitiesforImplementationofCessationofArmedConfrontation.pdf
