Country/entity	Somalia Puntland
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Conciliation and Peace Conference of the Regions of Bari Nugal and Mudug, SNA, SNDU, SSDF Peace Agreement (Mudug Peace Agreement)
Date	4 Jun 1993
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local 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 Inter-group

Peace process	Somalia Peace Process
Parties	Signature of Somali Salvation Democratic Front delegate; Signature of Somali National Alliance delegate; Signature of Somali National Democratic Union delegate;
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement between three militias for peace in Mudug, emphasizing past provision for property return, compensation, the disengagement of forces and the creation of a military committee to oversee the various aspects of DDR, past provisions and reconstruction.

Agreement document	SO_930604_Mudug Peace Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Local agreement properties

Process type	Informal but persistent process
Rationale	There are no indications of external or formal support to the signing of this agreement. However, there is a history of holding peace conferences and of signing peace agreements in Puntland (see, for example, other peace agreements from Puntland on this database such as the Ramada Peace Agreement from 2005).
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement is signed 'in execution of the Peace Agreements signed in Addis Ababa by the Somali factions on January 15th and March 27th 1993' (p. 1) and, while excluding other Somali conflict parties, secondary sources suggest that this agreement played an important role in the wider landscape of Somali peace processes. The agreements helped stabilising the Somali northeast regions in the 1990s (Interpeace 2008).
Name of Locale	Bari - Nugal - Mudug regions in north-central Somalia
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	6.779921, 47.428301
Participant type	Local armed group Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Mediator, facilitator or similar	No mention of mediator or similar

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Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	Page 1, IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE BENEFICIENT THE MERCIFUL Page 2, Conference delegates reached this agreement: ... Art.13: ... These sub-committees will comprise of various community representatives, including religious leaders, local politicians, intellectuals, armed forces officers, elders, women and youth members. They will assume responsibilities under the oath of the Holy Qur'aan that they will fulfil their duties honestly.
Grievance List	Page 2, Conference delegates reached this agreement: ... Art.14: All involved parties are to repent of their bad doings, which brought about great suffering in neighbouring communities, in order to avoid such conflict from reoccurring.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.