Country/entity	Ethiopia Tigray
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement for Lasting Peace through the Permanent Cessation of Hostilities Between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF)
Date	2 Nov 2022
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate 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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Ethiopia: Tigray process

Parties	For the Government of the FDRE (Illegible Signature) For the Tigrays People's Liberation Front (Illegible Signature)
Third parties	His Excellency Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson African Union Commission His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and AU High Representatives for the Horn of Africa His Exellency Uhuru Kenyatta, former President of the Republic of Kenya (Panel Member) Her Excellency Dr. Phunzile Mlambo-Ngeuka, former Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa (Panel Member)
Description	Cessation of hostilities agreement which addresses DDR, protection of civilians, gender based violence and access.

Agreement document	ET_22112_Agreement for Lasting Peace through the Permanent Cessation of Hostilities.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.

Violence against women	Violence against women→Sexual violence Page 4, Article 4 - Protection of Civilians 2) The Parties shall, in particular, condemn any act of sexual and gender-based violence, any net of violence against children, girls, women and the elderly, including recruitment and conscription of child soldiers, and support family reunification. Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general) Page 4, Article 4 - Protection of Civilians 2) The Parties shall, in particular, condemn any act of sexual and gender-based violence, any net of violence against children, girls, women and the elderly, including recruitment and conscription of child soldiers, and support family reunification.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	Development→General Page 5, Article 5 — Humanitarian Access 1) The Government of FDRE shall expedite the provision of humanitarian aid in collaboration with humanitarian agencies taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable groups including women, children and the elderly; The Parties shall cooperate to this effect;
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.