

## The Ramada Peace Agreement, 2005

The outcome of the agreement can be summarized as follows:

1. In the case of the first killing at the checkpoint, the committee agreed to follow the judgment of the court since the offenders acknowledged the killing and the court ruled on that basis. The committee concluded *diya* payment should be 100 camels, an additional 20 camels as respect and 5,000,000 Somali Shillings for funeral expenses and the handgun, apportioned by the two sub-clans (Reer Mahad and Reer Khalaf) to which the perpetrators belong.
2. In the second case of killings, the committee ordered the sub-clan of Reer Mahad should pay *diya* for the two deceased, 100 camels and an additional 20 camels as reverence, and 5,000, 000 Somali Shillings for funeral expenses plus the two firearms, and offer two *Godobtir* (girls for marriage) to heal the aggrieved party.
3. In case of the killing of the Nabaddoon, who is a *birmageydo* (traditionally protected or “spared from the spear”), the committee ordered the sub-clan of Reer Khalaf to pay *diya* of 100 camels and 20 additional camels as respect, plus 5,000,000 Somali Shillings for funeral expenses and the gun, and offer a *Godobtir* (girl for marriage) to heal the aggrieved party. A further \$ 20,000 is to be paid as reverence to the Reer Mahad sub-clan.

On the first point, the offenders were taken to a court in Gaalka’yo and convicted to 10 years imprisonment and *diya* of 120 camels. The family of the deceased initially refused the ruling and instead demanded capital punishment for the murder but ultimately accepted *diya*.

Source: Hassan Adan Mohamed and Amina Abdulkadir M. Nur, *The Puntland Experience: A Bottom-up Approach to Peace and State Building - Peace Initiatives in Puntland 1991-2007* (ed.) Pat Johnson (Garowe, Puntland, Somalia: Interpeace, 2008), p. 76