

<b>Country/entity</b>	Somalia
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities and the Structures and Principles of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process (Eldorat Declaration)
<b>Date</b>	27 Oct 2002
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Government/territory

<b>Peace process</b>	Somalia Peace Process
<b>Parties</b>	Transitional National Government, signed for by Hassan Abshir, Prime Minister; Puntland State of Somalia, signed for by Abdullahi Yusuf, President of Puntland State of Somalia; Transitional National Assembly, signed for by Abdalla Derow Isak, Speaker of the Assembly; Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council, signed for by Hussein Farah Aideed, Co-Chairman of SRRC; RRA, signed for by Col. Hassan Mohamed Nur 'Shatigudud', Chairman of RRA; USC, signed for by Mohamed Qanyara Afrah, Chairman; HPA, signed for by Col. Hassan Abdulla Qalad, Chairman; SAMO/SRRC Nakuru, signed for by Mowlid Ma'ane Mohamoud, Chairman; USC/SSA/SRRC, signed for by Musa Sudi Yalahow, Chairman; USC/SSA, signed for by Omar Mohamoud Mohamed, Chairman; USC/SNA/SRRC, signed for Osman Hassan Ali 'Atto', Chairman; SNF/SRRC, signed for by Mohamed Sayyid Aden, Chairman; SNF, signed for by Col. Abdifizak Isak Bihi, Chairman; SPM, signed for by Gen. Mohamed Siad Hersi, Deputy Chairman; JVA, signed for by Bare Aden Shire, Chairman; Jowhar Administration, signed for by Mohamed Omar Habeeb 'Dhere', SSNM/BIREM, signed for by Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail, Chairman; SRRC, signed for by Hilowle Imam Omar, Co-Chairman; SSNM/SNA, signed for by Abdulaziz Sheikh Yousuf, Chairman; SPM, signed for by Gen. Aden Abdullahi Nur 'Gabiyow', Chairman; SPM/Nakuru, signed for by Mohamed Aden Wayel, Chairman; Civil Society, signed for by Dr Sharif Salah Mohamed Ali.

**Third parties** -

**Description** Parties commit to building federal governance structures, a cessation of hostilities, to implement the UN arms embargo on Somalia.

**Agreement document** [SO\\_021027\\_CessationHostilitiesAndStructuresSomaliaNationalReconciliation.pdf](#) (opens in new tab) | [Download PDF](#)

**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.

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**Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## State definition

**Nature of state (general)** Page 2, untitled preamble, 'WELCOMING the commitment of the international Community to respect the, Sovereignty. Territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia;

**State configuration** Page 3, Article 1 Federalism:  
1) To create federal governance structures for Somalia embodied in a Charter or Constitution, which are inclusive, representative, and acceptable to all the parties  
2) To endorse the principle of decentralization as an integral part of Somalia's governance structures.

**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.

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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** Page 4, Article 3 Enhanced Safe Access for Aid  
 2) To guarantee the security of all humanitarian and development personnel and installations, including those of the United Nations Agencies, non-governmental organizations, ICRC and donor governments and organizations  
 3) To ensure that the safe access to aid for all the people of Somalia is enhanced

Page 5, Article 6 Monitoring of the Declaration  
 1) To invite IGAD, the African Union and the international community ...  
 2) To support the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached in the interest of the people of Somalia.

Signatory: Dr. Sharif Salah Mohamed Ali 'On behalf of civil society'

**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** Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government  
 Page 3, Article 1 Federalism  
 1) To create federal governance structures for Somalia embodied in a Charter or Constitution, which are inclusive, representative, and acceptable to all .the parties  
 2) To endorse the principle of decentralization as an integral part of Somalia's governance structures ·  
 3) To ensure the rights, ·representation and protection of all Somali individuals and groups

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

## Human rights and equality

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 2, untitled preamble, GUIDED by the common desire of the people of Somalia for Peace;  
AWARE of the prevailing poverty of the Somali people and their humanitarian needs;  
DESIRING to bring an end to the continuing conflict in Somalia;  
COMMITTED to the improvement of regional security for all Somalis and the regional states;

Page 3, Article 1 Federalism ... 3) To ensure the rights, representation and protection of all Somali individuals and groups

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life Article 4  
Endorsement of Outcomes of the Peace Process  
1) To undertake political negotiations and technical discussions in good faith and in a spirit of cooperation during each phase of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process  
2) To abide by the conclusions resulting from the Somalia National Reconciliation Process

**Socio-economic rights** Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Adequate standard of living  
Page 4, Article 3 Enhanced Safe Access for Aid  
1) To respect the rights of the people of Somalia to receive humanitarian assistance

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## Rights related issues

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** Page 3, Article 1 Federalism ... 3) To ensure the rights, representation and protection of all Somali individuals and groups

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

<b>Mobility/access</b>	<p>Page 4, Article 3 Enhanced Safe Access for Aid</p> <p>2) To guarantee the security of all humanitarian and development personnel and installations, including those of the United Nations Agencies, non-governmental organizations, ICRC and donor governments and organizations</p> <p>3) To ensure that the safe access to aid for all the people of Somalia is enhanced</p> <p>Page 5, Article 6 Monitoring of the Declaration</p> <p>1) To invite IGAD, the African Union and the international community ...</p> <p>2) To support the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached in the interest of the people of Somalia.</p>
<b>Protection measures</b>	<p>Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians</p> <p>Page 3, Article 1 Federalism ... 3) To ensure the rights, representation and protection of all Somali individuals and groups</p>
<b>Other</b>	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, untitled preamble,  
AWARE of the prevailing poverty of the Somali people and their humanitarian needs;  
... (page 3) ACKNOWLEDGING that the Somali authorities have the primary responsibility for ensuring the wellbeing of civilians in Somalia;

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** Page 5, Article 6 Monitoring of the Declaration  
1) To invite IGAD, the African Union and the international community to support and monitor the implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached  
2) To support the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached in the interest of the people of Somalia.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Security sector**

<b>Security Guarantees</b>	Page 5, Article 5, Combating Terrorism 1) To combat all forms of terrorism, and to cooperate with the international community in the fight against terrorism pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2002 2) To prevent the use of Somali territory as a base for any terrorist activities
<b>Ceasefire</b>	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities 1) To abstain from the conduct of hostilities in Somalia from 27 October 2002 and to maintain this state of affairs during the peace process, its implementation and subsequently
<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities 3) To ensure that all political, militia and other groups maintain only defensive military positions and capabilities, and refrain from any military provocations
<b>DDR</b>	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities 4) To implement fully the United Nations Arms Embargo for Somalia (UN Security Council Resolution 733 of 1992)
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities 3) To ensure that all political, militia and other groups maintain only defensive military positions and capabilities, and refrain from any military provocations
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	Page 5, Article 5, Combating Terrorism 1) To combat all forms of terrorism, and to cooperate with the international community in the fight against terrorism pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2002 2) To prevent the use of Somali territory as a base for any terrorist activities

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## **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** Page 3, APPRECIATING further the efforts of the International Community in promoting national reconciliation in Somalia;

Page 4-5, Article 4, Endorsement of Outcomes of the Peace Process:

- 1) To undertake political negotiations and technical discussions in good faith and in a spirit of cooperation during each phase of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process
- 2) To abide by the conclusions resulting from the Somalia National Reconciliation Process
- 3) To implement all the resolutions of the Process in good faith and in a timely way

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## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** UN Representative of the Secretary General for Somalia signed as witness.

**Other international signatory** Hon. E.W. Mwangale, EGH, Special Envoy for Somalia.  
Witnesses: IGAD, Djibouti ambassador to Somalia, Ethiopian Special Envoy for Somalia. In the presence of Special Envoy of Italy, League of Arab States, Egypt, US Ambassador to Kenya, EU and European Commission delegation to Kenya, UNSRSG for Somalia

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/ similar** Page 3, Article 2, Cessation of Hostilities ...  
5) To invite the international community to undertake field based and remote monitoring of the arms-embargo, and to guarantee their representatives unimpeded and safe access

**Enforcement mechanism**

Page 5, Article 6, Monitoring of the Declaration

- 1) To invite IGAD, the African Union and the international community to support and monitor the implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached
- 2) To support the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of this declaration and all further agreements reached in the interest of the people of Somalia.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

UN Peacemaker - <http://peacemaker.un.org/>; [http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SO\\_021027\\_CessationHostilitiesAndStructuresSomaliaNationalReconciliation.pdf](http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SO_021027_CessationHostilitiesAndStructuresSomaliaNationalReconciliation.pdf)

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