

Country/entity Somalia

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name Central Regions State Formation Agreement (Mudug and Galgadug)

Date 30 Jul 2014

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 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

Peace process	Somalia Peace Process
Parties	Galmudug State, Abdi Hassan Awale Qeybdiid; Ahlu Sunna wal Jamaa Administration, Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Gureye; Himan and Heeb Administration, Abdullahi Mohamed Ali (Barleh); FGS, Mustafa Shiekh Ali Dhuhulow, Duale Adam Mohamed, Ahmed Ali Salad (Tako), Mahad Mohamed Salad. Guarator: Abdullahi Godah Barre
Third parties	Witnesses EU Special Envoy for Somalia, Amb. Michele Cervone; IGAD Special Envoy for Somalia, Amb. Muhammed Affey; UNISOM Special Representative to Secretary-General, Amb. Nicholas Kay; African Union, The Acting Special Representative and Deputy Special Representative of the Chairperson of African Union Commission, Hon. Lydia Wanyoto Mutende.
Description	Agreement sets forth principles for forming a new regional administration in the central part of Somalia.

Agreement document [SO_140730_CentralRegionFormation.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 Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 2, 3. They agreed, 2. To include all the Somali clans that live together in Mudug and Galgadud Regions in the formation of the administration.
3. To appoint a 25-member technical committee representing all the clans that live in those regions. The technical committee will be appointed within ten days of signing this agreement.
4. The administration that will be formed, while representing all the clans that reside in those two regions, will work in unity to fight against insurgents and ensure peace and harmony in those regions.
... 6. To hold a conference, where all the clans from the regions of Mudug and Galgadud are represented, to create a regional administration for the two provinces.

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) Page 2, 2. The above mentioned parties: Respecting fully, the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Government of Somalia.

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)	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references</p> <p>Page 1, 1. Forward: The intention of the FGS in issuing these invitations was to create an opportunity for the residents of Galgadud and Mudug regions to unite and form an inclusive regional administration.</p> <p>Page 2, 3. They agreed;</p> <p>3. To appoint a 25-member technical committee representing all the clans that live in those regions. The technical committee will be appointed within ten days of signing this agreement.</p> <p>Page 2, 3. They agreed, 2. To include all the Somali clans that live together in Mudug and Galgadud Regions in the formation of the administration.</p> <p>3. To appoint a 25-member technical committee representing all the clans that live in those regions. The technical committee will be appointed within ten days of signing this agreement.</p> <p>4. The administration that will be formed, while representing all the clans that reside in those two regions, will work in unity to fight against insurgents and ensure peace and harmony in those regions.</p> <p>... 6. To hold a conference, where all the clans from the regions of Mudug and Galgadud are represented, to create a regional administration for the two provinces.</p>
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	Page 2, 3. they agreed: 1. To form an administration for Mudug and Galgadud Regions.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
Sub-state level
Page 2, 3. They agreed,

2. To include all the Somali clans that live together in Mudug and Galgadud Regions in the formation of the administration.

3. To appoint a 25-member technical committee representing all the clans that live in those regions. The technical committee will be appointed within ten days of signing this agreement.

...4. The administration that will be formed, while representing all the clans that reside in those two regions, will work in unity to fight against insurgents and ensure peace and harmony in those regions.

[...]

11. Galmudug State Administration, Ahlu Sunna wal Jamaa Administration, Himan & Heeb Administration, and 4 Cabinet members originating from those regions will jointly sign this agreement.

By their signatures, all signatories acknowledge their support for the formation of an inclusive regional administration for the regions of Galgadug and Mudug.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 1, 1. Forward: The intention of the FGS in issuing these invitations was to create an opportunity for the residents of Galgadud and Mudug regions to unite and form an inclusive regional administration.

Page 2, 3. They agreed: 6. To hold a conference, where all the clans from the regions of Mudug and Galgadud are represented, to create a regional administration for the two provinces.

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 No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

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, 3. They agreed, 4. The administration that will be formed, while representing all the clans that reside in those two regions, will work in unity to fight against insurgents and ensure peace and harmony in those regions.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 3, 3. They agreed, ... 4. The administration that will be formed, while representing all the clans that reside in those two regions, will work in unity to fight against insurgents and ensure peace and harmony in those regions. ... 9. Anyone who sabotages the implementation of this process will be recognized as a rebel and will be dealt with accordingly.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

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 Page 2, 2. The Above Mentioned Parties: (point 2) Affirming, the importance of promoting all inclusive reconciliation, which leads to law and order, provision of essential services and strengthening of governance at district, state and federal levels.

Page 2, 3. They agreed,
4. The administration that will be formed, while representing all the clans that reside in those two regions, will work in unity to fight against insurgents and ensure peace and harmony in those regions.

Implementation

UN signatory Special Representative to Secretary General, UN Office for Somalia (UNSOM) signed as witness.

Other international signatory European Union Special Envoy for Somalia, Intergovernmental Authority on Development Special Envoy for Somalia, and Acting Special Representative/Deputy Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union signed as witnesses.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 2, 3. They agreed: 7. FGS is responsible for ensuring the implementation and success of this agreement.
... 9. Anyone who sabotages the implementation of this process will be recognized as a rebel and will be dealt with accordingly.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

UN Peacemaker - <http://peacemaker.un.org/>; http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SO_140730_CentralRegionFormation.pdf
