

Country/entity	Somalia
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Final Agreement from the National Reconciliation Commission-led Initiative
Date	15 Jan 2007
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 - comprehensive

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process Somali Local Peace Processes

Parties Hubeer & Yantaar clan (sub-clans of the Mirifle clan):

Names of Yantaar Delegates

1. Malaq Caliyaw Mahamed Wardhere
2. Malaq Maadey Cabdi Nur
3. Malaq Dadir Macalin
4. Malaq Cabdi Rashid Sh/ Cabdi
5. Malaq Cabdi Rashid Sh/ Mahamed
6. Malaq Husein Aftimo Bulle
7. Oday Arabaw Abdrihman
8. Ahmed Ibrahim Ali
9. Mursal Mohamed Kulan
10. Moalim Abdulahi Qalimow
11. Hashi Cali Yusuf
12. Sheikh Osman Jawarey
13. Ibradim Ali Mursal
14. Sheikh Xasan Omar
15. Haji Mohamed Abdi

Names of Hubeer Delegates

1. Ugaas Hassan Shure Mahamud
2. Malaq Aadan Salad Nur
3. Malaq Miris Husein Hassan
4. Malaq Iftin Ali Kusanow
5. Member Madey Abdi Jirow
6. Member Sharma'arke Abdi Abdirahman
7. Sh.Ibrahim Jibril Aliyow
8. Derow Aadan Mursal
9. Madey Hassan Ali Kus
10. Kalar Maney Abdulle
11. Bukay Ali Aan
12. Armiye Sheikh Abdulkdir
13. Ma'alim Musalim M. Nur
14. Sh. Husein Sh. Ibrahim
15. Ali Yarow Dahir

Third parties

Abdulahi Osman Du'ale, Vice chairman of Idale and chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission;
Minister National Reconciliations Subject;
Minister of National security;
Prime Minister of TFG;
The head of Somalia police force;
The head of Bay police forces;
The chairman of Bay region

Burhakabe District

1. Sheikh Mohamed Nur Sheikh Hussein
2. Haji Malaq Aadan Abdirahman
3. Malaq Aamin Abdiyow Hussein
4. Malaq Haji Mohamed Malin Ali
5. Malaaq Yare Ali Osman
6. Malaq Abdi Salan Sheikh Ibrahim
7. Malaaq Osman Yarow Bulle
8. Malaaq Sidow Aadan Moalin
9. Malaaq Hilowle Hussien Ali Yarow
10. Mohamed Ali Gaab (the chairperson of security)
11. Abdi Rashid Hassan Ali (the vice person of station)
12. Mugwaal Nur Moalin (the chairperson of youth center)
13. Sharif Sheikh Yerow Sheikh Abdulatif
14. Haji Abdulahi Moalin Shati
15. Abdulahi Sidow Sheikh Yerow

Berdale District

1. Sheikh Bayadir Sheikh Abdirahman Bababey
2. Sheikh Aamin Abdi Aadan
3. Malaaq Hussein Abdi Ali
4. Hussein Hassan Moalin
5. Mohamed Mursal Aadan

Ufrow District

1. Sheikh Haji Abduladif Sheikh Ibrahim
2. Ugaas Hussein Mursal Ma'an
3. Haji Aadan Iiman Arab
4. Yusuf Moalin Abdow
5. Nurow Warsame Dheer
6. Abdow Qoore Warbuuk
7. Ugaas Isaaq Ibrahim Hassan

Durey- Eemid District

1. Ali Sheikh Mohamed Nur Sheikh
2. Hassan Mohamed Robow
3. Ibrahim Muqtar Ali

Qansaxadhere District

1. Aliyow Sagaar Mohamed
2. Mohamed Udey Aadan
3. Mad Isaaq Uburow
4. Cah Jerbey Hassan

Description Peace agreement regarding the ownership of Idale village. Agreement preamble has extensive description of conflict resolution project.

Agreement document [SO_070115_Final Agreement National Reconciliation Commission-led Initiative.pdf](#) (opens in new tab) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale This agreement followed the pre-negotiation agreement of 31/12/2006 ('Idale Peace Agreement between the Hubeer and Yantaar'). Both agreements were concluded as a result of the National Reconciliation Commission-led (NRC) peace initiative aimed at resolving the Idale conflict. This NRC-led initiative was one of several attempts to end the conflict.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process? No

Link to national process: articulated rationale Despite the involvement of the National Reconciliation Commission-led (NRC), neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.

Name of Locale Idale

Nature of Locale City

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 2.714028, 43.341815

Participant type Central state actor
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Facilitators and mediators: National Reconciliation Committee; mediation committee; Malaqyo; and religious leaders (see reference Interpeace and Center for Research and Dialogue, 2008)

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Central state actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) Page 6 (of the PDF), 2. Idale village was owned by God, then by Somalis, and it will be resided in by every person who is Somali and has documentation [property rights/deeds].

Grievance List Page 1, Committees consisting of five sub-clans of the Mirifle clan and known as Sagal and Sideed met at Qansaxadhere district where Yantaar and Hubeer had been fighting for about one year. The reason for the conflict was the ownership Idale village.

Page 1, The committee made great efforts to conduct further research, visiting farmlands, wells, water catchments, pastureland and other villages where farms belonging to the Hubeer and Yantaar sub clans were burnt down. The committee saw that Idale village was entirely burnt down, sparing no houses or businesses, whether owned by the rival sub-clans of Digil/ Mirifle or other clans who were also affected. Nothing survived the fire. The particular shock was that two mosques were destroyed, with the holy Koran cut and burned. The committee declared that those responsible had committed a serious violation of Islam.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover Page 6 (of the PDF), 4. The person who kills will be killed, and the responsibility of capturing him will be charged to his clan in collaboration with Somali national security forces and if the killer escapes and it is clarified that his clan was involved in this, they will be fined 200 camels - 100 camels in compensation and 100 camels as a fine. If he captured over whatever period, and if it is recognised that his clan was not involved in his escape, they will pay only 100 camels as compensation and capturing the killer whenever he is seen.
