What We Know: Peace Implementation in Africa

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SALIENT PEACE PROCESSES IN AFRICA

1) South Africa 1991
2) Angola 1991
3) Mozambique 1992
4) Rwanda 1993
5) Burundi 2000
6) Sierra Leone 2001
7) DRC 2003
8) Liberia 2003 (1996, …)
9) Sudan 2005
10) South Sudan 2015, 2018
STRUCTURAL FACTORS IN WHY PEACE FAILS

1) Poverty (GDP/capita)

2) Oil dependency

3) Ethnic and religious fractionalization

4) Horizontal Inequality (not vertical inequality)

5) Exclusionary behavior

* Source: Charles T Call Why Peace Fails (Georgetown Univ Press 2012).
NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT VS VICTORY?

1) Between one-fourth and one-half of civil wars recur within five years (Walter, Collier, Toft).

2) Of the 46 civil wars that ended between 1945 and 1993, 50% of negotiated wars experienced war recurrence, whereas only 15% of the victories did so (Licklider 1995),

3) Under victories, the following are more likely:
   1) Subsequent exclusion
   2) Subsequent genocide
INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION: SHAPING PEACE SUCCESS / FAILURE

1) Quality and inclusion in mediation
   - Mediators themselves
   - Legitimacy of mediation – Subregional, Regional, UN
   - Inclusiveness of mediation and implementation
1) Only 9% of negotiators were women among 31 major peace processes between 1992 and 2011.

2) Since the adoption of the Women, Peace and Security UN resolution in 2000, 27% of peace agreements have referenced women. In the decade prior, the proportion was 11%.

3) Of the six agreements resulting from peace talks or national dialogue processes supported by the UN in 2014, 67 per cent contained references relevant to women, peace and security.

4) Peace agreements are 20% more likely to last at least two years when women are included.

5) A peace agreement is 35% more likely to last for fifteen years if women participate in its creation.
INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION:
SHAPING PEACE SUCCESS / FAILURE

1) Quality and inclusion in mediation

2) Resources

3) Robust Monitoring and Verification (spoiler management)

4) Powerful states’ diplomatic investment (Liberia, SL, CdI vs. Somalia, South Sudan, CAR)

5) Core State Institutions (Security, Governance, Justice, Finance Ministry)
Is peace implementation changing?
New conflicts spread in the Middle East and Africa
... while battle deaths prevail in the Middle East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>260,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>57,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>76,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>20,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>15,499</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>9,767</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>8,512</td>
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<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>8,072</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>8,057</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>Libya</td>
<td>5,939</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>3,341</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>2,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Jones, Call and Toubolets 2018. Notes: Countries with U.N. peacekeeping operations denoted in blue. Data represents sum of battle-related, one-sided, and non-state violence deaths. ISIS deaths are consolidated for 2015-17, and attributed evenly to Iraq and Syria in 2013-14.