



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
- 11) Eritrea-Ethiopia 2018 (2000)

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

WOMEN AND NEGOTIATIONS

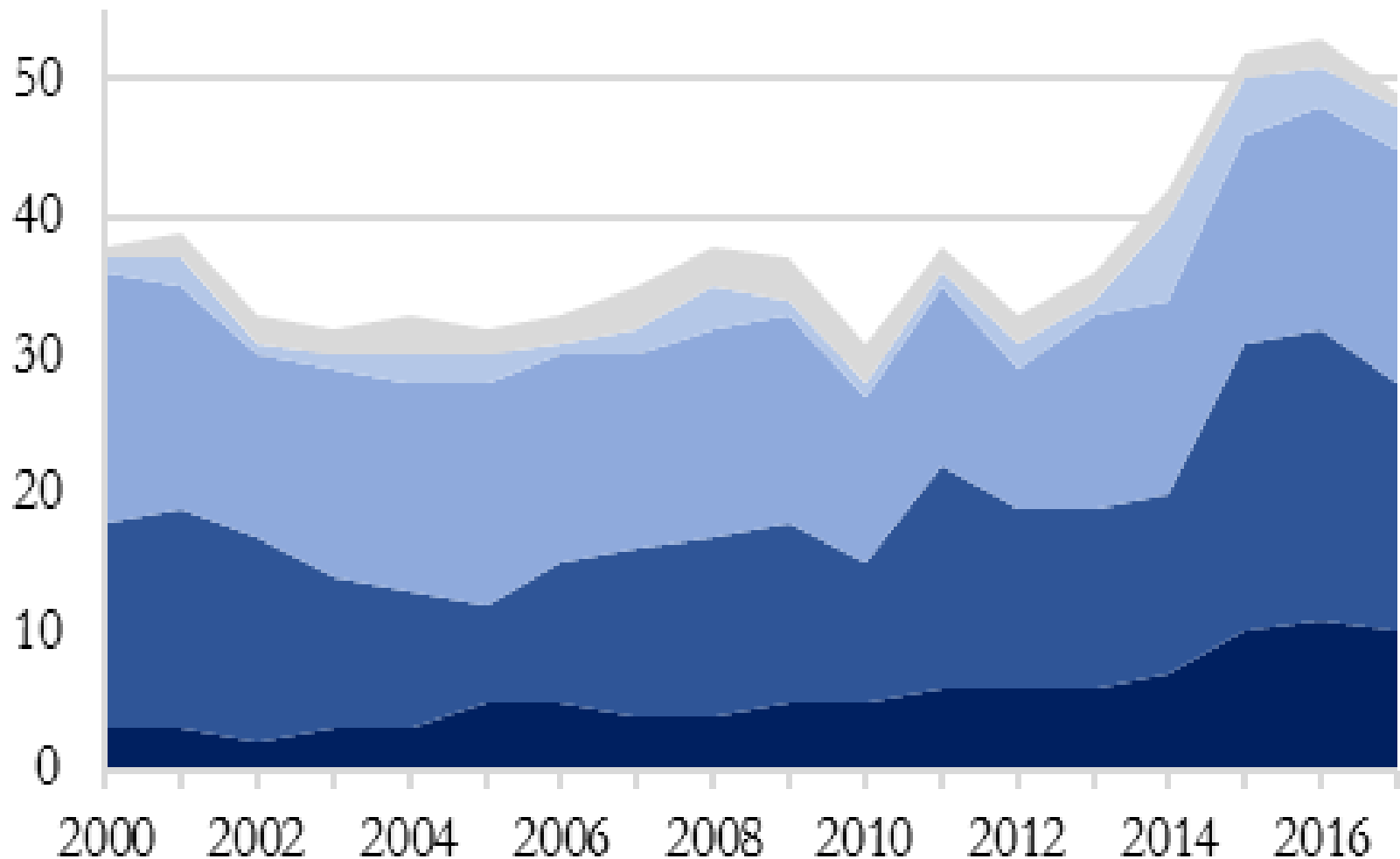
- 1) Only 9% of negotiators were women among 31 major peace processes between 1992 and 2011.
- 2) Since the adoption of the Women, Peace and Security UN resolution in 2000, 27% of peace agreements have referenced women. In the decade prior, the proportion was 11%.
- 3) Of the six agreements resulting 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)

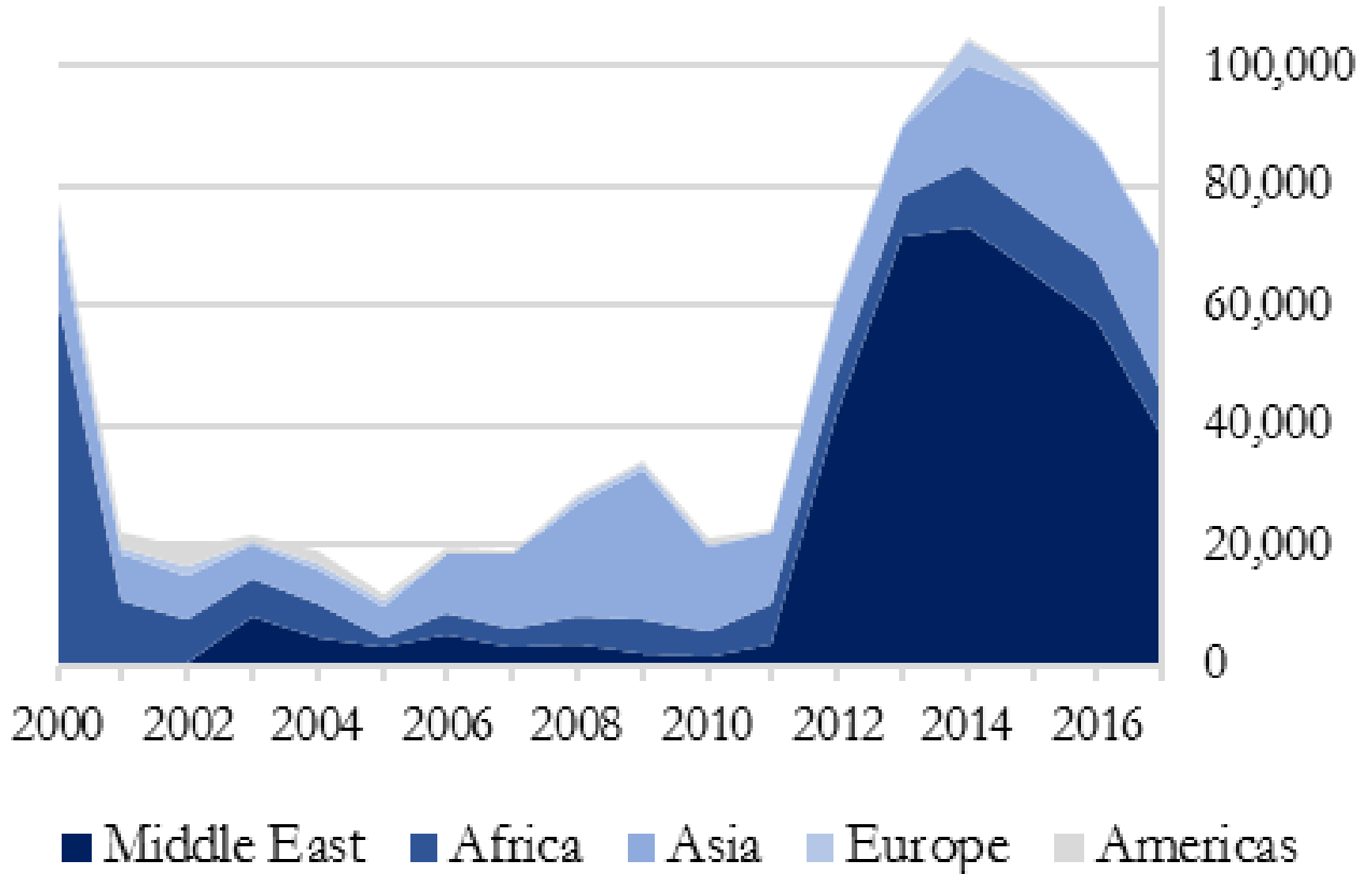
Is peace implementation
changing?

New conflicts spread in the Middle East and Africa ...



■ Middle East ■ Africa ■ Asia ■ Europe ■ Americas

... while battle deaths prevail in the Middle East



PRESENCE OF U.N. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN CONFLICT COUNTRIES (2013-17)

Syria 260,290	Afghanistan 76,681	Nigeria 20,497		Yemen 15,499			
		All Other Countries 14,666		IS 12,582		Pakistan 10,766	
		Central African Republic 9,767	DRC 8,512	South Sudan 8,072	Somalia 8,057		
	Iraq 57,528	Sudan 9,657		Ukraine 6,367	Libya 5,939	Philippines 3,796	India 3,451
		Mexico 6,042	Turkey 4,974	Myanmar 3,341	Mali 2,038	Other	

Source: Jones, Call and Touboulets 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.