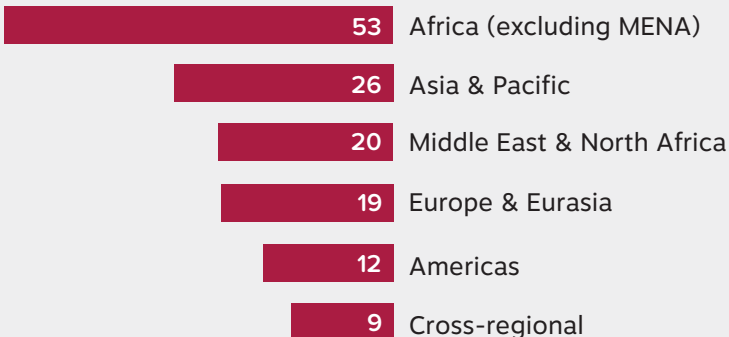


# Peace Processes

**1** Peace negotiations are one of the most common ways of ending conflict.

Locations of peace processes around the world



Conflicts are also ended by one side 'winning' the conflict but even then negotiations and agreements may be needed to deal with its aftermath

**2** A 'handshake moment' of a peace agreement between the main warring parties receives attention, but is only one moment in a longer peace process.

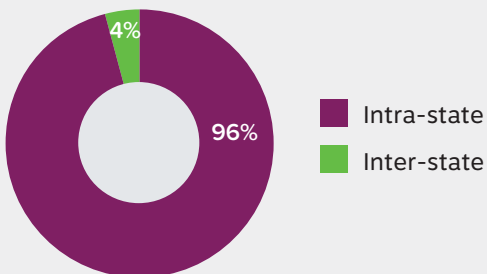


Processes seldom unfold in a straightforward line from violence to peace. Often talks are started, breakdown and restart.



**3** Most of these agreements deal with conflict within states. Some deal with conflicts between states.

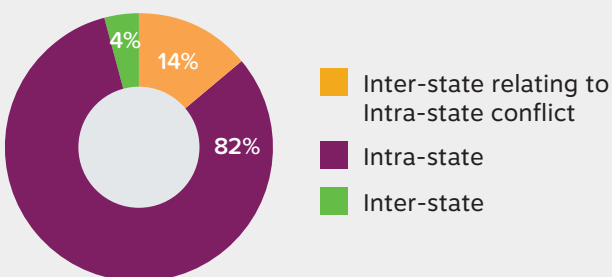
Breakdown of agreements by inter-state and intra-state



**5** Increasingly conflict can be multi-level and requires multi-levelled peace processes

Peace processes are becoming more complex, needing agreements that are: local; national; international.

Breakdown of agreement type by inter-state, intra-state and inter-intra-state



Many local agreements have been signed in: Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Libya, Yemen and Syria.

**4** If we count peace agreements, since 1990, there have been over 1500 signed in around 150 different peace processes over 35 years.

These include agreements:



to establish ceasefire



to get into talks

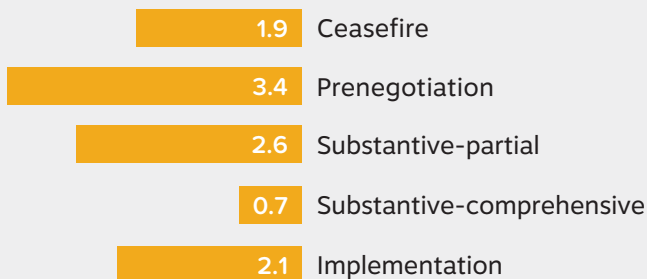


about how to resolve the conflict



to implement previous agreements

The number of agreements from each stage in an average peace process



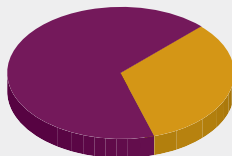
**6 Multiple sequenced small steps tend to be the norm, rather than one giant strike towards ending military conflict.**



Peace processes normally include **3 CEASEFIRES**. There were **68 CEASEFIRES** reached during the Bosnian conflict in 1992-1995 alone.

**ONE THIRD OF PEACE PROCESSES**

saw a comprehensive agreement followed by other comprehensive agreement being followed by more than **SIX AGREEMENTS** on average.



Northern Ireland, for example, had **33 PEACE AGREEMENTS** with different political parties dealing with its implementation and unresolved issues. (11 before the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement, and 21 after it)

**7 Even comprehensive deals can unravel**

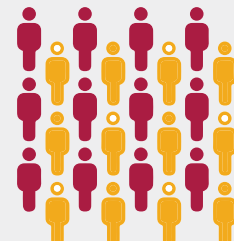


There have been **11 CASES SINCE THE COLD WAR** where a comprehensive deal had to be revisited when fighting re-ignited, or because key groups had not been included.

See for example, Bosnia, Burundi, DRC, Somalia and South Sudan.

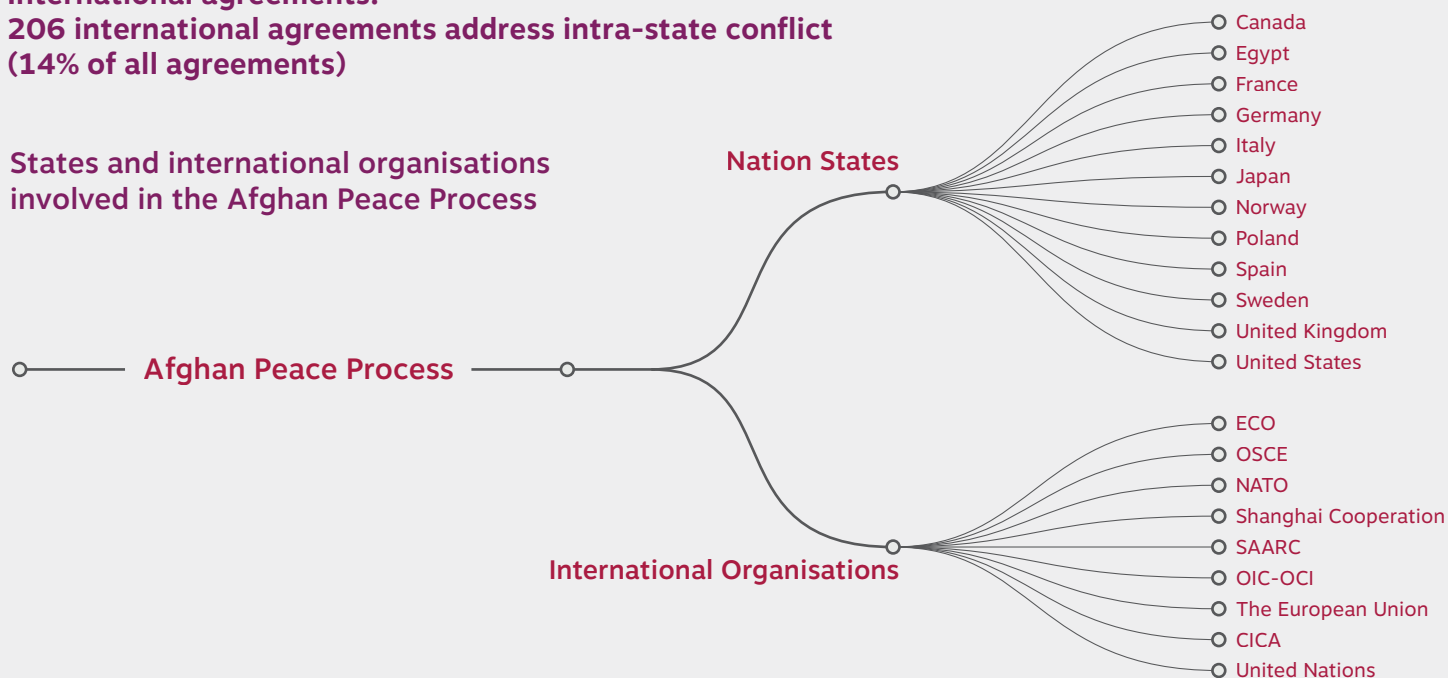
**8 Inclusion makes peace more durable**

There is mounting evidence that inclusion of a wider set of actors beyond the warring parties helps sustain peace across implementation 'bumps'.

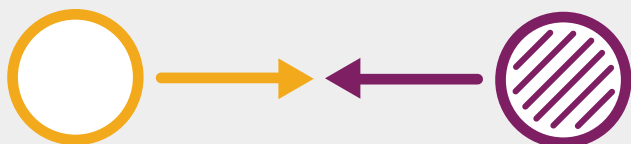


**9 International agreements: 206 international agreements address intra-state conflict (14% of all agreements)**

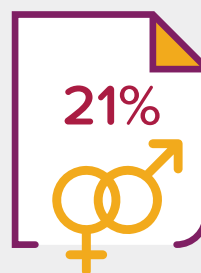
States and international organisations involved in the Afghan Peace Process



**10 Commitments to including those involved in fighting in a new political settlement, may be in tension with a wider vision of inclusion.**



**11 Only 21% of agreements mention women or gender in some way.**



Also, non-dominant minorities are rarely addressed in settlements, leaving them at risk of further exclusion