

Comprehensive Peace Accord Signed Between Nepal Government

The Middle East plays a significant role in world affairs, as the region continues to experience political, economic, and military upheavals that have international implications. The daily developments in Middle East issues influence both regional and international affairs. In *Conflict and Peace in the Middle East*, Dr. Abu-Lebdeh traces the origins of current conflict by analyzing historical events and formative issues in the Middle East. He details, from the turn of the 20th century, the impact of the Ottoman Empire, the Anglo-French alliance, the two World Wars, and foreign intervention in the region, as well as more recent events such as the fall of the Soviet Union and the Persian Gulf War, relating these to the present situation and the Middle East peace process. As a foundation for this analysis, Dr. Abu-Lebdeh explains selected approaches to the study of bilateral relations: system analysis, influence, national interest, and national perceptions. Using the perceptual approach, the book examines the impact of national perceptions on the Arab-Israeli conflict and inter-Arab relations. It highlights U.S. interaction with Middle Eastern countries, particularly U.S.-Jordan relations, in demonstrating how perceptual changes affect national policies. Dr. Abu-Lebdeh also examines relationships between perceptual changes and policy modifications. The book analyzes the Arab-Israeli conflict and the crucial role of the United States as mediator and facilitator in the Middle East peace process. Within the perceptual framework, the book discusses such developments as the Oslo agreement, the Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty, and the incremental steps toward comprehensive peace accords. With its thorough historical background and solid political scholarship and analysis, this book helps illuminate the origins and complexity of, and current responses to, Middle East conflict and peace.

This policy briefing describes how a crisis over the CPA at the end of 2007 was settled but that the underlying problems still threaten the deal which ended the generation-long civil war in which at least two million people died. In October 2007, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) suspended its participation in the Government of National Unity because the National Congress Party (NCP) was not implementing key aspects of the CPA. After two months of military posturing and aggressive rhetoric, the parties agreed on a series of measures, and the SPLM re-joined the government on 27 December. There has been progress on most issues, but there are few guarantees that the new commitments and timetables will be honoured.

Throughout years of halting attempts to negotiate an end to the war in Afghanistan, the conflict parties articulated only the barest outlines of envisioned outcomes. By not spelling out their preferred terms for peace, the parties reinforced resistance to a peace process and fed fears of what compromise with the enemy might bring. An effective peace process will require filling this gap. With the aim of sparking the imaginations of policymakers on all sides of the conflict and others interested in encouraging negotiations, this report paints a detailed picture of a plausible political settlement. To provide concrete ideas, the authors chose to write a peace agreement rather than write about one, translating their research and analysis into the format of a comprehensive peace accord. Their intent is to lay out realistic compromises that could satisfy the parties' interests and stand some chance of actually being implemented for the most important issues. The issues addressed include cessation of hostilities, political and security power-sharing, foreign troop withdrawal, constitutional reform, transitional mechanisms, and monitoring and verification. The authors researched the probable negotiation goals of the conflict parties; studied past peace agreements, both for Afghanistan and for many other countries around the world; and conducted extensive in-person confidential consultations with people associated with all sides of the conflict and with states neighboring Afghanistan, as well as experts on Afghanistan and peace processes. Beyond the report's main purpose, its methodology and supporting comparative analysis will benefit conflict resolution practitioners broadly.

Peace Processes and Peace Accords

The Search for Israeli-Arab Peace

Negotiating the North/South Conflict

The Origins and Consequences of a Flawed Peace Process

Some Assembly Required

Stable Peace Among Nations

This paper analyses the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, as a political alternative where decisive victory is untenable and situates this agreement in the larger context of North and South Sudan politics. The essay examines the CPA and argues that the agreement created the political condition for the democratic transformation in Sudan by laying the basis for the relationship between levels of government and people through new constitutions at the national, South Sudan, and local levels. The paradigm of Survivor's Justice is used to analyse the CPA as one alternative model for resolving conflict through a demand for a political solution that is rooted in the New Sudan Framework. The paper argues that the CPA was reflective of the Survivor's Justice Model which sought to settle political violence through a reform of the state. It contextualises and problematises the agreement by critically analysing, evaluating, and discussing how it fared on the promise of bringing sustainable peace in Sudan.

Sudan is at a crossroads. The country could soon witness one of the first partitions of an African state since the colonial era. The 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement guarantees a referendum on self determination for Southern Sudan, which is scheduled for January 2011. The agreement ended a 20-year old civil war pitting the indigenous population against successive Arab Muslim regimes in Khartoum. By the late 1990s, the international community had largely judged the war insoluble and turned its attention

elsewhere. Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, a peace process between the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and Army (SPLM/A) took hold. *Waging Peace in Sudan* shows how that war, which ultimately claimed two million deaths and twice as many displaced, was finally brought to an end. The talks were facilitated by Intergovernmental Authority on Development under Kenyan leadership, and supported by a 'Troika' of the US, UK, and Norway - whose intense engagement in the negotiations was critical for reaching the peace agreement in January 2005. Although the cast of characters in this drama ranged from President George W. Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell to unnamed officials in East African hotels, two figures stood out: the SPLM/A Chairman, Dr. John Garang, and Ali Osman Taha, First Vice President of Sudan. Norwegian Minister of International Development Hilde F. Johnson's personal relationships with these two leaders gave her unique access and provided the basis for her pivotal role in the negotiations. She was party to virtually all their deliberations throughout this crucial period of Sudanese and African history. *Waging Peace in Sudan* describes this process from a unique, insider's perspective. Johnson's account provides a level of detail seldom achieved in works of contemporary African history and diplomacy. As Sudan soon faces the most decisive moment in its history, this book is indispensable reading.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2007 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, grade: 1,7, Free University of Berlin (Otto-Suhr-Institut für Politikwissenschaft), 39 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in Nairobi on January 9, 2005 was described as "a historic moment of great opportunity for the country" by then-United Nations Security Council President Joel Adechi of Benin. The CPA received wide international approval and was praised as a promising chance to end one of Africa's longest and fiercest civil wars. Since the end of British colonialism in 1955, more than two million people have been killed and about the same number is said to be a realistic estimate of internally displaced persons (IDPs) during the course of Sudan's wars. The main objective of this paper is to analyze and evaluate the current status of the peace-process and the implementation of the CPA as a tool for peacebuilding in Sudan at a time where its success seems to be at serious jeopardy. The central research question this paper constitutes has three main parts. First, the question is whether the CPA has the formal quality and extensiveness in its paperwork to effectively conduct a peace process. The second part of the question is whether the implementation process is effective, punctual and progressive with visible results that indicate a realistic chance for sustainable peace in the Sudan. The last part discusses chances and possible reasons of a future return to armed conflict between the parties. Due to the paper's limits in length, priority will not be put on thoroughly identifying and explaining the importance of all other armed groups (OAGs) involved in the conflict, without failing to recognize their existence and importance. The main focus will be put on the parties which signed the CPA as the official representatives of North and South, the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudanese

Peace Agreements and the Lex Pacificatoria

National Perceptions and United States-Jordan Relations

Learning from the Past and Building Trust

Peace Accords in Northeast India

International Law and Peace Settlements

Is the Columbian Peace Agreement capable of achieving sustainable development (illustrated by its Comprehensive Rural Reform)?

South Sudan : the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on life support : hearing

This volume documents the Sudanese government's campaign of genocidal attacks and forced starvation against the people of the Nuba Mountains in the late 1980s and early 1990s. *Genocide by Attrition* provides powerful insights and analysis of the phenomenon and bears witness to ongoing atrocities. This second edition features more interviews, a new introduction, and a revised and more detailed historical overview. Among the themes that link most of the interviews are: the political and economic disenfranchisement of the Nuba people by the government of Sudan; the destruction of villages and farms and the murder and deaths of the Nuba people; the forced relocation into so-called "peace camps" and the impact of forced starvation. The book also documents the frustration of the Nuba people at being left out of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed between the South and the North in 2005, President Omar al Bashir's threats against the Nuba people, and the crisis in the Nuba Mountains since June 2011. *Genocide by Attrition* provides a solid sense of the antecedents to the genocidal actions in the Nuba Mountains. It introduces the main actors, describes how the Nuba were forced into starvation by their government, and tells how those who managed to survive did so. Samuel Totten provides a valuable resource to study the imposition of starvation as a tool of genocide.

This paper provides a brief overview of Sudan since gaining its independence in 1953. Tragically Sudan has been involved in civil war for all but 10 years of its existence. In 1993

the United States listed Sudan as a state sponsor of terrorism. Sudan is a country in crisis but not without hope. On January 9, 2005 a comprehensive peace agreement was signed by the two conflicting parties. However this peace agreement is at risk because of the attacks on civilian population in Darfur. On September 9, 2004 Secretary of State Colin L. Powell told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that genocide has been committed in Danfur and that the Government of Sudan and the Jingaweit bear responsibility - and that genocide may still be occurring. The United States has been applying pressure to end the conflict. This paper focuses on Sudan's future challenges United States interests in the region and engagement options to foster peace stability prosperity and health. Three engagement options are examined: status quo moderate engagement or robust engagement. The paper recommends robust engagement by the United States and others is essential to ending the conflicts in Sudan.

In 2005, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) ended one of Africa's most devastating civil wars and set the stage for the partition of Sudan, Africa's largest country. One of the most important peace agreements in African history, it has had decisive consequences for the entire Horn of Africa. Yet to date there has been little rigorous analysis as to why the parties signed the CPA, what strategies they adopted having signed the agreement, and the political consequences of state partition actually are. John Young argues forcefully that the birth of the independent state of Southern Sudan and the threat of further dismemberment of a rump northern Sudan are due to the failure of the approaches and ideologies of the main Sudanese parties, as well as a deeply flawed US-backed peace process that excludes civil society and other rebel groups. Written by someone directly involved in the Sudanese election and referendum processes, and featuring a wealth of first-hand evidence, this is a crucial examination of a topic of intense political and media interest.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Sudan 2005

Lessons Learnt

International Engagement After Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Quality Peace

Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Sudan, Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Beyond the Pledge

This book is the first systematic, interdisciplinary examination of the peace agreement signed between the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia to end one of the most violent conflicts in the Western Hemisphere. It discusses the achievements, failures, and challenges of this innovative peace agreement and its implications for Colombia's future. Contributors include negotiators of the Agreement, judges of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, representatives of the civil society, and leading academic experts in peace studies, human rights, international law, transitional justice, political science, and philosophy. Based on the premise that peace is a form of transferable social knowledge, and therefore necessitates transformative social learning, the book also discusses what other countries can learn from the Colombian experience. This book will be of much interest to students of peace and conflict studies, transitional justice, Latin American politics, human rights, civil wars and International Relations.

The second volume in the South Asian Peace Studies series, *Peace Processes and Peace Accords* looks at the political question of peace from three perspectives: the process of peace; the content of the issues involved in the peace process; and the ideologies that come in conflict in this process. Arguing that peace is not a one-time event to be achieved and rejoiced over but a matter to be sustained over the long term, against various odds, the contributors show that the sustainability of peace depends on a foundation of rights, justice and democracy. Peace accords, they maintain, are only a moment in the process—terminating a conflict, but not necessarily ending it. Signing an accord could mark either a continuation of the same conflict, or simply its metamorphosis. Therefore, as this volume shows, 'negotiation' should be redefined as 'joint problem-solving' on a sustained basis, rather than 'one-off hard bargaining'.

Distinguished contributors from the US, Europe, and the Middle East present a range of options to get the Middle East peace process back on track. The history of the last half century of talks and negotiations - along with contributor experience in negotiations, suggestions, proposals, and formulas - are presented to the contending parties in order to develop a greater level of mutual empathy, understanding, and trust. This is required to jump-start the stalled peace talks into sincere and serious negotiations necessary to achieve a comprehensive, lasting Middle East peace accord. The volume is on how to achieve an agreement, not on the components of viable peace agreements, which the editors believe largely exist and are the subject of a number of earlier studies, books, and articles. A number of draft accords reached previously in government-to-government and private-parties negotiations. The editors and contributors assume a two-state solution based on "land for peace" and emphasize the importance of the role of outside mediators, especially the US. Peace and a final agreement can only be reached through Arabs and Israelis making tough decisions and compromises. Readers will be intrigued, amused, encouraged, and disappointed by accounts of incidents that de-railed past talks, the innovative analyses concerning past negotiations, and the potential for application of social learning theory and social knowledge to the building of trust needed for attaining agreement. This book will appeal to political scientists and sociologists.

The Nuba Mountains of Sudan

Sudan

After the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan

A Documentation to the Latesty [sic] Political Development After John Garang

Bound by Conflict

On the Law of Peace

El Salvador

Since its independence on January 1, 1956, Sudan has been at war with itself. Through the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005, the North-South dimension of the conflict was seemingly resolved by the independence of the South on July 9, 2011. However, as a result of issues that were not resolved by the CPA, conflicts within the two countries have reignited conflict between them because of allegations of support for each other's rebels. In *Bound by Conflict: Dilemmas of the Two Sudans*, Francis M. Deng and Daniel J. Deng critique the tendency to see these conflicts as separate and to seek isolated solutions for

them, when, in fact, they are closely intertwined. The policy implication is that resolving conflicts within the two Sudans is critical to the prospects of achieving peace, security, and stability between them, with the potential of moving them to some form of meaningful association.

Master's Thesis from the year 2018 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: A, Cranfield University (Defence and Security), course: Security Sector Management, language: English, abstract: The conflict in South Sudan manifested on the 15 December 2013 and the regional organization IGAD moved quickly to manage it by establishing several structures that included the Cessation of Hostilities agreement and the Status of Detainees Agreement. However, the process of negotiating enduring peace and security in the country have proven elusive. Despite concerted efforts by IGAD, AU and even the UN, peace has remained elusive for the people of South Sudan. This research employs the neoliberal institutionalism theory to try and explain the reasons for this failure. It identifies weaknesses that range from conflicting interests of the IGAD member states, to egotistical competitions among the negotiators and lack of understanding of the problem. The attempt to recalibrate the new security problems in the manner of the comprehensive Peace Agreement that brought an end to the Sudan war, can be seen as a failure to appreciate the new conflict dynamics that drive the ethnic war currently ongoing in South Sudan. Moreover IGAD has had a checkered history in peace and security and although it was hoping to use this experience in South Sudan, it failed to evaluate and resolve the South Sudan on its own merit. Thus in conclusion, we find that no conflicts are alike and any attempt to use a template will most likely fail.

In *Quality Peace*, leading peace researcher Peter Wallensteen offers a broad analysis of peacebuilding, isolating what does and not work when settling conflicts. The book uses statistical analysis to compare two war outcomes-negotiated settlement and victory- in the post-Cold War era. Wallensteen finds that if peace is to last, three conditions must be met: a losing party must retain its dignity; security and the rule of law must be ensured for all; and the time horizon for the settlement must be long enough to ensure a sense of normalcy. Wallensteen breaks down the components of all of these conditions and applies them to interstate conflicts, civil wars in which rebels are aiming to take over the entire state, and separatist rebellions. He also delves into the issue of world order and the significance of major power relations for local peace efforts. Thus, the work provides a remarkable understanding of how different types of war outcomes deal with post-war conditions. Sharply argued and comprehensive, *Quality Peace* will invigorate peace research and stimulate peace practice, becoming an authoritative work in the field.

A Multidisciplinary Assessment

The Role of Regional Organizations in Managing Peace and Security in Fragile States

Southern Sudan After the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

How Could the Comprehensive Peace Agreement Become the Basis for Either Unity Or Disintegration of the Sudan

Envisioning a Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Afghanistan

Conflict and Peace in the Middle East

A Decade of the Comprehensive Peace Accord : (2006-2016)

International Law and Peace Settlements provides a systematic and comprehensive assessment of the relationship between international law and peace settlement practice across core settlement issues, e.g. transitional justice, human rights, refugees, self-determination, power-sharing, and wealth-sharing. The contributions address key cross-cutting questions on the legal status of peace agreements, the potential for developing international law, and the role of key actors – such as non-state armed groups, third-state witnesses and guarantors, and the UN Security Council – in the legalisation and internationalisation of settlement commitments. In recent years, significant scholarly work has examined facets of the relationship between international law and peace settlements, through concepts such as jus post bellum and lex pacificatoria. International Law and Peace Settlements drives forward the debate on the legalisation and internationalisation of peace agreements with diverse contributions from leading academics and practitioners in international law and conflict resolution.

Analysing how and why peace agreements are produced, this title focuses on the extent to which they are regulated by law, or impose legally binding obligations.

Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 1,0, University of Münster (Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät), course:

Seminar: Law Development & Climate Change, language: English, abstract: For more than 50 years, Colombia has suffered a civil war that took the lives of thousands and forced millions to leave their homes. The war originated from the inequalities within the country that drove the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - People's Army (Spanish acronym FARC) to oppose the government. The FARC was formed by uprising peasants and members of the Colombian communist party and was hence strongly left-wing oriented. The government has always been positioned on the far right and was supported by various paramilitary groups. The war deepened existing inequalities and illegal groups gained significant power by means of corruption and drug trafficking. It was only after five decades that in 2016 an agreement could be reached between the leader of the FARC and the former president of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos. Millions of Colombians found hope in this agreement for the end of rural deprivation due to lasting peace. But is a peace agreement capable of achieving such an outcome? Being the oldest democracy in South America, the rule of law has existed in Colombia for a long time. Paradoxically, Colombia is known for its quite resilient constitution from 1991 and its extensive legislative framework. But previous agreements, reforms and laws have not been able to end the conflict. Against this background, this paper intends to examine the relationship between law and development using the peace agreement as an example. The paper will focus on Chapter One of the Agreement which contains the Comprehensive Rural Reform (CRR) and attacks the root causes of the armed conflict. This is why it is the part of the Agreement most likely to achieve sustainable development. When speaking of sustainable development, I am referring to a "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". In order to understand whether such a development can be achieved through a peace agreement, the paper is structured into four main sections. Following the introduction Colombia's historic background will be discussed to create an understanding of current issues in the country's development. Second, I am going to outline the content of the CRR and see whether it addresses the named problems. Section 3 shows how far the implementation process of the CRR has gone so far. In the final part I will analyze the implementation progress and explain causes for delays.

Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan Between the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan Which Is Not Recognized by the United States as a State and Is Known as the Taliban and the United States of

America; Signed in Doha, Qatar on February 29, 2020, which Corresponds to Rajab 5, 1441 on the Hijri Lunar Calendar and Hoot 10, 1398 on the Hijri Solar Calendar

Dilemmas of the Two Sudans

Sudan, a Country in Crisis U.S. Engagement Options to Foster Peace, Stability, Prosperity, and Health

The Fate of Sudan

Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement Viewed Through the Eyes of the Women of South Sudan

Genocide by Attrition

Nepal Transition to Peace

History of the conflict in Sudan -- Necessary and sufficient: setting the table for negotiations -- The evolution of northern and southern policies -- The international role in peace talks -- Tests met, talks launched -- Fight-talk-fight and talk some more -- The challenge of implementing a complex agreement -- The UN role in implementing the CPA -- Lessons identified but yet to be learned -- Conclusions and recommendations -- the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

After the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan Boydell & Brewer

Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in 2005, ending two decades of civil war. This report details addresses issues that still remain to be solved for a durable peace, such as land reform and reconciliation in Darfur, greater inclusiveness in the electoral process and monitoring the ceasefire.

Analysing the Negotiation and Implementation Process of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on the Sudan Question

Securing Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement

The Impact of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the New Government of National Unity on Southern Sudan

The Sudanese Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Journey Over Milestones

U.S. Policy and Implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement : Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session, July 29, 2009

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement on Life Support : Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Tenth Congress, First Session, January 24, 2007

Sudan: U.S. policy and implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement: hearing before the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, first session, July 29, 2009.

This book builds on the original conceptualization of stable peace by Kenneth Boulding and adds contemporary theoretical and empirical understandings of its nature, causes, conditions, dimensions, and prospects for consolidation and expansion. In original research, fifteen international scholars assess the policy relevance of stable peace for the Middle East peace process and for the future of Europe.

No description available.

Waging Peace in Sudan

Peacebuilding, Victory and World Order

U. S. Policy and Implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Power Sharing in Sudan

The Impact of Peace Agreements on Development

The Colombian Peace Agreement

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Sudan People's Liberation Army