

'Predictable Unpredictability': Catalysts, Challenges and
Areas of Contention in Renegotiating Interim Governance
in Peace Processes

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EISA 2018, Prague



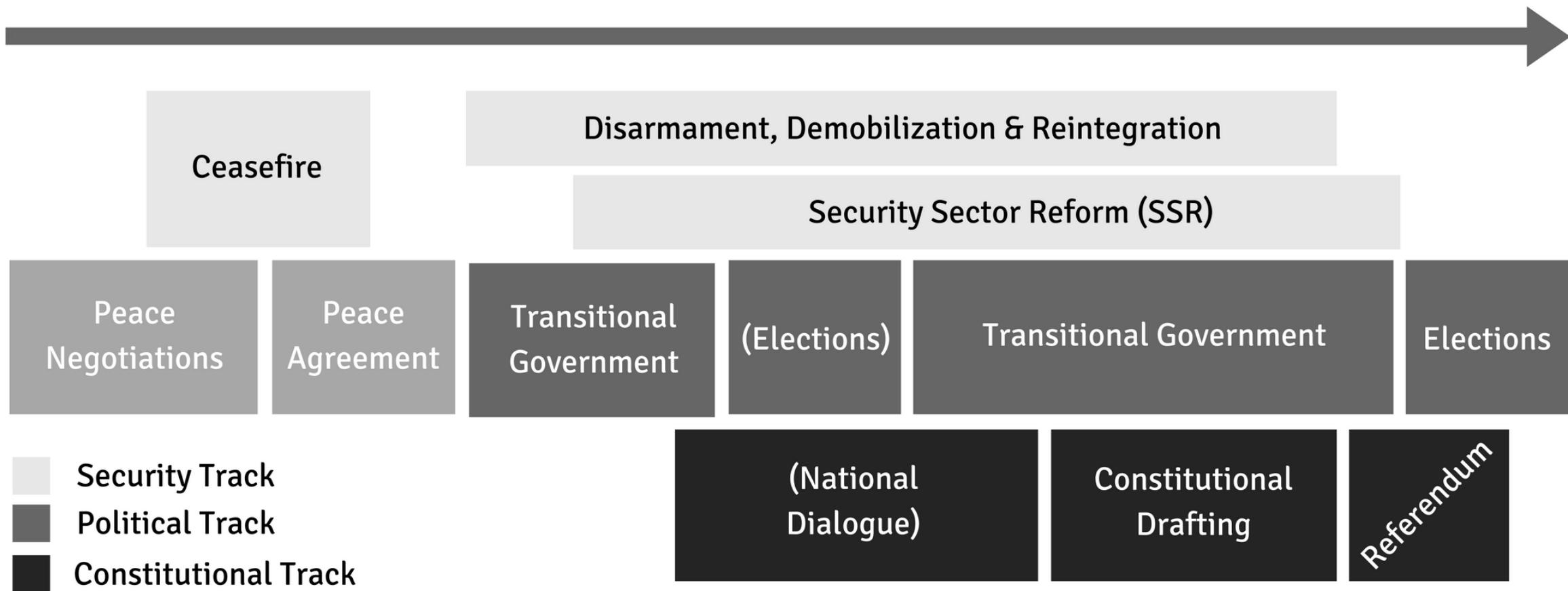
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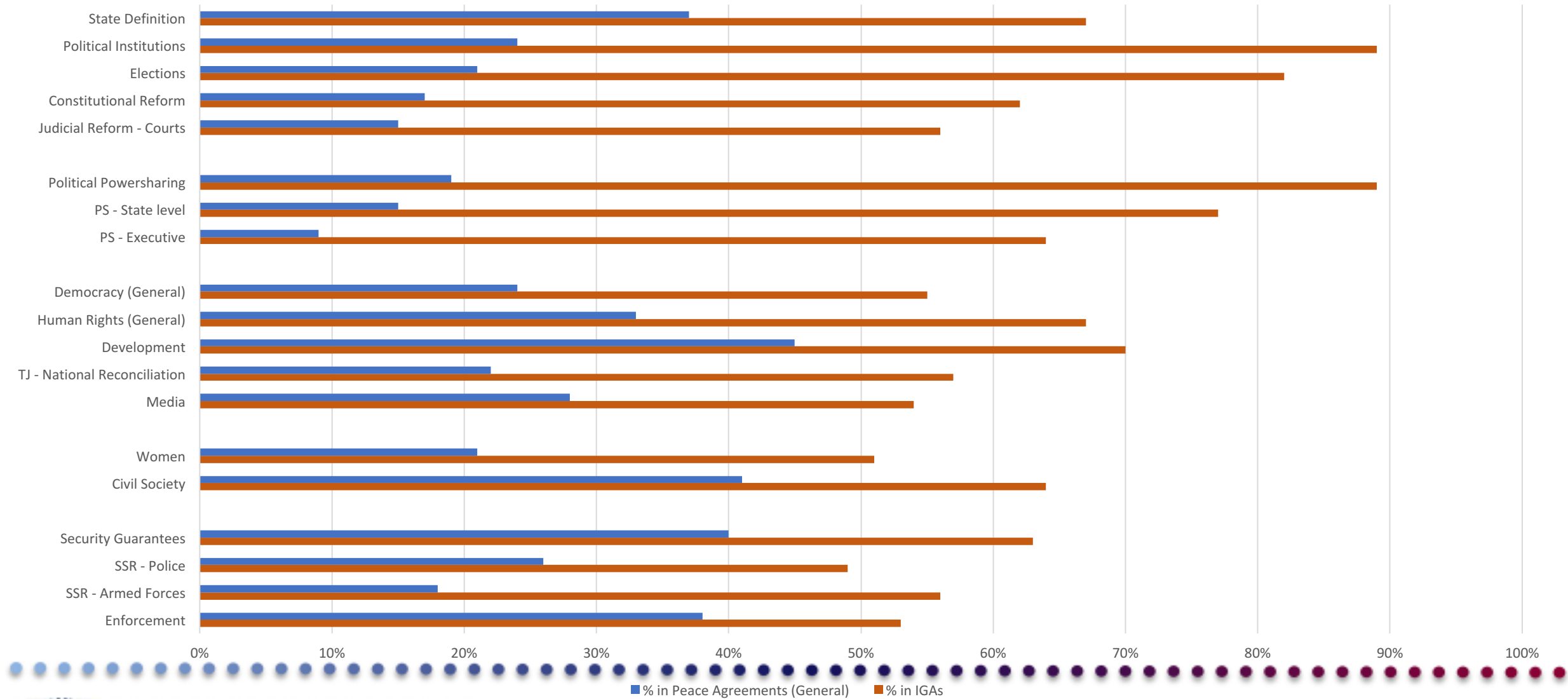
Interim Governance in Peace Agreements

- Between 1990 to 2015:
 - 40 conflict zones
 - 87 documents
 - 6% of 1518 known peace agreements (PA-X 2018).
- Interim/transitional governance part of larger sequence
 - Ceasefire > interim government > (legislative/constituent assembly elections) > (national dialogue) > constitutional reform > constitutional referendum > elections (UN 2015)





Content Comparison: Peace agreements with and without interim governance arrangements

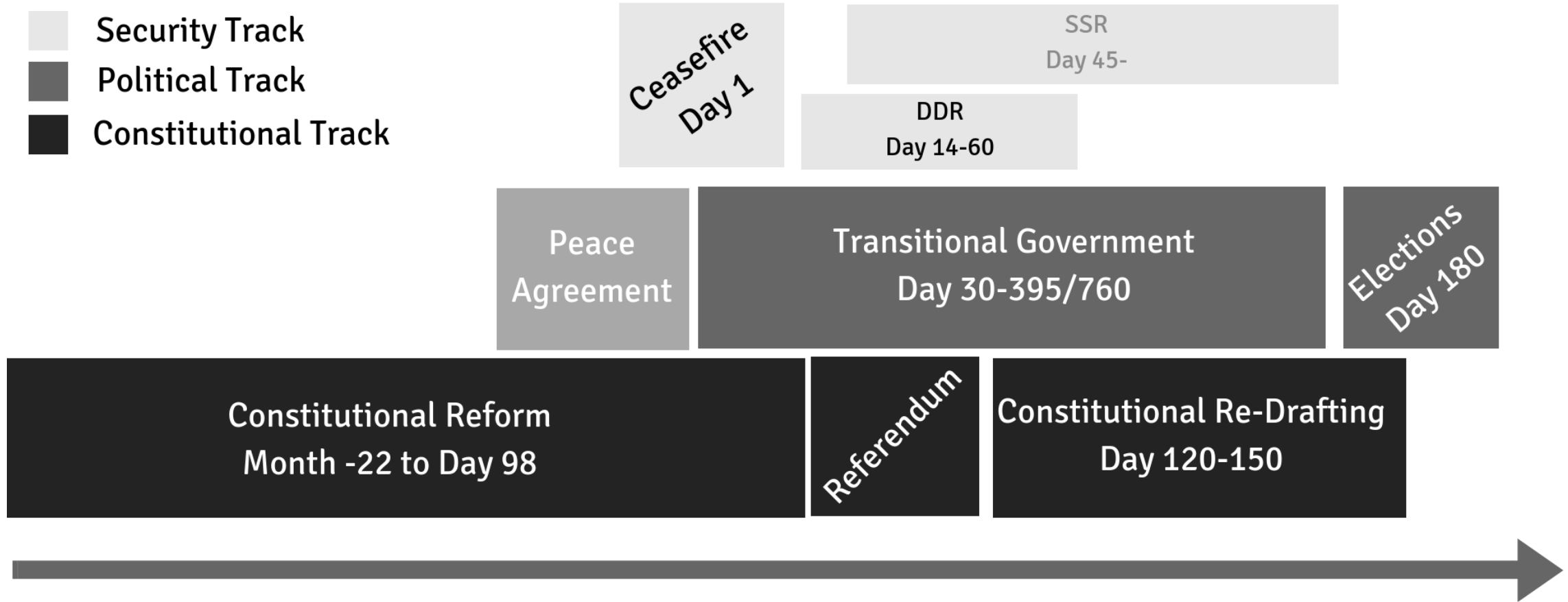


		Arrangement Comprehensiveness	
		<i>Minimalist</i>	<i>Maximalist</i>
Sequencing/Timeline Rigidity	<i>Strict</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comoros, Agreement for Management of Interim Phase, 2010 ● Philippines, Annex to FAB, 2014 ● Gabon, Accord de Paris, 2004 ● Liberia, Cotonou Agreement, 1993 ● Kenya, Collective Transitional Documents, 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Burundi, Arusha Accords, 2000 ● Iraq, TAL, 2003, ● Sudan, CPA, 2005 ● Yemen, GCC Implementation Mechanism, 2011 ● South Sudan, Areas of Agreement, 2015 ● Liberia, Agreement between Government, LURD, MODEL and Political Parties, 2003
	<i>Loose</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Afghanistan, Peshawar Accords, 1992 ● Togo, Inter-Togolese Dialogue, 2006 ● Guinea-Bissau, Agreement between Government and Junta, 1998 ● Lebanon, Doha Agreement, 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Somalia, Arta Declaration, 2000 ● Sierra Leone, Lomé Accords, 1999 ● Libya, Political Agreement, 2015

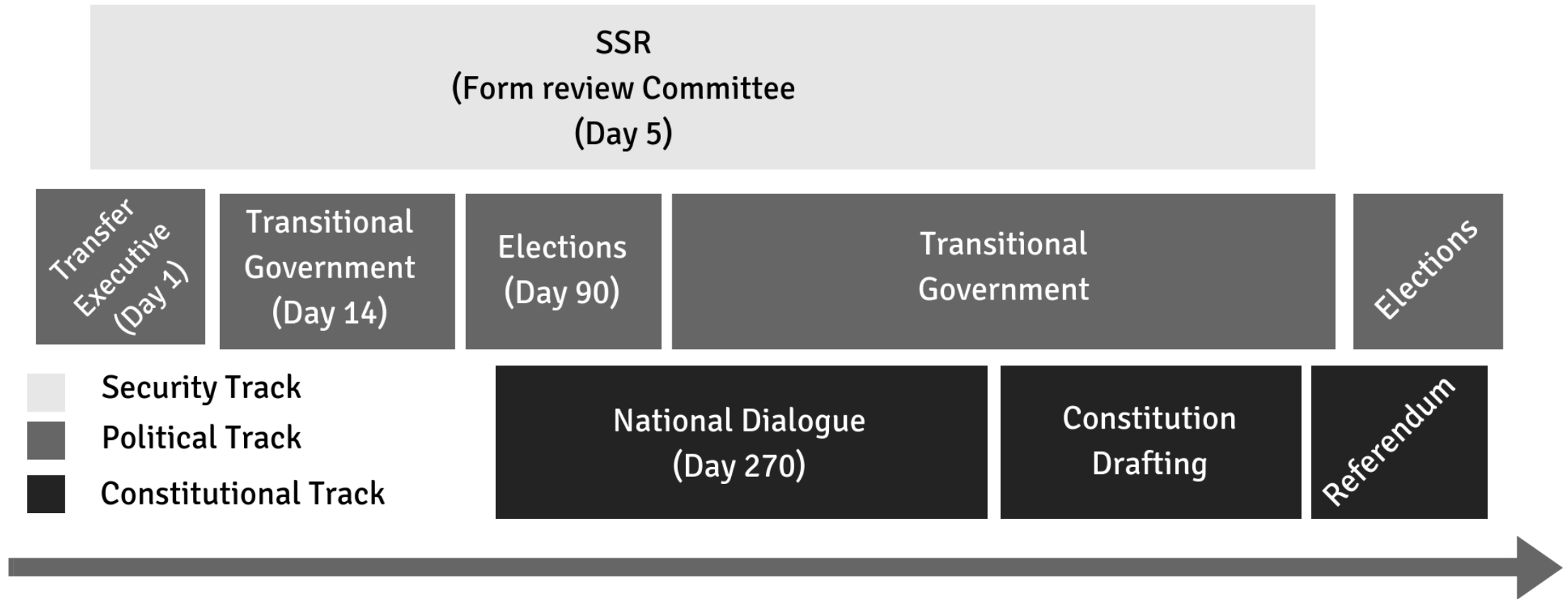


Libya, LPA, 2015

- Security Track
- Political Track
- Constitutional Track



GCC Initiative, 2011



Countries with re-negotiated Interim Governments

Afghanistan	1992-1993	Madagascar	2009-2013
Angola	1994-1998	Mali	2012-2015
Burundi	1994-2000	Bougainville (Papua New Guinea)	1992- 2005
Central African Republic	2012-2016	Somalia	1991-Ongoing
Comoros	1997-2010	South Sudan	2013-Ongoing
Liberia	1989-2003	Yemen	2011-Ongoing
Libya	2011-Ongoing		



Why is interim governance renegotiated?

- Commitment problems (Svensson 2007)
 - Security dilemmas
 - Loss of negotiation leverage and revenue.
 - Implementation delays
- Emergence of new veto players (Cunningham 2006, 2013)
 - Factionalisation and proliferation
 - Consolidation of underestimated groups
 - Mobilisation of new groups
- Legal issues
 - Blocked peace agreements by state institutions such as parliament or constitutional courts.
- Consolidation of the incumbent
 - State as a spoiler.



Areas of Contention during Renegotiation

- Two threads:
- Affirmation of these as elite agreements
 - The executive - powersharing
 - Ability to contest elections
 - Checks and balances on powers of different offices.
 - Powersharing complexity > sub-state level.
 - Power to amnesty
- Attempts at broadening inclusion?
 - Human rights and tj > generic
 - Women, CSOs > increase in contestation during round two...?

