

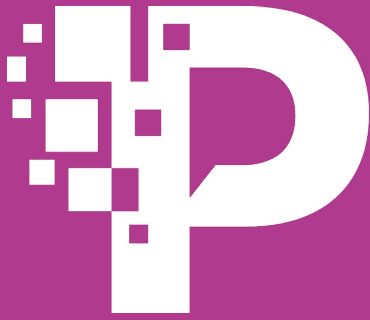


PA-X DATA SERIES

Peace Agreements in 2024: Insights from the PA-X Peace Agreements Database

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July 2025



The PA-X Data Series explores global insights into peace agreements signed in the previous year, including their characteristics and analysis of the agreement contents and key topics.

This research is supported by the Peace and Conflict Resolution Evidence Platform (PeaceRep), funded by UK International Development from the UK government. However, the views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies. Any use of this work should acknowledge the authors and the Peace and Conflict Resolution Evidence Platform.

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7488/era/6173>

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1. Executive Summary

- » The agreements recorded in the PA-X Peace Agreement Database and Dataset in 2024 show a clear disconnect between agreement-making (in Colombia, primarily) and some of the deadliest active armed conflicts (e.g., Russia/Ukraine and Israel/Palestine, where there have been no formal, written, and public agreements in 2024). Additionally, for two years in a row, the PA-X data record no new interstate and intrastate comprehensive peace agreements.
- » In total, there have been 43 new peace agreements signed in 2024. However, they have been dominated by the talks between the Government of Colombia and Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) and Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), representing more than half of the newly signed agreements at all levels of armed conflict (23 of 43, or 53%).
- » There have been seven local agreements in 2024 that we know of and are publicly available, from processes in Colombia, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan, and Yemen.
- » 31% of interstate and intrastate peace agreements reached in 2024 included at least one provision referencing women, girls, gender or sexual violence. Although this is an increase on gender provisions in 2023 (20%), and part of a positive trend since 1990, 31% is roughly in line with annual proportions since 2018, which have ranged between 20-30% of peace agreements. However, most of these references to women, girls, gender or sexual violence in 2024 have been found in agreements in Colombia.

2. Global Insights: Agreements in 2024

2.1 Overview

In 2024, PA-X researchers recorded 43 new peace agreements.¹ These include agreements relating to all levels of armed conflict and all stages of peace processes. For the purpose of the PA-X data collection, a peace agreement is defined as a ‘formal, publicly available document, produced after discussion with conflict protagonists and mutually agreed to by some or all of them, addressing conflict with a view to ending it’ (Bell et al., 2025) [p. 11].

The collection of agreements from 2024 shows a disconnect between formal peacemaking activities and the major sites of armed conflict, with no representation of some of 2024’s deadliest armed conflicts. There have been no formal, written, and publicly available agreements related to conflicts such as the war between Russian and Ukraine; the conflict in Israel/Palestine; and coup- and insurgency-related violence in Burkina Faso, which has seen continued fighting since the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) (Sundberg and Melander, 2013) found it to be

¹ See final section for more details on the key limitations of these initial findings.

among the deadliest in 2023.² While we know that there have been talks and draft agreements – as was the case for the talks and proposed ceasefire in the spring of 2024 between Israel and Hamas – no agreements in these conflicts met the threshold for inclusion in PA-X.

PA-X Agreements in 2024

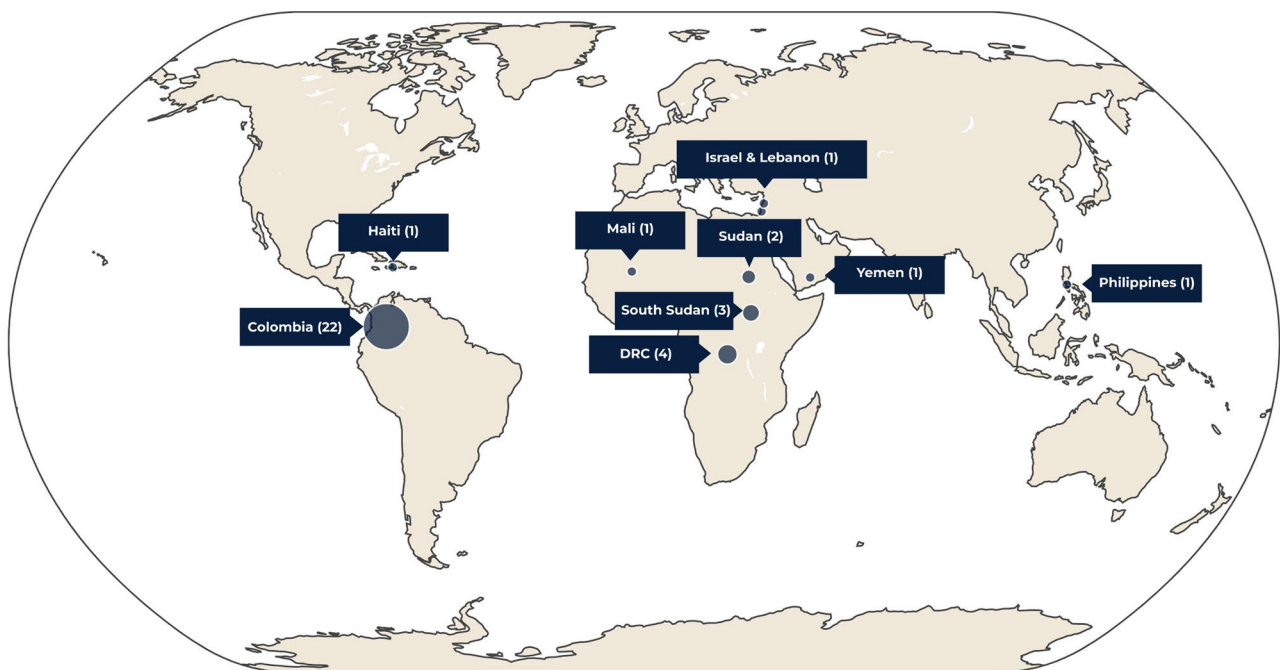


Figure 1: Map of interstate and intrastate agreements signed in 2024.

Of the 43 agreements in 2024, 36 relate to intrastate and interstate conflict, while the remaining seven aimed to tackle issues related to local conflict and local consequences of wider armed conflicts. Of the 36 agreements in interstate and intrastate conflicts, an overwhelming majority have been signed in Colombia (22 or 54% of all agreements), leaving 14 agreements in interstate and intrastate conflicts signed in the rest of the world. The map in Figure 1 highlights where intrastate and interstate agreements were signed in 2024: Colombia (22), the Democratic Republic of Congo (4), Haiti (1), Mali (1), Philippines (1), South Sudan (3), Sudan (2), Yemen (1), and between Israel and Lebanon (1) as seen in Figure 2.

² View the locations of UCDP conflicts and PA-X peace agreements in the last year on the PA-X Tracker Globe: <https://www.peaceagreements.org/tracker/>

Definitions of agreements in intrastate and interstate conflict, from the PA-X Codebook (Bell et al., 2025) [p. 15-16]

Interstate agreements

Interstate treaty relating to interstate conflict. E.g. Iraq/Kuwait, or North/South Korea.

Intrastate agreements

Intrastate agreement relating to intrastate conflict; refers mainly to conflicts within a state's borders, e.g. Northern Ireland.

Interstate agreements in intrastate conflict

Interstate in nature (treaty), but rather than referring to a single interstate conflict, they refer to intrastate conflict/conflicts, whose major components originate within existing (de-facto or legal) state borders. Parties to these are most often states or international actors e.g. Israel-Jordan Treaty in support of the PLO- Israel Peace Agreements; African Great Lakes agreements; European Union unilateral Action Plan on Former Yugoslavia; communiques, conclusions, and declarations produced by international conferences on Afghanistan. This category enables differentiating such interstate agreements from 'pure interstate agreements', which relate to international conflict.

Among the seven new agreements that have addressed local issues and local conflicts, one was recorded in Colombia, one in Papua New Guinea, two in South Sudan, and three in Yemen. Figure 2 shows the total number of agreements signed in each country in 2024.

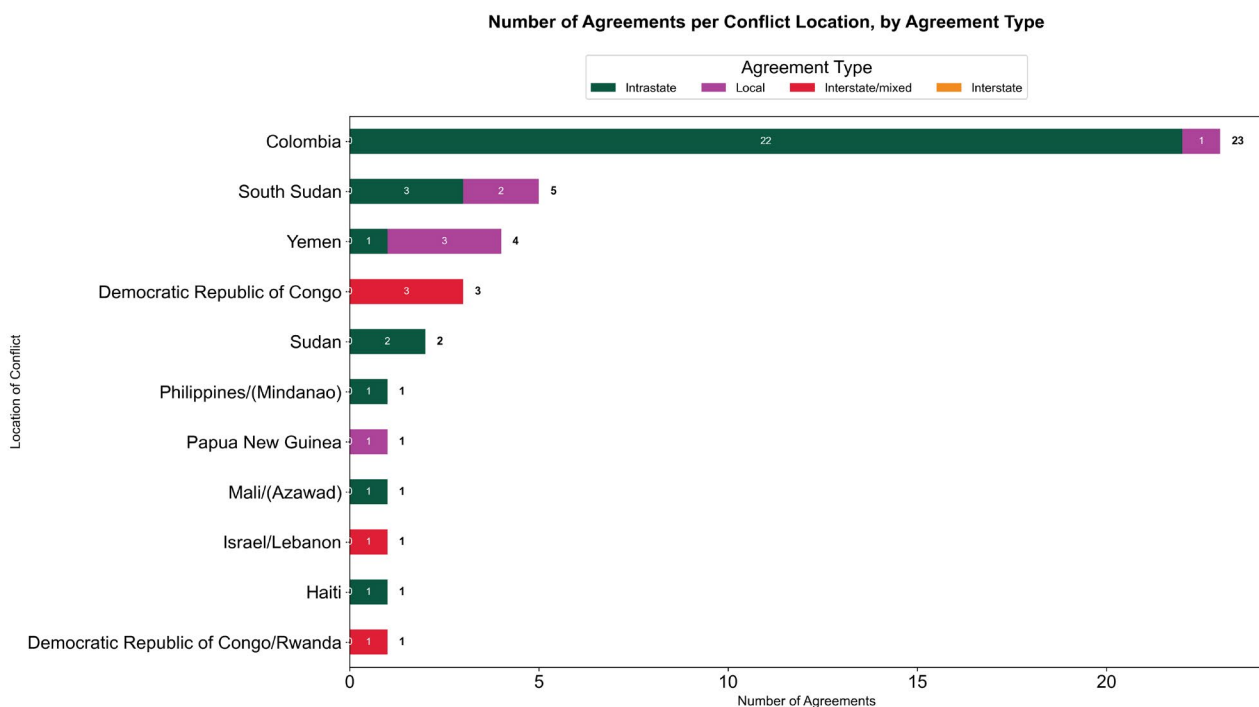


Figure 2: Number of agreements per conflict location in 2024, by agreement type.

In 2024, there have been no comprehensive peace agreements that aim to resolve a major conflict. In the new PA-X release, we noted one comprehensive agreement, the [*Peace Agreement between two tribes of the Qifah al-Manasah tribes in Al Bayda Governorate*](#), signed at the local level in Yemen. As a localised example, the agreement text itself lacks the detail and specificity on one or more issues typically seen in inter- and intra-state comprehensive examples but meets the threshold for comprehensive definition, by way of the agreement being couched in language of mutual recognition of the need for an overall comprehensive solution to the local conflict, with some level of attempt to set out a broad approach for doing this using inter-tribal customs. In the case of this local agreement, further contextual research was also necessary to define it as comprehensive.

Definition of comprehensive agreement, from the PA-X Codebook (Bell et al., 2025) [p. 16]

Agreements that concern parties that are engaged in discussion and agreeing to substantive issues to resolve the conflict and appear to be set out as a comprehensive attempt to resolve the conflict.

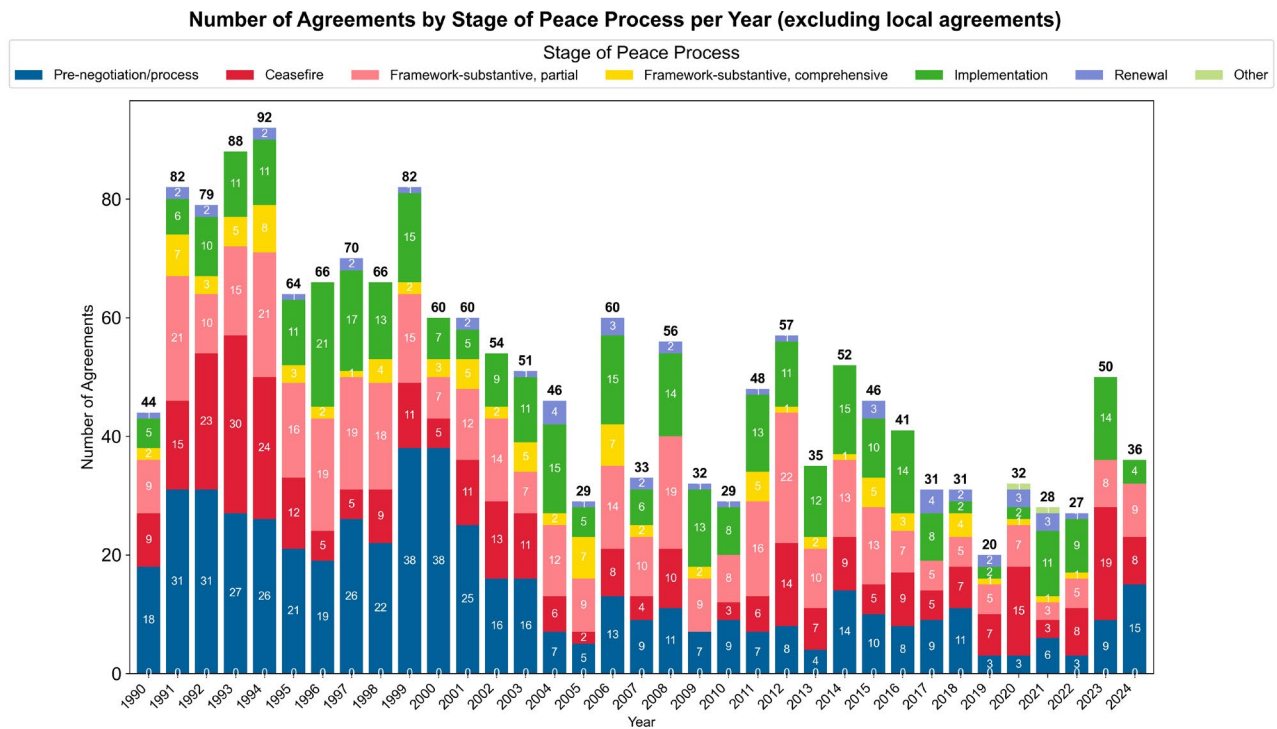


Figure 3: Number of agreements per year, by stage of process (excluding local agreements).

In cases of large-scale armed conflict, there has not been a comprehensive peace agreement since 2022's failed [Draft Political Framework Agreement](#) in Sudan – see Figure 3.

Figure 3 points to this recent dearth of comprehensive agreements. These agreements are rare, but we are now for the first time recording two years in a row with no conflict-wide comprehensive agreements. Comprehensive agreements typically require broad involvement of domestic and third-party actors, and some concerted effort on their part to support the process that yields the agreement and its implementation. This lack of comprehensive agreements can be understood as an indicator of the inability of global political actors to coordinate activities and resources in support of conflict resolution. It is also indicative of the lack of consensus on these matters, primarily among global powers (such as the permanent member states of the UN Security Council), regional powers, and international organisations.

2.2 Agreement Types and Stages

The majority of agreements signed in 2024 addressed intrastate conflicts (31 agreements; 72% of all signed in 2024). Most of these were signed in Colombia (22 agreements), with other intrastate agreements signed in South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen, the Philippines and Haiti (see Figure 2).

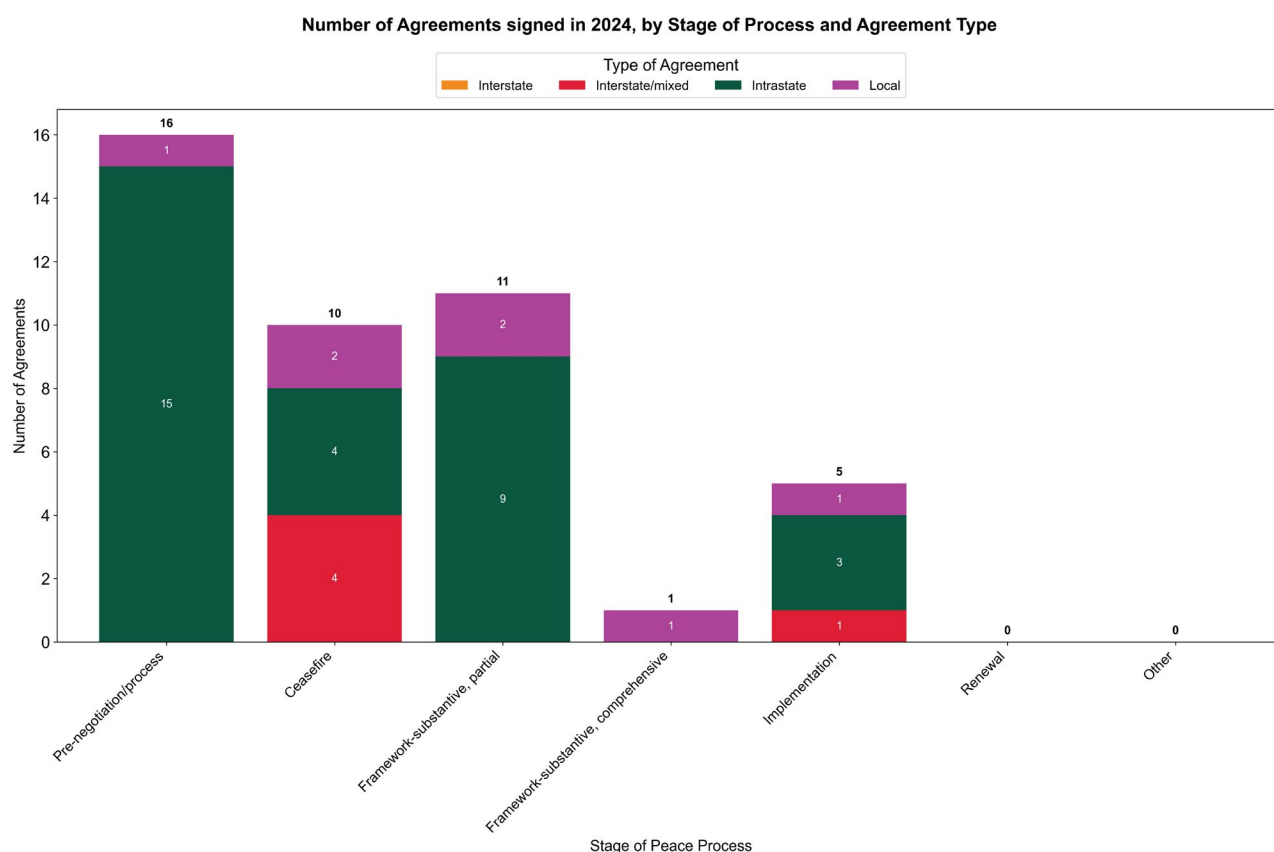


Figure 4: Number of agreements in 2024, by stage and agreement type.

Across interstate and intrastate agreements in 2024, pre-negotiation/process agreements were the most common (16 or 42%, as seen in Figure 4), in line with the rest of PA-X (30% of all agreements – see Figure 7). This is an increase in the number of pre-negotiation/process agreements since 2023 (9 agreements; 18% of those in 2023) and it is the highest proportion of pre-negotiation/process agreements signed in a single year since 2003 (excluding local agreements) – see Figure 5. These agreements addressed a wide range of issues as seen in Figure 8.

Definitions of agreement stages, from the PA-X Codebook (Bell et al., 2025) [p. 16-17]

Pre-negotiation/process

Agreements that aim to get parties to the point of negotiating over the incompatibilities at the heart of the conflict.

Framework-substantive, Partial

Agreements that concern parties that are engaged in discussion and agreeing to substantive issues to resolve the conflict, but only deal with some of the issues in ways that appear to contemplate future agreements to complete.

Framework-substantive, Comprehensive

Agreements that concern parties that are engaged in discussion and agreeing to substantive issues to resolve the conflict and appear to be set out as a comprehensive attempt to resolve the conflict.

Implementation/renegotiation

Aiming to implement an earlier agreement. Note that this category does not include ceasefires.

Renewal

These are short agreements (typically of just one page), which do nothing other than 'renew' previous commitments. Note that this category does not include ceasefire renewals which are contained in the ceasefire category.

Ceasefire/related

This category contains agreements which provide in their entirety for a ceasefire, or associated demobilisation, or an agreement that is purely providing a monitoring arrangement for, or extension of, a ceasefire.

Other

This is a residual category, capturing all agreements that do not fit the remaining definitions.

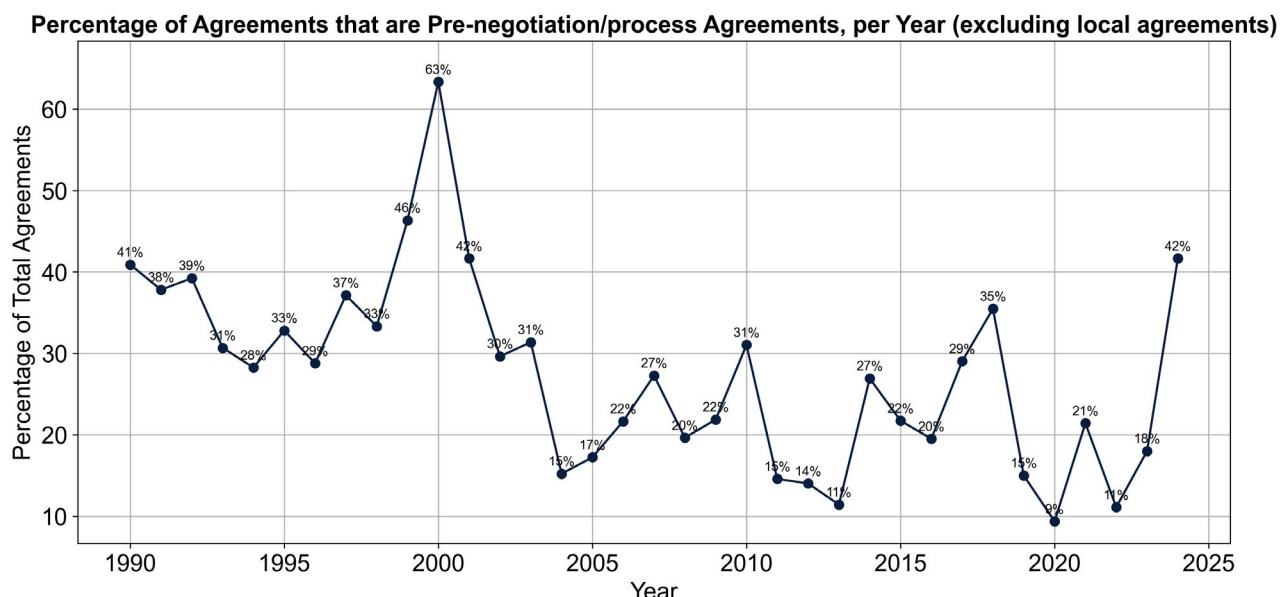


Figure 5: Percentage of all agreements per year that are signed at the pre-negotiation/process stage.

Process agreements can be understood as documents in which parties are setting out agendas and plans for how they will talk, and they use them not just to structure the talks but to signal commitment to talks to both domestic and international audiences. At first glance, process agreements do make up a good proportion of the new non-local agreements signed in 2024 (15 of 36, or 42%), and would appear to indicate that structured peace processes are the norm in current conflict resolution. Figure 5 suggests a trend of reduced prevalence of process agreements over time, until 2024. However, this apparent reversal is a result of multiple process agreements signed in Colombia in 2024. In 2024, just five pre-negotiation and process agreements were signed elsewhere. Without Colombian agreements, the proportion of **non-local pre-negotiation and process agreements** in 2024 would stand at 11%, which is very low when compared to the trends since 1990 (Figure 5). More data is needed on attempts at mediation and attempts to structure peace processes; nevertheless, this drop in process agreements can be interpreted as reflecting the few structured peace processes, with most agreements reached as a result of ad hoc and piecemeal attempts to reach limited ceasefire agreements or to resolve other issues one at a time.

Taken together, the lack of **comprehensive agreements** and the continued decline of process agreements suggest that we ought to rethink what peace processes are and what they might look like. They could be shorter, with a narrower scope, reached in an ad hoc manner, rather than in highly-publicised, formal, structured processes. While this may be an opportunity for resolving some issues and certainly a way to reach agreements on critical life-saving interventions such as ceasefires that support the delivery of humanitarian aid, it is possible that

it is also a way of approaching conflict resolution that postpones the discussions of difficult issues and that eschews the questions regarding political order and values, human rights, inclusion, and equality. The opportunities and drawbacks of these peacemaking trends should be borne in mind when engaging with contemporary conflicts.

A similar trend follows for **ceasefires** and **framework-substantive, partial agreements**: as seen in Figure 7, a higher proportion were signed in 2024 than has been recorded in PA-X since 1990. This is a clear corollary of the trend in process and comprehensive agreements. It does not seem to be the case that these agreement types are becoming more prominent; rather, the data are merely reflecting a gradual drop in process and comprehensive agreements over time.

The majority of framework-substantive, partial agreements were signed in the Colombian process with FARC-EP (seven in total), with South Sudan and Haiti each represented with one. Three ceasefires were signed in Colombia, and a further three in the eastern region of Democratic Republic of Congo (see more in Section 3), with Mali and Israel/Lebanon represented in the data with a ceasefire each as the only agreements signed in these processes in 2024 – see Figure 6. The contents of the ceasefire agreements in 2024 were varied, as Figure 8 shows that every PA-X topic category had some mention in these ceasefire agreements and half of the ceasefires included provisions on rights-related issues and groups addressing issues such as mobility/access and protection measures.

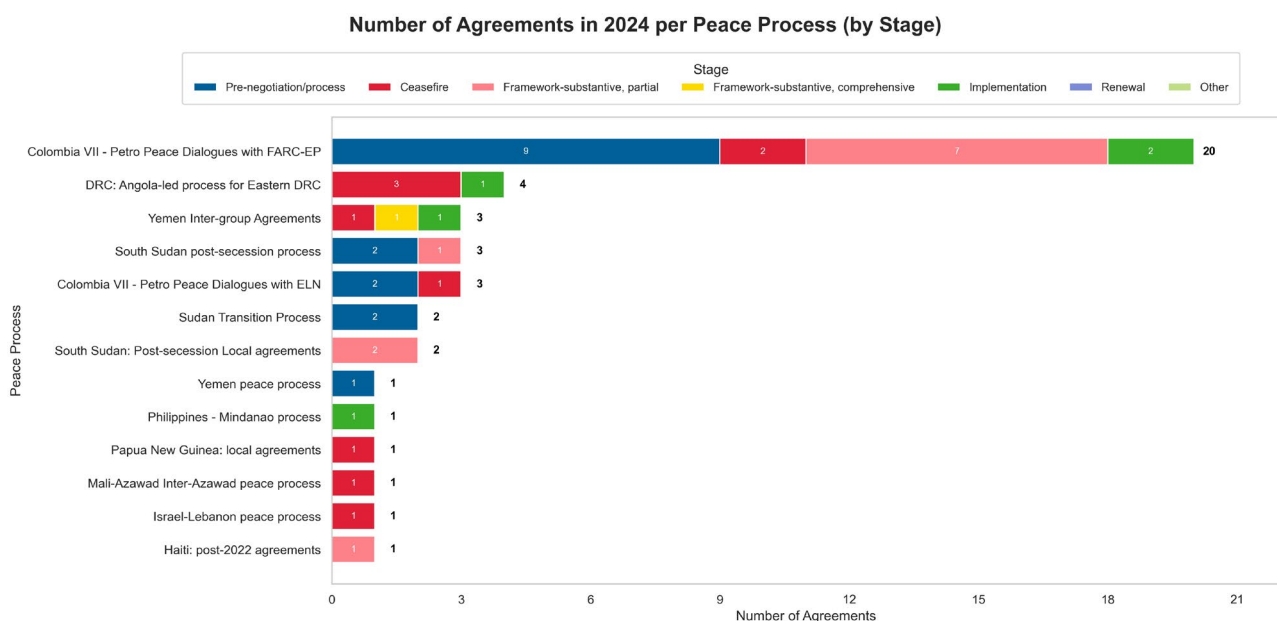


Figure 6: Number of agreements in 2024, by peace process and stage of process.

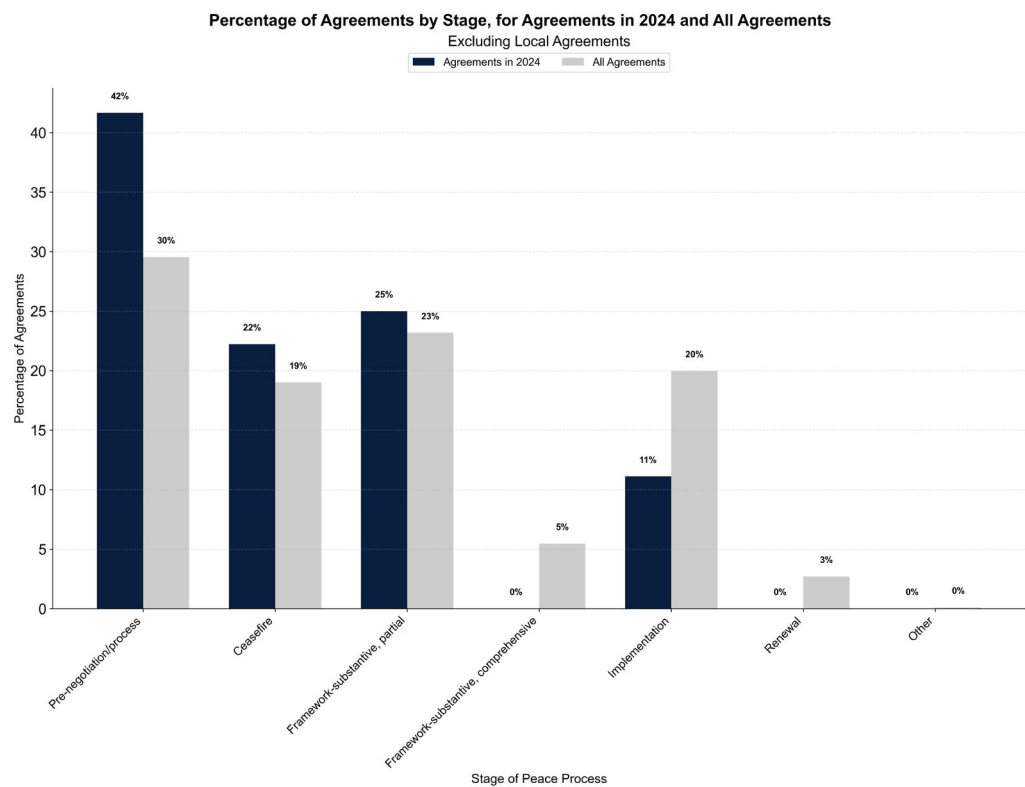


Figure 7: Proportion of agreements by stage of process, for agreements signed in 2024 and all agreements in PA-X (excluding local agreements).

2.3 Agreement Contents

The content of peace agreements signed in 2024 does not deviate much from what one might expect agreements would be aiming to do: regulating the security sector, primarily through the provision for ceasefires and security guarantees, is the main family of issues that these agreements tackle, as shown in Figure 8.

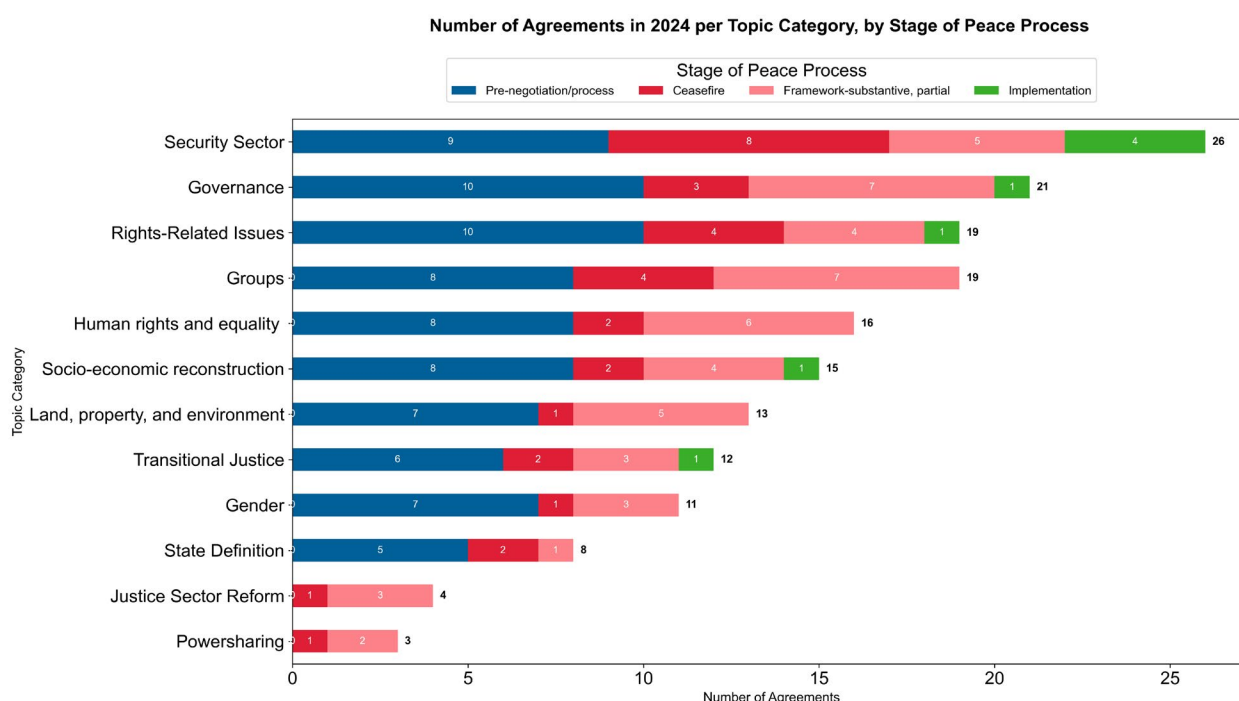


Figure 8: Number of agreements in 2024 per PA-X topic category, by stage of process (excluding local agreements).

The **governance issues** in peace agreements cover topics such as political institutions, elections, constitutional reform, and regulation of the role of civil society, and Figure 8 shows these topics to be very prominent in 2024 agreements. While we may have expected that the specific issues regulated in agreements would be related to institutions and elections, it is in fact civil society regulation and inclusion that lies behind the relative prominence of governance-related categories in agreement content (Figure 9).

Political institutions are the topic of only three agreements, while only two provide for elections in some form. Of the two mentions of **elections** that are to be held, one mention is in Haiti, relating to the violent political crisis driven by gang violence, and the other is the [Addis Ababa Declaration between The Coordination Body of the Democratic Civil Forces \(Taqqaddum\) and the Rapid Support Forces \(RSF\)](#), signed in January 2024, and not fully inclusive of the warring sides in Sudan. Both agreements are attempts to shape the post-conflict political institutions – but neither covers the entirety of the conflict complex, and neither is agreed to by all the relevant conflict parties.

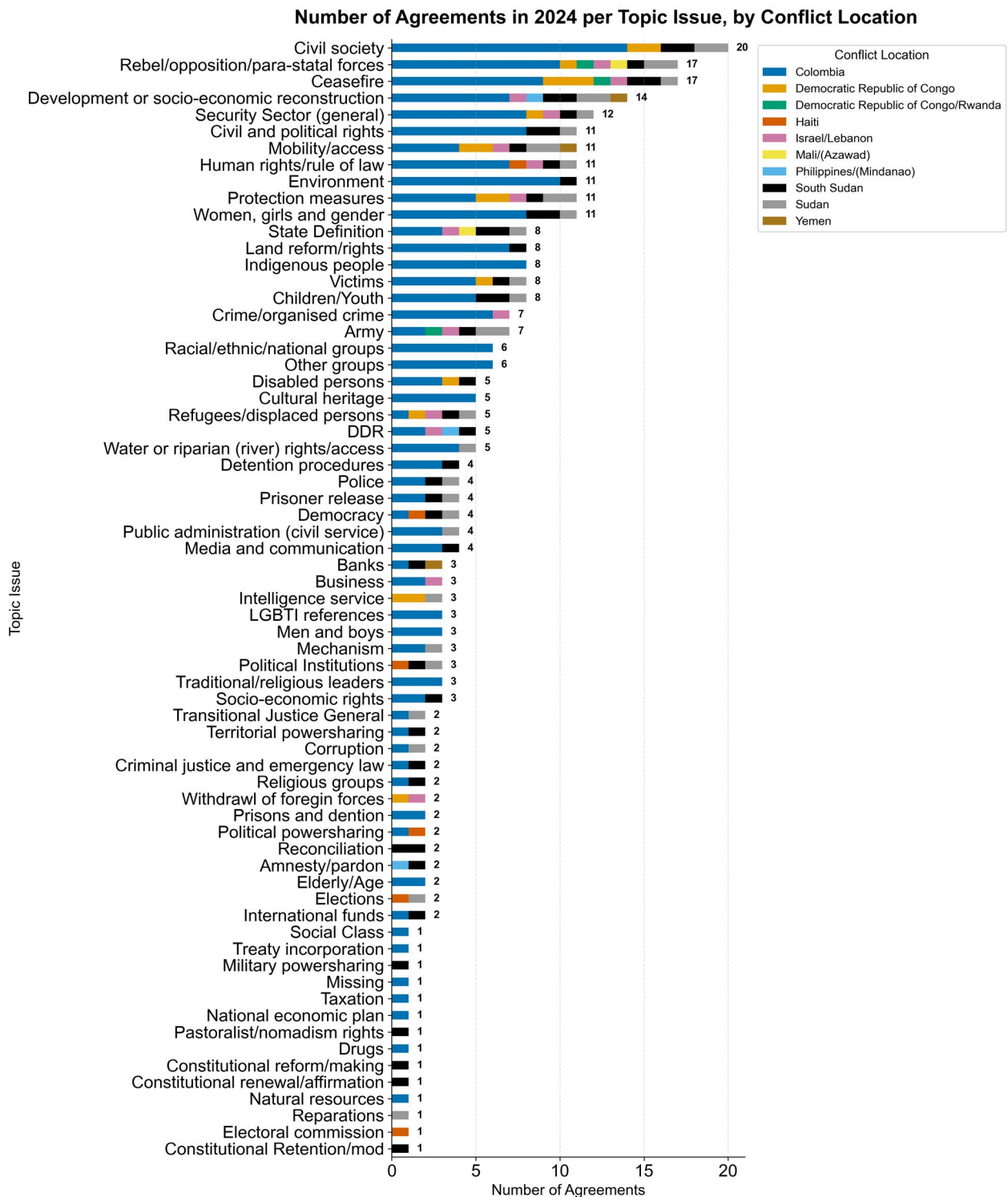


Figure 9: Number of agreements in 2024 per PA-X topic issue, by conflict location (excluding local agreements).

Topics related to the **environment** feature quite prominently, as they are mentioned in 11 agreements – however, 10 of these are in Colombia, and 1 in South Sudan (see section Section 3.3).

2.4 Gender

In interstate and intrastate agreements in 2024, 11 of the 36 agreements (31%) include at least one provision referencing women, girls, gender or sexual violence. Although this is an increase from agreements in 2023 (20%), and part of a positive trend since 1990, 31% is roughly in line with annual proportions since 2018, which have ranged from between 20-30% of peace agreements – see Figure 10. These agreements primarily come from the talks in Colombia: only three agreements with references to women, girls, gender or sexual violence have been signed elsewhere, in Sudan and South Sudan.

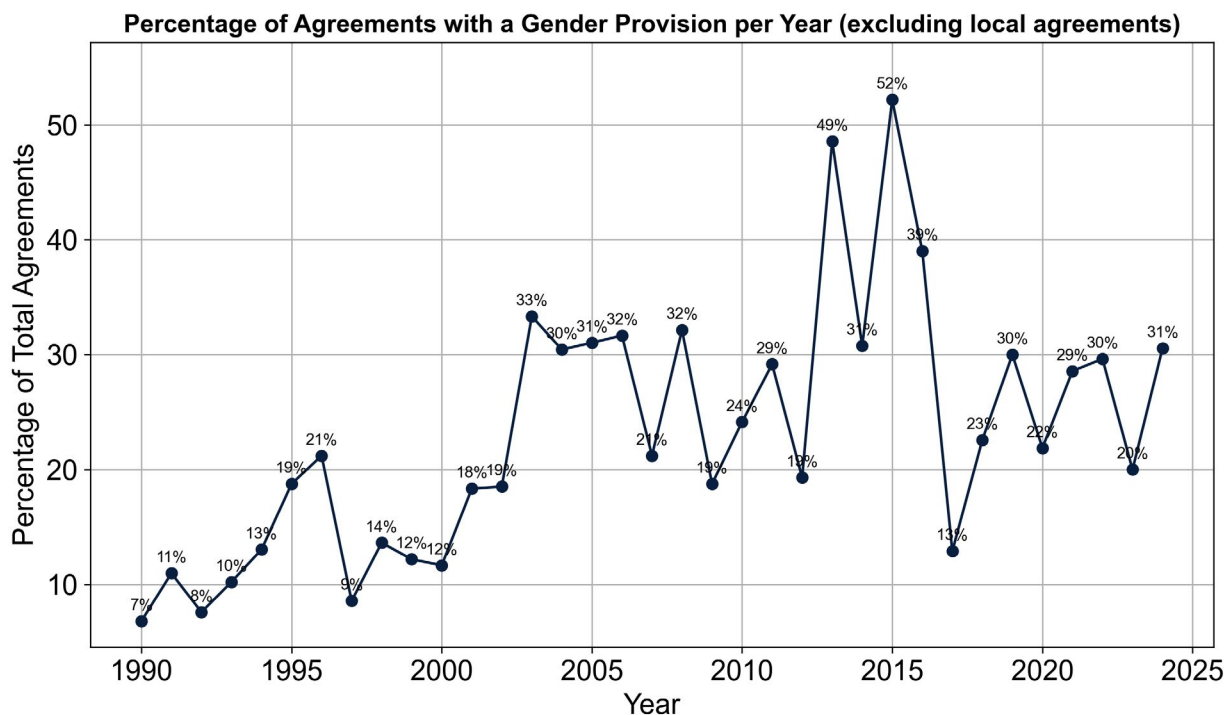


Figure 10: Proportion of agreements with gender provision per year (excluding local agreements) for 1990-2024.

Gender provisions in 2024 primarily focused on women's and LGBTQI+ effective participation in peace processes and political life, violence against women, equality and non-discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation, conditions for women in detention, and the need for care and psychological first aid with a gender perspective in peace process fora – see Figure 11.

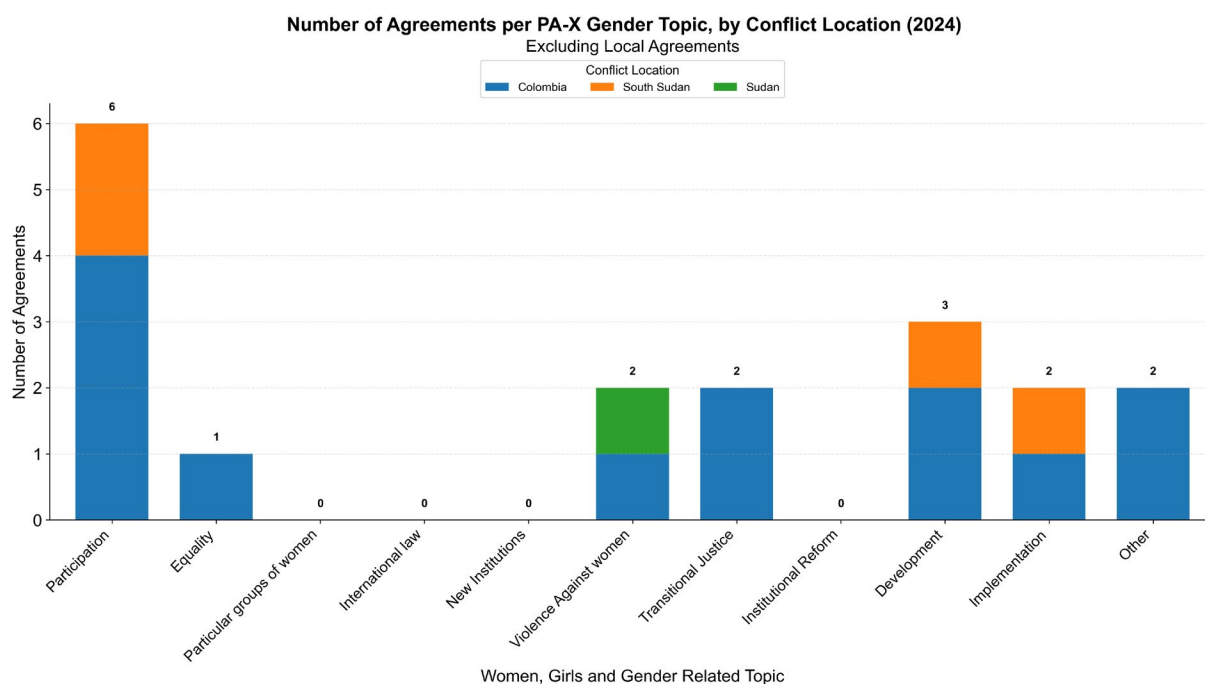


Figure 11: Number of agreements signed in 2024, per PA-X Gender topic and country of conflict location (excluding local agreements).

2.5 Local Agreements

Seven local agreements were signed in 2024 and added to PA-X version 9. The first local agreement in Colombia was added to the collection – [Comunicado Conjunto 25 Mesa de Diálogos de Paz entre el Gobierno de la República de Colombia y el Ejército de Liberación Nacional - ELN](#), in which the government of Colombia and the ELN expressed solidarity with the community of Santa Rosa following the murder of a prominent environmental activist and condemned the act as an attempt to frustrate the peace talks.

A [local three-month ceasefire](#) was agreed in March 2024 in the Enga Province of Papua New Guinea between tribal chiefs of Yopo and Palinau tribal alliances that included provisions for demarcation and for an end to disruption in villages and on public roads.

In Yemen, three local agreements were signed in 2024 – in February the [Peace Agreement between two tribes of the Qifah al-Manasah tribes in Al Bayda Governorate](#) and two agreements in the Lahj governorate in 2024 – the first being the [Peace Document between the Had Yafa'a tribes](#) signed in April, which aims to resolve inter-tribal conflict in the Bani Bakr in Al Hadd district and stipulates a two-year period for the truce.

The [Subayha Treaty](#), signed in May, aims to resolve violence between two districts within the Subayha tribal area in the south of Lahj governorate.

In South Sudan, the Didinga and Laarim communities held an intercommunal peace dialogue in March, agreeing on a set of resolutions and recommendations in relation to local conflict, cattle thefts, and criminal justice. A series of meetings involving several local groups and state officials in the South Sudan states of Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area took place in April 2024, leading to the signing of the [Communiqué on Inter-Communal Governance Structures in Akobo Town](#). During the meetings, the parties addressed the implementation of previous initiatives for peace and committed to further measures to secure peace between various groups.

PA-X Local Agreements in 2024

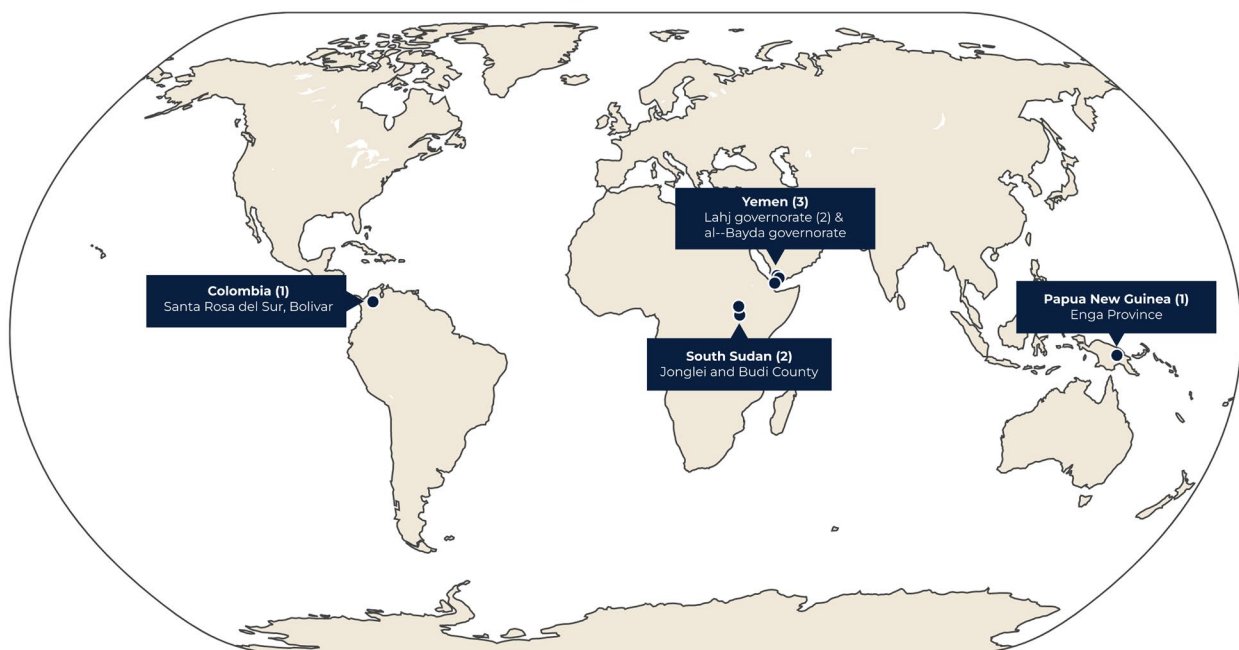


Figure 12: Map of local agreements signed in 2024.

2.6 Peace Processes

Apart from the *Total Peace* processes in Colombia (see more below), the 2024 data indicate that structured peace processes are rare. Only seven processes resulted in more than one agreement, and of those, two were part of the *Total Peace* initiative (Colombia), and two (Yemen inter-group agreements and South Sudan post-secession local agreements) are better considered as collections of often disparate local agreements.

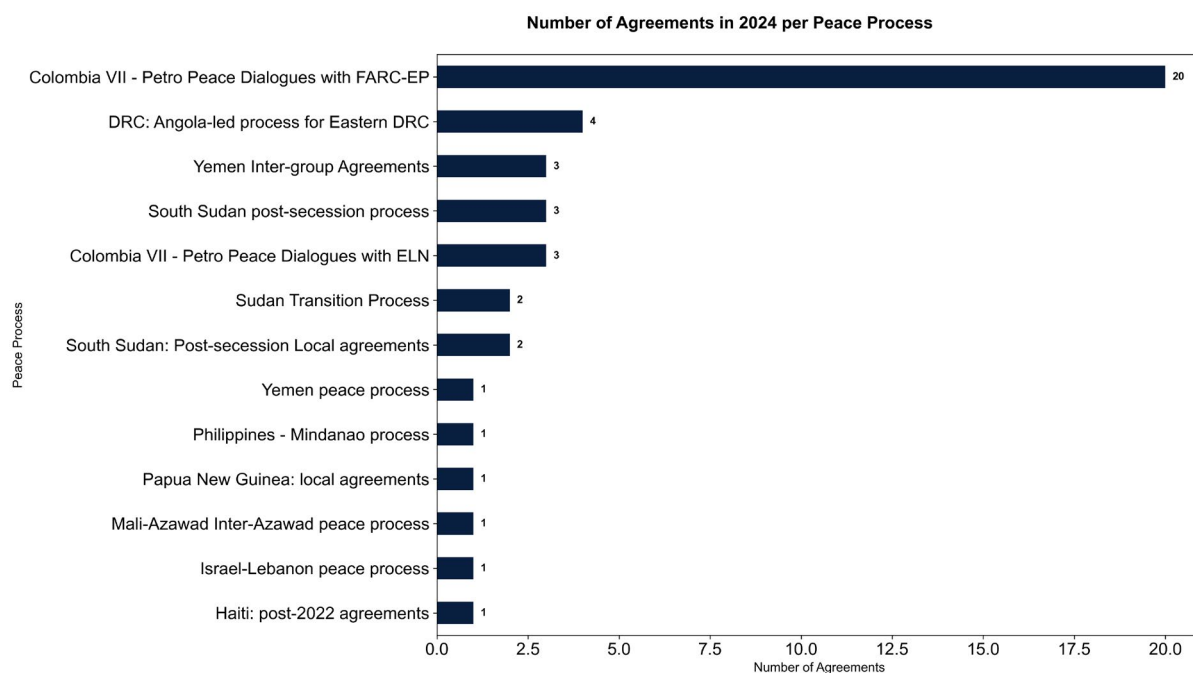


Figure 13: Number of agreements per peace process in 2024.

3. Spotlights

3.1 Colombia

Continuing the trend from 2023, 23 formal peace agreements were signed in Colombia over the course of 2024 as part of President Gustavo Petro's *Total Peace* initiative, making for more than half of the PA-X collection for 2024. The initiative also resulted in agreements with criminal actors, which do not fit the criteria for inclusion in PA-X and are thus not accounted for here. Only one of these agreements was classified as a local agreement, and 22 were related to the overall conflict in Colombia. These agreements further detailed and expanded the peace processes with FARC and ELN, focusing on both the country- and local-level arrangements that aim to tackle the simultaneous problems of armed conflict, wealth inequality, agrarian politics and policy, discrimination, and environmental degradation.

Most agreements, particularly those with FARC-EP, were concentrated in a few months and were limited to early-stage negotiations or ceasefires. The process with the ELN was even more constrained, as no agreements advanced beyond pre-negotiation stages. These accords remained largely procedural and illustrate a broader reliance on partial, sequential deals rather than comprehensive frameworks capable of addressing the root causes of violence. This fragmentation exposed a deeper weakness: the government's attempt to manage multiple,

uncoordinated negotiations with armed actors that are themselves divided and at times use these negotiations to increase their military capability. Overall, these overlapping processes stretched institutional capacity and allowed armed actors to buy time, regroup, and consolidate their control, with a devastating effect on civilians, as violence continued with dozens of targeted killings and tens of thousands of people displaced.

PA-X now offers a unique and up to date collection of fully translated agreements relating to the conflicts in Colombia, covering all the major documents negotiated during the Petro administration. See the number of agreements in Colombian Processes in 2024 by month in Figure 14 below.

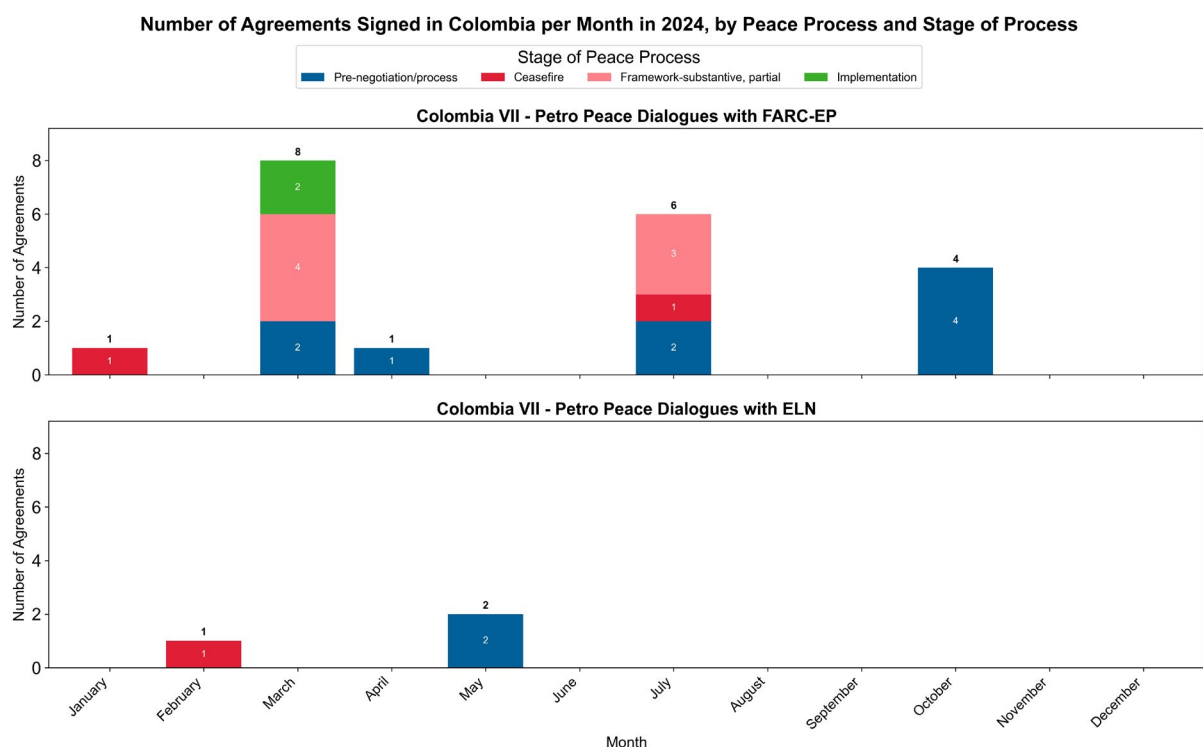


Figure 14: Number of agreements signed in Colombia in 2024 per month, by peace process and stage of peace process.

3.2 Democratic Republic of Congo

A set of four unusual agreements from 2024 dealing with conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo were added to the collection. In December 2023 and in July 2024, the United States supported the Angola-led process for Eastern DRC, starting with the visit of the Director of National Intelligence Avril Haines in November 2023 to the DRC and Rwanda. After her meetings with Presidents Félix Tshisekedi of DRC and Paul Kagame of Rwanda, the US secured a set of confidence-building measures that culminated in a series of ceasefire agreements for Eastern

DRC. The format of these ceasefires is quite unusual, as they were agreed over telephone and the records of matters agreed were published as statements of the US National Security Council's spokesperson. These statements outlined the commitments of the sides to the ceasefire but also reiterated the US support for the Angola-led process. These statements were considered for the purpose of inclusion in the PA-X data as agreement texts, in line with the previous decisions to consider some public statements by warring sides as agreements – for instance, in Philippines, Colombia, Yemen, to name but a few examples of these non-traditional agreement formats.

3.3 The Environment and Climate Change

Issues related to land, property, and the environment feature in 36% of non-local agreements in 2024 (13 out of 36 agreements; see Figure 8), largely driven by Colombia (with references in 11 out of its 22 non-local agreements in 2024; 50%). The other references are found in agreements in South Sudan (1 out of 3; 33%) and Sudan (1 out of 2; 50%). The most topical issue across these agreements is the environment (occurring in 11 agreements; i.e., 31% of all non-local agreements), followed by land reform/rights (8 agreements; 22%), water or riparian rights/access (5; 14%), cultural heritage (5; 14%), and pastoralist/nomadism rights (1; 3%) (see Figure 9). The references are mostly general in nature and lack specific implementation and funding modalities.

Colombia stands out, however, due to the volume of references; the parties' emphasis on socio-environmental dialogues and inclusive forms of peacemaking across local and national levels; and, in the case of the Petro Peace Dialogues with the FARC-EP, the explicit weaving together of peacebuilding, environmental, and social justice agendas. Despite the procedural and limited nature of dialogues in Colombia in 2024 (see section 3.1 above), conflict parties have, at least rhetorically, committed themselves across agreements to protect the environment, strategic ecosystems, and biodiversity; to address deforestation; and to shift away from the coca economy, among other issues. These commitments build on the foundations laid in the 2016 Final Agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP, where environmental protection was directly linked to land rights, land distribution, and the historical demands of Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, who have played a key role in pushing the agenda towards socio-environmental priorities within Colombian peacebuilding frameworks.

'Climate change' was explicitly mentioned twice in 2024 in the [*Acuerdo No. 28. Acuerdo Sobre El Desarrollo Del Proceso de Participación de La Sociedad en La Construcción de La Paz Acuerdo No. 28*](#) (24 May 2024, Colombia) and the [*Tumaini Initiative: Tumaini Consensus for Sustainable Peace in South Sudan: Protocols for Initialing*](#) (15 July 2024, South Sudan), bringing the total of inter- and intrastate agreements explicitly referring to 'climate change' since 1990 from seven to nine (0.5% of all inter- and intrastate agreements). The Tumaini Consensus is notable in that it acknowledges 'climate change-induced disputes' (p. 15). Beyond these explicit references to climate change, livestock issues addressed in the two new South Sudanese local agreements from 2024 reflect the complex ways in which environmental changes affect natural resource availability and related conflict.

4. Limitations and Future Research

The experience of compiling the PA-X data shows that agreements are often made available to the general public in their full text format only some time after their initial signing. For instance, we have been able to add 20 agreements from 2023 to PA-X over the course of 2024 and early 2025, and we continue to add older agreements as we are able to source their texts and verify that they do in fact meet the criteria for inclusion in PA-X. Similarly, we expect that some agreements from 2024 will become available after the publication of this report. These will be included in the next release of PA-X, but it does mean that this report is a first glance at the full range of peace agreement-making activity, and only representative of the agreements that are signed and made publicly available in full text over the course of 2024.

Version 9 of PA-X, published in April 2025, includes 89 agreements, and only 43 of these are from 2024. Of the remaining 46, 20 are from 2023, 4 from 2022, and the remaining 22 from the 1993-2021 period (see Figure 15 below).

Finally, it is worthwhile noting a thread that has affected all the findings from the 2024 agreement collection in PA-X: the prevalence of agreements signed in Colombia. The differentiated approach in Colombia is very specific to the context, and means that the resulting agreements are written in a way that we do not see in many other processes. Specifically, some topics are over-represented, such as gender, but also environment and provisions for status equality groups. All global findings from PA-X in 2024 should be considered with this in mind.

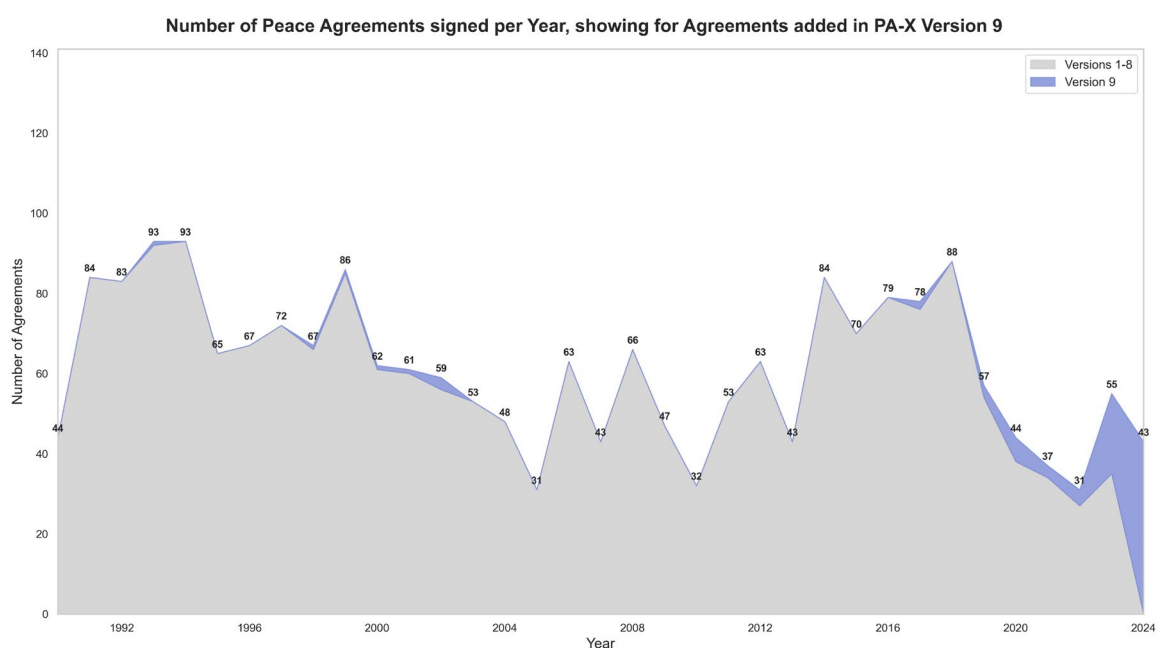


Figure 15: Number of agreements signed per year, for PA-X Versions 1-8 and Version 9.

5. Table of Agreements

5.1 Agreements Signed in 2024

Country	Peace Process	Agreement
Sudan	Sudan Transition Process	Addis Ababa Declaration between The Coordination Body of the Democratic Civil Forces (Taqaddum) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) (02/01/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo V Ruta para la participación social, agenda de la mesa de diálogos de paz, compromiso socioambiental, transformaciones territoriales y aspectos humanitarios, jurídicos y de seguridad. (18/01/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with ELN	Prórroga del Cese al Fuego Bilateral, Nacional y Temporal (05/02/2024)
Philippines/(Mindanao)	Philippines- Mindanao process	Joint Statement of the GPH-MILF Peace Implementing Panels (10/02/2024)
Yemen	Yemen Inter-group Agreements	Peace Agreement between two tribes of the Qifah al-Manasah tribes in Al Bayda Governorate (15/02/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Comunicado final del Ciclo IV (10/03/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo Especial Transformaciones Territoriales Caqueta (10/03/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo Especial Transformaciones Territoriales Catatumbo (10/03/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo Sobre La Comision Mixta Juridica (10/03/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Protocolo XII- Pedagogía de los Diálogos de Paz, del Proceso, los Acuerdos y Protocolos Suscritos entre el Gobierno Nacional y Estado Mayor Central de las FARC-EP (10/03/2024)

Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Protocolo de Comunicación para Evitar Incidentes y el Contacto Armado entre el Estado Mayor Central de las FARC-EP y la Fuerza Pública Durante la Vigencia del Cese al Fuego Bilateral Temporal de Carácter Nacional con Impacto Territorial (CFBTNT) (10/03/2024)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Protocolo X- Comunicaciones e Información Pública de la Mesa de Diálogos de Paz entre el Gobierno de la República de Colombia y el Estado Mayor Central de las FARC-EP (10/03/2024)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Anexo al Protocolo II, Sobre la Instalación de las Primeras Instancias Locales del MVMV (10/03/2024)</u>
Haiti	Haiti: post-2022 agreements	<u>Outcome Declaration of CARICOM, International Partners and Haitian Stakeholders (11/03/2024)</u>
South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	<u>Laarim and Didinga Intercommunal Peace Dialogue: Resolutions & Recommendations (13/03/2024)</u>
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea: local agreements	<u>Ceasefire (13/03/2024)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Comunicado de la reunión extraordinaria de la Mesa de Diálogos para la Paz entre el Gobierno nacional y el Estado Mayor Central de las FARC-EP (05/04/2024)</u>
South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	<u>Communiqué- Inter-Communal Governance Structures: Akobo Town (07/04/2024)</u>
Yemen	Yemen Inter-group Agreements	<u>Peace Document between the Had Yafa'a tribes, Lahj (26/04/2024)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with ELN	<u>Comunicado Conjunto 25 Mesa de Diálogos de Paz entre el Gobierno de la República de Colombia y el Ejército de Liberación Nacional - ELN. (03/05/2024)</u>
South Sudan	South Sudan post-secession process	<u>Tumaini Initiative: Declaration of Commitment to the Tumaini (hope) Initiative for the South Sudan Peace Process (16/05/2024)</u>

Yemen	Yemen Inter-group Agreements	Subayha Treaty (23/05/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with ELN	Acuerdo No. 28. Acuerdo Sobre El Desarrollo Del Proceso de Participación de La Sociedad en La Construcción de La Paz (24/05/2024)
Democratic Republic of Congo	DRC: Angola-led process for Eastern DRC	Statement from NSC Spokesperson Adrienne Watson Welcoming the Humanitarian Truce in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (07/07/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo sobre las estructuras para el Cese (13/07/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo Especial Ambiente y Transformaciones Territoriales (14/07/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo Comisión Jurídica Mixta (14/07/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo para la construcción de la Agenda del Acuerdo de Paz (14/07/2024)
South Sudan	South Sudan post-secession process	Tumaini Initiative: Tumaini Consensus for Sustainable Peace in South Sudan: Protocols for Initialing (15/07/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Declaración Conjunta Del V Ciclo De La Mesa De Diálogos De Paz Entre El Gobierno Nacional Y El Estado Mayor De Los Bloques (15/07/2024)
Democratic Republic of Congo	DRC: Angola-led process for Eastern DRC	Statement from NSC Spokesperson Adrienne Watson Welcoming an Extension of the Humanitarian Truce in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (17/07/2024)
Yemen	Yemen peace process	Statement by the Office of the UN Special Envoy for Yemen (22/07/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Comunicado Conjunto: Las Partes En La Mesa De Diálogos Ratifican Su Voluntad De Paz Y De Continuar Con El Proceso (26/07/2024)
Democratic Republic of Congo/ Rwanda	DRC: Angola-led process for Eastern DRC	Second Ministerial Meeting on the Security and Peace Situation in the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo (30/07/2024)
Sudan	Sudan Transition Process	ALPS Group Humanitarian Access Agreement in Sudan (23/08/2024)

Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acta Formalizacion Garantes (10/10/2024)
Democratic Republic of Congo	DRC: Angola-led process for Eastern DRC	5e Réunion Ministérielle Sur La Situation De La Sécurité Et De La Paix À L'est De La République Démocratique Du Congo (12/10/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Protocolo para la Participación Ciudadana, Social y de los Pueblos en el Proceso de Paz entre el Gobierno Nacional y el Estado Mayor de los Bloques Comandante Jorge Suárez Briceño, Magdalena Medio Comandante Gentil Duarte y Frente Comandante Raúl Reyes FARC-EP (16/10/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo sobre la Participación en la MDP (17/10/2024)
Colombia	Colombia VII- Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Ciclo VI Comunicado Conjunto (18/10/2024)
Israel/Lebanon	Israel-Lebanon peace process	Announcement of a Cessation of Hostilities and Related Commitments on Enhanced Security Arrangements and Towards the Implementation of UNSCR 1701 (26/11/2024)
Mali/(Azawad)	Mali-Azawad Inter-Azawad peace process	Pacte d'Honneur pour l'Unité du Peuple de Azawad (30/11/2024)
South Sudan	South Sudan post-secession process	Status of the Tumaini Initiative (14/12/2024)

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in PA-X Version 9:**



5.2 Other New Agreements in PA-X V9

Country	Peace Process	Agreement
Sudan	Sudanese (North-South) peace process	Principles of Peace (Washington Declaration) (22/10/1993)
South Sudan	South Sudan: Pre-secession Local Peace Processes	Nuer – Dinka Loki Accord (10/06/1998)
Sudan/(Darfur)	Sudan Local Processes	Memorandum of Understanding between Dinka and Rizeigat (13/09/1999)
Sudan	Sudanese (North-South) peace process	First Meeting of the Political Committee Between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (20/01/2000)
South Sudan/Sudan	Sudanese (North-South) peace process	Kisumu Meeting: Strategic Linkages II: Kisumu Declaration and the NSCC Statement (26/06/2001)
South Sudan/Sudan	Sudanese (North-South) peace process	Nairobi Declaration on Unity Between the SPLM/SPLA and SPDF (06/01/2002)
South Sudan/Sudan	Sudanese (North-South) peace process	Declaration of Unity Between SPLM/SPLA and SNA/SNF (05/03/2002)
South Sudan/Sudan	Sudanese (North-South) peace process	The Political Charter Between the Government of Sudan and The South Sudan Liberation Movement (21/07/2002)
Colombia	Colombia V - Santos	Comunicado Conjunto No 12 - Conformación del Grupo de Expertos en tierras (14/03/2017)
South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	Resolutions and Recommendations of the Inter-Community Peace Dialogue Between the Azande and Beri Ethnic Groups in Gbudue State Yambio (20/07/2017)
South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	Resolutions of Tri-State Peace and Reconciliation Conference (06/07/2019)
Philippines/(Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas (RPMP/RPA/ABB))	Philippines: RAM process	Clarificatory Implementing Document (19/07/2019)
Libya	Libyan local processes	Declaration of Good Intentions (17/10/2019)

South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	<u>Communique: Inter Communal Dialogue on the Cessation of Hostilities Declaration Meeting Between Defunct Tonj and Wau States (18/06/2020)</u>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process	<u>Resolution of the Asad 1399 (August 2020) Consultative Peace Loya Jirga (19/08/2020)</u>
India/(Manipur)	India - Manipur	<u>Extension of Suspension of Operations (SoO) with United People's Front (UPF) (20/08/2020)</u>
India/(Manipur)	India - Manipur	<u>Exstension of Suspension of Operations (SoO) with the Kuki National Organisation (KNO) (20/08/2020)</u>
South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	<u>Resolutions Agreed Between Pakam and Rup Communities of Rumbek North County, Rumbek Central County Specifically Malek and Mayom Payams Witnessed by Kuei and Rup of Amongpiny Payam During Peace Dialogue and Reconciliation Held on 25th to 28th of Nov 2020 in Deng-Nhial, Rumbek Central County (28/11/2020)</u>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process	<u>Doha Peace Negotiations Procedure (14/12/2020)</u>
Myanmar	Myanmar ceasefires process with ethnic armed groups	<u>Chairman's Statement on the ASEAN Leaders' Meeting (24/04/2021)</u>
India/(Nagaland)	India-Nagaland peace process	<u>Ceasefire Agreement Between the Government of India and The National Socialist Council of Nagaland/(K)NIKI, Nagaland (08/09/2021)</u>
South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	<u>2nd Annual Dinka Agaar Internal Cattle Migration Conference (08/12/2021)</u>
Democratic Republic of Congo	DRC: EAC-led Nairobi process for Eastern DRC	<u>Communiqué The Third Heads of State Conclave on the Democratic Republic of Congo The Nairobi Process (20/06/2022)</u>
South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	<u>Annual Pre-Seasonal Cattle Movement Conference, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States (15/12/2022)</u>

South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	Report of the 3rd Dinka Agar Internal Cattle Migration Conference (21/12/2022)
Haiti	Haiti: post-2022 agreements	Consensus National Pour Une Transition Inclusive et des Élections Transparentes (21/12/2022)
Libya	Libyan peace process	Statement By The Meeting Of The JMC 5+5 And Eastern And Western Military And Security Commanders In The Presence Of SRSG Bathily (15/03/2023)
Libya	Libyan peace process	Statement By The Meeting Of The JMC 5+5 And Military And Security Commanders In Tripoli In The Presence Of SRSG Bathily (26/03/2023)
Libya	Libyan peace process	STATEMENT BY THE 5+5 JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION (JMC) MEETING WITH MILITARY AND SECURITY LEADERS IN BENGHAZI (07/04/2023)
Kosovo	Kosovo-Serbia Normalisation Process	Declaration of President Aleksandar Vucic and Prime Minister Albin Kurti on Missing Persons (02/05/2023)
Sudan	Sudan Transition Process	Extension of an Agreement on Short-Term Ceasefire and Humanitarian Arrangements in Sudan (29/05/2023)
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Acuerdo Especial para la Instalación de una Mesa de Diálogos y Negociaciones de Paz entre las Delegaciones del Gobierno nacional y del EMC de las FARC-EP (02/09/2023)
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Reglas de Funcionamiento de la Mesa de Diálogos de Paz -MDP- Gobierno Nacional y Estado Mayor Central de las FARC-EP (02/09/2023)

Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Protocolo II - Protocolo para Mandato del Mecanismo de Veeduría, Monitoreo y Verificación en el Marco del Acuerdo para el Respeto a la Población Civil y la Implementación del Cese al Fuego Bilateral, Temporal de Carácter Nacional con Impacto Territorial (16/10/2023)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Acuerdo I Acuerdo para el respeto a la población civil y la implementación del cese al fuego bilateral, temporal de carácter nacional con impacto territorial entre el Gobierno Nacional de la República de Colombia y el Estado Mayor central de las FARC-EP. (16/10/2023)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Acuerdo II Acuerdo sobre el componente internacional y de acompañamiento a la Mesa de diálogos de paz. (16/10/2023)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Acuerdo III Acuerdo sobre los lineamientos base para la elaboración de la agenda de diálogos y construcción de paz. (16/10/2023)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Acuerdo IV Lineamientos del acuerdo especial para la transformación de territorios y superación de la dependencia de economías consideradas ilícitas. (16/10/2023)</u>
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	<u>Protocolo I Protocolo De Reglas Y Compromisos Para El Cese Al Fuego Bilateral, Temporal De Carácter Nacional Con Impacto Territorial. (16/10/2023)</u>
South Sudan	South Sudan: Post-secession Local agreements	<u>Communiqué - Inter-Communal Governance Structures: Jonglei and GPAA (06/11/2023)</u>
Sudan	Sudan Transition Process	<u>Joint Statement of Commitments from Jeddah Talks Between Sudanese Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces (07/11/2023)</u>

Armenia/Azerbaijan/(Nagorno-Karabakh)	Armenia-Azerbaijan-Nagorno Karabakh: Process 2020	Joint statement of the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia (07/12/2023)
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Protocolo de Seguridad y Protección para los Integrantes del Mecanismo de Veeduría, Monitoreo y Verificación (MVMV) Durante el CFBTNT (Protocolo V) (09/12/2023)
Colombia	Colombia VII - Petro Peace Dialogues with FARC-EP	Protocolo XI - Protocolo de Evaluación, Prórroga, Suspensión o Finalización del Cese al Fuego Bilateral, Temporal de Carácter Nacional con Impacto Territorial (CFBTNT) (11/12/2023)
Democratic Republic of Congo	DRC: Angola-led process for Eastern DRC	Statement from NSC Spokesperson Adrienne Watson Welcoming the Ceasefire in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (11/12/2023)
Democratic Republic of Congo	DRC: Angola-led process for Eastern DRC	Statement from NSC Spokesperson Adrienne Watson Welcoming the Two-Week Ceasefire Extension in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (12/12/2023)

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PeaceRep is funded by UK International Development from the UK government.

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