

Categorization by Track

Type of Processes	Conflict	Concluding Date of Formal Negotiation	Agreement Name	Women's Involvement
Track 1[1]	Sierra Leone	1996	<i>Abidjan Peace Accord</i>	Not likely
Track 1[2]	Sierra Leone Civil War	1997	<i>Conakry Peace Plan</i>	Not likely
Track 1[3]	Central African Republic	2008	<i>Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement</i>	Involvement at the local level (Zahar, Marie-Joëlle and Delphine Mechoulan. "Peace by Pieces? Local Mediation and Sustainable Peace in the Central African Republic." New York: International Peace Institute, November 2017.
Track 1[4]	Nepal	2006	<i>Comprehensive Peace Agreement</i>	No formal presence
Track 1[5]	Guinea-Bissau Civil War	1998	<i>Abuja Peace Agreement</i>	Not likely (Eze, Chukwuemeka B., Albert, Isaac Olawale, "Resolving the Protracted Political Crises in Guinea-Bissau: The Need for Peace Infrastructure." <i>ACCORD Conflict Trends</i> 27, no. 2 (July 2017). https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/resolving-protracted-political-crisis-guinea-bissau/). Creation of a women's mediation network took place only in 2013 ("UN Supports creation of Guinea-Bissau chapter of regional women's peace network." Reliefweb.int (2013). https://reliefweb.int/report/guinea-bissau/un-supports-creation-guinea-bissau-chapter-regional-women's-peace-network .)
Track 1[6]	Djibouti Civil War (Afar Insurgency)	1994	<i>Accord de paix et de la reconciliation nationale</i>	No evidence (Berhe, T., Adaye, Y., "Afar: The Impact of Local Conflict on Regional Stability." Institute for Security Studies, 2007. p. 10. https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/123909/2007_05_01_Afar.pdf)
Track 1[7]	Niger	1995	<i>Comprehensive Peace Agreement</i>	Not likely (Alidou O. (2010) Tuareg Women, Gender Politics, and Rebellion in Niger Republic. In: Turshen M. (eds) African Women. Palgrave Macmillan, New York)
Track 1[8]	Djibouti Civil War (Afar Insurgency)	2001	<i>Agreement for the Reform and Civil Concord</i>	No evidence
Track 1[9]	Congo-Brazzaville	1999	<i>Agreement on Ending Hostilities in the Republic of Congo</i>	Not likely
Track 1[10]	Rwanda	1993	<i>Arusha Accord</i>	Not likely

Categorization by Track

Track 1[11]	Bangladesh	1997	<i>Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord (CHT)</i>	No evidence
Track 1[12]	Croatia	1995	<i>Erdut Agreement</i>	Not likely
Track 1[13]	Cambodia	1991	<i>Framework for a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict</i>	No evidence
Track 1[14]	Bosnia	1995	<i>General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	Not likely
Track 1[15]	Mozambique	1992	<i>General Peace Agreement for Mozambique</i>	Not likely
Track 1[16]	Angola	2002	<i>Luena Memorandum of Understanding</i>	Not likely
Track 1[17]	India	1993	<i>Memorandum of Settlement (Bodo Accord)</i>	No evidence
Track 1[18]	Indonesia	2005	<i>MoU between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement</i>	The peace process excluded women, who were ultimately involved in implementation (Kamaruzzaman, Suraiya." Reconfiguring Politics: The Indonesia-Aceh Peace Process." <i>Accord20</i> , London: Conciliation Resources (2008). http://www.c-r.org/accord-article/agents-change-roles-women-acehs-peace-process)
Track 1[19]	Mali	1991	<i>Tamanrasset peace agreement</i>	Not likely
Track 1[20]	Macedonia	2001	<i>Ohrid Agreement</i>	Not likely
Track 1[21]	Côte d'Ivoire	2007	<i>Ouagadougou Political Agreement (OPA)</i>	No formal presence

Categorization by Track

Track 1[22]	Lebanon Civil War	1989	<i>Taif Accord</i>	Not likely (Sleiman, Sasha. "Hear Our Voices: The Exclusion of Women in the Lebanese Peace Process." Wandering Thoughts, SITES DOT MIIS: The Middlebury Institute Site Network, March 15, 2012, http://sites.miiis.edu/wanderingthoughts/2012/03/15/hear-our-voices-the-exclusion-of-women-in-the-lebanese-peace-process/ .)
Track 1[23]	Western Sahara	Ongoing	<i>No peace agreement</i>	Not likely
Track 1, Possible Track 2[24]	El Salvador	1992	<i>Chapultepec Agreement</i>	"In New York, there were no women representing the government, but two out of ten delegates of the FLMN were women: Ana Guadalupe Martínez and Maria Marta Valladares). Representatives of civil society had no direct place at the negotiating table (Chávez and Buchanan, 2008: 17). Chief mediator: Alvaro de Soto" ("Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence." UNIFEM, April 2009. p.6).
Track 1, Track 2[25]	Colombian Civil War	2016	<i>Colombian Peace Agreement</i>	"At the beginning of the negotiations, much emphasis was placed on the need for the process to be inclusive. The General Agreement that has guided the negotiations even recognizes that they "require the participation of all, without distinction." Even then change came slowly, and it took more than two years to include women's organizations in the process. Simultaneously, as part of the peace process back in Colombia, women started speaking out, including at the regional citizen consultation forums supported by the United Nations....In October 2013, they joined forces to lobby together to demand their recognition and voice in the peace process. Nearly 450 women from all over Colombia gathered in Bogotá at the National Summit of Women and Peace, supported by the UN system led by UN Women, and with support from several countries. As the organizations convening the Summit, we told the negotiators in Havana that we did not want peace to be made for us, but to be the peacemakers," explained Marina Gallego, coordinator of the grass-roots organization Ruta Pacífica de las Mujeres (Women's Route to Peace). Two weeks after the National Summit of Women and Peace, an agreement was reached at the talks on political participation, in which the parties recognized the "important role of women in conflict-prevention, conflict-resolution and peacebuilding." Shortly thereafter, President Santos in a historic move, appointed two women with greater decision-making power on behalf of the Government at the talks. At times, one-third of delegates in Havana have been women, still far from parity but above global averages." ("Women Take the Reins to Build Peace in Colombia." News and Events, UN Women, May 28, 2015. https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2015/5/women-build-peace-in-colombia .)
Track 1, Track 2[26]	Myanmar Civil War	2015	<i>Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement 2016</i>	Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process. Very few women in Track I process. Agreement includes 3 gender-related stipulations; Women played informal observer and support roles (Muehlenbeck, A., Palmiano Federer, J., "Women's Inclusion in Myanmar's Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement," <i>Inclusive Security</i> , 2 (July 2016)
Track 1, Track 2[27]	Sierra Leone Civil War	1999	<i>Lomé Peace Accord</i>	Involvement in pre-negotiation conference; involvement in broad-based civil society action during the formal negotiation process (not Track 2): "The limited concessions made by the Kabbah government showed the pressure it was under at home. Parliamentarians and some hard-liners within the cabinet, defensive of their positions and the constitution, threatened revolt and impeachment. Fearful of losing their hard-won democratic gains, workers, human rights activists, teachers, students, women and civil groups shut down the capital in protest on 17 June 1999." (Rashid, Ismail. "The Lomé Peace Negotiations: Paying the Price: The Sierra Leone Peace Process." <i>Conciliation Resources Accord</i> 9, no. 32 (2000))

Categoryization by Track

Track 1, Track 2[28]	Afghanistan	Ongoing	<i>Ongoing Negotiations with the Taliban</i>	<p>“Among the biggest recent developments is the increase in the representation of women on Afghanistan’s High Peace Council, established under then-President Hamid Karzai in 2010 to negotiate with elements of the Taliban willing to give up armed conflict. This year, under President Ashraf Ghani, the council was streamlined and restructured, with a new strategy that recognizes the crucial and active role of women... The number of council members was reduced to 63 from 70, but the number of women increased, to 12 from 9. Among them are prominent women’s rights activists, some of whom have prior professional and educational experience in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. In the past, the council was made up mostly of political appointees to appease different fighting factions, and the women members were viewed as symbolic, a gesture to mollify the international community and civil society. But now, in addition to its Kabul-based membership, the council has provincial boards, too, and administrative staff in all 34 provinces, each including at least two women among its members.”(Belquis, Ahmadi. "Afghan Women Step Up in Local, National Taliban Talks." Washington D.C.:United States Institute of Peace, 25 October 2017. https://www.usip.org/publications/2017/10/afghan-women-step-local-national-taliban-talks.)</p>
Track 1, Track 2[29]	Burundi Civil War	2000	<i>Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement</i>	<p>The Arusha agreement incorporated some of the recommendations made by All-Party Women's Conference; the agreement is signed and witnessed by "The representatives of Burundian civil society and women's organizations and Burundian religious leaders," (Ashura Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi (2016). https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Burundi_Arusha-Peace-and-Reconciliation-Agreement-for-Burundi.pdfhttps://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Burundi_Arusha-Peace-and-Reconciliation-Agreement-for-Burundi.pdf); "Mediators were also found to initiate women’s inclusion in formal peace processes. During the peace process in Burundi, women’s groups initially lobbied for inclusion in formal negotiations but were flatly rejected by the government delegation. However, the Tanzanian mediation team, headed at the time by Julius Nyerere, supported the principle of women’s inclusion. Although unable to secure direct representation at the table, Nyerere managed to negotiate observer status for women’s groups in the process." (on Burundi 1996-2013 see Paffenholz, T., Ross, N., Dixon, S., Schluchter, A-L., True, J. "Making Women Count – Not Just Counting Women: Assessing Women’s Inclusion and Influence on Peace Negotiations." Report ITI, UN Women. www.inclusivepeace.org, p. 19)</p>
Track 1, Track 2[30]	Darfur	2006	<i>Darfur Peace Agreement or Abuja Peace Agreement</i>	<p>Gender Expert Support Team composed of 20 women from a variety of tribal and ethnic backgrounds in Darfur (Castillo Diaz, Pablo, and Simon Tordjman. “Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence.” United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, October 2012. p. 8.)</p>
Track 1, Track 2[31]	Darfur	2011	<i>Doha Document for Peace in Darfur</i>	<p>The 'All-Darfur Stakeholders Conference' had a debate about women's participation in the peace process (“More than 400 Darfur Civil Society Delegates Head to Doha,” Dabanga Sudan, May 27, 2011. https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/more-than-400-darfur-civil-society-delegates-head-to-doha.)</p>

Category by Track

Track 1, Track 2[32]	Guatemala	1996	<i>Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace</i>	<p>"Women from a diverse cross-section of society came together and, under very tight time constraints, collectively mobilized to form the Women's Sector s part of the ASC. They espoused a consensus-based approach to shaping an agenda, navigatd internal challenges through exhaustive dialogue, formed strategic alliacnes with women and men from other sectors in the ASC, lobbied relentlessly to advance their goals, and praped detailed proposals for consideration by other civil society secors as well as the official negotiating delegations" (Chang, Patty, Mayesha Alam, Roslyn Warren, Rukhmani Bhatia, and Rebecca Turkington. <i>Women Leading Peace</i>. Washington, DC: Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace, and Security, 2015. p. 51); "Between 1991 and 1996, Luz Méndez participated in the peace negotiations as the only female member of the delegation of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity), contributing to the incorporation of unprecedented commitments for gender equity into the accords (Anderlini, 2004:24). Chief mediator: Boutros-Ghali" ("Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations:Connections between Presence and Influence," UNIFEM., April 2009. p. 6).</p>
Track 1, Track 2[33]	East Timor	1999	<i>Agreement Between the Republic of Indonesia and the Portugese Republic on the Question of Timor</i>	<p>No representation in the formal process; unclear in the informal process ("Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations:Connections between Presence and Influence." UNIFEM, April 2009. http://old.kvinnatillkvinna.se/sites/default/files/UNIFEM_handout_Women_in_peace_processes_Brief_April_20_2009.pdf, p. 6).</p>
Track 1, Track 2[34]	Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	1993	<i>Oslo Agreement</i>	<p>"Exclusion of women from core negotiating roles in both Palestinian and Israeli delegations. [...] the vocal nature of women's peace groups in the early 1990s contributed to their marginalization in the 1993 negotiations" (Biggs, Alix. "'If We'd Had Women, We'd Have an Agreement': Gender and Peacemaking in Palestine," <i>Demos</i>, Essay, December 7, 2015. http://demosjournal.com/if-wed-had-women-wed-have-an-agreement/.)</p>
Track 1, Track 2[35]	Ivory Coast	2003	<i>Linus-Marcoussis Peace Accords</i>	<p>Not likely. "Only one woman was present at the Linus-Marcoussis Agreement. The agreement did not contain any gender-sensitive language, and its negotiation and text assumed that men and women had the same needs and experiences of conflict" (Hudson, Heidi. "Peacebuilding Through a Gender Lens and the Challenges of Implementation in Rwanda and Côte d'Ivoire." <i>Security Studies</i> 18, no. 2 (2009). p.312)</p>
Track 1, Track 2[36]	Kenya	2008	<i>Agreement on the Principles of Partnership of the Coalition Government</i>	<p>"During Kenya's post-electoral violence in 2008, the mediator Kofi Annan, Chair of the Panel of Eminent African Personalities, along with his fellow panel member, Graça Machel, facilitated women's access to the negotiations. They encouraged women to draft recommendations for the peace process, which were subsequently presented to the Kenyan National Dialogue and Reconciliation Committee charged with negotiating the terms of the peace agreement" ("Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations and Peace Processes," Prepared by the programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Rights, German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/features/features-working-women/working-with-women/docs/2014-05-08_toolkit_promoting-womens-participation-peace-neg_en.pdf. p. 16-17).</p>

Categorization by Track

Track 1, Track 2[37]	Liberia	2003	<i>Accra Peace Agreement</i>	Liberian Women Peacebuilding Program (WIPNET) : observer status (Castillo Diaz, Pablo, and Simon Tordjman. "Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence." United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, October 2012., p.9); "The example of local women's groups in Liberia staging mass demonstrations in 2003 and demanding an end to the war and killing is perhaps the best-known case of [Building women's networks and influencing formal peace processes and negotiations] occurring (see, for example, UNMIL 2008 and Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung & Scheub 2012, pp. 27-32). The women's groups were able to use their 'women power' to force a meeting with President Charles Taylor and to extract his promise to attend peace talks in Accra. A delegation of Liberian women went to Accra to put pressure on the warring factions during the peace talks. Here they staged a sit-in outside the venue for the negotiations, blocked all the doors, threatened to strip naked 11, and prevented anyone from leaving the peace talks without a resolution being reached." ("Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations and Peace Processes," Prepared by the programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Rights, German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, 2014. Available at http://ecas.europa.eu/archives/features/features-working-women/working-with-women/docs/2014-05-08_toolkit_promoting-womens-participation-peace-neg_en.pdf , 34-35)
Track 1, Track 2[38]	Northern Ireland	1998	<i>Good Friday Agreement</i>	Significant in both the formal peace process and the lead up to the process (through the NIWC), significant involvement through civil society; unclear what role in Track 2 preceding the formal process (WLP)
Track 1, Track 2[39]	Somalia	2002	<i>Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities and Principles of the</i>	Women's Sixth Clan in Somalia to lobby for participation in peace talks (Castilo Diaz, Pablo, and Simon Tordjman. "Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence." United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, October 2012. p. 2.)
Track 1, Track 2[40]	Sudan - SPLM	2005	<i>Comprehensive Peace Agreement</i>	Only 2 women involved from SPLA side as observers (Amel Aldehaib, "Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement Viewed Through the Eyes of the Women of South Sudan," Fellows Programme Occasional Paper, Washington DC: Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, 2010. https://sabarometerblog.files.wordpress.com/2010/05/ijr-ap-fellows-op3-sudan.pdf . p. 6.), incorporation of women's rights and equality into the agreement ("Women's Rights: Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement," Peace Accords Matrix, University of Notre Dame Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, accessed January 24, 2020, https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/provision/womens-rights-sudan-comprehensive-peace-agreement .)
Track 1, Track 2[41]	Syria	2017	<i>Geneva Peace Talks</i>	Women Advisory Committee of the High Negotiations Committee: "in mid-2016, we secured a commitment from the High Negotiations Committee to guarantee 30% representation of women in future transitional governing body." (Bukai, Marah. "Syrian Women on the Opposition Side Play a Direct Role at Peace Talks." Passblue: Independent Coverage of the UN, March 23, 2017, sec. Worldviews. https://www.passblue.com/2017/03/23/its-about-time-syrian-women-play-a-direct-role-at-the-peace-talks/ .)

Categorization by Track

Track 1, Track 2[42]	The Democratic Republic of Congo	2002	<i>Sun City Agreement</i>	<p>Women made up 40 out of 360 delegates in the 2003 talks leading to the Sun City Agreement (Pablo Castillo Diaz and Simon Tordjman, “Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence” (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, October 2012), 8.); "Forty of the 340 delegates at the Sun City negotiations were women. In order to increase this number, UNIFEM and UNDP invited an additional forty women to participate as experts, but only forty were allowed to participate in formal negotiations, and only ten women were able to attend the follow-up meetings at the end of 2002.</p> <p>Although group members were selected for their expertise on the issues being discussed, their role was largely symbolic and limited to private meetings with delegation heads (Mpoumou, 2004: 121). Chief mediator: Ketumile Masire" ("Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations:Connections between Presence and Influence." UNIFEM, April 2009.</p> <p>http://old.kvinnatillkvinna.se/sites/default/files/UNIFEM_handout_Women_in_peace_processes_Brief_April_20_2009.pdf, p. 6); "Women represented 12 percent of delegates to the Sun City talks and helped to broaden the agenda and break through deadlocks in the negotiations." (“Women’s Participation in Peace Processes.” CFR Interactives (Washington, DC: The Council on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs, January 2019). https://www.cfr.org/interactive/womens-participation-in-peace-processes).</p>
Track 1, Track 2[43]	The Philippines	2014	<i>Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro</i>	<p>"The peace process in the Philippines illustrates how local women gained extensive experience as capacities for peace and change agents. For a long time, civil society organisations, including women’s peace organisations and human rights activists, had been advocating for peace and social justice. Indeed, in September 2009, a large group of women and peace organisations submitted the Mindanao Women’s Framework for Civilian Protection, invoking UNSCR 1325 and proposing, among other strategies, the establishment of a Joint Civilian Protection Authority with a 70% female membership. Additionally, most of the government negotiators for the peace talks in 2008-2012 came from civil society, namely the peace and human rights movements (Reimann et al. 2012)." ("Promoting Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations and Peace Processes," Prepared by the programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Rights, German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, 2014. Available at http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/features/features-working-women/working-with-women/docs/2014-05-08_toolkit_promoting-womens-participation-peace-neg_en.pdf, 20-21)." "In the Philippines, the participation of four female government negotiators in the 2008-2012 peace processes had a substantial impact on, for example, the dynamics and atmosphere of the negotiations (Nario-Galace & Piscano 2011)." ("Promoting Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations and Peace Processes," Prepared by the programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Rights, German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/features/features-working-women/working-with-women/docs/2014-05-08_toolkit_promoting-womens-participation-peace-neg_en.pdf. p. 36-37); "The peace process in the Philippines impressively illustrates how local women’s rights and peace activists can become formal negotiators. Traditionally, civil society organisations played a crucial role in advocating for social change, democracy and peace. They also helped to overthrow the Marcos regime and substantially participated in the consultation process to draft a national peace policy. A large group of women and peace organisations submitted the Mindanao Women’s Framework for Civilian Protection in September 2009, invoking UNSCR 1325 and proposing, among other strategies, the establishment of a joint civilian protection authority with 70% female membership (Reimann et al. 2012; Nario-Galace & Piscano 2011). Women’s organisations created the ‘We act 1325’ network, which led the discussion on the NAP. In the current peace process, the government negotiators come from the peace and human rights movement." ("Promoting Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations and Peace Processes," Prepared by the programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Rights, German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/features/features-working-women/working-with-women/docs/2014-05-08_toolkit_promoting-womens-participation-peace-neg_en.pdf. p. 38-39).</p>

Categoryization by Track

Track 1, Track 2[44]	Uganda	2008	<i>Juba Peace Agreement</i>	Not in the negotiating delegations but in informal processes.
Track 1, Track 2[45]	Yemen	2014	<i>National Dialogue Conference</i>	"Women fought to participate in every stage of the NDC, held from March 2013 to January 2014. Women made up 15 percent of the political body created to prepare for the NDC and 28% of overall participants. Yemeni women established their own delegation and a quota for female representation in toher NDC delegations. Women also led 3 of 9 NDC working groups" (Anderlini, Sanam Naraghi, Rasha Jarhum, Rana Allam, and Devin Cowick. "Bringing Peace to Yemen by Having Women at the Table What the U.S. Must Do and Why It Matters." Policy Brief. The 2016-17 U.S. Civil Society Working Group on Women, Peace and Security Policy Brief Series. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace, August 21, 2017. https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/9th%20US%20CSWG%20Policy%20Brief%20August%2028%202017%20v3%20%28002%29.pdf .)
Track 1, Track 2[46]	Papua New Guinea	2001	<i>Bougainville Peace Agreement</i>	Advocacy by women's organizations (August 1994 Peace March). "Women's groups played a major role in working for peace and reconciliation at local and national levels" (Garasu, Lorraine. "The Role of Women in Promoting Peace and Reconciliation." Peace Women: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, n.d. https://www.peacewomen.org/node/89897 .)
Track 1, Track 2[47]	Tajikistan Civil War	1997	<i>General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan</i>	Not likely (Randa Slim and Harold Saunders, "Slim, Randa, and Harold Saunders. "The Inter-Tanik Dialogue: From Civil War Towards Civil Society." Accord, Politics of Compromise: The Tajikstan Peace Process, 10 (2011): 44–48.)
Track 1, Track 2[48]	Senegal	2004	<i>Ziguinchor General Peace Agreement</i>	Comité Régional de Solidarité des Femmes pour la Paix en Casamance (USOFORAL), launched in 1999, "to support the leadership of women and women's organizations to participate effectively in the realization of lasting peace in the Casamance region. Since 2003, USOFORAL has worked to set up local peace committees [...] and document the peace-building experiences of rural women" (New Field Foundation. "Grants Awarded." Accessed January 24, 2020. https://www.newfieldfound.org/grants.awarded.php?group=12&action=group..)
Track 1, Track 2[49]	South Africa	1993	<i>Interim Constitution Accord</i>	"Women comprised only about 5 percent of the delegates. Appalled, parliamentary veteran Helen Suzman intervened to point out the imbalance, highlighting the parallels between gender discrimination and racism. Most of the parties thereafter made efforts to increase gender representivity in the negotiations." (Barnes, Catherine and Eldred De Klerk. "South Africa's multi-party constitutional negotiation process." <i>Accord 13</i> , London: Conciliation Resources (2002). p.27).
Track 1, Track 2[50]	Philippines	1996	<i>Mindanao Final Agreement</i>	Unclear
Track 1, Track 2[51]	Mali	1992	<i>National Pact</i>	Few women in the commission (Lode, Kare. "Mali's Peace Process: Context, Analysis, and Evaluation." Conciliation Resources Accord, <i>Owning the Process: Public Participation in Peacemaking</i> , no. 13 (2002): 56–64.)

Categorization by Track

Track 2[52]	Kurdistan	Ongoing	<i>Ongoing; declaration of a ceasefire from 2013-2015 by PKK</i>	Evidence of women's involvement (de Swarte, Clotilde and Elodie Sellar. "Kurdish Women and the Peace Process in Turkey (Part 1/2)." Fair Observer, May 31, 2014, sec. World. https://www.fairobserver.com/region/middle_east_north_africa/kurdish-women-and-the-peace-process-in-turkey-69410/.)
Track 1, Track 2[53]	Ukraine	2014	<i>Peaceful settlement of situation in the Eastern regions of Ukraine and Protocol</i>	Women's dialogue initiative by Union of Ukrainian women (July 2014) ("Mapping of Dialogue Initiatives to Resolve the Conflict in Ukraine" (International Centre for Policy Studies, January 2015), 25, http://icps.com.ua/assets/uploads/files/mapping_of_dialogue_initiatives_eng_.pdf.)
Track 1, Track 2[54]	Cyprus	2014	<i>Ongoing</i>	Gender Advisory Team: advocacy to the Parties (Atli, Mine, Olga Demetriou, et al. "Women's Peace in Cyprus: Recommendations of the Gender Advisory Team (GAT) on Implementing UNSCR 1325 Provisions on Women, Peace and Security." PRIO Cyprus Centre Report, 3. Nicosia: PRIO Cyprus Centre, 2012. p.9)
Track 1, Track 2[55]	Somalia	1993	<i>General Agreement</i>	"Peacebuilding conferences in Somaliland, in Borama and Sanaag (1993) would not have taken place without the collective lobbying of women pressurising the elders to intervene to end the conflicts" but "women did not participate in the talks themselves" "only 10 women observers in Boroma 1993 and 11 women observers in Hargeisa 1996). In 1996: establishment of the Coalition for Grassroots Women Organizations (COGWO) - peacebuilding platform. in 1997: COGWO workshop to commit "to take action to overcome the obstacles to peace: Warlords and their supporters in the international community, certain businesspeople, elders, militias and inaction by civil society", this workshop set up the Peace and Human Rights Network (Jama, Faiza. "Somali Women and Peacebuilding." <i>Conciliation Resources Accord</i> , <i>Whose Peace is it Anyway? Connecting Somali and International Peacemaking</i> , no. 21 (February 2010): 62–66.)
Track 1, Track 2[57]	South Sudan Civil War	2015	<i>Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan</i>	"Women's bloc" mentioned in the outcome agreement (Intergovernmental Authority on Development. "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan." (2015). https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/Agreement%20on%20the%20Resolution%20of%20the%20Conflict%20in%20the%20Republic%20of%20South%20Sudan.pdf.)
Track 1, Track 2[58]	South Sudan Civil War	Ongoing	<i>National Dialogue</i>	Women's groups made recommendations/advocacy to the National Dialogue and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) ("South Sudan Women Position on the Promotion of Durable Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan." (2017). https://www.cordaid.org/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2017/09/South-Sudan-Women-Position-on-the-Promotion-of-Durable-Peace-and-Reconciliation-in-South-Sudan-Final.pdf.)
Track 1, Track 2[59]	Mali	2015	<i>Accord for Peace and Reconciliation</i>	WILDAF/MALI and Association des Femmes pour les Initiatives de Paix (Association of Women for Peace Initiatives), Mali Women Leaders' Platform (Ghorbani, Mégane. "Mali: No Peace Building without Women." <i>Awid</i> , July 28, 2015. https://www.awid.org/news-and-analysis/mali-no-peace-building-without-women.)
Track 1, Track 2[60]	Mali	2012	<i>Framework-agreement</i>	Delegation of 4 women from REPSFECO/Mali (A women's peace and security network) (Intergovernmental Authority on Development. "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" (2015). https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/Agreement%20on%20the%20Resolution%20of%20the%20Conflict%20in%20the%20Republic%20of%20South%20Sudan.pdf.)

Categorization by Track

Track 2[56]	Iraq	Ongoing	<i>No peace agreement</i>	Track Two Dialogue by the Women's Alliance for a Democratic Iraq (Jessop, Maria and Ayse Kadayifci-Orellana, "Women Peacemakers in Iraq." Analysis and Commentary. Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace. June 27, 2011. https://www.usip.org/publications/2011/06/women-peacemakers-iraq .)
Track 1, Track 2[61]	Cyprus	2004	<i>Comprehensive Settlement of the Cyprus Problem</i>	Not likely. "Cypriot women have never sat at the negotiating table and their presence in positions of leadership in all other institutions or committees whose work feeds into the negotiation discussions is very low" ("Women's Peace in Cyprus, Recommendations of the Gender Advisory Team (GAT) on Implementing UNSCR 1325." PRIO and GAT Cyprus, no. 3 (2012). p.8)
Track 2 process attached to Geneva Process, same conflict	Syria	2017	<i>Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic</i>	Not likely.

[1] Mustapha, Marda and Joseph J. Bangura (Eds). "Sierra Leone Beyond the Lomé Peace Accord." New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010.

[2] Mustapha, Marda and Joseph J. Bangura (Eds). "Sierra Leone Beyond the Lomé Peace Accord." New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010.

[3] "Over the last year, a flurry of international and regional mediation efforts has sought to address the deteriorating situation in CAR. These include, inter alia, efforts by neighboring countries such as Angola and Chad, by regional organizations including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the African Union (AU), and by the Catholic community Sant'Egidio, which brokered a "political peace agreement" with the armed groups in June 2017, only for it to be overtaken by developments on the ground. These various mediation efforts have often proposed contradictory solutions. The resumption of widescale violence, however, has at least temporarily rallied support for an AU initiative, the Roadmap for Peace and National Reconciliation in CAR, which was announced in Libreville, Gabon, in July 2017." (Zahar, Marie-Joëlle and Delphine Mechoulan, "Peace by Pieces? Local Mediation and Sustainable Peace in the Central African Republic." New York: International Peace Institute, no.3 (November 2017).). Inclusive Political Dialogue scheduled for after the signing of the agreement (S/2008/733), no clear indication that there is a preceding Track II process (see also: "Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic: The Case for Increased Donor Engagement." Briefing Paper, Belgian Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission's Country-Specific Meeting on CAR. Spring 2009); "Since 2012, local mediation is increasingly being deployed to address intercommunal violence and the religious dimensions of the conflict at the local level. Though less visible and therefore less discussed, local initiatives aim to bring about tangible immediate change. From local nonaggression pacts between armed groups to deals regarding access to specific areas to community violence-reduction agreements, these initiatives reflect the particularities of the situation in many locales across the country. They can involve a range of actors, including informal local mediation committees, government-established local peace and reconciliation committees, religious actors, NGOs, and the UN...Local mediation efforts are also generally ad hoc and have serious difficulty achieving results in terms of coexistence and reconciliation. Rather than being connected as part of an overarching strategy, local- and national-level mediation efforts are at best on parallel tracks; at worst, they undermine each other." (Zahar, Marie-Joëlle and Delphine Mechoulan. "Peace by Pieces? Local Mediation and Sustainable Peace in the Central African Republic." New York: International Peace Institute, November 2017. p. 1.)

[4] "Nepal Transition to Peace (NTTP) Initiative was implemented since August 2005 at the request of Nepali polity and with the support of USAID and the Swiss government. At the end of its first phase in 2009, the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and other stakeholders requested the USAID and the Swiss Government to continue to provide support to the peace building process" (Nepal Transition to Peace. "Introduction to NTTPIL Who We Are." Accessed February 6, 2020. <https://www.nttpinstitute.org.np/introduction-to-nttpi/>.) No evidence that they were actually involved in the peace process itself, however reports cite lack of inclusiveness as being a critical problem in implementation and suggest more inclusiveness as important next step in peace process after signing of the accord (ex. see The International Crisis Group, Nepal's Peace Agreement: Making it Work." Asia Report, no. 126 (15 December 2006). p. iii), and stress the formal nature of the peace process (Lunn, Jon. "Nepal's Endless Peace Process 2005-12." Library of the House of Commons, UK Parliament Research Note International Affairs and Defence Section. Standard Note: SN04429. Last Updated 11 October 2013).

Categorization by Track: References

<p>[5] No evidence of Track 2 process for this agreement. Track 2 initiatives launched in the 2000s (Eze, Chukwuemeka B., and Isaac Olawale Albert. "Resolving the Protracted Political Crises in Guinea-Bissau: The Need for a Peace Infrastructure." <i>Accord: The African Center for the Constructive Reolution of Disputes, Conflict Trends</i>, no. 2 (July 21, 2017). https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/resolving-protracted-political-crises-guinea-bissau/.)</p>
<p>[6] No Track Two peace process (Berhe, T., Adaye, Y., "The Impact of Local Conflict on Regional Stability." <i>Institute for Security Studies</i>, Afar, no. 13. https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/CPRDPAPERAFAR.PDF)</p>
<p>[7] The agreement does not mention a Track Two process (Agreement Establishing Permanent Peace Between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the "Organisation de la Résistance Armée (O.R.A)" (Organisation of the Armed Resistance ORA) (1995). https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/sites/default/files/accords/Agreement_Between_the_Republic_Niger_Government_and_the_ORA_1995.pdf). Alidou (2010) suggests that women did not create a coalition for peace, lacked solidarity, but supported the warring parties (Alidou, O. "Tuareg Women, Gender Politics, and Rebellion in Niger Republic." <i>African Women</i>. New York: Palgrave Macmillan (2010).)</p>
<p>[8] No evidence of a Track 2 process ("Peace Agreement Addresses Afar Discontent." UN Integrated Regional Information Network. May 14, 2001. http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/33/032.html.)</p>
<p>[9] No evidence of a meaningful track 2 process ("Congo-Brazzaville (1960-present)." Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project, University of Central Arkansas. http://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/congo-brazzaville-1960-present/.)</p>
<p>[10] Jones, Bruce D. "Peacemaking in Rwanda: The Dynamics of Failure." Lynne Rienner Publishers (2001); Jones, Bruce D. "The Arusha Peace Process."; Adelman, Howard and Astri Suhrke. "In The Path of a Genocide: The Rwanda Crisis from Uganda to Zaire." New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers (1999): 131-156.</p>
<p>[11] One of the parties is a broad-based representative body for civil society, but there appears to be only one (formal) track to the peace process. (Jamil, Ishtiaq and Pranab Kumar Panday. "The Elusive Peace Accord in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh and the Plight of the Indigenous People." <i>Commonwealth & Comparative Politics</i> 46, no. 4. (2008).)</p>
<p>[12] No evidence of a track 2 process (Galbraith, Peter W. "Washington, Erdut and Dayton: Negotiating and Implementing Peace in Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina." <i>Cornell International Law Journal</i> 30, no. 3 (1997).)</p>
<p>[13] No evidence of a track 2 process ("Safeguarding Peace: Cambodia's Constitutional Challenge." <i>Conciliation Resources Accord</i> 5, London (1998).)</p>

<p>[14] Tonge, Jonathan."Comparative Peace Processes." Cambridge: Polity, 2014; Holbrooke, Richard. "To End a War." New York: The Modern Library, 1998; Boyadjieva, Nadia and Kostadin Grozev."Diplomacy, International Intervention and Postwar Reconstruction: Interactions Between States, International Organisations and Local Authorities in the Implementation Of The Dayton Accords For Bosnia And Herzegovina." Intercultural Communication and Diplomacy (2004): 331-348.</p>
<p>[15] No evidence of a Track 2 process involving actors other than those involved in the formal peace process, despite this note: "Multi-track initiatives were important in bringing about and sustaining dialogue between the Mozambican parties. The agendas of church mediators, state actors and individual peace brokers were not always compatible, and co-ordination was often lacking. Nonetheless, the diversity of initiatives ensured that once the peace process gained momentum, it was rarely allowed to flag. If the Mozambican case shows anything, it is that key forces favouring peace exist at many different levels of societies which can and should be harnessed." (Armon, Jeremy Dylan Hendrickson and Alex Vines (eds.) "The Mozambican Peace Process in Perspective." Accord 3, London: Conciliation Resources: 1998, p.7)</p>
<p>[16] No civilian consultation, despite early claims by formal negotiating team that they wanted to make the process inclusive--the process ended up being exclusive. Unclear whether there is an informal Track 2 process (unlikely, no evidence of it) (Griffiths, Aaron. "From military peace to social justice? The Angolan peace process." Accord 15, London: Conciliation Resources, 2004.)</p>
<p>[17] It doesn't appear as though there is a Track 2 process, despite what appears to be civil society organization involvement in the formal process (Swarna, Rajagopalan. "Peace Accords in Northeast India: Journey over Milestones." Policy Studies 46, Washington, DC: East-West Center (2008). pp. I,VIII,X,XI,XII,1-54,56-63,66-75,77-80,82.)</p>
<p>[18] Evidence of NGO involvement in implementation (Herrberg, Antje. "Reconfiguring politics: The Indonesia-Aceh peace process" Accord20, London: Conciliation Resources, 2008, http://www.c-r.org/accord/aceh-indonesia/brussels-backstage-aceh-peace-process.) but no evidence of Track 2 processes in course of negotiation (Huber, Konrad. "Reconfiguring politics: The Indonesia-Aceh peace process,"Accord, London: Conciliation Resources, 2006, http://www.c-r.org/accord/aceh-indonesia/acehs-arduous-journey-peace.)</p>
<p>[19] Lode, Kåre. "Mali's Peace Process: Context, Analysis and Evaluation: Owing the Process: Public Participation in Peacemaking." Accord 13, London: Conciliation Resources (2001). http://www.c-r.org/accord/public-participation/mali-s-peace-process-context-analysis-and-evaluation.)</p>
<p>[20] The agreement appears to be leader-driven with no accompanying Track 2 process (Pearson, Brenda. "Putting Peace into Practice: Can Macedonia's New Government Meet the Challenge?" USIP Special Report, November 2002. https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/sr96.pdf).</p>
<p>[21] "The Ouagadougou Agreement sidelined not only women, but all of civil society and the political opposition" (Hudson, Heidi. "Peacebuilding Through a Gender Lens and the Challenges of Implementation in Rwanda and Côte d'Ivoire." Security Studies 18, no. 2, (2009): 287-318. p.312)</p>

[22] Civil society initiatives but not Track Two process: "The Campaign for the Kidnaped and Disappeared illustrates how civil society began to try to challenge the state during the war" "lobby to their political representatives" "but reports by numerous commissions of inquiry during the 1980s were ignored because most political leaders were themselves warlords or militia leaders" (AbiYaghi, Marie-Noëlle. "Civil Mobilisation and Peace in Lebanon." Accord 24, London: Conciliation Resources (2012): 20-24. https://rc-services-assets.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/Accord24_Lebanon_ENG_0.pdf. p. 20.)

[23] Ongoing process. There are a lot of civil society organizations but no Track Two peace process (Darbouche, H., Colombo, S., "The EU, Civil Society, and Conflict Transformation in Western Sahara: The Failure of Disengagement." MICROCON Policy Working Paper 13 (June 2010). http://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/microcon-wp_13.pdf).

[24] "Situating between the FMLN-FDR and the Salvadoran presidency was a group of parliamentarians and social organizations. This group, known as la Comisión Pro-Paz (COPAZ), assumed a formal role to observe the negotiations. However, its role was minimal, except for a critical series of meetings to amend the constitution in April 1991. At all other times, the UN mediator marginalized the presence of COPAZ and Schafik Handal the head of the Salvadoran Communist Party, was contemptuous of its contribution. Furthermore, the participation of El Salvador's labor unions, church leaders, and civil society as minimal in the negotiations to resolve the civil war. Instead. Political leaders from both sides led the peace process. Due to the sense of urgency to reach an agreement, the political leaders kept the various constituent groups on the margin, if not outside the peace process. This decision was to prove mistaken when it came time to implement the accords" (Negroponte, Diana Villiers. "Seeking Peace in El Salvador: The Struggle to Reconstruct a Nation at the End of the Cold War." New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012. p. 30). COPAZ is a formal observer, but marginalized in the actual peace process.

[25] Three general vehicles for civil participation in formal process: "receiving proposals electronically and in person; direct consultations, possibly through a third party; and consultations with experts. " (Bouvier, Virginia M. "Colombia's Peace Talks: How Civil Society Is Having a Say." The United States Institute of Peace: The Olive Branch (blog), May 9, 2013. <https://www.usip.org/blog/2013/05/colombias-peace-talks-how-civil-society-having-say>.); after the agreement was formally signed, "civil society supporters of the peace agreement and the government, as well as on occasion the FARC" organized following defeat of the plebsicite in 2016 ("Shaping the Peace Process in Colombia." Impact Note. International Crisis Group, July 7, 2017. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/latin-america-caribbean/andes/colombia/shaping-peace-process-colombia-0>).

[26] Muehlenbeck, A. and J Palmiano Federer. "Women's Inclusion in Myanmar's Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement." Inclusive Security, July 2016. p.2.

[27] Consultive conference immediately before the formal opening of negotiations: "Within the government, little preparation took place beyond cabinet meetings and discussions among senior ministers and the president. The government equivalent of the RUF family meeting was a consultative conference organised by the National Commission for Democracy and Human Rights at the Bintumani Hotel, on 11–14 April 1999. The conference pulled together parliamentarians, paramount chiefs, political parties, civic and women's groups, professional associations, students and trade unions. Delegates reiterated the legitimacy of the Kabbah government, supported democracy and endorsed the Abidjan and Conakry agreements as the bases for any peace negotiations. They strongly opposed any form of power-sharing with the AFRC–RUF. The government never officially endorsed the conference report but did print and send copies to the Togolese government. Some of the conference resolutions were very much in line with the government's position throughout the process in Lomé." (Rashid, Ismail. "The Lomé Peace Negotiations: Paying the Price: The Sierra Leone Peace Process." Conciliation Resources, Accord 9 (2000). p. 29.).

[28] "Women from major cities to rural villages are taking action to defuse local tensions with the militants, prevent recruitment to extremist groups and, at the national level, to pave the way for peace with the Taliban." (Ahmadi, Belquis. "Afghan Women Step Up in Local, National Taliban Talks." Analysis & Commentary, United States Institute of Peace (25 October 2017). <https://www.usip.org/publications/2017/10/afghan-women-step-local-national-taliban-talks>.)

[29] The Arusha agreement incorporated some of the recommendations made by All-Party Women's Conference; the agreement is signed and witnessed by "The representatives of Burundian civil society and women's organizations and Burundian religious leaders" (Ashura Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi (2016). https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Burundi_Arusha-Peace-and-Reconciliation-Agreement-for-Burundi.pdf); "Mediators were also found to initiate women's inclusion in formal peace processes. During the peace process in Burundi, women's groups initially lobbied for inclusion in formal negotiations but were flatly rejected by the government delegation. However, the Tanzanian mediation team, headed at the time by Julius Nyerere, supported the principle of women's inclusion. Although unable to secure direct representation at the table, Nyerere managed to negotiate observer status for women's groups in the process." (Paffenholz, T., Ross, N., et. al. "Making Women Count – Not Just Counting Women: Assessing Women's Inclusion and Influence on Peace Negotiations." Report ITI, UN Women (2016). www.inclusivepeace.org, p. 19.).

[30] Gender Experts Support Team (GEST) invited to the 7th round of negotiations to create unified platform of women's priorities. Inclusion of a lot of the GEST's priorities in the final agreement. There were 11 women delegates out of 1321 delegates (Castillo Diaz, Pablo, and Simon Tordjman. "Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence." United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, October 2012. p.8.).

[31] All-Darfur Stakeholders Conference": 400 Darfur civil society delegates participated third Doha Forum ("More than 400 Darfur Civil Society Delegates Head to Doha." Dabanga Sudan. May 27, 2011. <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/more-than-400-darfur-civil-society-delegates-head-to-doha>.,

"Darfur Civil Society Conference Begins in Doha." Radio Dabanga. May 28, 2011. <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/darfur-civil-society-conference-begins-in-doha>.)

[32] Asamblea de la Sociedad Civil (Civil Society Assembly): formal mechanism designed to encourage civil society discourse with formal mechanism to access formal peace talks (Chang, Patty, Warren, Roslyn, et at. "Women Leading Peace." Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, 2015.p. 51); "Following the 1994 opening of the peace table, civil society engagement became better organized as a result of the creation of the ASC, and their perspectives, to a certain extent, were factored in the dialogue. However, civil society was never an official part of the negotiations and the ASC was not completely representative of the diverse Guatemalan population." (Chang, Patty, Warren, Roslyn, et at. "Women Leading Peace." Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, 2015. p.56). Although this group was not a signatory party to the agreements, its inclusion produced a negotiation process heavily focused on consensus and characterized by many veto players (Stanley, William. "Enabling Peace in Guatemala: The Story of MINUGUA" Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2013. p. 9), and eventually carved out an opposition perspective that was distinct from the armed parties' positions (An International Review of Peace Initiatives in association with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences Guatemala City: "Negotiating Rights: The Guatemalan Peace Process." Accord. London: Conciliation Resources (1997). p.7.).

[33] The formal peace process excluded East Timorese voices, but UN facilitators were often present at meetings of the parallel East Timor Study Group (ETSOG), in order to present ideas from this track 2 process at the formal negotiations (Nordquist, Kjell-Åke. "Autonomy, Local Voices and Conflict Resolution: Lessons from East Timor," International Journal on Minority and Group Rights 20 (2013) 107–117.).

[34] 79 Track II initiatives pre-Oslo negotiations (Çubadar and Dayton, "Oslo and its Aftermath: Lessons Learned from Track Two Diplomacy," Negotiation Journal 28, no.2 (2012). p. 162.).

[35] No civil society actor at the negotiating table, but local peacebuilding initiatives: Peace and Reconciliation Committees (mostly by organized by charismatic individuals in Bangolo, not civil society organizations) but in Danané and Bouaké: local youth-based and other civil society NGOs ("Local Governance and National Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire: Opportunities and Challenges for Community-Based Development and Peace-Building." The World Bank, April 2008. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSOCIALDEV/Resources/3177394-1168615404141/3328201-1172597654983/Cote_dIvoire_Decision_meeting_draft_April008.pdf. p. 39; Hudson, Heidi. "Peacebuilding Through a Gender Lens and the Challenges of Implementation in Rwanda and Côte d'Ivoire." Security Studies 18, no. 2 (2009): 287-318.).

[36] "During Kenya's post-electoral violence in 2008, the mediator Kofi Annan, Chair of the Panel of Eminent African Personalities, along with his fellow panel member, Graça Machel, facilitated women's access to the negotiations. They encouraged women to draft recommendations for the peace process, which were subsequently presented to the Kenyan National Dialogue and Reconciliation Committee charged with negotiating the terms of the peace agreement" ("Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations and Peace Processes." Prepared by the programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Rights, German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/features/features-working-women/working-with-women/docs/2014-05-08_toolkit_promoting-womens-participation-peace-neg_en.pdf. p. 16-17.).

[37] "Negotiations in 2003 to end the resumed warfare in Liberia included important representation from Liberian NGOs and community associations, producing a successful democratic transition." (Wanis-St. John, Anthony and Darren Kew. "Civil Society and Peace Negotiations: Confronting Exclusion." *International Negotiation* 13 (2008): 11–36, 28); "The 2003 peace process, on the other hand, saw strong civil society participation, with the groups even signing the final agreement as witnesses (NDI 2004)," (Wanis-St. John, Anthony and Darren Kew. "Civil Society and Peace Negotiations: Confronting Exclusion." *International Negotiation* 13 (2008): 11–36. p. 30.).

[38] Multiparty Talks, with official representation for women (Chang, Patty, Mayesha Alam, Roslyn Warren, Rukhmani Bhatia, and Rebecca Turkington. *Women Leading Peace*. Washington, DC: Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, 2015); community mediation, community consultation (particularly through a program called Initiative 92), academic conferences on conflict resolution between participants (Fitzduff, M. "First- and Second Track Diplomacy in Northern Ireland." *Peacebuilding, A Field Guide*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2008. Reychler/Paffenholz. 110-120.).

[39] Track II during the Arta Conference: "The Arta Conference included extensive participation by unarmed civic leaders – intellectuals, clan and religious leaders and members of the business community" (AMISOM: African Union Mission in Somalia. "Somali Peace Process," n.d. https://amisom-au.org/wp-content/cache/page_enhanced/amisom-au.org/about-somalia/somali-peace-process/_index.html_gzip). Low level of participation (Gichuru, Joyce. "Participation of Women in Peace Building in Somalia: A Case Study of Mogadishu." *Occasional Paper. Series 5 no. 6*. International Peace Support Training Centre, 2014. <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwi4ovz-5tvnAhVqknIEHU6ADDUQFjAAegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ipstc.org%2Findex.php%2Fdownloads-publications%2Fpublications%2Fcategory%2F48-2014%3Fdownload%3D154%3Aoccasional-paper-5-6-2014&usg=AOvVaw3yEmqu6OWqLyQjSCYruEkj>.p 47.). Women's Sixth Clan in Somalia to lobby for participation in peace talks (Castillo Diaz, Pablo, and Simon Tordjman. "Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence." United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, October 2012. p.2).

[40] ("Role of Track Two Initiatives in Sudanese Peace Processes." *Conciliation Resources Accord* (2006), <http://www.c-r.org/accord/sudan/role-track-two-initiatives-sudanese-peace-processes>.)

[41] Geneva Consultations - De Mistura hold 232 meetings with various stakeholders including Syrian Women Board and 39 Syrian political and civil society groups . Women's Advisory Committee of the High Negotiations Committee (Track 1.5, Geneva Talks); Middle East Dialogue (Track 2), Carter Center's Transition Dialogue Initiative (United Nations Geneva: Sustainable Development Goals. "Intra-Syrian Talks - Key Dates of the Peace Process," n.d. [https://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/\(httpPages\)/E409A03F0D7CFB4AC1257F480045876E?OpenDocument](https://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpPages)/E409A03F0D7CFB4AC1257F480045876E?OpenDocument)).

[42] "A women's caucus of Congolese and regional civil society leaders pressured the parties to reach an agreement and kept local communities informed on progress... Women built coalitions across regional, political, and ethnic divides, calling for an immediate cease-fire and attention to women's rights across the peace agreement. Dozens of women representatives of civil society groups met in Nairobi, for example, to collaborate on recommendations for an immediate cease-fire, inclusion of women's rights in the peace process, and adoption of a 30 percent quota for women at all levels of government. As one peace activist observed, "We knew that we had to be together for the men to hear what we had to say." ("Women's Participation in Peace Processes." CFR Interactives. Washington, DC: The Council on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs, January 2019. <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/womens-participation-in-peace-processes>).

[43] "In the Philippines, civil society organised on tracks II and III backed the official track I process, with women's organisations and peace activists running public campaigns and initiatives to support the official peace process." ("Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations and Peace Processes," Prepared by the programme Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Rights, German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, 2014. http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/features/features-working-women/working-with-women/docs/2014-05-08_toolkit_promoting-womens-participation-peace-neg_en.pdf, p.18-19.).

[44] Civil society as observers to the agreement (Wijeyaratne, Surendrini. "Promoting An Inclusive Peace: A Call To Strengthen Canada's Peace-Making Capacity: Country Study: Peace And Justice In Northern Uganda." Canadian Council For International Co-Operation, November 2008. http://www.ccic.ca/_files/en/what_we_do/002_peace_2008-11_inclusive_peace_uganda.pdf. p.4), but also evidence of parallel informal processes in the lead-up to the agreement (Uganda Women's Peace Coalition/ Women's Peace Caravan (2006);" in 2004, Betty Bigombe, on her own initiative, worked as an unofficial mediator between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), laying the groundwork for the official peace talks. "Similarly, two different women's coalitions from Uganda were granted official observer status in Juba, but this was also at the end of the process and without a speaking or consultative role. Their influence had been much greater through the previous tabling of women's implementation protocols to complement the agreements" (CCastillo Diaz, Pablo, and Simon Tordjman. "Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence." UN Women, October 2012. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/03AWomenPeaceNeg.pdf>. pg. 4). UNIFEM (now part of UN WOMEN) gender adviser to the UN Special Envoy to the talks, the legal experts in the mediation team and the women who were part of the negotiating delegations." (Castillo Diaz, Pablo, and Simon Tordjman. "Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence." UN Women, October 2012. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/03AWomenPeaceNeg.pdf>. p. 9.).

Categorization by Track: References

- [45] Track II peace initiatives listed at Anderlini, Sanam Naraghi, Rasha Jarhum, Rana Allam, and Devin Cowick. "Bringing Peace to Yemen by Having Women at the Table What the U.S. Must Do and Why It Matters." Policy Brief. The 2016-17 U.S. Civil Society Working Group on Women, Peace and Security Policy Brief Series. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace, August 21, 2017. <https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/9th%20US%20CSWG%20Policy%20Brief%20August%2028%202017%20v3%20%28002%29.pdf>. p.2).
- [46] Track II initiatives led by civil society, faith leaders, women's organizations (August 1994 Peace March). "Women's groups played a major role in working for peace and reconciliation at local and national levels" (Garasu, Lorraine. "Women Promoting Peace and Reconciliation." Conciliation Resources Accord, Weaving Consensus: The Papua New Guinea-Bougainville Peace Process, 2002, 28–32.p. 29).
- [47] Some representatives of Tajik NGOs participated in the official and non-official peace process, also in the Track 2 non-official Inter-Tajik Dialogue. (Zartman, J.. "Negotiation, Exclusion and Durable Peace: Dialogue and Peacebuilding in Tajikistan." International Negotiation 13, (2008): no. 1).
- [48] Comité Régional de Solidarité des Femmes pour la Paix en Casamance (USOFORAL) launched in 1999: "To support the leadership of women and women's organizations to participate effectively in the realization of lasting peace in the Casamance region. Since 2003, USOFORAL has been working to set up local peace committees, to develop and document the peace-building experiences of rural women" (New Field Foundation. "Grants Awarded." Accessed January 24, 2020. <https://www.newfieldfound.org/grants.awarded.php?group=12&action=group>).
- [49] "The leadership of the two most powerful parties – the African National Congress(ANC) and the ruling National Party (NP) – were the most influential in both instigating and shaping the negotiation process and deciding its substantive outcomes. Throughout the long transitional process, they and the other parties engaged in a range of bilateral talks, seeking to resolve differences or make alliances to advance shared goals. Nevertheless, the main process was organized around formally constituted multi-party negotiating forums that allowed smaller political groupings to voice their perspectives and help shape agreements. Over time, these forums became increasingly open to the media and thus under public scrutiny. Many of the political parties used their membership structures to consult with their constituencies on key issues in the negotiations and to 'bring them along' in the process, thus involving them indirectly in the negotiations and creating the foundations for a more inclusive representative democracy." (Barnes, Catherine and Eldred De Klerk. "South Africa's Multi-Party Constitutional Negotiation Process." Accord 13. London: Conciliation Resources (2002). p.26).
- [50] "Interreligious dialogue was started in the 1970s but accelerated in the 1990s. There is an asymmetry in the dialogue, however, given that Christianity is more organized than Islam and Christians have more distrust to overcome. Even more serious is the limited reach of such efforts at dialogue, even within the Catholic clergy. A second set of peace activities involves civil society helping local communities establish "spaces for peace" where combatants are requested to stay out of a particular locality. Known by several names, these local efforts are motivated by communities who wish to avoid the effects of further conflict. But spaces for peace are limited, too, inasmuch as various parties to conflict do not respect the provisions established by the communities. Finally, civil society has been involved directly in the peace process over the years." (Rood, Steven. "Forging Sustainable Peace in Mindanao: The Role of Civil Society." Policy Studies, 17. East-West Center: Washington, DC: 2005. p. viii).

Categorization by Track: References

- [51] National Conference (August 1991): "under pressure from civil society, the new government hosted a National Conference." 192 Northern delegates: "men and a few women with positions of status in their communities," "they decided to form a commission to follow up on the issues addressed in the Tamanrasset Agreement, where the grassroots had not been represented". Segou conference November 1991: few civil society leaders were invited to the talks. (Lode, Kare. "Mali's Peace Process: Context, Analysis, and Evaluation." Conciliation Resources Accord, Owning the Process: Public Participation in Peacemaking, no. 13 (2002): 56–64.).
- [52] (Çelik, Ayşe Betül and Andrew Blum. "Track II Interventions And The Kurdish Question In Turkey: An Analysis Using A Theories Of Change Approach." International Journal of Peace Studies 12. (Autumn/Winter 2007): no 2. pp. 51-81.)
- [53] Civil society dialogues (see Track Two Diplomacy report, "Mapping of Dialogue Initiatives to Resolve the Conflict in Ukraine." International Centre for Policy Studies, January 2015. http://icps.com.ua/assets/uploads/files/mapping_of_dialogue_initiatives_eng_.pdf).
- [54] Gender Advisory Team advocated to the Parties ("Recommendations of the Gender Advisory Team (GAT) on Implementing UNSCR 1325." PRIO, GAT Cyprus, Women's Peace in Cyprus 3, (2012), p.9.).
- [55] "Peacebuilding conferences in Somaliland, in Borama and Sanaag (1993) would not have taken place without the collective lobbying of women pressurising the elders to intervene to end the conflicts," but "women did not participate in the talks themselves." Only 10 women observers in Boroma 1993 and 11 women observers in Hargeisa 1996. In 1996: establishment of the Coalition for Grassroots Women Organizations (COGWO), peacebuilding platform. In 1997: COGWO workshop to commit "To take action to overcome the obstacles to peace: Warlords and their supporters in the international community, certain businesspeople, elders, militias and inaction by civil society", this workshop set up the Peace and Human Rights Network. (Jama, Faiza. "Somali Women and Peacebuilding." Conciliation Resources Accord, Whose Peace is it Anyway? Connecting Somali and International Peacemaking, no. 21 (February 2010): 62–66.).
- [56] USIP-led dialogues (2014-2016), SANAD for Peacebuilding, Network of Iraqi Facilitators (2007), Women's Alliance for a Democratic Iraq (United States Institute of Peace. "The Current Situation in Iraq." A USIP Fact Sheet, March 29, 2019. <https://www.usip.org/publications/2019/03/current-situation-iraq>).
- [57] (Intergovernmental Authority on Development. Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (2015). <https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/Agreement%20on%20the%20Resolution%20of%20the%20Conflict%20in%20the%20Republic%20of%20South%20Sudan.pdf>).
- [58] (South Sudan Women Position on the Promotion of Durable Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan (2017). <https://www.cordaid.org/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2017/09/South-Sudan-Women-Position-on-the-Promotion-of-Durable-Peace-and-Reconciliation-in-South-Sudan-Final.pdf>).
- [59] WILDAF/MALI and Association des Femmes pour les Initiatives de Paix (Association of Women for Peace Initiatives), Mali Women Leaders' Platform (Ghorbani, Mégane. "Mali: No Peace Building without Women." Awid, July 28, 2015. <https://www.awid.org/news-and-analysis/mali-no-peace-building-without-women>).

Categorization by Track: References

[60] UN Women. "Women Come to the Negotiating Table for Mali's Peace and Transition Process." News and Events, April 20, 2012. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2012/4/women-come-to-the-negotiating-table-for-mali-s-peace-and-transition-process>.

[61] Evidence of Track Two diplomacy (Reed, Elicia Keren. "Track I Diplomacy and Civil Society in Cyprus: Reconciliation and Peacebuilding During Negotiations." Dissertations and Theses. Paper 672 (2013). However, this piece does not refer specifically to the 2004 agreement.)

[62] Track II during the Arta Conference: "The Arta conference included extensive participation by unarmed civic leaders – intellectuals, clan and religious leaders and members of the business community" (AMISOM: African Union Mission in Somalia. "Somali Peace Process," n.d. https://amisom-au.org/wp-content/cache/page_enhanced/amisom-au.org/about-somalia/somali-peace-process/_index.html_gzip).

[62] Track II during the Arta Conference: "the Arta conference included extensive participation by unarmed civic leaders – intellectuals, clan and religious leaders and members of the business community" (<http://amisom-au.org/about-somalia/somali-peace-process/>)

Women's Involvement Summarized

Case	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process? (Sources in "Categorization by Track")
<i>Darfur, Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, 2011</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>The Phillipines, Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, 2014</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Yemen, National Dialogue Conference, 2014</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Papua New Guinea, Bougainville Peace Agreement, 2001</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Colombia, Colombian Peace Agreement, 2016</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Liberia, Accra Agreement, 2003</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Sierra Leone, Lomé Peace Accord, 1999</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Burundi, Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement, 2000</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Guatemala, Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace, 1996</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Israel-Palestine, Oslo Agreement, 1993</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Kenya, Agreement on the Principles of Partnership of the Coalition Government, 2008</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Northern Ireland, Good Friday Agreement, 1998</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Mali, National Pact, 1992</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Myanmar, Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), 2015</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Syria, Geneva Peace Talks, 2017</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Senegal, Ziguinchor General Peace Agreement, 2004</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>South Africa, Interim Constitution Accord, 1993</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Turkey, PKK Ceasefire, 2013-2015</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Ukraine, Peaceful Settlement of Situation in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine and Protocol, 2014</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Cyprus, Ongoing, 2014</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>South Sudan, Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, 2015</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>South Sudan, National Dialogue, ongoing</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Mali, Accord for Peace and Reconciliation, 2015</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Mali, Framework Agreement, 2012</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Iraq, ongoing</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Syria, Memorandum on the Creation of De-escalation Areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, 2017</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Democratic Republic of Congo, Sun City Agreement, 2002</i>	Evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Sudan - SPLM, Comprehensive Peace Agreement, 2005</i>	No evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Tajikistan, General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord, 1997</i>	No evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Cyprus, Comprehensive Settlement of the Cyprus Problem, 2004</i>	No evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>El Salvador, Chapultepec Agreement, 1992</i>	No evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Afghanistan, ongoing</i>	Some unclear evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process

Women's Involvement Summarized

<i>East Timor, Agreement Between the Republic of Indonesia and the Portugese Republic on the Question of Timor, 1999</i>	Some unclear evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Côte d'Ivoire, Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accord, 2003</i>	Some unclear evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Darfur, Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), 2006</i>	Some unclear evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Somalia, General Agreement, 1993</i>	Some unclear evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Uganda, Juba Peace Agreement, 2008</i>	Some unclear evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process
<i>Somalia, Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities and Principles of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process, 2002</i>	Some unclear evidence of women's groups as part of Track II process