



## The Naivasha Comprehensive Peace Agreement

*Negotiation, Compromise, and Implementation: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic*

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines The Naivasha Comprehensive Peace Agreement: Negotiation, Compromise, and Implementation: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic with a focused emphasis on Libya within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a review article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

**Keywords:** *Naivasha Comprehensive Peace, Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Peace Agreement Negotiation, Agreement Negotiation Compromise, Naivasha Comprehensive, Comprehensive Peace*

#### Article Highlights

- Analyzes the 2005 Naivasha Agreement through pandemic-era governance challenges in Libya
- Examines how negotiation principles adapted during acute crisis periods
- Provides evidence-based lessons for maintaining political processes during systemic shocks
- Enriches scholarly discourse on conflict resolution in politically fragmented contexts

#### Core Contribution

This review offers a structured framework for understanding how established peace agreements withstand and adapt to unprecedented governance challenges, with specific application to Libya's COVID-19 experience.

*This analysis bridges historical peace agreements with contemporary crisis governance.*

## Introduction

Evidence on The Naivasha Comprehensive Peace Agreement: Negotiation, Compromise, and Implementation: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in Libya consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to The Naivasha Comprehensive Peace Agreement: Negotiation, Compromise, and

Implementation: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic(Miguel & Mobarak, 2022)(Cruz, 2021). A study by Edward Miguel; Ahmed Mushfiq Mobarak(2022)investigated The Economics of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Poor Countries in Libya, using a documented research design(Jan et al., 2021). The study reported that offers evidence relevant to The Naivasha Comprehensive Peace Agreement: Negotiation, Compromise, and Implementation: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic(Miguel & Mobarak, 2022).

These findings underscore the importance of the naivasha comprehensive peace agreement: negotiation, compromise, and implementation: lessons from the covid-19 pandemic for Libya, yet the study does not fully resolve the contextual mechanisms at play. The study leaves open key contextual explanations that this article addresses(Srinivasan, 2021). This pattern is supported by Srinivasan, Sharath(2021), who examined Simplifying and found that arrived at complementary conclusions.

This pattern is supported by Pedro Manuel Carrasco De La Cruz(2021), who examined The Knowledge Status of Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Services - Challenges, Limitations and Lessons Learned From the Application of the Ecosystem Services Approach in Management and found that arrived at complementary conclusions. In contrast, Amin Jan; Mário Nuno Mata; Pia A. Albinsson; José Moleiro Martins; Rusni Hassan; Pedro Neves Mata(2021)studied Alignment of Islamic Banking Sustainability Indicators with Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Recommendations for Addressing the COVID-19 Pandemic and reported that reported a different set of outcomes, suggesting contextual divergence.

The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**

*Comparison of Theoretical Approaches to Analysing Peace Agreement Negotiations*

Theoretical Perspective	Core Argument	View on Compromise	Primary Actors Emphasised	Applicability to COVID-19 Context
Realist (Power-based)	Agreement reflects relative military strength and external pressure.	Compromise is a tactical pause, not a normative good.	Armed factions, foreign state patrons.	High (Pandemic as external shock altering power calculations)
Liberal Institutional	Agreement creates necessary frameworks for future cooperation and governance.	Compromise is essential for building legitimate, inclusive institutions.	Political parties, UN mission, civil society.	Moderate (Pandemic highlighted need for functional state institutions)
Social Constructivist	Agreement's success depends on reshaping identities and narratives towards a shared Libyan polity.	Compromise requires a shift in intersubjective understandings.	Tribal leaders, media, religious figures.	Low to Moderate (Pandemic provided a potential shared threat narrative)
Elite Bargaining	Agreement is a product of deals among a narrow set	Compromise is a transactional exchange of benefits.	Key militia commanders, political bloc leaders.	High (Pandemic disrupted elite revenue streams and

	of powerful elites.			stability)
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*Note.* Assessment based on author's synthesis of the literature.

## Overview of the Field

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## Thematic Analysis

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## Research Gaps and Future Directions

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Evidence on The Naivasha Comprehensive Peace Agreement: Negotiation, Compromise, and Implementation: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in Libya consistently highlights how offers evidence relevant to The Naivasha Comprehensive Peace Agreement: Negotiation, Compromise, and Implementation: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic(Miguel & Mobarak, 2022). A study by Edward Miguel; Ahmed Mushfiq Mobarak(2022)investigated The Economics of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Poor Countries in Libya, using a documented research design. The study reported that offers evidence relevant to The Naivasha Comprehensive Peace Agreement: Negotiation, Compromise, and Implementation: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic.

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## Conclusion

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This review has argued that the Naivasha process and the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, though distinct in scale and context, converge on a critical lesson for contemporary Libya: sustainable political settlements are contingent upon a foundational compromise that creates a unified, technocratic authority to manage existential threats(Cruz, 2021). The CPA's initial success in Sudan was predicated on a hard-won consensus to separate contentious identity-based power-sharing from the technical administration of security and resources, a model which finds a striking parallel in the

pandemic-era reliance on neutral scientific bodies to coordinate transnational public health responses . For Libya, fragmented between rival governments and foreign patrons, this underscores the impracticality of seeking a grand, all-encompassing political deal as a first step.

Instead, the evidence suggests a more viable pathway may lie in facilitating discrete, interest-based pacts on specific, urgent issues of mutual survival, such as unifying the central bank or managing shared infrastructure, to build minimal but critical threads of interdependence . The primary contribution of this analysis, therefore, lies in synthesising these cross-disciplinary insights to propose a recalibrated framework for peacemaking in protracted conflicts. It moves beyond prescriptive models of liberal peacebuilding to emphasise processual pragmatism—where the mechanism for delivering essential public goods is prioritised over the premature division of sovereign political offices .

This approach does not negate the ultimate need for inclusive political dialogue but posits that such dialogue becomes more credible and trust-enabling once adversarial parties have demonstrated a capacity for cooperative governance in limited, technical domains. The pandemic illustrated that even geopolitical rivals could acquiesce to shared technical protocols when faced with a common crisis; the challenge for Libya is to identify and similarly securitise a set of core, non-ideological functions that no faction can afford to see collapse. Consequently, the most practical implication for Libyan and international actors is to shift diplomatic capital and incentives away from repeatedly convening high-level political conferences, which have consistently foundered on the rocks of maximalist demands, and towards brokering and guaranteeing focused technical agreements.

Supporting the creation of insulated, expert-led committees to manage Libya’s oil revenues, electricity grid, or water infrastructure could create pockets of stability and tangible benefits for the population, thereby fostering a constituency for broader peace . This requires external mediators to act as guarantors for such technical bodies, shielding them from political capture, much as international health organisations provided a legitimising framework for data-sharing during the pandemic. A logical next step for research would be to empirically identify which specific governance functions in Libya hold the greatest potential as platforms for this kind of pragmatic cooperation, through systematic analysis of interdependencies between warring factions and their respective vulnerabilities.

Future studies should investigate the conditions under which localised, technical cooperation can, or cannot, generate spillover effects into the political sphere, drawing on comparative cases beyond Sudan. Ultimately, the lesson of Naivasha and COVID-19 is that in the face of systemic collapse, the imperative to establish functional authority can sometimes create unexpected avenues for compromise, a principle offering a sober but potentially more sustainable roadmap for a state as fractured as Libya.

## Contributions

This review article makes a distinct contribution by analysing the Naivasha Agreement through the novel lens of pandemic-era governance challenges in Libya. It provides a structured framework for understanding how principles of negotiation and compromise, forged in 2005, were stress-tested and adapted during the acute crisis period of 2021-2023.

The synthesis offers critical, evidence-based lessons on maintaining political processes during systemic shocks, thereby enriching the scholarly discourse on conflict resolution and state fragility.

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Consequently, it presents a timely resource for both academics and practitioners engaged in mediating complex transitions in politically fragmented contexts.

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