Peace processes and negotiations in 2017

Although the Government

of RDC and the opposition

had reached an agreement in December 2016, its

implementation in 2017

was slow, incomplete and

not inclusive







81% of peace processes and negotiations analysed revealed the involvement of third parties

Main third parties involved in negotiations

UN States

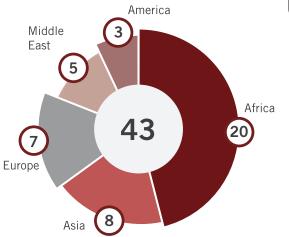
Regional organisations

Non governmenta actors

During 2017, cessation of hostilities agreements were signed in a dozen of contexts, although their level of implementation at the

end of the year was unequal

Regional distribution of peace negotiations



Amidst many obstacles, significant progress was made in 2017 in Colombia in implementing the peace agreement, such as the disarmament and demobilisation of the FARC and the creation of the Truth Commission

A decline in the participation of women in peace processes was identified, despite the fact that they continued to demand greater involvement in negotiations in Ukranie, Yemen and Syria

Negotiations on the armed conflict in **Syria** continued in 2017, but the different efforts failed to advance an agreement leading to a significant reduction of violence in the country

The peace process between the Government of the **Philipines** and the NDF was affected in 2017 by a crisis of trust and at the end of the year the Government called off the peace talks



Recurrent themes in negotiation agendas:

■ Disarmament DDR / demobilisation and reintegration of combatants

The peace process in Cyprus

reached historic milestones

in 2017, but disagreements

brought it to a standstill by

mid-year, followed by a

period of reflection

- Release of prisoners
- Political and administrative status of disputed territories
- Reconciliation processes
- Humanitarian measures
- Truces, ceasefire agreements and cessation of hostilities





