Peace processes and negotiations in 2020









The COVID-19 pandemic slowed down negotiating processes and the implementation of peace agreements, while aggravating the humanitarian situation in armed conflicts and socio-political crises

In Sudan, the government and the rebel coalition SRF and the SLM/A-MM signed a historic peace agreement that was not endorsed by other rebel groups such as the SPLM-N al-Hilu and the SLM/A-AW

Many peace processes faced serious difficulties, such as in Cameroon, Mali, Libya, Yemen, Syria, North Korea-South Korea, North Korea-the US, the Philippines

(NPA) and others

The US and the Taliban signed a peace agreement and subsequently began a process of dialogue between the Afghan government and the Taliban, which included four women in the government delegation

> In a year marking the 20th anniversary of UNSC Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, women around the world continued to face obstacles to their participation in peace processes, though relative progress was made in contexts such as Mali

> > Countries with

in 2020

peace processes and negotiations



During 2020 significant agreements were reached in

Afghanistan, Libya, Mali (CMA-Platform), Sudan, South Sudan, Sudan-South Sudan, Ukraine (east) and Armenia-Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh), the latter being interpreted as a military victory over Armenia

Progress was made in some negotiating processes in 2020, such as Mozambique, Sudan, Sudan-South Sudan, South Sudan, Afghanistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Papua New Guinea

82% of peace

processes and

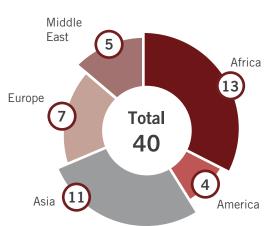
negotiations revealed

the involvement of

third parties

In Yemen, there were initiatives to try to achieve a cessation of hostilities and to implement agreements between the parties alongside constant escalations of violence

Regional distribution of peace negotiations



Various actors in conflict announced truces in response to the UN Secretary-General's call, as in Sudan (Darfur), Colombia, the Philippines, Thailand and Myanmar, though the response was limited and fragile in its implementation

Recurrent themes in negotiation agendas:

- Truces, ceasefires and cessation of hostilities
- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants
- Status of disputed territories and recognition of minority identities
- Political power-sharing

Main third parties involved in negotiations

