## Peace processes and negotiations in 2021

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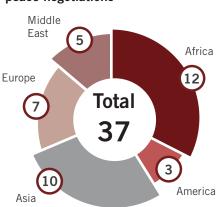
The COVID-19 pandemic aggravated the humanitarian and human rights context in various countries where peace processes were taking place, including through the instrumentalization of response measures



## Relative progress in:

- Mozambique (Government-RENAMO)
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Sudan-South Sudan
- Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)
- The Philippines (MILF)
- Venezuela
- Colombia (ELN)

## Regional distribution of peace negotiations



In the Philippines (Mindanao), progress was made in the institutional consolidation arising from the 2014 peace agreement and in the DDR process Most peace processes in 2021 encountered serious dificulties. with grave backsliding in **Afghanistan** and Myanmar Of the 32 active armed conflicts in 2021, 56% (18 cases) were being dealt with via peace

processes. In 5 of the most

serious armed conflicts –Ethiopia

(Tigray), Lake Chad Region (Boko

Haram), Western Sahel Region, Mozambique (north) and DRC

(east-ADF)— peace negotiations

were not promoted

In Mozambique, despite COVID-19, progress was made in the DDR programme and in dismantling the military bases of the former guerrilla group

89% of peace processes and negotiations revealed the involvement of third parties

In Afghanistan, the seizure of power by the Taliban led to the abrupt end of the dialogue process

Female civil society activists continued to demand inclusive dialogues, ceasefires and responses to humanitarian emergencies, including in Cameroon, Libya, **Syria and Yemen** 

Countries with

peace processes and negotiations in 2021

Progress was made on the negotiations between the autonomous government of Bougainville and the government of Papua New Guinea over the island's status

Recurrent themes in negotiation agendas:



- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants
- Security architecture and denuclearization
- Governance: elections, constitutional reforms, political transition, distribution of political power, political, economic and social transformations
- Status of disputed territories and identity recognition of minorities
- Demarcation of borders and transport and economic links

Main third parties involved in negotiations

**States**