Peace processes and negotiations in 2022

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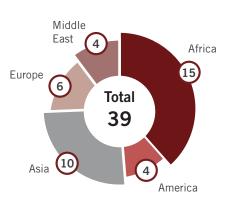
The Russian invasion of Ukraine had impacts on different peace processes, such as Moldova (Transdniestria). Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia), Iran (nuclear programme) and Syria



Relative progress in 2022:

- Ethiopia (Tiger)
- Senegal (Casamance)
- Venezuela
- Haiti
- Colombia
- India (Assam)
- Philippines (MILF)
- Thailand (south)

Regional distribution of peace negotiations



Of the 33 active armed conflicts in 2022, 58% (19 cases) were being dealt with via peace processes, 11 of the 17 most serious armed conflicts were addressed in negotiating processes, at least during part of the year.

The federal government of Ethiopia and the political and military authorities of the Tigray region in northern Ethiopia reached a permanent cessation of hostilities agreement facilitated by the AU

Most peace processes in 2022 encountered serious difficulties. and negotiations between Russia and Ukraine and in Pakistan broke off



90% of the negotiating processes enjoyed third-party participation

Russia's invasion of Ukraine created a serious humanitarian crisis and although it was accompanied by political and military negotiations for a few months, they broke down and only discussions on humanitarian and other issues remained active

A truce agreement in force in Yemen for six months helped to reduce violence in the country, but at the end of the year, uncertainty persisted because the

> Main third parties involved in negotiations

truce was not renewed

de Catalunva

Specific mechanisms for women's participation were not designed in most peace negotiations

Negotiations continued to stall between ASEAN and the Myanmar military junta on the return of democracy to the country

States

Countries with peace processes and negotiations in 2022

Recurrent themes in negotiation agendas:

- Truces, ceasefires and cessation of hostilities
- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants
- Security architecture and denuclearization
- Governance
- Status of disputed territories and identity recognition of minorities
- Demarcation of borders and transport and economic links
- State sovereignty and mutual recognition