

Executive summary

Peace negotiations 2022: analysis of trends and scenarios is a yearbook that analyses the peace processes and negotiations that took place in the world during 2022. The examination of the development and dynamics of negotiations worldwide allows to provide a comprehensive overview of peace processes, identify trends and comparatively analyse the various scenarios. One of the main objectives of this report is to provide information and analysis to those who participate in peaceful conflict resolution at different levels, including parties to disputes, mediators, civil society activists and others. The yearbook also aims to grant visibility to different formulas of dialogue and negotiation aimed at reversing dynamics of violence and channelling conflicts through political means in many contexts. Thus, it seeks to highlight, enhance and promote political, diplomatic and social efforts aimed at transforming conflicts and their root causes through peaceful methods.

Methodologically, the report draws mainly on the qualitative analysis of studies and information from many sources (the United Nations, international organisations, research centres, media outlets, NGOs and others), as well as on experience gained during field research. The report also cross-cuttingly incorporates a gender perspective in the study and analysis of peace processes.

The report is divided into six chapters. The first presents a summary and map of the 39 peace processes and negotiations that took place in 2022 and provides an overview of the main global trends. The next five chapters delve into the peace processes and negotiations from a geographic perspective. Each of them addresses the main trends of peace negotiations in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East, respectively, and describes the development and dynamics of each case in those regions. At the beginning of each of these five chapters, a map is included indicating the countries where peace processes and negotiations have occurred in 2022.

Peace processes and negotiations in 2022

AFRICA (15)	ASIA (10)	EUROPE (6)
Cameroon (Ambazonia/North West and South West) Chad CAR DRC Eritrea – Ethiopia Ethiopia (Tigray) Libya Mali Morocco – Western Sahara Mozambique Senegal (Casamance) Somalia South Sudan Sudan Sudan – South Sudan	DPR Korea – Republic of Korea DPR Korea – USA India (Assam) India (Nagaland) Myanmar Pakistan Papua New Guinea (Bougainville) Philippines (MILF) Philippines (NDF) Thailand (south)	Armenia–Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh) Cyprus Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia) Moldova (Transdnistria) Serbia – Kosovo Ukraine
	AMERICA (4)	MIDDLE EAST (4)
	Colombia (FARC) Colombia (ELN) Haiti Venezuela	Iran (nuclear programme) Palestine Syria Yemen

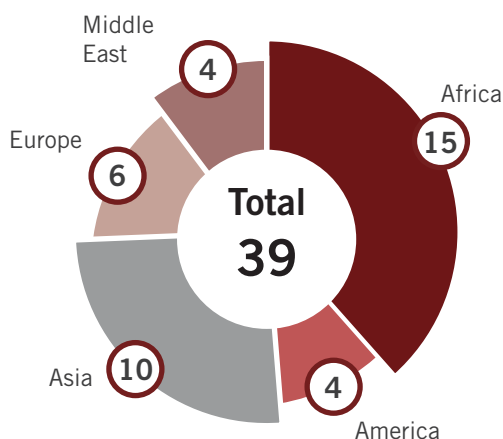
Negotiations in 2022: global overview and main trends

During 2022, a total of 39 peace processes and negotiations were identified on a worldwide level. Most of the cases analyzed were concentrated in Africa, which hosted 15, equivalent to 39% of the total. Asia was the region with the second-highest number of cases, with a total of 10, representing 26% of the negotiations in 2021. The rest of the negotiations were distributed between Europe, with six (15%), the Middle East, with four (10%) and the Americas, with four (10%).

Slightly more peace processes and negotiations were analysed worldwide than in 2021, when there were 37. However, the number did not reach as high as in

previous years, since there were 40 in 2020, 50 in 2019 and 49 in 2018. The largest increase occurred in Africa, which went from 12 to 15 cases due to three new ones: Chad, Ethiopia (Tigray) and Senegal (Casamance). There were also more negotiations in the Americas, with the activation of the dialogue in Haiti. Although the same number of cases was observed in Asia in 2021, the talks in Afghanistan broke down with the rise of the Taliban regime in 2021, but a new negotiating process began in Pakistan in 2022, though it broke down by the end of the year. In Europe, Russia's invasion of Ukraine spilled over and amplified the previous conflict in eastern Ukraine and scuttled

Regional distribution of peace negotiations in 2022



the previous negotiating process. The case of Russia-Ukraine is included in the yearbook because both countries held political and military negotiations for several months in 2022. Even though the parties considered the negotiations to have reached a dead end between April and May, talks remained

There were 39 peace and negotiating processes around the world in 2022

active in other areas, such as humanitarian issues, grain exports and the protection of nuclear infrastructure. In Europe, there was one less case than in 2021, the tenth anniversary of the definitive cessation of ETA's armed activity in the Basque Country. Finally, there was one case less than the previous year in the Middle East. The negotiations between Israel and Palestine were not counted given their persistent stalemate for over a decade and the demise of the two-state formula due to Israel's persistent policies of occupation, annexation and apartheid.

There were ongoing negotiations in 19 of the 33 armed conflicts active in 2022,¹ which represented 58% of the cases, while 14 conflicts did not enjoy initiatives for rapprochement between the parties. In most regions, there were more conflicts in which there were different types of negotiations than there were conflicts in which the parties had not sought rapprochement. Thus, there were negotiations in 63% of the conflicts in Africa, in 100% of the conflicts in the Americas, in 55% of the conflicts in Asia, in 40% of the conflicts in the Middle East and in 50% of the conflicts in Europe.

Armed conflicts and peace processes in 2022

Armed conflicts with peace negotiations (19)	Armed conflicts without peace negotiations (14)
AFRICA (10)	AFRICA (6)
Cameroon (Ambazonia/North West and South West) (2018)	Burundi (2015)
Ethiopia (Tigray) (2020)	Ethiopia (Oromia) (2022)
Libya (2011)	Mozambique (North) (2019)
Mali (2012)	Lake Chad Region (Boko Haram) (2011)
CAR (2006)	Western Sahel Region (2018)
DRC (east) (1998)	DRC (east – ADF) (2014)
Somalia (1988)	ASIA (4)
Sudan (Darfur) (2003)	Afghanistan (2001)
Sudan (South Kordofan and Blue Nile) (2011)	India (Jammu and Kashmir) (1989)
South Sudan (2009)	India (CPI-M) (1967)
AMERICA (1)	Pakistan (Balochistan) (2005)
Colombia (1964)	EUROPE (1)
ASIA (5)	Turkey (southeast) (1984)
Philippines (NPA) (1969)	MIDDLE EAST (3)
Philippines (Mindanao) (1991)	Egypt (Sinai) (2014)
Myanmar (1948)	Iraq (2003)
Pakistan (2001)	Israel – Palestine (2000)
Thailand (south) (2004)	
EUROPE (1)	
Russia – Ukraine (2022) ²	
MIDDLE EAST (2)	
Syria (2011)	
Yemen (2004)	

1. Escola de Cultura de Pau, *Alert 2023! Report on conflicts, human rights and peacebuilding*. Barcelona: Icaria, 2023.

2. The case of Russia-Ukraine is included in this table because Russia and Ukraine held political-military negotiations for several months in 2022. Even though the parties considered the negotiations to have reached a dead end between April and May, talks remained active in other areas, such as humanitarian issues, grain exports and the protection of nuclear infrastructure.

National governments were involved as one of the **negotiating parties** in all the peace processes and negotiations. These governments negotiated or maintained contact with various kinds of actors directly or indirectly, depending on the characteristics of the context, which in general terms included armed groups (directly or through political representatives, and in some cases through coalitions of armed groups), as was the case in most negotiations in Asia; a combination of armed groups and political and social actors, prevalent in Africa; or representatives of political/military bodies seeking secession or recognition as independent territories, which was true of most cases in Europe. To a lesser extent, cases involving opposition governments and political and social actors were also identified, such as in the Americas. Several negotiating processes that took place throughout 2022 were international negotiations that involved different governments: Eritrea-Ethiopia, Morocco-Western-Sahara, Sudan-South Sudan, North Korea-South Korea, North Korea-USA, Armenia-Azerbaijan, Serbia-Kosovo, Russia-Ukraine and Iran (nuclear programme).

Regarding the **third parties involved in the peace and negotiation processes**, although in many cases it is possible to clearly identify the actors involved in mediation, facilitation and accompaniment activities, on other occasions these tasks are carried out discreetly or not publicly. At least one third party was involved in the vast majority of the negotiating processes (35 out of 39, or 90%), in a proportion similar to that of previous years. For another year, there was third-party support for processes under different formats, both in internal (27) and international (eight) negotiations (See Table 1.2.). The vast majority of international negotiations had third-party support, which was true of 80% of all peace processes between states. At the regional level, while all negotiations that took place in Africa, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East had third-party support, only 60% of the processes in Asia involved third parties, while negotiations between the governments of North Korea and South Korea and between North Korea and the United States, as well as internal negotiations in India (in Assam and Nagaland), proceeded without third-party support. These last two cases were the only direct internal negotiations that had no external support. The only case without third-party support in another continent was the national dialogue in Chad, as part of a broader peace process in the country that did enjoy external third-party support.

In practically all the cases that had a third party (30 out of 35) there was more than one actor performing mediation or facilitation tasks. Thus, though one actor led mediation and facilitation efforts in certain contexts, the vast majority had mixed formulas, with actors playing complementary and specialised roles. In contrast, only one third party was observed in other cases, such as Norway in the process in the Philippines (NDF), the

United Nations in the process in Papua New Guinea, Malaysia in Thailand (south) and the Taliban government of Afghanistan in Pakistan. In an international context of multiplicity of mediating actors, these were of diverse types, highlighting intergovernmental organizations – such as the UN, EU, AU, OSCE, IGAD, OIC, SADC, EAC, CEEAC, ECOWAS, OIF, GCC– and state governments, religious organisations and civil society actors, including specialised centres. United Nations was the main intergovernmental organisation that participated by supporting peace processes. It was present in different formats (mainly envoys and special representatives and missions) and served various support functions (mediation, co-mediation, verification, ceasefire supervision, assistance, support, the use of good offices and others) in 21 of the 39 processes identified during the year and in 21 of the 35 that involved at least one third party (60%).

Other international and regional organisations also played a prominent role, especially regional organisations in their geographical areas of operation. Together with intergovernmental organisations, a significant number of states became involved in negotiating processes, often amidst the projection of national interests in an international dispute for hegemony between powers. In an international context of serious geographical tension marked by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Moscow tried to maintain a leading role in various peace processes, but its involvement in different negotiating processes had a negative influence at the same time.

With regard to the **negotiating agendas**, one must consider the particular aspects of each case and bear in mind that the details of the issues under discussion did not always become known to the public. Once again, **the search for truces, ceasefires and cessations of hostilities** was one of the central subjects of discussion in various peace processes. This gained special importance in certain regions, like the Middle East. Specifically, the truce reached in Yemen in April, which remained in force for six months, was particularly significant and had a real impact on lowering violence. The first truce since 2016, it also addressed enormously important humanitarian issues. In Africa, an agreement for a permanent cessation of hostilities in the Tigray region was reached between the government of Ethiopia and the political and military authorities of the Tigray region. The issue was also important in the negotiating processes with the different armed groups active in the eastern DRC and especially with the armed group M23. The search for ceasefires was also important in Europe. This was the case in the negotiations between Ukraine and Russia, and in fact both parties negotiated some humanitarian ceasefires. It was not possible to agree on any general ceasefire and as the year progressed, Ukraine demanded that Russia withdraw its troops from all its territory, including Donbas and Crimea. A ceasefire was also agreed between Armenia and Azerbaijan. In Asia,

Most armed conflicts in most regions in the world involved negotiating processes, with 58% of all conflicts worldwide involving negotiations

Internal and international peace processes/negotiations with and without third parties in 2022

Peace processes	INTERNAL					INTERNATIONAL	
	Direct negotiations without third parties (2)	Negotiations with third parties (27)	National dialogues without third parties (1)	National dialogues with third parties (0)	Other formats (0)	Direct negotiations without third parties (2)	Negotiations with third parties (8)
AFRICA							
Cameroon (Ambazonia/North West-South West)		x					
CAR		x					
Chad		x	x				
DRC		x					
Eritrea-Ethiopia							x
Ethiopia (Tigray)		x					
Libya		x					
Mali		x					
Morocco – Western Sahara							x
Mozambique		x					
Senegal (Casamance)		x					
Somalia		x					
South Sudan		x					
Sudan		x					
Sudan – South Sudan							x
AMERICAS							
Colombia (FARC)		x					
Colombia (ELN)		x					
Haiti		x					
Venezuela		x					
ASIA							
India (Assam)	x						
India (Nagaland)	x						
Korea, DPR – Korea, Republic of						x	
Korea, DPR – USA						x	
Myanmar		x					
Pakistan		x					
Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)		x					
Philippines (MILF)		x					
Philippines (NDF)		x					
Thailand (south)		x					
EUROPE							
Armenia – Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)							x
Cyprus		x					
Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia) ⁱ							x
Moldova (Transnistria)		x					
Serbia – Kosovo ⁱⁱ							x
Russia - Ukraine							x

i. The nature of the peace processes in Abkhazia and South Ossetia and Russia's role in those conflicts and peace processes are open to interpretation. Ukraine considers Russia a party to the conflict and a negotiating party, whereas Russia considers itself a third party.

ii. The peace process between Serbia and Kosovo is considered interstate because even though its international legal status is still controversial, Kosovo has been recognised as a state by over 100 countries. In 2010, the International Court of Justice issued a non-binding opinion that Kosovo's declaration of independence did not violate international law or UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

Peace processes	INTERNAL					INTERNATIONAL	
	Direct negotiations without third parties (2)	Negotiations with third parties (27)	National dialogues without third parties (1)	National dialogues with third parties (0)	Other formats (0)	Direct negotiations without third parties (2)	Negotiations with third parties (8)
MIDDLE EAST							
Iran (nuclear programme)							x
Palestine		x					
Syria ⁱⁱⁱ		x					
Yemen		x					

iii. There are two parallel negotiating processes in Syria (Astana and Geneva). Third parties are involved in both processes, though some of them directly project their interests onto the negotiations.

the Taliban armed group TTP declared a ceasefire in Pakistan during talks with the Pakistani government, but the ceasefire broke down when the talks failed. The search for a ceasefire was also enormously important to the peace talks between the Colombian government and the ELN and although President Gustavo Petro announced a six-month bilateral ceasefire agreement with various armed groups at the end of the year, including the ELN, the insurgent organisation denied that any such agreement had been reached days later.

In a year internationally marked by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, **political and military issues linked to the government's attributes, such as territorial integrity, powers related to state sovereignty and mutual recognition, as well as the status of disputed territories**, were especially important to different negotiating agendas.

Regarding the **evolution of peace processes and negotiating processes**, it is generally possible to identify a wide variety of trends. The development of many of the peace negotiations during 2022 was shaped

by the global consequences of the international crisis caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February. Relations between the Russian government headed by Vladimir Putin and many other governments, especially in the West, deteriorated tremendously, which made it difficult to find common ground in different peace processes based on the different international alliances of the actors involved. The impacts of the invasion of Ukraine were especially noticeable in negotiations in Europe, but other regions, such as the Middle East, were also affected by these dynamics that opened gaps between international blocs. However, progress was made in peace processes in different regions, with important agreements, though not without obstacles, in Africa (Chad, Tigray and others). Negotiating processes were restarted in the Americas (Venezuela, Haiti and Colombia) and headway was made in various peace negotiations in Asia (Assam in India, the Philippines (MILF) and Thailand (south)). Other regions also witnessed rapprochement and even agreements between actors in different countries. Several agreements were especially significant in Africa, such as those reached in Ethiopia,

Senegal (Casamance) or Chad, and the agreement on the Tigray region in Ethiopia was especially relevant. In the Middle East, some positive developments were also noted, especially in Yemen, where a nationwide truce was achieved. The negotiating processes in the Americas developed positively, despite the problems, with crucial progress in Colombia like the start of a formal peace process with the ELN and the reinstatement of key institutions to implement the 2016 peace agreements. Progress was also observed in other countries, even in

more politically fragile environments such as Haiti and Venezuela. Asia was also the scene of some positive events, such as the beginning of a negotiating process in Pakistan, though it was later cut short, the restart of negotiations in Thailand with the BRN after years of impasse and the progress made in the implementation of the agreement between the Philippine government and the MILF, especially with regard to DDR. However, many negotiating processes had to face significant obstacles and some remained deadlocked.

Finally, regarding the **gender, peace and security agenda**, the analysis of the different peace processes in 2020 confirms, like in previous years, the obstacles that women face in participating in formal processes and the difficulties in incorporating a gender perspective in negotiation. Twenty-two years after the approval of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, many challenges to its implementation remained and most peace processes continued to exclude women. **No specific mechanisms of participation were designed for women in most negotiations and gender issues and recognition of the rights of women and the LGTBQIA+ population were left out of much of the negotiating agendas. There were several processes in which women had the opportunity to participate, though with many limitations, such as the cases of Mali, CAR, Sudan, Sudan and South Sudan, Ethiopia (Tigray), Colombia, Thailand (south), Papua New Guinea and Bougainville, Cyprus, Moldova, Yemen or Syria.** Composed of 15 Syrian women of different sensibilities, the consultative body met periodically with the United Nations envoy.

Main agreements of 2022

Peace processes	Agreements
Chad	The government of Chad and 34 of the 52 political and military movements participating in the negotiations reached an agreement in Doha (Qatar) under Qatari mediation on 7 August, which enabled their participation in the subsequent National Inclusive and Sovereign Dialogue (DNIS), held in N'Djamena between 20 August and 8 October together with hundreds of representatives of the government and the political and social opposition.
Ethiopia (Tigray)	The Ethiopian government and the military and political authorities of the Tigray region reached a peace agreement on 2 November under the auspices of the African Union. The agreement establishes a cessation of hostilities that will be monitored, supervised and verified by the AU through a unit composed of a maximum of 10 people designated by the AU, with a representative from the regional organisation IGAD, who must report to the mediation team led by former Nigerian President Olesegun Obasanjo. On 12 November, the parties signed the Declaration of the Senior Commanders on the Modalities for the Implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in Nairobi, which stipulates the delivery of heavy weapons and the demobilisation of combatants, the restoration of public services in Tigray, the reactivation of aid and the withdrawal of all armed groups and foreign forces that fought alongside the Federal Ethiopian Army.
Senegal (Casamance)	The government of Senegal and the faction of the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) led by Cesar Atoute Badiate signed a peace agreement on 4 August. The agreement, which remains confidential, describes the road map for laying down arms and reaffirms the parties' commitment to find a negotiated solution to the conflict.
South Sudan	On 16 January, the government of South Sudan and the SPLA-IO Kitgwang faction, led by General Simon Gatwech Dual, which broke off from the SPLA-IO headed by Vice President Riek Machar in August 2021, signed an agreement that integrates the Kitgwang faction into the 2018 Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). Signed in Khartoum under the mediation of the government of Sudan, the new agreement includes amnesty for Kitgwang fighters, a permanent ceasefire and its integration into the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF). ³
Haiti	The National Consensus Agreement for Haiti, signed with various political groups and civil society organisations and the private sector for an inclusive transition and transparent elections, lays out a 14-month transition that includes elections held before the end of 2023, the inauguration of the new government on 7 February 2024 (the date until which Ariel Henry will remain in office as prime minister) and the formation of a High Transition Council made up of a representative of civil society, a representative of political parties and representative of the private sector, as well as a Control Body for Government Action. Much of the opposition rejected the agreement.
India (Assam)	Tripartite peace agreement between the central government of India, the government of the state of Assam and eight Adivasi armed groups (All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA), AANLA (FG), Birsas Commando Force (BCF), BCF (BT), Santhal Tiger Force, Adivasi Cobra Militant of Assam (ACMA), ACMA (FG) and Adivasi People's Army (APA)) involves the demobilisation of the combatants and their acceptance of current Indian legislation. The Indian government pledged to protect and preserve the social, cultural, linguistic, and ethnic identity of the Adivasi groups; to ensure the development of tea plantations in the Adivasi villages of Assam; to establish an Adivasi welfare and development council; to rehabilitate armed actors and guarantee the welfare of tea plantation workers; and to provide a special development package to improve infrastructure in Adivasi villages.
Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)	The Era Kone Covenant on the Finalisation of the Bougainville Referendum on Independence, signed by the prime minister of Papua New Guinea and the president of the Autonomous Bougainville Government, stipulates that the results of the 2019 referendum and the conclusions and agreements of the consultations and negotiations held since then will be submitted to the Parliament of Papua New Guinea before the end of 2023. When the Parliament has voted on the proposed political settlement for Bougainville that the two governments reach, it should be implemented no earlier than 2025 and no later than 2027. After its ratification by both governments, the agreement provides for writing the drafts of the constitutional regulations necessary to advance on the road map described therein.
Palestine	The Algerian Document for inter-Palestinian Reconciliation was signed by Fatah, Hamas and 12 other Palestinian organisations in Algiers on 13 October. The agreement recognises the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and commits to a national dialogue to ensure the involvement of all groups. It also provides for presidential and legislative elections to be held within a year, including for the Palestinian Legislative Council (Parliament) and the Palestinian National Council (the PLO's legislative body in which Palestinians and Diaspora Palestinians also participate). Also known as the "Algeria Declaration", the document establishes that an Arab-Algerian team will supervise the implementation of the agreement.
Russia – Ukraine	An agreement on the export of grain and other food products, known as the Black Sea Grain Initiative, was reached in Istanbul on 22 July 2022 in the form of two identical documents, one signed by Russia and the other by Ukraine, with Turkey and the UN Secretary-General also signing, the latter as an observer. The agreement establishes a mechanism for the safe transport of grain, other food products and fertiliser from Ukrainian ports to global markets. The agreement also includes the export of Russian food and fertiliser to global markets through the Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the United Nations Secretariat. The Black Sea Grain Initiative was facilitated by Turkey and the UN. As part of the agreement, the Joint Coordination Centre (JCC) was established in Istanbul, in which representatives of Ukraine, Russia, Turkey and the UN participate, under the auspices of the UN. On 17 November, the agreement was extended for another 120 days.
Yemen	A nationwide truce agreement was signed by the internationally recognised government and the Houthis for a cessation of hostilities starting on 2 April, coinciding with the start of Ramadan. The five-point agreement included a halt to all types of military offensives inside and outside Yemen and the maintenance of existing military positions; the entrance of ships with fuel to the port of Al Hudaydah; the resumption of commercial flights to and from the capital, Sana'a, towards Jordan and Egypt; the start of talks to agree on the opening of roads in several governorates, including Ta'iz, to facilitate the movement of the civilian population; and the commitment to continue working with the UN special envoy to take steps to end the armed conflict. The agreement was signed for an initial period of two months and renewed twice, in May and August. Starting in October, the agreement formally ended, though full-scale hostilities between the parties had not resumed by the end of the year and some of the elements of the truce remained in force.

3. See: <https://www.peaceagreements.org/viewmasterdocument/2397>

A gender approach, specific clauses on gender equality or the recognition of women's rights was included in various peace agreements reached during 2022, though admittedly in a very limited way. Thus, in their agreement, Sudan and South Sudan pledged to foster peaceful coexistence by making women the agents of change in ongoing peacebuilding efforts and intercommunal talks. The agreement reached for the conflict in the Ethiopian region of Tigray included issues regarding gender violence and urged the parties to the conflict to condemn any act of sexual or gender violence, any act of violence against minors, girls, women and the elderly and the recruitment of child soldiers. The agreement also encouraged the parties to promote family reunification and to consider the specific needs of what it describes as “vulnerable groups”, which include women, minors and the elderly, in providing humanitarian aid.

Regional trends

Africa

- Fifteen peace processes and negotiations were identified in Africa in 2022, accounting for nearly 40% of all peace processes worldwide.
- Various local initiatives were put forth by civil society actors in Cameroon and Canada facilitated contacts to explore the possibility of relaunching a negotiating process between political and military actors and the Cameroonian government.
- The little progress made in implementing the Mali peace agreement of 2015 prompted a coalition of northern armed groups to suspend their participation in mechanisms to implement the agreement.
- The government of Senegal and Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance (MFDC) faction led by Cesar Atoute Badiate signed a peace agreement.
- On 2 November, 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 African Union.
- The Doha peace process and the Inclusive and Sovereign National Dialogue in Chad, boycotted by many armed groups and by the political opposition, respectively, concluded with the extension of the mandate of the Transitional Military Council through the creation of a national unity government and the continuity of the presidency of Mahamat Déby.
- The Military Junta and the opposition in Sudan reached a framework agreement to create a civilian transitional government.
- After the general elections were cancelled in Libya in late 2021, the impasse in the negotiations persisted in 2022 and the divisions materialised in the configuration of two parallel governments.

America

- In the Americas there were four negotiations during 2022, 10% of the world total.
- In Haiti, the government and part of the opposition began talks about the deep economic, humanitarian, political and institutional crisis gripping the country, but no significant agreement was reached.
- The Colombian government and the ELN began a formal negotiating process with a first round of talks in Venezuela.
- The Colombian Truth Commission presented its report, which stated that most of the victims of the armed conflict were civilians and non-combatants.
- The Venezuelan government resumed dialogue and reached an agreement with the opposition alliance Unitary Platform in Mexico, began talks with other opposition factions and sought common ground with the US government.

Asia

- During 2022 there were 10 peace negotiations in Asia, 26% of the total negotiations in the world.
- The government of Pakistan and the Taliban armed group TTP held talks for several months, which ended in November with the TTP's withdrawal from the negotiations.
- In the southern Philippines, the implementation of the 2014 peace agreement made substantial progress, both in the institutional development of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao and in the demobilisation of MILF fighters.
- After almost two years of deadlock in the negotiations, the government of Thailand and the BRN resumed talks and reached some agreements in 2022.
- The governments of Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville reached an agreement in the negotiations on the future political status of Bougainville, but relations between the two parties later deteriorated and the process was interrupted.
- Negotiations continued to stall between ASEAN and the Myanmar military junta on the return of democracy to the country.

Europe

- In 2022, six of the 39 peace processes in the world (15%) took place in Europe.
- All the negotiating processes in Europe involved third parties in supporting roles.
- After Russia's invasion of Ukraine there were attempts at direct negotiations between both countries in the first few months, which failed, and the discussions were relegated to humanitarian

issues, grain exports and the protection of nuclear infrastructure.

- Russia's invasion had various impacts on the negotiating processes in Europe, such as delays in the Georgian peace process, a less favourable geopolitical context for Armenia and international calls for Kosovo and Serbia to make progress in normalising relations.
- The Cyprus peace process remained stalled, with no resumption of formal, high-level political negotiations in a pre-election year.
- Women's organisations and civil society activists from Kosovo and Georgia called for women's effective participation in the negotiating processes.

Middle East

- The Middle East was the scene of four negotiating processes in 2022 that accounted for 10% of all peace processes worldwide.
- Negotiations over the Iranian nuclear programme oscillated between progress and impasse, but full compliance with the agreement reached in 2015 had not been restored by the end of the year.
- 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 truce was not renewed and there were fears of a new escalation.
- Hamas and Fatah signed a new reconciliation agreement, but there was scepticism about its implementation given the failed experiences in recent years.
- Different formal negotiating schemes continued in Syria, but in line with previous years, no significant progress was observed in the search for a political solution after over a decade of armed conflict.