

Executive summary

Peace negotiations 2024: analysis of trends and scenarios is a yearbook that analyses the peace processes and negotiations that took place in the world during 2024. 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 52 peace processes and negotiations that took place in 2024 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 and the Pacific, 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 2024.

Peace processes and negotiations in 2024

AFRICA (20)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (12)	EUROPE (7)
Cameroon (Ambazonia/North West and South West) Chad ¹ CAR DRC Eritrea – Ethiopia Ethiopia Ethiopia (Oromia) Ethiopia (Tigray) Ethiopia – Egypt – Sudan Ethiopia – Somalia (Somaliland) Libya Mali Morocco – Western Sahara Mozambique Senegal (Casamance) Somalia Somalia – Somaliland South Sudan ² Sudan ³ Sudan – South Sudan	China (Tibet) India (Assam) India (Nagaland) India – China Myanmar North Korea – South Korea North Korea – USA Papua New Guinea (Bougainville) Philippines (MILF) Philippines (MNLF) Philippines (NDF) Thailand (south)	Armenia – Azerbaijan Cyprus Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia) Moldova (Transnistria) Russia – Ukraine ⁵ Serbia – Kosovo Türkiye (PKK)
	AMERICA (7)	MIDDLE EAST (6)
	Colombia (ELN) Colombia (EMC) ⁴ Colombia (FARC) Colombia (Segunda Marquetalia) Haiti Venezuela Venezuela – Guyana	Iran (nuclear programme) Israel – Lebanon (Hezbollah) Israel – Palestine Palestine Syria Yemen

- Regarding Chad, reference is made to two initiatives: The Doha peace agreement between a segment of the Chadian insurgency and the government, and the implementation of the commitments reached in the Inclusive and Sovereign National Dialogue (DNIS). Furthermore, a consultation process is also underway with the segment of the insurgency that did not sign the Doha agreement, facilitated by the Community of Sant'Egidio.
- This negotiating process includes two different forums: 1) negotiations on the implementation of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) (2018); and 2) peace negotiations between the South Sudanese government and the armed groups that did not sign the R-ARCSS in Rome – Nairobi. The column of actors specifies who participates in each of them.
- This negotiating process includes two different peace processes: 1) peace negotiations in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, to resolve the armed conflicts in both regions; and 2) peace negotiations between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary group Rapid Support Forces (RSF) to resolve the armed conflict that began in Sudan in 2023. The column of actors specifies who participates in each of them.
- In July 2024, the peace negotiations between the government of Colombia and the armed group Estado Mayor Central (EMC) were reclassified as negotiations with the EMC blocs Comandante Jorge Suárez Briceño, Comandante Gentil Duarte Magdalena Medio and Frente Comandante Raúl Reyes de las FARC-EP after some EMC factions pulled out of the negotiations.
- Russia-Ukraine is included due to the humanitarian dialogue, Ukraine's dialogue with international actors about parts of its peace plan and the initiatives promoted by various governments, though political and military negotiations between the warring parties were not resumed in 2024.

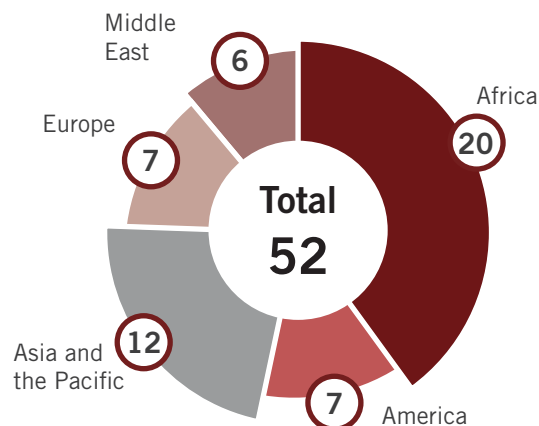
Negotiations in 2024: global overview and main trends

During 2024, a total of 52 peace processes and negotiations were identified on a worldwide level. Most of the cases analyzed were concentrated in Africa, which hosted 20, equivalent to 39% of the total. Asia and the Pacific was the region with the second-highest number of cases, with a total of 12, representing 23% of the negotiations in 2024. The rest of the negotiations were distributed between the Americas and Europe, with seven cases each, which was equivalent to 13% and the Middle East, with six (12%).

There was a rise in the number of peace processes and negotiations worldwide, in keeping with the upward trend of the previous three years (37 processes in 2021, 39 in 2022, 45 in 2023), and beating out the levels of 2018 and 2019 (49 and 50 cases, respectively). However, this increase was not accompanied by lower levels of violence and global armed conflict. On the contrary, the total number of active armed conflicts also increased during the year (37 armed conflicts in 2024, compared to 36 in 2023 and 33 in 2022) and violence got worse in high-intensity conflicts such as Israel-Palestine, Cameroon (Ambazonia/Northwest and Southwest), Ethiopia (Oromia), the DRC (east), Sudan, South Sudan, Colombia, Haiti, Myanmar, Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Hezbollah and Syria. Furthermore, most negotiating processes faced obstacles and difficulties.

The rise in the number of cases was spread across the regions, although it was somewhat more pronounced in Africa and Asia and the Pacific in total terms (two new cases in each of them, and one new case each in the Americas, Europe and the Middle East). The increase in Africa is due to the addition of two new peace negotiations during the year: the national dialogue currently underway in Ethiopia and the negotiations between Ethiopia and Somalia, facilitated by Türkiye, to resolve the dispute between both countries regarding the crisis created by the agreement signed in January 2024 between Addis Ababa and the breakaway Somali region of Somaliland to provide Ethiopia with access to the Red Sea. However, in Africa, two peace processes also concluded during the year. First, the peace process in Mali (north) was terminated, paving the way for the resumption of armed clashes in the northern part of the country between the Malian government and the armed groups that had signed the 2015 Algiers peace agreement. Second, the peace process in Mozambique between the government and RENAMO concluded with the end of the implementation of the 2019 peace agreement.

Regional distribution of peace negotiations



There were two new dialogue processes in Asia and the Pacific. One involved informal talks between the Tibetan government in exile and the Chinese government. The other entailed negotiations between India and China regarding the border dispute between both countries, which resulted in an agreement and the easing in bilateral tensions. In the Americas, one more case was identified than the previous year, as a new peace process began in Colombia between the government and the armed group Segunda Marquetalia, though the process was fragmented by internal divisions among the insurgents. The number of negotiating processes in Europe increased from six to seven due to the start of exploratory talks between the Turkish government and the Kurdish armed group PKK. There was also a new case in the Middle East due to the inclusion of diplomatic initiatives to achieve a ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah amidst escalating regional conflicts and tensions since late 2023.

Peace processes address disputes of varying types and intensity, including socio-political crises and armed conflicts. Dialogue and negotiating processes were under way in 21 of the 37 active armed conflicts during 2024,⁶ accounting for 57% of the cases. This was more than the previous year, when negotiations were underway in 53% of the armed conflicts (19 of the 36 conflicts in 2023). Overall, the high proportion of armed conflicts with negotiations showed that there were many contexts in which the warring parties explored and opened avenues for negotiation alongside the fighting. However, most negotiating processes were protracted and faced obstacles, stagnation or setbacks. Furthermore, in a context of armed conflicts with increasing complexity in terms of the participating actors, negotiations often involved only a portion of the opposing parties.

National governments were involved as one of the **negotiating parties** in all the peace processes and

6 Escola de Cultura de Pau, *Alert 2025! Report on conflicts, human rights and peacebuilding*. Barcelona: Icaria, 2025.

Armed conflicts and peace processes in 2024

Armed conflicts with peace negotiation (21)	Armed conflicts without peace negotiation (16)
AFRICA (9)	AFRICA (8)
Cameroon (Ambazonia/ North West and South West) (2018)	Burundi (2015)
CAR (2006)	DRC (east – ADF) (2014)
DRC (east) (1998)	DRC (west) (2023)
Ethiopia (Oromia) (2022)	Ethiopia (Amhara) (2023)
Libya (2011)	Lake Chad Region (Boko Haram) (2011)
Mali (2012)	Mozambique (North) (2017)
Somalia (1988)	Somalia (Somaliland-SSC Khatumo) (2023)
South Sudan (2009)	Western Sahel Region (2018)
Sudan (2023)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (6)
AMERICA (2)	Afghanistan (2001)
Colombia (1964)	India (CPI-M) (1967)
Haiti (2024)	India (Jammu and Kashmir) (1989)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (4)	Indonesia (West Papua) (2024)
Myanmar (1948)	Pakistan (2001)
Philippines (NPA) (1969)	Pakistan (Balochistan) (2005)
Philippines (Mindanao) (1991)	MIDDLE EAST (2)
Thailand (south) (2004)	Egypt (Sinai) (2014)
EUROPE (2)	Iraq (2003)
Russia – Ukraine (2022) ⁷	
Türkiye (PKK) (1984)	
MIDDLE EAST (4)	
Israel – Hezbollah (2023)	
Israel – Palestine (2000)	
Syria (2011)	
Yemen (2004)	

*The year the conflict began appears between parentheses

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); a combination of armed groups and political and social actors; or representatives of political/military bodies with territorial control; and other state and substate governments and political and social actors. Overall, an upward trend was observed in the diversity of actors involved in the negotiations.

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

Dialogue and negotiating processes were under way in 21 of the 37 active armed conflicts during 2024, accounting for 57% of the cases

or not publicly. At least one third party was involved in the vast majority of the negotiating processes (45 out of 52, or 86%), a lower percentage than in recent years (89% in 2023 and 90% in 2022). Two of the seven new negotiating processes did not involve any third parties: India-China and Türkiye (PKK). For another year, there was third-party support for processes under different formats, both in internal and international negotiations. At the regional level, while all negotiations that took place in Africa, the Americas and the Middle East had third-party support, only 50% of the processes in Asia and the Pacific involved third parties (the same percentage as in 2023). In Asia, interstate negotiations between North Korea and South Korea, between North Korea and the United States, and between India-China, as well as internal negotiations in the Philippines (MNLF), India (Assam) and India (Nagaland) took place without third-party support.

⁷ Russia-Ukraine is included due to the humanitarian dialogue, Ukraine's talks with international actors about parts of its peace plan and initiatives promoted by various governments, though political-military negotiations between the conflicting parties did not resume in 2024.

Internal and international peace processes and negotiations with and without third parties in 2024

Peace processes	INTERNAL					INTERNATIONAL	
	Direct negotiations without third parties (4)	Negotiations with third parties (32)	National dialogues without third parties (2)	National dialogues with third parties (1)	Other formats (0)	Direct negotiations without third parties (3)	Negotiations with third parties (17)
AFRICA							
Cameroon (Ambazonia/ North West-South West)		x					
CAR		x					
Chad ⁱ		x	x				
DRC ⁱⁱ		x					x
Ethiopia				x			
Ethiopia (Oromia)		x					
Ethiopia (Tigray)		x					
Eritrea – Ethiopia							x
Ethiopia – Egypt –Sudan							x
Ethiopia – Somalia (Somaliland)		x					
Libya		x					
Mali ⁱⁱⁱ		x	x				
Morocco – Western Sahara							x
Mozambique		x					
Senegal (Casamance)		x					
Somalia		x					
Somalia – Somaliland ^{iv}							x
South Sudan		x					
Sudan ^v		x					
Sudan – South Sudan		x ^{vi}					x
AMERICA							
Colombia (ELN)		x					
Colombia (EMC)		x					
Colombia (FARC)		x					
Colombia (Segunda Marquetalia)		x					
Haiti		x					
Venezuela		x					
Venezuela – Guyana							x
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC							
China (Tibet) ^{vii}		x					
India (Assam)	x						
India (Nagaland)	x						
India – China						x	

i. Two previous initiatives are being implemented in Chad: the Doha peace agreement between part of the Chadian insurgency and the government and the commitments made in the National, Inclusive and Sovereign Dialogue (DNIS). There is also a consultation process for the part of the insurgency that did not sign the Doha agreement facilitated by the Community of Sant'Egidio.

ii. There are two peace negotiations at the same time in the DRC, involving the Congolese government and the Rwandan government (Luanda process) and the Congolese government and different armed groups in the eastern part of the country (Nairobi process), both with third-party participation.

iii. The table reflects two different processes in Mali: the 2015 Algiers peace agreement mediated by third parties, which the military junta terminated in 2024; and the national dialogue process launched by the military junta in 2024.

iv. Although the Republic of Somaliland is not officially recognised as an independent state, this peace process is considered international because the region enjoys de facto recognition as an autonomous administration independent of Somalia.

v. The three peace processes and negotiations that were underway in Sudan in 2018 were consolidated into just one in 2019 due to the end of the national dialogue forum between the government and the opposition following the formation of a transitional government, as well as the merging of the negotiations over Darfur and the “Two Areas” (South Kordofan and Blue Nile) into a single peace process. Since 2023, the negotiations have focused on resolving the national armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces.

vi. This dialogue track refers to negotiations to resolve inter-community disputes in the Abyei region and border areas.

vii. Although the Central Tibetan Administration (popularly known as the Tibetan government-in-exile) is based in India, this negotiating process is not considered interstate because no state recognises Tibet as a separate state from China and because even the Central Tibetan Administration itself does not seek independence for the region.

Peace processes	INTERNAL					INTERNATIONAL	
	Direct negotiations without third parties (4)	Negotiations with third parties (32)	National dialogues without third parties (2)	National dialogues with third parties (1)	Other formats (0)	Direct negotiations without third parties (3)	Negotiations with third parties (17)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC							
North Korea – South Korea						x	
North Korea – USA						x	
Myanmar		x					
Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)		x					
Philippines (MILF)		x					
Philippines (MNLF)	x						
Philippines (NDF)		x					
Thailand (south)		x					
EUROPE							
Armenia – Azerbaijan ^{viii}							x
Cyprus		x					
Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia) ^{vi}							x
Moldova (Transnistria)		x					
Russia – Ukraine ^x							x
Serbia – Kosovo ^{xi}							x
Türkiye (PKK)	x						
MIDDLE EAST							
Iran (nuclear programme)							x
Israel – Lebanon (Hezbollah)							x
Israel – Palestine							x
Palestine		x					x
Syria ^{xii}		x					x
Yemen ^{xiii}		x					x

viii. International negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the normalisation of relations, territorial integrity, border delimitation, transportation routes and other issues took place in 2024, primarily in the form of bilateral negotiations without external mediation, but some third parties were still involved in facilitating and supporting the talks.

ix. The nature of the peace processes of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, as well as Russia's role in those conflicts, is subject to interpretation. Georgia considers Russia an actor in the conflict and a negotiating party, while Russia considers itself a third party.

x. Russia and Ukraine only maintained dialogue on humanitarian issues in 2024, with third-party support.

xi. The peace process between Serbia and Kosovo is considered international. Although Kosovo's legal status is still controversial, it has been recognised as a state by over 100 countries. In 2010, the International Court of Justice handed down a non-binding ruling stating that Kosovo's independence did not violate international law or UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

xii. In Syria, there are parallel negotiating processes involving third parties, some of which are also considered actors in the conflict and interested parties in the negotiations.

xiii. Several negotiating channels remained open in Yemen. In 2024, the Omani-mediated process between Saudi Arabia and the Houthis was at a standstill, the UN continued its efforts to mediate between the various parties involved in the dispute and Saudi Arabia also became involved in negotiations between the Houthis and the internationally recognised government headed by the Presidential Leadership Council (PLC).

In practically all the cases that had a third party (at least 41 of the 45, equivalent to 93%) there was more than one actor performing mediation or facilitation tasks. Thus, in the vast majority of cases there was a set of actors engaged in mediation, facilitation and support for the dialogue, in some cases with collegiate, complementary and coordinated formulas, and in others, and increasingly, with fragmentation or problems of coordination or competition. In contrast, only one third party was observed in other cases: Norway in the process in the Philippines (NDF), Malaysia in Thailand (south) and the UN in the dispute over Iran's nuclear programme, whilst in the unofficial dialogue between

China and Tibet, the third parties were unknown. In an international context of multiplicity of mediating actors, these were of diverse types, highlighting intergovernmental organizations –such as the UN, EU, AU and the IGAD, mainly– and state governments, religious organisations and civil society actors, including specialised centres. Intergovernmental organisations played a predominant role, except in Asia and the Pacific, where comparatively they were hardly involved in mediation and facilitation efforts. The United Nations was the main intergovernmental organisation that participated by supporting peace processes. It was present in different formats and served various support

functions in 26 of the 52 processes identified during the year and in 26 of the 45 that involved at least one third party (50% and 58%, respectively).

Other international and regional organisations also played a prominent role, especially regional organisations in their geographical areas of operation. Furthermore, together with intergovernmental organisations, a significant number of states became involved as third parties in negotiating processes, often amidst the projection of national interests in an international dispute for hegemony between powers. In line with the trend seen in previous years, in 2024 Middle Eastern countries like Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman and Egypt played a significant role not only in the region itself, but also in other peace processes in Africa.

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 or implementation of truces, ceasefires and cessations of hostilities** was one of the central topics of discussion in several peace processes. This was particularly relevant for the Israel-Palestine and Israel-Lebanon (Hezbollah) conflicts. Throughout the year, Hamas insisted on its interest in a permanent ceasefire, whilst Netanyahu's government repeated its limited willingness to merely pause hostilities without hindering the possibility of a new offensive to achieve its goal of "total victory" over Hamas. In this context, a ceasefire in Gaza was not achieved until early 2025. Regarding Israel-Lebanon (Hezbollah), an agreement was reached in November and was being implemented in a fragile context by the end of the year. The cessations of hostilities and ceasefire agreements were topics of discussion in different contexts, like in Libya, in the Ethiopian regions of Oromia and Tigray, Senegal (Casamance), Sudan or the DRC, in relation to the armed groups in the east of the country and especially M23. In the Americas, the ceasefire issue was central to the negotiations with the ELN and EMC. Reducing tensions and levels of violence, including the possibility of cessations of hostilities, was also a key aspect in negotiations in the Asia-Pacific region throughout 2024. Among other negotiating processes in the Asia-Pacific region, in Myanmar, the government and the Three Brothers Alliance coalition of armed groups agreed to a Chinese-brokered ceasefire for northern Shan State and the MNDAA announced a unilateral ceasefire with which it intended to initiate Chinese-brokered negotiations with the government. In Europe, the incipient exploratory dialogue between Türkiye and the PKK indicated an initiative for dialogue that could lead to an end of armed violence by the opposition group.

The search for or implementation of truces, ceasefires and cessations of hostilities was one of the central topics of discussion in several peace processes

Other important issues were related to **autonomy, self-determination, independence, administrative-territorial set-up and recognition of the identity of different minorities**. This was true of the processes in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ethiopia (Oromia), Ethiopia (Tigray), the DRC, Senegal (Casamance), South Sudan, Morocco-Western Sahara, India (Assam and Nagaland), the Philippines (MILF and MNLF), China (Tibet), Myanmar, Papua New Guinea (Bougainville), Thailand (south), Cyprus, Moldova (Transdnistria), Serbia-Kosovo and others. Most of the negotiations around these issues faced significant obstacles, given many governments' refusal to accept formulas for decentralisation and the recognition of sovereignty. Some negotiations addressed issues related to **border demarcation, state sovereignty and mutual recognition**. This was the case of the negotiating processes over disputes in Africa between Eritrea and Ethiopia, between Sudan and South Sudan, between Ethiopia and Somalia and between Somalia and Somaliland; in the Americas between Venezuela and Guyana; and in Europe between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Issues related to the **governance** of countries and political transitions, the distribution of power and elections were also addressed, as in Chad, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Libya, Haiti and Venezuela. Other topics in the negotiations included **security sector reform and the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of combatants**. These issues were widespread in negotiating processes in Africa, including in Chad, Ethiopia (Tigray), Mozambique, the CAR, the DRC, Senegal (Casamance), South Sudan and Libya.

With regards to the **trends**, most dialogue and negotiating processes faced **difficulties, stagnation and even setbacks** in 2024. In Africa, many processes primarily faced challenges and difficulties, despite some progress. This was the case in Ethiopia, Ethiopia (Tigray), Ethiopia (Oromia), Somalia, the CAR, the DRC, Sudan and South Sudan. Sudan was mired in a complex process that failed to end the armed conflict between the Sudanese Army (SAF) and the paramilitary group RSF. Throughout this period, international mediators, especially from the region, attempted to facilitate dialogue between the conflicting parties, but disagreements between the SAF and the RSF complicated mediation efforts. Diplomatic initiatives failed in the DRC despite Angolan-led AU efforts to reach an agreement between the DRC and Rwanda and to achieve a ceasefire between the DRC and the armed group M23, which is supported by Rwanda and pursued its offensive in 2024. In Ethiopia's Tigray region, the implementation of the Pretoria peace agreement was slow and even stalled for much of the year, alongside rising tensions within the TPLF leadership, which hindered it. Other African negotiating processes, such as those in Cameroon, Mali, Eritrea-Ethiopia, Ethiopia-

Main agreements of 2024

Peace processes	Agreements
Colombia (Segunda Marquetalia)	In June, the Colombian government and Segunda Marquetalia reached an agreement on early measures and a comprehensive and gradual de-escalation of the conflict in the territories where the organisation is active. This agreement called for the unilateral cessation of armed activity by the Segunda Marquetalia and included the release of the kidnapped individuals and the formation of a technical subcommittee composed of representatives from both delegations, with escorts and guarantors, to define the georeferencing of the territories where the armed group is active.
Ethiopia – Somalia (Somaliland)	Ethiopia and Somalia reached an agreement known as the Ankara Declaration (named after the capital of Türkiye, the facilitating country where the agreement was signed) on 11 December. Through this agreement, Somalia obtained recognition of Ethiopia's territorial integrity (including the breakaway region of Somaliland) and Ethiopia was granted access to and from the Somali coast. The agreement recognises the potential benefits that could result from Ethiopia's secured access to and from the sea, whilst respecting the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The two countries also agreed to pursue mutually beneficial trade arrangements through bilateral agreements, including contracts, leases and similar formats that would allow Ethiopia to enjoy reliable, secure and sustainable access to and from the sea under the sovereign authority of Somalia. They also decided to launch technical negotiations with these objectives no later than the end of February 2025, facilitated by Türkiye, and with a timeframe planned to last four months.
India – China	China and India reached an agreement on border patrols in October, easing tensions between both countries. The agreement was reached in the days leading up to the BRICS summit and its exact content has not been disclosed. The agreement allows for the resumption of border patrols in the disputed Ladakh region, but it was unknown whether it would entail the withdrawal of thousands of troops deployed on both sides of the border.
Israel – Lebanon (Hezbollah)	Following mediation by the US and France, a cessation of hostilities agreement was reached between Israel and Lebanon on 26 November. The deal stipulates that the Lebanese government must prevent Hezbollah and other armed groups from launching attacks against Israel from Lebanese soil and ensure that the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the UN mission in the area (UNIFIL) are the only forces operating between the area south of the Litani River and the Blue Line. Israel pledges to end all offensives in Lebanon and to gradually withdraw its forces from the neighbouring country. The LAF must also dismantle military infrastructure in southern Lebanon, confiscate unauthorised weapons and control the flow of arsenals. The terms of the agreement resemble the provisions set forth in UN Security Council Resolution 1701, which ended the war between Israel and Hezbollah in 2006, but which has not been fully implemented.

Egypt-Sudan, Libya, Morocco-Western Sahara and Sudan-South Sudan faced deadlock and blockage. The case of Mali stood out here, as the military junta of Mali definitively suspended the 2015 Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (the Algiers Agreement).

In the Americas, although all the processes were still active at the end of the year, some had transformed significantly and there were fears that they would not continue in 2025. One factor that hampered the positive development of the different negotiating processes in Colombia was the fragmentation and division of the armed actors. In Asia and the Pacific most dialogue and negotiating processes faced difficulties, stagnation and even setbacks. Regarding Myanmar, ASEAN failed to facilitate a solution to the political crisis gripping Myanmar since the 2021 coup d'état. In Europe, the political and military negotiations over Russia-Ukraine were not resumed. Regarding the progress of the negotiations in the Middle East, most were deadlocked during the year or faced various kinds of serious obstacles in reaching agreements and addressing the causes of the conflicts in detail. The negotiations over Israel-Palestine remained at a standstill, in contrast to the scale of Israel's violence and genocide, and it wasn't until early 2025 that a ceasefire agreement was reached as a first step.

Despite the setbacks and problems experienced in many negotiating processes, some processes enjoyed **rapprochement and progress**. The only negotiating process in Africa that made progress during the year was between Ethiopia and Somalia, which culminated

in December with an agreement between both countries facilitated by Türkiye. In Asia and the Pacific, India and China reached an important agreement to ease tensions in their border dispute. In the Middle East, the armed conflict between Israel and Hezbollah escalated significantly, but at the end of the year a ceasefire agreement was reached, albeit amidst great fragility.

Finally, regarding the **gender, peace and security agenda**, the analysis of the different peace processes in 2024 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. The peace processes continued to be characterised mainly by low levels of women's participation in the negotiating and mediating teams. For the most part, no specific mechanisms of participation were designed for women in most negotiations and gender issues and recognition of the rights of women and the LGBTIQ+ population were left out of much of the negotiating agendas. There were several processes in which women could participate as negotiation actors or mediators, though with many limitations, such as the Philippines, Colombia (ELN), Colombia (EMC), Colombia (FARC), Haiti, Cyprus, Georgia, Moldova, Türkiye (PKK), among others. Most negotiating processes in the Americas had women as members and leaders, but there were no transformative agendas for gender equality. Women's civil society organisations from Cameroon, Libya, Sudan, South Sudan, Myanmar, Cyprus, Yemen and Syria and elsewhere demanded dialogue and inclusion in the negotiating processes

Regional trends

Africa

- Twenty peace processes and negotiations were identified in Africa in 2024, accounting for nearly 39% of the 52 worldwide. Most of them deteriorated, however.
- In January, the military junta of Mali declared the “immediate termination” of the 2015 Algiers Peace Agreement, which was permanently suspended.
- The dialogue between Somalia and Ethiopia to resolve the crisis stemming from the agreement between Addis Ababa and the breakaway Somali region of Somaliland to provide Ethiopia with access to the Red Sea culminated with an agreement between both countries facilitated by Türkiye in December.
- Regional diplomatic initiatives aimed at getting the DRC and Rwanda to reach an agreement failed as the M23 offensive persisted and Rwanda pursued direct military intervention.
- The different dialogue initiatives in Sudan did not make substantive progress to end the violence during the year.
- A declaration of commitments was achieved as part of the negotiations known as the Tumaini (“Hope”) Peace Initiative, in which the parties in conflict in South Sudan pledged to support efforts to end the hostilities.
- In an unusual dynamic, the UN mediation efforts in Libya were led by two women for most of the year.

America

- In America there were seven negotiations during 2024, 13% of the world total.
- The peace negotiations between the government of Colombia and the ELN underwent a major crisis that led to their suspension for several months and the breakdown of the ceasefire, though they were resumed at the end of the year.
- The peace process between the Colombian government and EMC was hindered by the division of the armed group.
- Peace negotiations began between the Colombian government and the armed group Segunda Marquetalia, though the process was fragmented by internal divisions among the insurgents.
- CARICOM facilitated an agreement between several Haitian political forces on the political transition in Haiti.
- Trust between the parties in Venezuela was seriously weakened by the political crisis set off by the results of the presidential election held in July.

Asia and Pacific

- In Asia and the Pacific there were 12 negotiation processes, 23% of the total cases in the world
- The head of the Tibetan government in exile said that unofficial talks had been taking place with the Chinese government, facilitated by a third country.
- India and China reached an important agreement to ease tensions in their border dispute.
- In southern Thailand, the Thai government and the BRN resumed negotiations after a 12-month impasse.
- Different armed groups in Myanmar negotiated with the military junta due to pressure from China to keep the armed conflict from escalating.
- Faced with the standstill in the negotiations on the political status of Bougainville, both parties agreed to the appointment of an independent moderator enjoying technical and political support from the United Nations.

Europe

- In 2024, seven of the 52 peace processes in the world (13%) took place in Europe.
- Russia and Ukraine outlined positions and conditions for possible future negotiations, but their talks only focused on humanitarian issues.
- Some progress was made in the negotiating process between Armenia and Azerbaijan, whilst the Nagorno-Karabakh issue was completely excluded from the new negotiating framework.
- The negotiating process between Serbia and Kosovo remained largely stalled and tensions rose between the parties and in northern Kosovo.
- Exploratory steps were taken in Türkiye in relation to the Kurdish armed group PKK that could lead to a new negotiating process.

Middle East

- The Middle East was the scene of six negotiating processes in 2024, which accounted for 12% of all such processes worldwide.
- In 2024, the deadlock in the negotiations over Iran’s nuclear programme persisted, though Tehran and the European countries involved in the dialogue resumed diplomatic contact at the end of the year.
- The parties to the conflict in Yemen made no progress on the roadmap outlined by the UN special envoy in late 2023 in a context influenced by hostilities between the Houthis and Israel.

- The armed conflict between Israel and Hezbollah escalated significantly, but a ceasefire agreement was reached at the end of the year.
- Indirect negotiations between Israel and Hamas mediated by Qatar, Egypt and the US continued, though no agreement was achieved on a ceasefire. A deal was agreed in early 2025.
- Initiatives to promote intra-Palestinian unity were mediated and/or facilitated by Russia, China and Egypt throughout the year.
- The abrupt fall of Bashar Assad's regime in December opened a new scenario in Syria and gave rise to renewed approaches to a political transition in the country.

