Peace processes and negotiations in 2022

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Specific

mechanisms for

women's

participation were

not designed in

most peace

negotiations

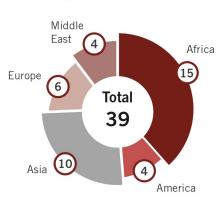
The Russian invasion of Ukraine had impacts on different peace processes, such as Moldova (Transdniestria), Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia), Iran (nuclear programme) and Syria



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.

Most peace processes

in 2022 encountered

serious difficulties.

and negotiations

between Russia and

Ukraine and in

Pakistan broke off

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

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

Main third parties involved in negotiations

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

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

UN States Regional organisations Non governmenta actors

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