

Annex I. Country and indicators table and definition of the indicators

The following table has been prepared using a list of 20 indicators regrouped in five categories related to armed conflicts and situations of tension, peace processes, post-war peace-building, humanitarian crises, militarization and disarmament, human rights and transitional justice, and gender. The indicators refer to 195 countries: 192 member states of the United Nations, the Palestinian National Authority, Taiwan and the Holy See. Although several chapters refer to the situation in Western Sahara and Kosovo, both recognised as States by several countries, these are not included in this year's table because their international legal status is still unclear at the moment.

Different interpretations can be drawn from the table, either by analysing the current situation of a country in the light of the different indicators or by comparing the situation in several countries in relation to a specific indicator. The bookmark attached shows the numbering and names of the indicators which facilitates its interpretation.

ARMED CONFLICTS

1. Countries with armed conflict

SOURCE: School's follow up of the international situation based on information drawn up by the United Nations, international organisations, NGOs, research centres and regional and international media.

This indicator shows the countries with one or more armed conflicts. An armed conflict is understood to be any confrontation involving regular or irregular armed parties with objectives perceived as incompatible in which the continuous, organised use of violence: a) causes at least 100 deaths in a year and/or have a serious impact on the area (destruction of infrastructures or environment) and human security (e.g. people wounded or displaced, sexual violence, food insecurity, impact on mental health and on the social fabric or disruption of basic services); b) is intended to achieve objectives that can be differentiated from ordinary crime and are normally linked to:

- demands for self-determination and self-government or identity-related aspirations;
- opposition to the political, economic, social or ideological system of a State or the domestic or foreign policy of a government, which in both cases provides motives for a struggle to achieve or erode power;
- or the control over natural resources or the territory

- Armed conflict.

TENSION

2. Countries with tension

SOURCE: School's follow up of the international situation based on information drawn up by the United Nations, international organisations, NGOs, research centres and regional and international media.

This indicator shows the countries with one or more situations of tension. Tension is considered as any situation in which the pursuit of certain objectives or the failure to meet particular demands made by various agents leads to high levels of political and social mobilisation and/or use of violence with an intensity that does not reach the level of an armed conflict. It can include confrontations, repression, coups d'état and terrorism or other attacks where escalation could in certain circumstances, degenerate into an armed conflict. Tension is normally linked:

- to demands for self-determination and self-government or identity-related aspirations;
- to opposition to the political, economic, social or ideological system of a State or the domestic or foreign policy of a Government, which in both

cases provides motives for a struggle to achieve or erode power;
- or the control over natural resources or the territory

- Tension.

PEACE PROCESSES

3. Countries with peace processes or negotiations formalised or at an exploratory phase

SOURCE: School's follow up of the international situation based on information drawn up by the United Nations, international organisations, NGOs, research centres and regional and international communications media.

It is understood that there is a peace process when the parties participating in an armed conflict have reached an agreement to proceed with negotiations making it possible to find a peaceful solution to the conflict and to regulate or resolve the basic incompatibility between them. The proceedings can be given various names, but in all cases a dialogue has begun, with or without the help of third parties. Negotiation processes may exist, whether they develop in a positive or negative way. The fact that a negotiating process exists is viewed independently of whether it is evolving well or badly. It is considered that a process or negotiation is at the exploratory stage when the parties are involving on a preliminary trial and consulting process without having reached a definitive agreement to open negotiations. This also includes the cases of peace processes that have been interrupted or failed in the past, where attempts to relaunch them remain ongoing.

- PN Countries engaged in formal peace processes or negotiations during the year.
- EX Countries engaged in negotiations at an exploratory stage during the year.

POST-WAR PEACE-BUILDING

4. Countries with international intervention at the initial response stage of post-conflict peace-building.

SOURCES: United Nations (Secretary General's reports, Security Council, Department of Peace-Keeping Operations, Peace Building Commission, UNDP, UNHCR, United Nations Development Group, ILO), World Bank, MDRP and International IDEA.

See Appendix IX for a detailed description of this indicator. The indicator has six components, two for each area of intervention, which reflect the *scope* of the Post-conflict Peace-building (PCPB). It is considered there is intervention in a particular area when the international community plays a leading role in developing the activities. In addi-

tion, it is understood that certain changes in the activities reflect *progress* from initial response to the transfer of responsibilities. When the nature of all activities except one has already changed, it is considered that the initial response phase is being completed. These are the areas, activities and indications of progress:

Security:

- Military mission: Deployment; withdrawal.
- Management of weapons and combatants: cantonment; demobilisation or re-enlistment.

Participation and the Rule of law:

- Constitutional reform: Start of the process; approval of the Constitution.
- Electoral processes: Start of the process; holding of elections.

Socio-economic development:

- Conference of donors and development plans: holding of the first conference; publication of the first plan.
- Refugees and internally displaced persons: assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons; beginning of mass return.

- Country with international intervention at initial response stage.
- Country with international intervention completing initial response.

HUMANITARIAN CRISES

5. Countries facing food emergencies

SOURCE: Food and Agriculture Organization and Global Information and Early Warning System, *Perspectivas de cosechas y situación alimentaria n° 1, 2, 3, and 4 for 2008*, FAO and GIEWS at <<http://www.fao.org/GIEWS/spanish/cpfs/index.htm>>

FAO early warning system indicates countries suffering from food emergencies due to droughts, floods or other natural disasters, civil disturbance, population displacement, economic problems or sanctions. Countries with food emergencies are considered to be those facing (or which faced at some point in the year) unfavourable prospects for the current harvest and/or an uncovered deficit of food supplies which has required emergency foreign aid during the year.

- Country facing food emergency

6. Countries where at least one in every 1,000 people is internally displaced

SOURCES: Internal Displacement Monitoring Center <<http://www.internal-displacement.org/>> [con-

sulted on 20 December 2008] and United Nations Populations Fund, *State of the World Population 2008*, UNFPA 2008, at <<http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2008/presskit/docs/en-swap08-report.pdf>>.

The indicator assesses the seriousness of the displacement situation based on the percentage of internally displaced persons out of the total population of the country. The figure corresponds to the number of displaced persons, updated in December 2008. In cases where the source gives two figures, the average has been taken as a reference. People are considered to be internally displaced when they have been forced to flee and leave their home, particularly as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, generalised situations of violence or natural or human disasters and when they have not crossed a recognised international border.

- Country facing a very serious displacement situation: at least one in every 100 people is internally displaced
- Country facing a serious displacement situation: at least one in every 1,000 people is internally displaced or at least 5,000 people are internally displaced without reaching this percentage
- ▲ Country where there are systematic internal population displacements but without figures on the number of people affected

7. Countries of origin where at least one in every 1,000 people is a refugee

SOURCES: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *2007 Global Trends. Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons*, UNHCR, June 2008 at <<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4852366f2.pdf>> and United Nations Populations Fund, *State of the World Population 2008*, UNFPA 2008, at <<http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2008/presskit/docs/en-swap08-report.pdf>>.

The indicator assesses the seriousness of the displacement situation based on the percentage of refugees in relation to the total population of the country of origin. The figure indicates the number of refugees or people in a situation similar to refugee status,¹ in 2007. Refugees are people who are outside their country of origin or normal residence, who have a well-founded fear of persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or political opinions and who cannot or do not want to receive protection from their country or return to it for fear of persecution.

- Country confronting a very serious refugee situation: at least one in every 100 people is a refugee

1. "This category is descriptive in origin and include groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin and who have a need for protection similar to that of refugees, but who have not been granted refugee status for practical or other reasons" according to *2007 Overall Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons*, UNHCR, June 2008, at <<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4852366f2.pdf>>

- Country confronting a serious refugee situation: at least one in every 1,000 people is a refugee, or at least 5,000 people are refugees without reaching this percentage

8. Countries included in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) in 2008 and countries that have submitted flash appeals during the same year through the United Nations system.

SOURCE: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Humanitarian Appeal 2008. Consolidated Appeal Process*, OCHA November 2008 at, <[http://ochadms.unog.ch/quickplace/cap/main.nsf/h_Index/CAP_2009_Humanitarian_Appeal/\\$FILE/CAP_2009_Humanitarian_Appeal_SCREEN.pdf?OpenElement](http://ochadms.unog.ch/quickplace/cap/main.nsf/h_Index/CAP_2009_Humanitarian_Appeal/$FILE/CAP_2009_Humanitarian_Appeal_SCREEN.pdf?OpenElement)> y Financial Tracking Service de Reliefweb, <<http://www.reliefweb.org/fts>>

Since 1994, the United Nations has made an annual appeal to the donor community via OCHA, in an attempt to collect the funds required to deal with certain humanitarian emergency contexts. The fact that a country or region is included in this appeal means that there is a serious humanitarian crisis situation acknowledged by the international community. Meanwhile, extraordinary flash appeals are intended to provide a response to disaster situations for a period of six months, which can be submitted during the whole year.

- Country included in the United Nations CAP 2008.
- Country which has submitted a flash appeal during 2008.
- ▲ Country included in the CAP 2008 and which has made a flash appeal during the year.

DISARMAMENT

9. Countries whose military expenditure exceeds 4% of GDP

SOURCES: SIPRI, *SIPRI Yearbook 2008*, Oxford University Press, 2008, and World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*, at <<http://econ.worldbank.org>> (consulted 31 December 2008). Reference is made to 2007 figures or, when this is not possible, to an average of the figures available for the period from 2002 to 2006.

Military expenditure is understood to include the Ministry of Defence budget, along with all military items from other ministries.

- Military expenditure higher than 6% of GDP.
- Military expenditure between 4% and 6% of GDP.

10. Countries with military expenditure greater than public spending on health and/or education

SOURCES: SIPRI, *SIPRI Yearbook 2008*, Oxford University Press, 2008; World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*, at <<http://econ.worldbank.org>> and UNESCO Institute for Statistics, at <<http://www.uis.unesco.org>> [consulted 31 December 2008]. To this purpose the average of military and education expenditure between 2003 and 2007 is used. The health figures are those for 2005.

Very serious situation: military expenditure exceeds public spending on both health and education.

- Very serious situation: military expenditure exceeds public spending on both health and education.
- Serious situation: military expenditure exceeds public spending on either health or education.

11. Countries with a percentage of soldiers greater than 1.5% of the population

SOURCES: IISS, *The Military Balance 2008*, Oxford University Press, 2008, and World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2008*, at <<http://econ.worldbank.org>> [consulted 31 December 2008].

This definition only includes those forming part of the Armed Forces. Members of armed opposition groups and paramilitary forces have been excluded because of the difficulty involved in estimating their numbers in many countries. The figure reflects the number of soldiers as a percentage of the country's total population.

- Percentage of soldiers exceeds 2% of the population.
- Percentage of soldiers amounts to between 1.5 and 2% of the population.

12. Countries with arms embargoes decreed by the United Nations, the EU and/or the OSCE

SOURCE: SIPRI, *International arms embargoes*, at <<http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/embargoes.html>> [consulted 31 December 2008].

An arms embargo is understood as being a ban on arms trade imposed to a country or armed opposition group as a sign of disapproval of its behaviour, to attempt to maintain neutral status in an armed conflict and/or to restrict the resources of an armed party to avoid violence. The imposition of an embargo by the UN Security Council, the EU or the OSCE represents an acknowledgment of a state of emergency in the affected country. No distinction is therefore made between binding and voluntary embargoes. Nevertheless, this indicator does establish a difference between sanctions imposed on countries and those applied to armed opposition groups.

- Arms embargo imposed by at least two of the three organisations mentioned.
- Arms embargo imposed by one of the three organisations mentioned.

13. Countries with DDR programmes during 2008

SOURCE: School's follow up of the international situation based on information drawn up by the United Nations, international organisations, NGOs, research centres and regional and international communications media.

The United Nations considers a programme of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) for ex-combatants as a “process contributing to security and stability in contexts of post-war recovery through the elimination of weapons in the hands of the combatants, removing the combatants from military structures and providing them with a degree of aid for social and economic reintegration into society”.

- DD DDR process where the disarmament and demobilisation phases are taking place.
- R DDR process where the reintegration phase is taking place.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

14. Countries that have not ratified some of the main international legal instruments in human rights and international humanitarian law

SOURCES: OHCHR, at <<http://www.ohchr.org>> and ICRC, at <<http://www.icrc.org>> [consulted 31.12.08].

- Country that has not ratified one (or more) of the six basic human rights instruments:
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966).
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).
 - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984).
 - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966).
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979).
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).
- Country that has not ratified Protocol II on inter-State armed conflicts relating to the Four Geneva Conventions of 1949 (1977).

15. Countries with human rights violations according to non-governmental sources

SOURCES: Amnesty International, *Informe 2008 Amnistía Internacional. El estado de los derechos humanos en el mundo*, AI, 2008, at <<http://thereport.amnesty.org/document/40>>, Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2008*, HRW, 2008, at <<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2008/01/30/world-report-2008>> and School's follow up of the international situation based on daily news bulletins from various local and international human rights NGOs. Both reports refer to figures from 2007. The classification of countries is the responsibility of the authors of this study, and not of Amnesty International or HRW, which do not make classifications in this respect.

Very serious human rights violations are considered as abuses relating to the right to life and personal security when these occur on a systematic way and widespread due to the State's own actions or omissions, particularly in the case of extra-judicial executions, enforced disappearances, deaths in custody, torture, arbitrary arrest and widespread impunity. Serious human rights violations are considered to be the abuses mentioned above when these occur relatively frequently, rather than systematically, as well as abuses against civil and political rights, particularly trials without minimum procedural guarantees and the existence of political prisoners or prisoners of conscience.

- Country with very serious human rights violations (systematic).
- Country with serious human rights violations (non-systematic).

16. Countries giving cause for concern over human rights to the Council of the European Union and to the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights.

SOURCE: Council of the European Union, *Informe anual de la UE sobre los derechos humanos 2008*, Brussels, 27 November 2008, at <<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st14146-re02.es08.pdf>>.

The indicator refers to countries which give the Council of the European Union cause for concern because of their human rights situation (the classification of countries is the responsibility of the authors of this study, not the Council of the EU, which does not carry out classifications in this respect).

- Country giving cause for concern because of very serious human rights violations.
- Country giving cause for concern because of serious human rights violations.

17. Countries giving cause for concern over human rights to the Human Rights Council and/or its special mechanisms, the UNHCHR or the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly.

SOURCES: HRC, at <<http://www2.ohchr.org/spanish/bodies/hrcouncil/>> and School's follow up of the work of the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly. <<http://www2.ohchr.org/spanish/bodies/hrcouncil/>>.

The indicator relates to the countries that have given cause for concern in the reports on the special geographical procedures or from the UNHCHR presented to the HRC (7th, 8th and 9th sessions), as well as resolutions of the HRC and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (63rd period of sessions).

- Country subject to a report on special geographical procedures expressing concern.
- Country subject to a report from the UNHCHR expressing concern.

- ▲ Country subject to a resolution or declaration by the chairman of the HRC condemning or expressing concern.
- ◆ Country subject to a resolution by the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly condemning or expressing concern.

18. Countries that maintain and/or apply the death penalty.

SOURCE: Amnesty International. *Figures on the Death Penalty*, at <<http://www.amnesty.org/en/death-penalty/numbers>>.

The indicator includes countries which still retain the death penalty (where this penalty is retained for common offences), countries which has abolished the death penalty only in the case of common offences (that is, the death penalty is retained for exceptional offences, under martial law or in the context of armed conflict) and de facto abolitionist countries (which retain the death penalty for common offences, but where there has been no execution in the past 10 years, and countries that have pledged not to apply such a punishment). The indicator refers to 2007.

- Countries that maintain the death penalty.
- ▲ Countries that have abolished the death penalty for common offences.
- De facto abolitionist countries.

19. Countries with ongoing transitional justice processes

SOURCES: School's follow up of the international situation based on information drawn up by the United Nations, international organisations, NGOs, research centres and regional and international communications media.

The indicator includes some of the judiciary and extra-judiciary instruments forming part of transitional justice such as judicial procedures (international, mixed, hybrid or internationalised courts) or instruments for seeking truth and historical clearance (official, unofficial, local or international commissions) which are set up in societies in transition in order to deal with a past of human rights violations and systematic abuse.

- TC** Country that has established a Truth Commission at least in formal terms.
- TRI** Country that has established a specific judicial procedure, whether this is an international or hybrid one.
- ICC** Country with ongoing judicial procedures under the International Criminal Court.

GENDER AND PEACE-BUILDING

20. Countries with serious gender inequalities according to the Gender Equity Index (GEI)

SOURCE: Control Ciudadano, Índice de Equidad de Género 2008, at <http://www.socialwatch.org/es/avancesyRetrocesos/IEG_2008/tablas/valoresdelIEG2008.htm> [consulted 31.12.08].

The GEI measures gender equality based on three dimensions: education (literacy and registration for all educational levels), economic activity (incomes and activity rates) and empowerment (participation in elected and officer positions). The GEI establishes a maximum value of 100, which would indicate a position of full equality in the three dimensions. The GEI does not measure the welfare of men and women, but rather the inequalities between them in a particular country. The number 60 has been taken as a reference because it is the world average.² This classification is made under the authors' responsibility, and not of Social Watch.

- Countries with a GEI of less than 50.
- Countries with a GEI of between 50 and 60.
- ▲ Countries whose GEI has fallen compared to 2004.

2. The exact average world GEI for 2008 is 61.1.

Country	Conflicts and peace-building			Humanitarian crises				Disarmament					Human rights and transitional justice					Gender		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Afghanistan	●		PN	●	●	○ 200,000	● 3,057,661						DD	■	●	○	■	●		-
Albania							○ 15,340											○		○▲
Algeria	●					▲	○ 10,615								●			○		○
Andorra									-	-				●■				○		-
Angola		●				○ 19,566	● 186,155		○			R	●■	●■	○			○		○▲
Antigua and Barbuda									-	-				●	-			●		-
Argentina																		▲		
Armenia		●	PN			○ 8,400	○ 15,436		○						○	○		○		-
Australia																				
Austria																		○		
Azerbaijan		●	PN			● 572,531	○ 15,913		○		○			■	○	●		○		
Bahamas														●	○			●		
Bahrain									○									●		●▲
Bangladesh		●				○ 500,000	○ 10,243		○						●	○		●		○▲
Barbados									○					●	-			●		
Belarus		●														○		●		
Belgium																		○		
Belize									-					●	-			●		
Benin			EX					●										○		●▲
Bhutan							● 108,098		-					●■	-			○		-
Bolivia					●			■										▲		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		●				● 124,958	● 78,278		-						○			▲	TRI TC	-
Botswana														●	-			●		▲
Brazil																		▲		
Brunei Darussalam									-	○				●				○		
Bulgaria																		○		
Burkina Faso			EX					●							-			○		○
Burundi		●	EX		●	● 100,000	● 375,727		○	●		R			●	●	●	●	TC	
Cambodia		●					○ 17,697								○	○	●▲	○		TRI
Cameroon		●					○ 11,508								○			●		●
Canada																		○		
Cape Verde								●	○						-			○		○▲

Country	Conflicts and peace-building				Humanitarian crises				Disarmament				Human rights and transitional justice				Gender			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Central African Republic	●		PN	●	●	●	●	●						●	●			○	ICC TC	●▲
Chad	●	●	PN		●	●	○	●					DD		○			●		●▲
Chile									○									▲		
China		●	PN		●		○				○			●	●	●		●		
Colombia	●		EX			●	●					R			●	○	■	○		
Comoros		●							-					●	-			●		-
Congo		●			●	○	○		○			DD			○			○		●▲
Congo, DR	●	●	PN	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	DD			●	●	●▲	●	ICC	-
Costa Rica															-			○		
Côte d'Ivoire		●		●	●	●	○	●	-			DD			●	○		○		●▲
Croatia																		○	TRI TC	
Cuba					●		○		-					●	○	○		●		
Cyprus		●	PN		▲	-			○						○			○		
Czech Republic																		○		▲
Denmark															○			○		
Djibouti		●							○						-			○		●
Dominica									-					●	-					-
Dominican Republic					●									●				○		
Ecuador		●			●				-						○			○		
Egypt		●					○	6,799		○					●	●		●		●▲
El Salvador							○	6,022		○					●			▲		
Equatorial Guinea									-						●			●		●
Eritrea		●	PN		●	○	●	208,743	●	●	●		R	●	●	○		○		●▲
Estonia																		○		
Ethiopia	●	●	PN		●	○	○	59,832							●	○		●		○
Fiji		●					○	1,828		○				●	●	○		▲		-
Finland															-			○		
France																		○		
Gabon															-			○		○▲
Gambia														●	●			○		●▲
Georgia	●	●	EX			●	○	11,810	●	○					●	●		○		▲
Germany																		○		

Country	Conflicts and peace-building				Humanitarian crises				Disarmament				Human rights and transitional justice				Gender				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Ghana					●	○	5,060	●										○	○	○	▲
Greece															○						
Grenada									-												-
Guatemala						▲	○	6,161							●	○	■	●	●	●	●
Guinea		●			●	○	19,000	○	8,278	●					●			●		○	○
Guinea-Bissau		●			●			●							●			○		●	●
Guyana									-						-			●			
Haiti		●		○	●		○	22,280	■			R		●	●	○	▲	○		-	-
Holy See									-	-					-			○			-
Honduras								■							●			○			
Hungary																		○			
Iceland															-			○			
India	●	●				○	600,000	○	20,462				■	●	○		●	●	○	●	●
Indonesia		●			●	○	200,000	○	20,230			R	■	●	○		●	●	○	○	○
Iran, Islamic Rep.		●			●	○	68,397				●		●	●	●	◆	●	●	○	○	○
Iraq	●	●		○	●	●	2,778,000	●	2,279,247				■	●	○		●	●		-	-
Ireland															○			○			
Israel	●	●			●	●	300,000			●			■	●	●	●	▲	○			
Italy														●	●			○			
Jamaica													●	●	●		●	●		▲	▲
Japan		●												●	○		●	●			
Jordan								●		○				●	●		●	●		●	●
Kazakhstan															○			●			
Kenya		●			●	○	190,546	○	7,546	■				●	○		○	○	○	○	○
Kiribati										-			●	●	-		○	○			
Korea, DPR		●			●					-				●	●	●	▲	●			
Korea, Rep.		●															○	○		○	○
Kuwait								○	○								●	●			-
Kyrgyzstan		●					■								●	○	▲				
Laos, PDR		●				○	10,103			-			●	●	○		○	○			-
Latvia																		▲			
Lebanon		●				●	240,000	○	13,093	○	○			●	○		●	○	TRI	●	▲

Country	Conflicts and peace-building				Humanitarian crises			Disarmament					Human rights and transitional justice					Gender			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20
Lesotho					●																
Liberia		●		○	●	▲	●	●	91,537												TC
Libyan, Arab Jamahiriya																					
Liechtenstein																					
Lithuania																					
Luxemburg																					
Macedonia, FYR		●					○	8,077													
Madagascar								■													▲
Malawi								■													●▲
Malaysia									○												○▲
Maldives																					▲
Mali		●						●													○▲
Malta									○												○
Marshall, I.																					
Mauritania		●			●			●	33,108												●
Mauritius																					
Mexico		●				○	5,500	○	5,572												
Micronesia, Fed. State																					
Moldova, Rep.		●			●			○	4,918												
Monaco																					
Mongolia																					
Montenegro																					
Morocco		●								○											●▲
Mozambique																					
Myanmar	●	●			●	●	503,000	○	191,256												
Namibia																					
Nauru																					
Nepal		●		○	●	○	60,000			○											●
Netherlands																					
New Zealand																					
Nicaragua		●			●																○▲
Niger		●						●													●

Country	Conflicts and peace-building			Humanitarian crises			Disarmament			Human rights and transitional justice					Gender					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nigeria	●	●	PN			▲	○	13,902	●						●			●		●
Norway															-			●		
Oman									●	○					-			●		●
Pakistan	●	●	PN		●	▲	○	31,857	■					●	●	●		●		●
Palau									-	-				●	-			○		-
Palestine	●	●	PN			●	●	335,219	●	-					●	●	■	●		●
Panama									-	-					-			○		
Papua New Guinea									-					●	●			○		-
Paraguay														●	○			○		
Peru		●				○	○	150,000							●	○		▲		
Philippines	●	●	PN		●	○	○	327,000							●			○		
Poland																		○		▲
Portugal																		○		
Oatar									-	-				●				●		○
Romania							○	5,306										○		
Russian Fed.	●	●	EX		●	○	○	92,856		○					●	●		○		
Rwanda		●	PN			▲	-	○	80,955				R	●	●			○		TRI
Saint Kitts and Nevis									-	-				●	-			●		-
Saint Lucia									-	-				●	-			○		
Saint Vicent and the Grenadines									-	-					-			●		
Samoa									-	-				●	-			○		○
San Marino									-	-					-			○		
São Tomé and Príncipe									-	-				●	-			●		●
Saudi Arabia		●							●	○				●	●	●		●		●
Senegal		●	PN			○	○	40,000							●	○		○		○
Serbia		●	EX			●	●	247,500							●			○		TRI TC
Seychelles										○					-			○		-
Sierra Leone		●			●		○	32,127	●	○					-		■	●		●
Singapore									○	-	○			●	●			●		
Slovakia														●				○		▲
Slovenia																		○		
Solomon Islands									-	-				●	-			○		TC

Country	Conflicts and peace-building				Humanitarian crises			Disarmament					Human rights and transitional justice					Gender		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19
Somalia	●	●	PN		●	● 1,100,000	● 455,357	●	-	-		●	● ■	●	●	● ▲	●			-
South Africa		●												●	●			○		
Spain																		○		
Sri Lanka	●				●	● 500,000	○ 134,948			-				■	●	●		○		○ ▲
Sudan	●	●	PN	●	●	● 6,000,000	● 523,032	●		-		●	●	●	●	● ▲	●	●	ICC	● ▲
Suriname								-	-					●	-			○		○
Swaziland					●										○			○		○ ▲
Sweden																		○		
Switzerland																		○		▲
Syria, Arab Rep.		●	PN			● 433,000	○ 13,668	●	●	-			■	●	●	●		●		○
Taiwan								-	-	-								●		-
Tajikistan		●			●			■		○					●	○		●		○ ▲
Tanzania										-			●					○		○
Thailand	●	●	PN										■	●	●	●		●		
Timor-Leste		●			●	● 30,000			-	-					○			○		○
Togo							○ 22,501	●	-	-						●		○	TC	● ▲
Tonga									○	-				●	-			○		-
Trinidad and Tobago									-	-				●	●			●		
Tunisia															-	○		○		● ▲
Turkey	●					● 1,077,000	○ 221,939						■	●	●	○		○		● ▲
Turkmenistan		●				▲			-	-					●			○		-
Tuvalu									-	-			● ■	●	-			○		-
Uganda	●	●	PN		●	● 921,000	○ 21,341	●		○		R			●			●	ICC TC	
Ukraine							○ 25,985								●	○		○		
United Arab Emirates										○				●	●			●		○
United Kingdom																		○		
Uruguay																		○		
USA		●						○	○				● ■	●	●			●		▲
Uzbekistan		●					○ 5,663		-	-	○				●	○		●		○ ▲
Vanuatu								-	-					●	-			○		○
Venezuela		●					○ 5,094							●	●			○		
Vietnam					●		○ 327,776		-	-			● ■	●	●	○		●		

Country	Conflicts and peace-building			Humanitarian crises			Disarmament			Human rights and transitional justice					Gender					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19
Yemen	●		PN			○ 30,000		■	○	-					●			●		●
Zambia								■										○		○▲
Zimbabwe		●			●	● 920,000	○ 14,374	▲	-	-		○		●	●	●		●		○▲
TOTAL ●	24	73		5	44	23	17	23	7	4	4	7		59	75	21	10	63		34
TOTAL ○				4		18	50		8	32	5	7			24	31		120		33
TOTAL ▲						8		1									6	11		47
TOTAL ■								14						30			7			
TOTAL ◆																	4			
TOTAL PN/DD/ICC			29										6							4
TOTAL EX/R/T/RI			9										11							7
TOTAL TC																				13