

Armed conflicts

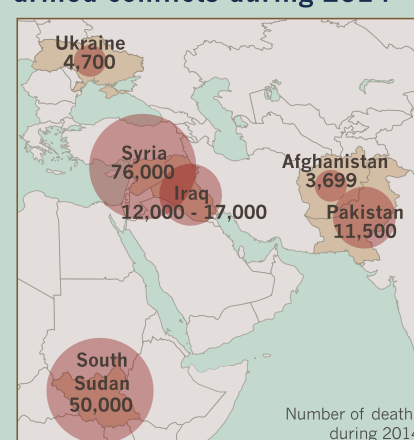
36 Armed conflicts were recorded during 2014

At the end of 2014, a total of **36 arms embargoes** were still in place against 23 states and non-state armed groups

50 million For the first time since World War II the global figure of 50 million people displaced by violence was exceeded

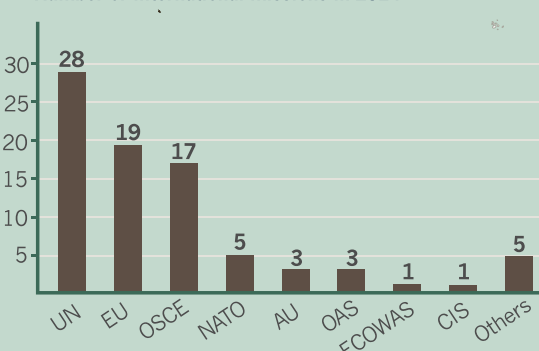
61% of armed conflicts took place in countries with serious gender inequalities

Some of the deadliest armed conflicts during 2014



During the Cold War 866 peacekeepers of UN missions died, while in the 1991-2014 period that number increased to 3,315

Number of international missions in 2014



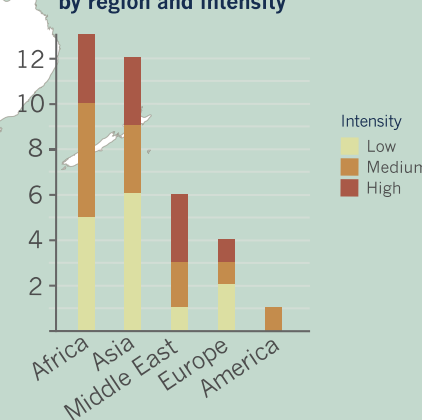
UN peacekeeping missions involved the participation of **122,729** uniformed personnel

Sexual violence was used in many conflicts like Syria, Iraq, CAR, Somalia, Egypt or Myanmar

20 armed conflicts saw a deterioration and an increase in their levels of violence compared to 2013



Number of armed conflicts by region and intensity

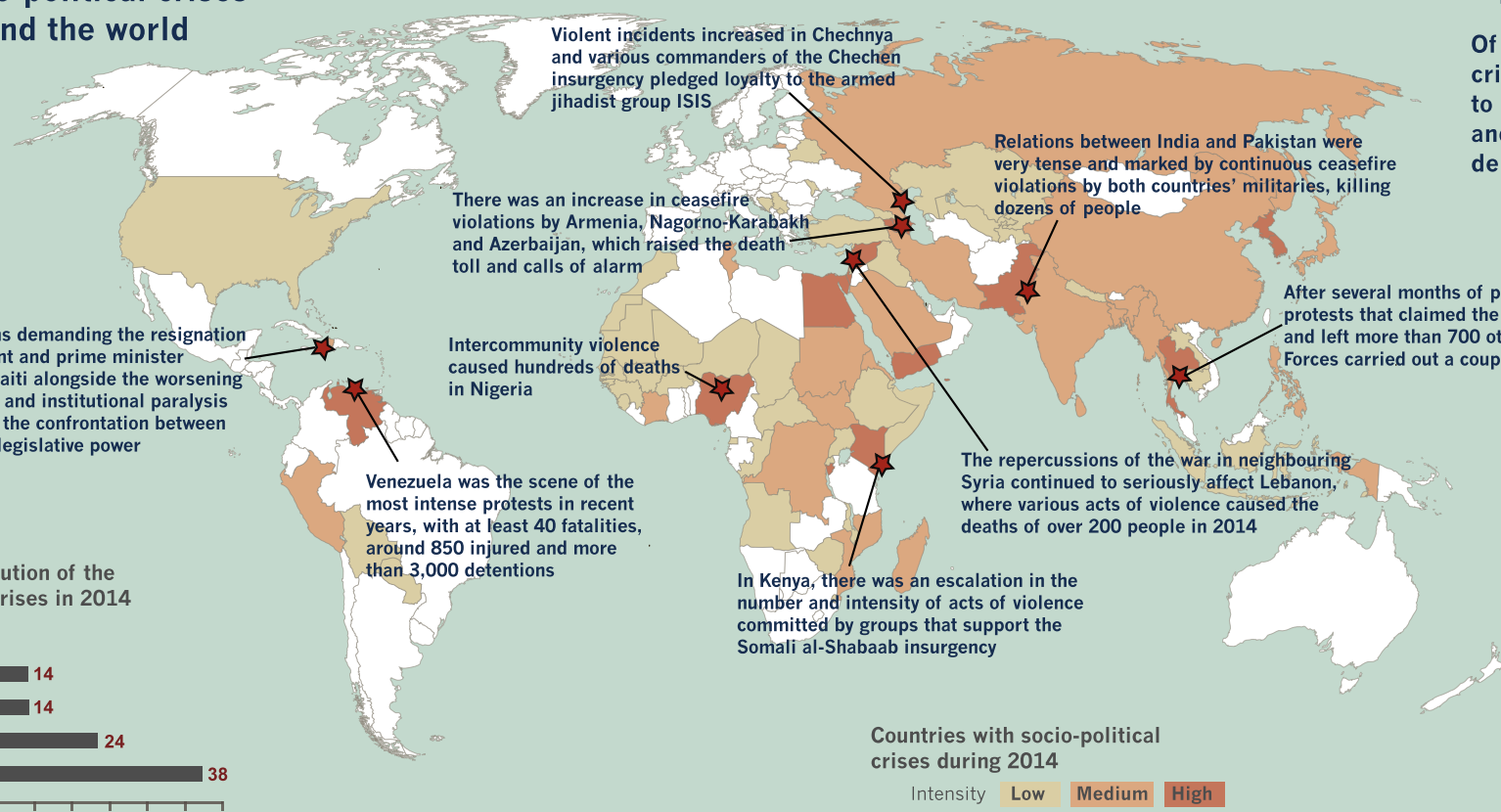


In this report, an **armed conflict** is understood as any confrontation between regular or irregular armed groups with objectives that are perceived as incompatible, in which the continuous and organised use of violence: 1) causes a minimum of 100 fatalities in a year and/or has a serious impact on the territory (destruction of infrastructures or of natural resources) and human security (e.g. injured or displaced persons, sexual violence, food insecurity, impact on mental health and on the social fabric, or disruption of basic services); and 2) aims to achieve objectives different from those of common crime and normally related to: a) demands for self-determination and self-government or identity issues; b) opposition to the political, economic, social or ideological system of a state or the internal or international policy of a government, which in both triggers a struggle to seize or undermine power; c) the control of resources or land.

Socio-political crises

95 socio-political crises around the world

46% Of the socio-political crises were related to self-government and/or identity demands



Intensity of the socio-political crises

16%	High intensity
25%	Medium intensity
59%	Low intensity

Peace processes

33 Negotiations analyzed during 2014

South Sudan During the year, peace agreements were reached in Mozambique (RENAMO) and in South Sudan (SSD- Cobra Faction). In the case of Mozambique, however, the situation deteriorated at the end of the year.

Mozambique

Ukraine In Ukraine, and despite the many calls to implement two agreements signed in September, neither the cease-fire was respected nor was there a commitment to allow reducing the fighting.

Negotiations between the Colombian Government and the FARC guerrilla continued to progress, with the perspective of completing the negotiation agenda by the end of 2015. At the same time, exploratory contacts with the ELN guerrilla made it possible to reach a two-point agreement: getting society and victims of the conflict to participate.

Colombia

In the Philippines, the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro was signed, hailed as a historical move since it culminated 17 years of negotiations with the MILF and was to end over four decades of armed conflict in Mindanao.

Philippines

Women were actively involved in formal peace negotiations in the Philippines and Colombia with an agenda focusing on gender equality

Countries with formal or exploratory negotiations in 2014

Results of the negotiations

15.1% of the 33 analyzed negotiations went well (including those that ended successfully), another 24.2% experienced difficulties and 57.6% were badly, meaning the balance is quite negative, despite the fact that, in some countries, peace negotiations were set to resume in 2015.



Negotiation is understood as the process through which two or more parties involved in a dispute (whether countries or internal actors within a country) agree to discuss their differences within an agreed framework to seek a satisfactory solution to their demands. This negotiation may be direct or with the mediation of third parties. Formal negotiations tend to have a prior or exploratory stage that enables the framework of the future negotiations to be defined (format, place, conditions, guarantees, etc.). **Peace process** is understood as the consolidation of a negotiation process, once the points on the agenda, the procedures, the timeframe and the facilitators have been defined. Negotiation is therefore one of the stages in a peace process.