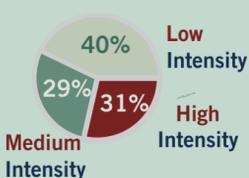


Armed conflicts

35 Armed conflicts were recorded during 2015

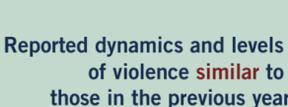
60 million individuals were forcibly displaced due to conflict, violence and persecution



Nearly one third of the armed conflicts in 2015 were of high intensity (+1,000 fatalities)

70% of the armed conflicts for which there was data took place in contexts where there were serious or very serious gender inequalities

Reported dynamics and levels of violence similar to those in the previous year

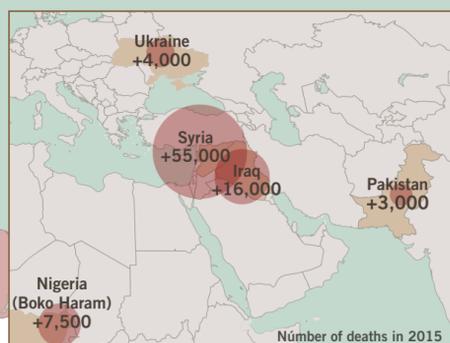


54% of the armed conflicts in 2015 included among their main causes demands for self-determination or self-government and identity-based aspirations

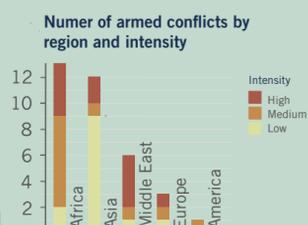
Only 3% of the armed conflicts was international in nature



Some of the deadliest armed conflicts in 2015



2 new armed conflicts were recorded in 2015



Socio-political crises

83 Socio-political crises around the world

52% of the socio-political crises in the world were domestic in nature

In Venezuela the opposition victory in elections held in December 2015 opened a new and uncertain political scenario in the country

Regional distribution of the number of socio-political crises in 2015



Many cases of abuse committed by the security forces were reported in Egypt throughout 2015, including the use of sexual violence against detainees and the deaths of people in police custody

Over 100 people were killed in Tunisia in various attacks and clashes between security forces and armed factions

Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad were affected by the escalation of attacks of the Nigerian armed group Boko Haram

Kenya suffered the worst attack since 1999 at the hands of the armed group al-Shabaab, an action that caused 148 fatalities in Garissa University

Tension between India and Pakistan grew to such an extent that the mediation of other states was needed to achieve a rapprochement at the end of the year

The conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh worsened, with a major impact on civilians and the use of heavy weapons for the first time since the ceasefire agreement in 1994

The situation in Nepal worsened considerably following the approval of the first Constitution since the end of the armed conflict while protests by Madhesi and Tharu organisations continued

67% of the crises included among their main causes opposition to the policies of the respective states or to the political, social or ideological system

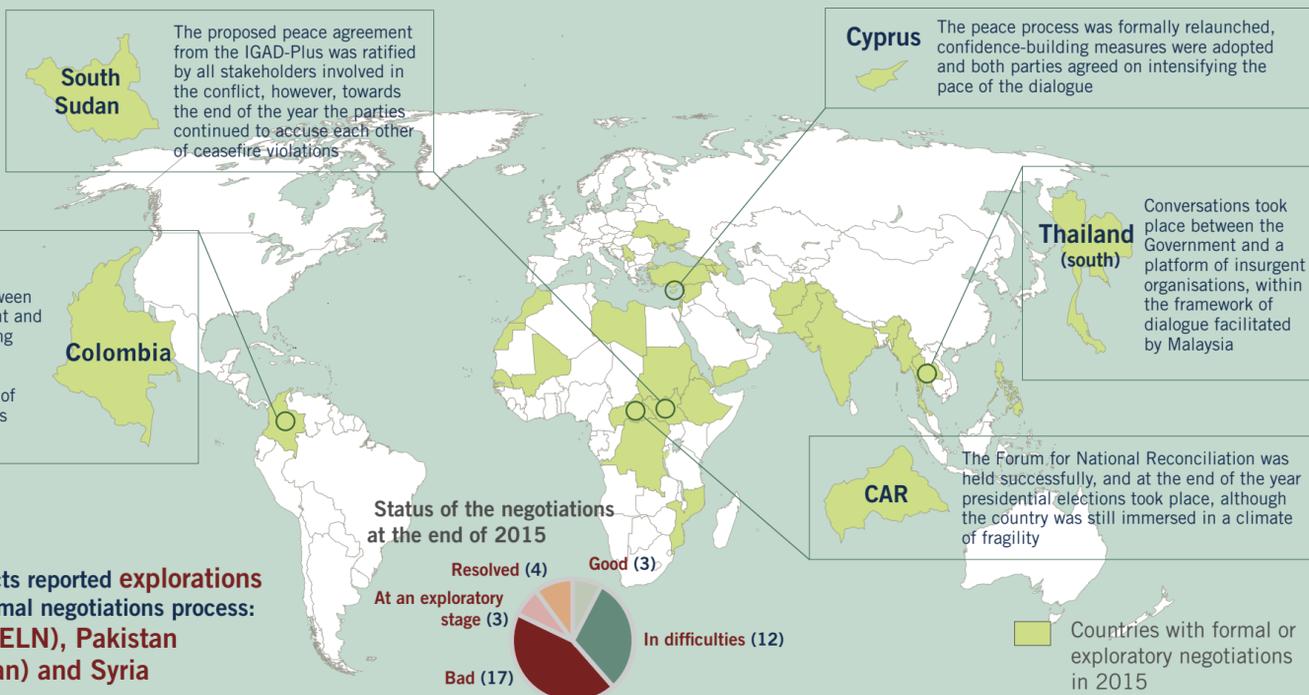
In August, relations between North and South Korea experienced the greatest tension in recent times and entered an almost pre-war scenario

Intensity of the socio-political crises in 2015:
 22% High
 30% Medium
 48% Low

Peace processes

39 formal or exploratory negotiations analyzed in 2015

Peace negotiations in Colombia, Cyprus and Afghanistan demonstrated the importance of the gender dimension in peace processes



Gender, peace and security

21 of the 35 armed conflicts that took place during 2015 occurred in countries where there were serious gender inequalities

The refugee crisis in the EU included a marked gender dimension and there was evidence of serious human rights violations against people fleeing wars

51% of the socio-political crises for which data was available took place in countries where there were serious gender inequalities



Sexual violence was deliberately used as a weapon of war in various conflicts in 2015, including Iraq, Mali, CAR, DRC, Syria, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan

1325 During 2015 a high level review was conducted of the 15 years of Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, key for the development of the gender, peace and security agenda