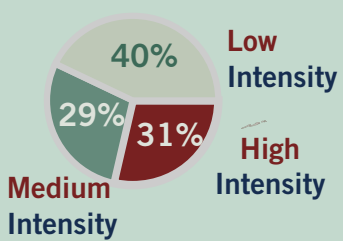


Armed conflicts

35 Armed conflicts were recorded during 2015

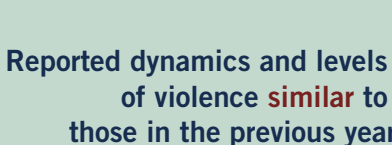
60 million individuals were forcibly displaced due to conflict, violence and persecution



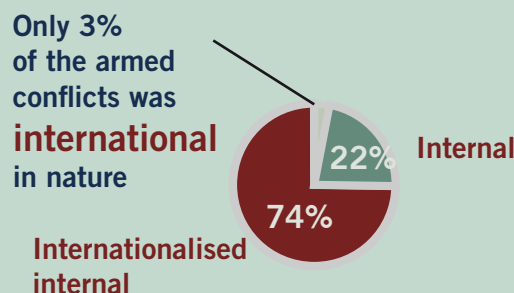
Nearly one third of the armed conflicts in 2015 were of high intensity (+1,000 fatalities)

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

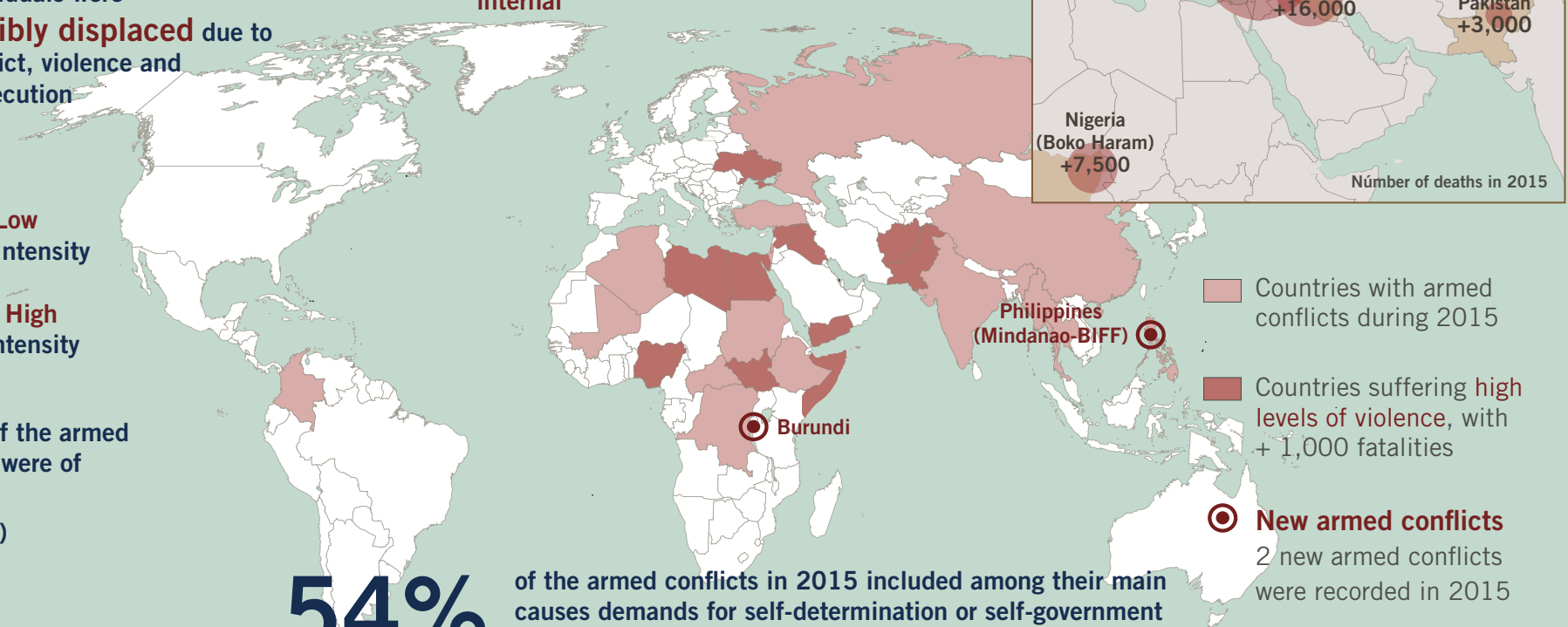
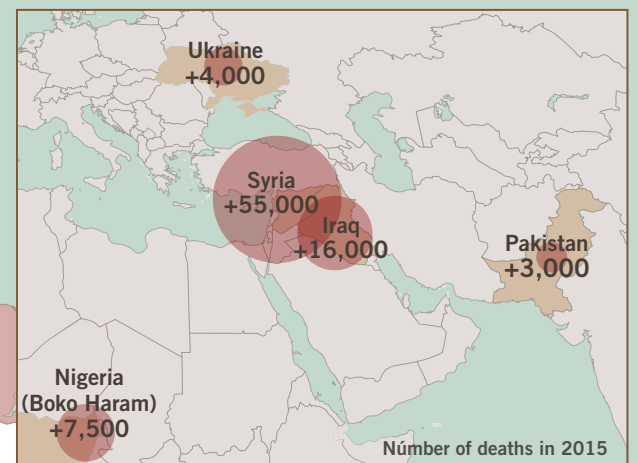
Reported dynamics and levels of violence similar to those in the previous year



Saw a drop in the levels of confrontation, including in the case of India (Assam), which ceased to be considered an armed conflict



Some of the deadliest armed conflicts in 2015



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

2 new armed conflicts were recorded in 2015



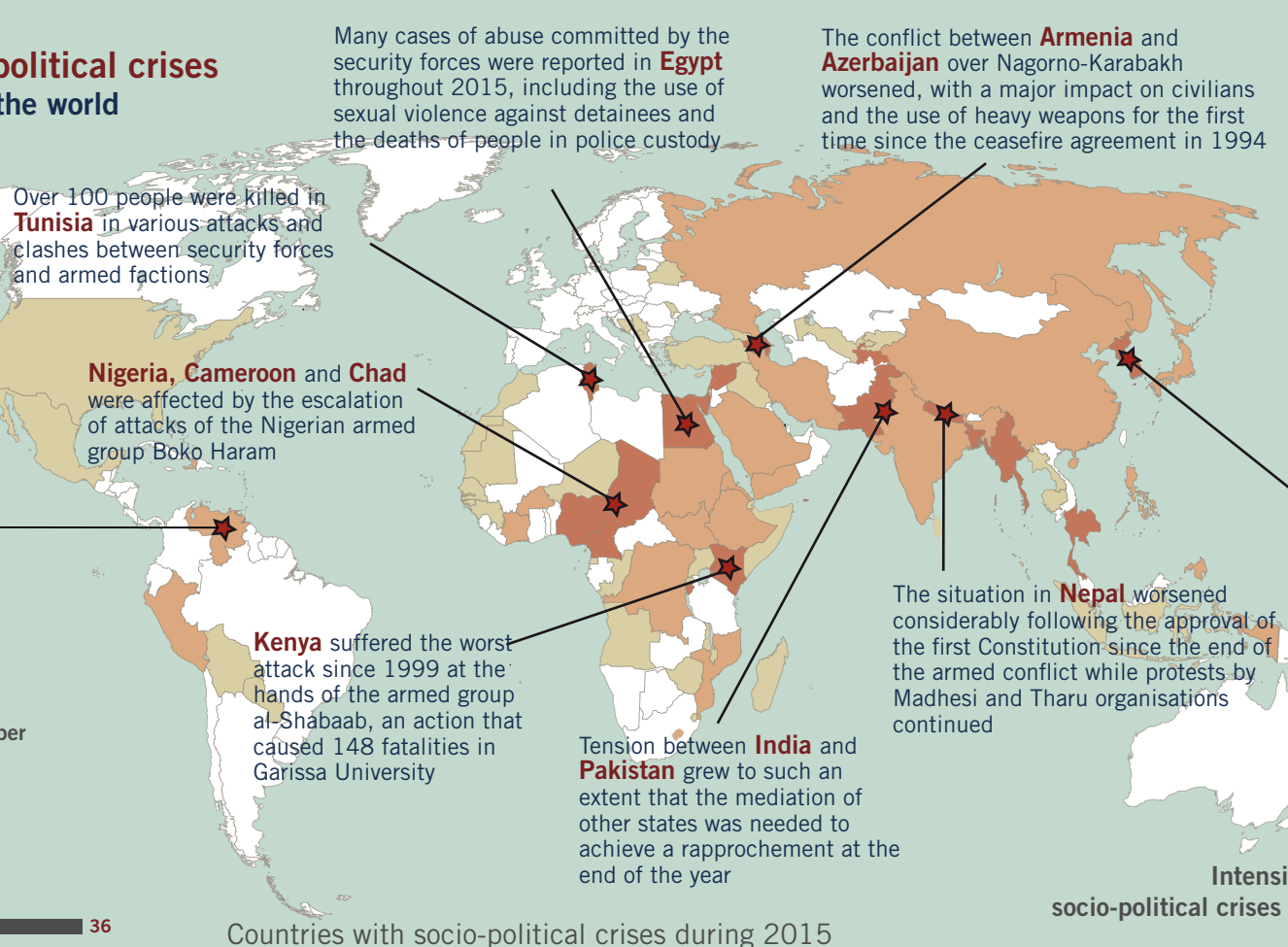
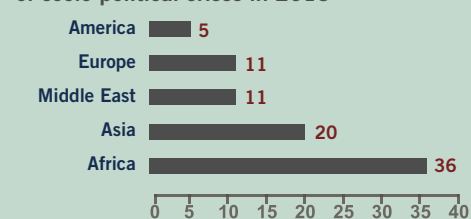
Socio-political crises

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



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

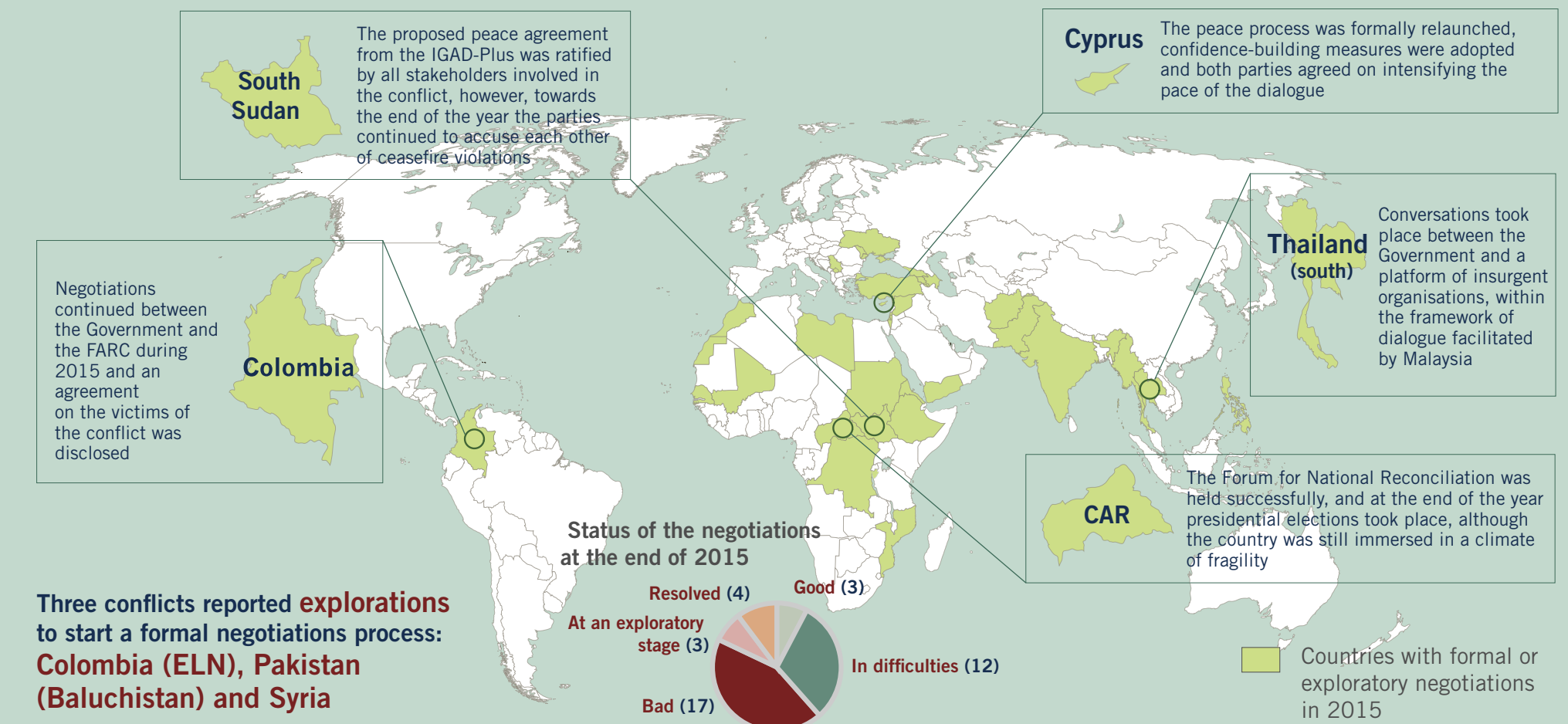
In August, relations between **North and South Korea** experienced the greatest tension in recent times and entered an almost pre-war scenario

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



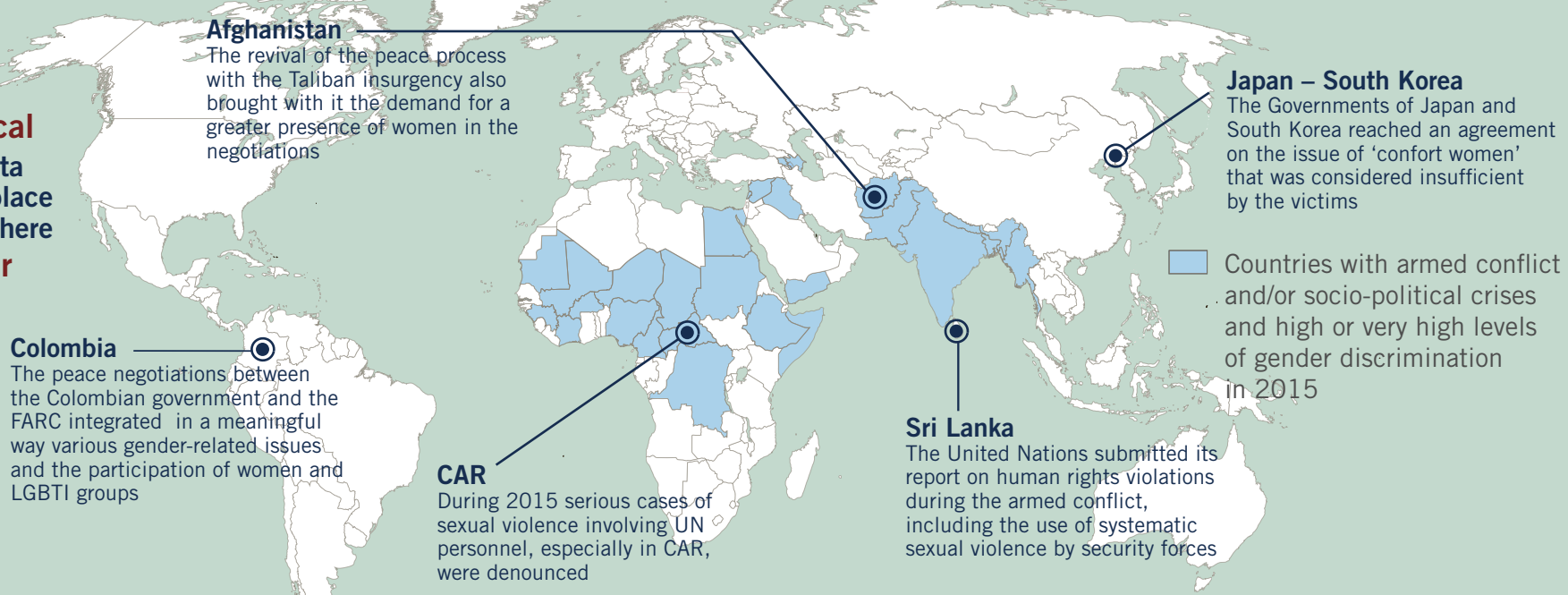
Three conflicts reported explorations to start a formal negotiations process: **Colombia (ELN), Pakistan (Baluchistan) and Syria**

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