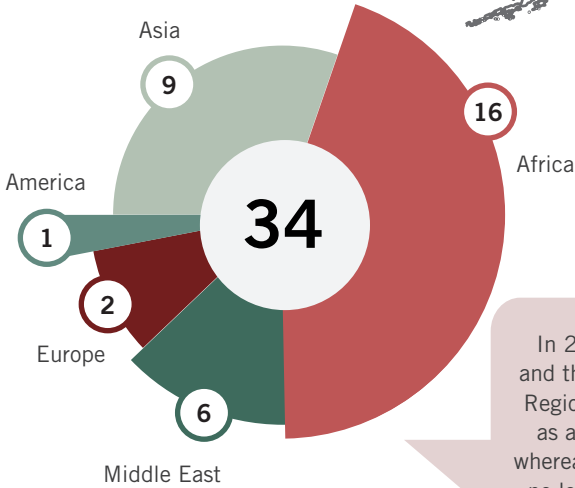


Armed conflicts in the world in 2018



In 2018 Cameroon and the Western Sahel Region were analysed as armed conflicts, whereas Daguestan was no longer considered an armed conflict

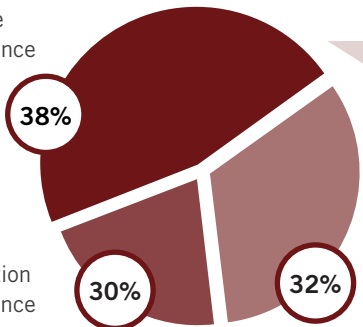
82% of armed conflicts were internationalised internal conflicts

27% of armed conflicts registered violence of high intensity

71% of conflicts were mainly driven by opposition to the government or to the system of the State

Evolution of the armed conflicts

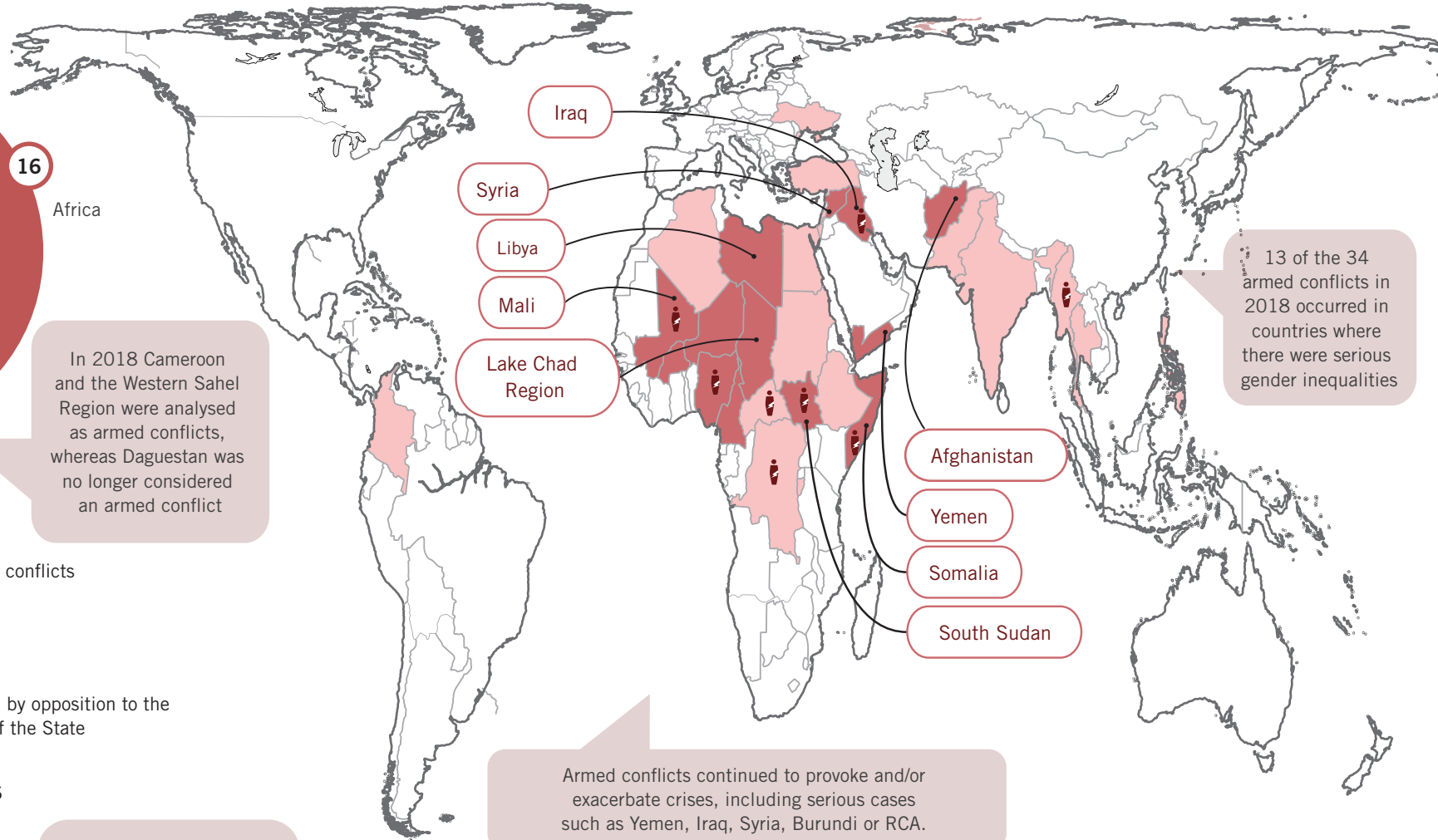
Decline of violence



This is a change compared to 2017, when violence escalated in 39% of the conflicts

Escalation of violence

No significant changes



13 of the 34 armed conflicts in 2018 occurred in countries where there were serious gender inequalities

Armed conflicts continued to provoke and/or exacerbate crises, including serious cases such as Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Burundi or RCA.



68,5 MILLION

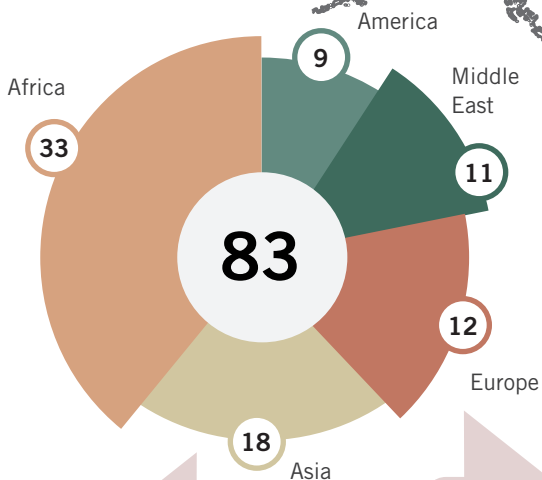
persons were forcefully displaced as a consequence of conflicts, violence and persecution at the end of 2017, according to UNHCR data

Countries experiencing armed conflicts in 2018

Conflicts with high levels of violence with more than one thousand fatalities a year

Conflicts with high levels of sexual violence according to the UN

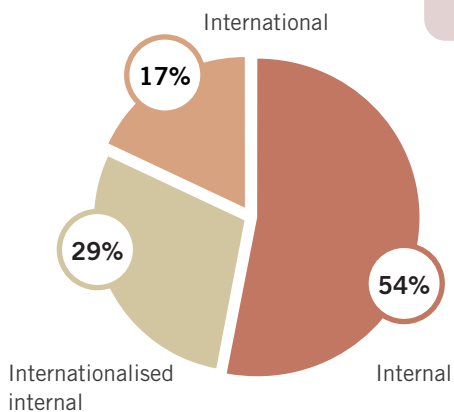
Socio-political crises
in the world in 2018



There were four new socio-political crises in 2018: Nicaragua, Armenia, Russia (Daguestan) and Lao PDR

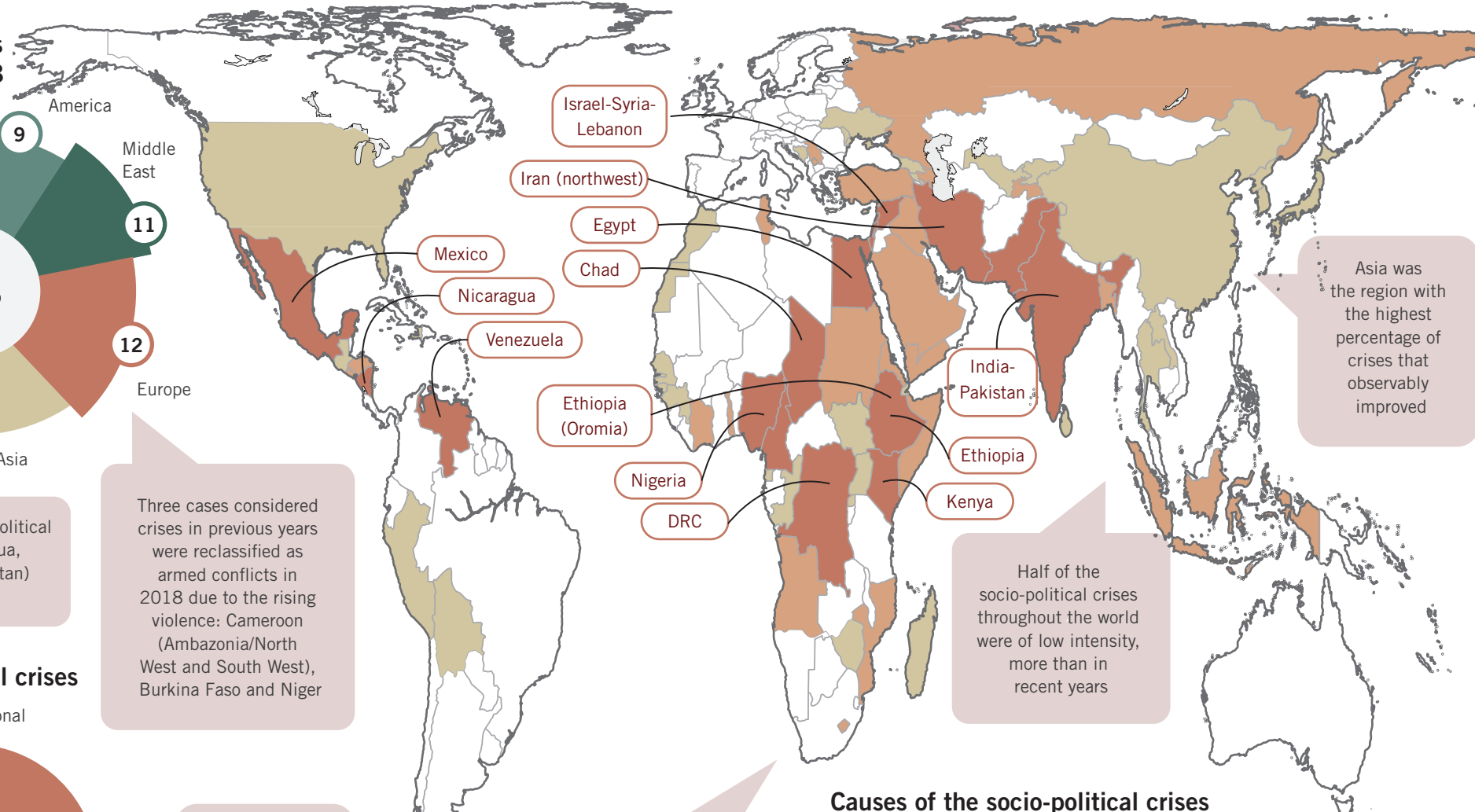
Three cases considered crises in previous years were reclassified as armed conflicts in 2018 due to the rising violence: Cameroon (Ambazonia/North West and South West), Burkina Faso and Niger

Type of socio-political crises



In proportional terms, Latin America had the highest percentage of serious crises worldwide

Almost half the high-intensity crises worldwide (six out of a total of 13) were concentrated in Africa



Israel-Syria-Lebanon

Iran (northwest)

Egypt

Chad

Mexico

Nicaragua

Venezuela

Ethiopia (Oromia)

Nigeria

DRC

India-Pakistan

Ethiopia

Kenya

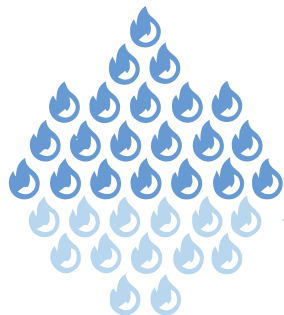
Asia was the region with the highest percentage of crises that observably improved

Half of the socio-political crises throughout the world were of low intensity, more than in recent years

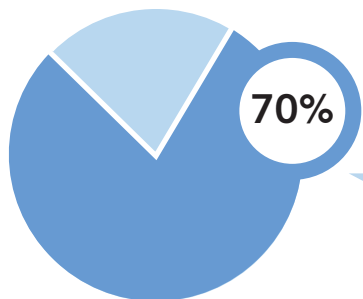
Causes of the socio-political crises

- 70%** opposition to governments or system of the state
- 45%** demands for self-government and/or identity
- 31%** disputes over the control of territory and/or resources

Gender peace and security

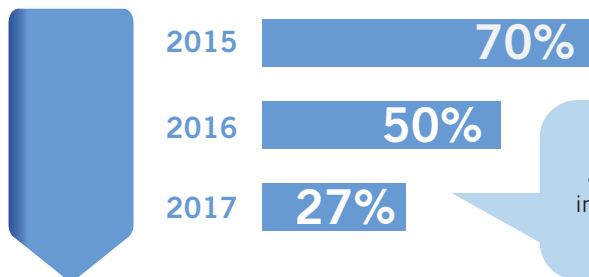


13 of the 34 armed conflicts that took place throughout 2018 occurred in countries where serious gender inequalities existed, with high or very high levels of discrimination



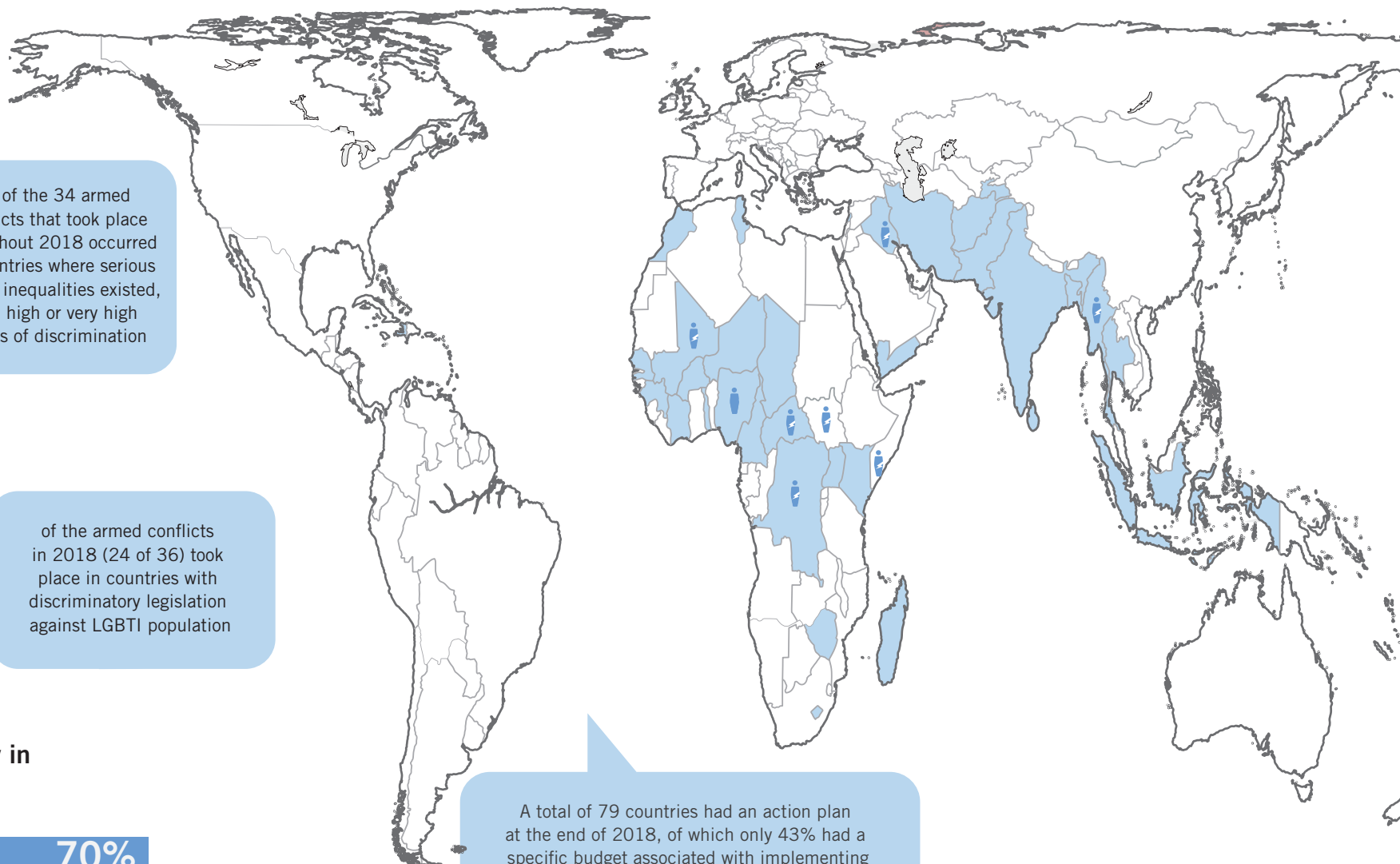
of the armed conflicts in 2018 (24 of 36) took place in countries with discriminatory legislation against LGBTI population

Inclusion of gender equality in peace agreements



Only three of 11 peace agreements (27%) signed in 2017 included provisions on gender equality

A total of 79 countries had an action plan at the end of 2018, of which only 43% had a specific budget associated with implementing the plan, according to WILPF



- Countries in armed conflict and/or socio-political crisis with high or very high levels of gender-based discrimination in 2018
- High level of sexual violence in armed conflicts according to the UN