TRENDS RELATED TO VIOLENT CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES

(*All currency in US dollars)

CONFLICT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Conflicts
The number and severity of violent conflicts have declined since the end of the Cold War but there has been a worrying trend upwards since 2010, and especially since 2014. Characteristics of these conflicts: mostly intrastate; more intractable; more likely to relapse.

Number of armed conflicts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conflicts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The highest number since 1991

Source: PRIO

From 2000 to 2016, a nearly eight-fold increase in global casualties from terror attacks.

Source: Global Terrorism Index 2017

Impact on development

2 billion of the 7 billion people on earth today currently live in countries where development outcomes are affected by fragility, conflict and violence.

The average economic impact of violence for the 10 least peaceful countries was equivalent to 37% of their GDP.

Source: World Bank and Global Peace Index

Total world military expenditure in 2017

$1739 billion*

The highest level since the end of the Cold war. Military spending in 2017 represented 2.2% of global GDP (compared to 3.3% in 1992 and 2.1% in 2014).

Source: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database

Political rights and civil liberties around the world deteriorated to their lowest point in more than a decade in 2017 (12th consecutive year of decline in global freedom).

Source: Freedom House

Europe was no exception: 3 European countries were in the top 10 of the largest declines in political rights and civil liberties in 2017 (Hungary, Malta and Poland).

Source: Freedom House

Displacement

Over the past two decades, the global population of forcibly displaced people has grown substantially, as a result of persecution, conflict, violence and human rights violations. This number has been exceptionally high since 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>37.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>59.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>68.5 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNHCR

6 out of the 12 countries with the worst scores in terms of political rights and civil liberties are in Africa.

Source: Freedom House