



¿Un mundo más o menos conflictivo?

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Indice

- Coyuntura global
- Intractabilidad y complejidad de los conflictos modernos
- Competencia geopolítica en su apogeo
- Cambio climático, vulnerabilidad y conflictos
- Tendencias regionales

Una coyuntura global complicada

- Como consecuencia de los dobles choques de la pandemia de coronavirus y la guerra de Rusia contra Ucrania, la economía global está experimentando una desaceleración generalizada y más aguda de lo esperado, con una inflación más alta que la observada en varias décadas. Esto está teniendo un impacto particularmente negativo en los países en desarrollo y frágiles
- El panorama de los conflictos mundiales es cada vez más complicado y se caracteriza por guerras intratables en medio de una proliferación de actores, la aceleración del cambio climático y el deterioro de las causas-raíz de la violencia
- La competencia geopolítica es cada vez más prominente, con la invasión a gran escala de Ucrania por parte de Rusia siendo la culminación de una creciente tendencia de competencia geopolítica (manifestada principalmente en la intervención de terceros países en conflictos internos)
- Como resultado de la guerra en Ucrania, la cohesión occidental está aumentando
- La emergencia climática es un exacerbador creciente de tensiones geopolíticas y guerras internas

Desaceleración económica y conflicto

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK OCTOBER 2022

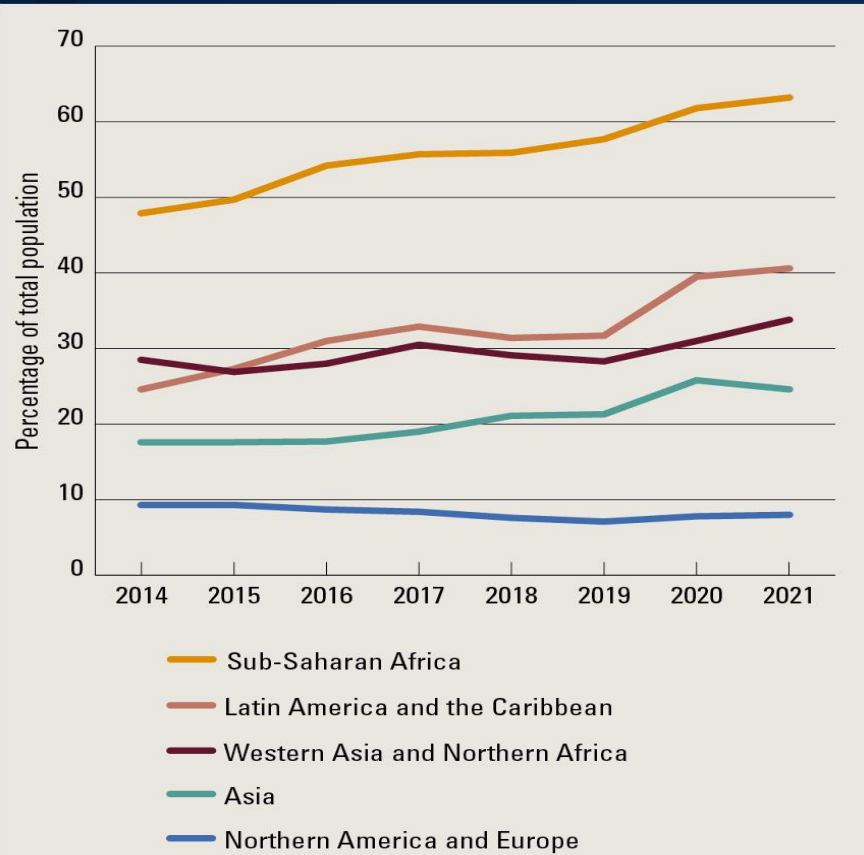
GROWTH PROJECTIONS BY REGION

(PERCENT CHANGE)



Desaceleración económica y conflicto

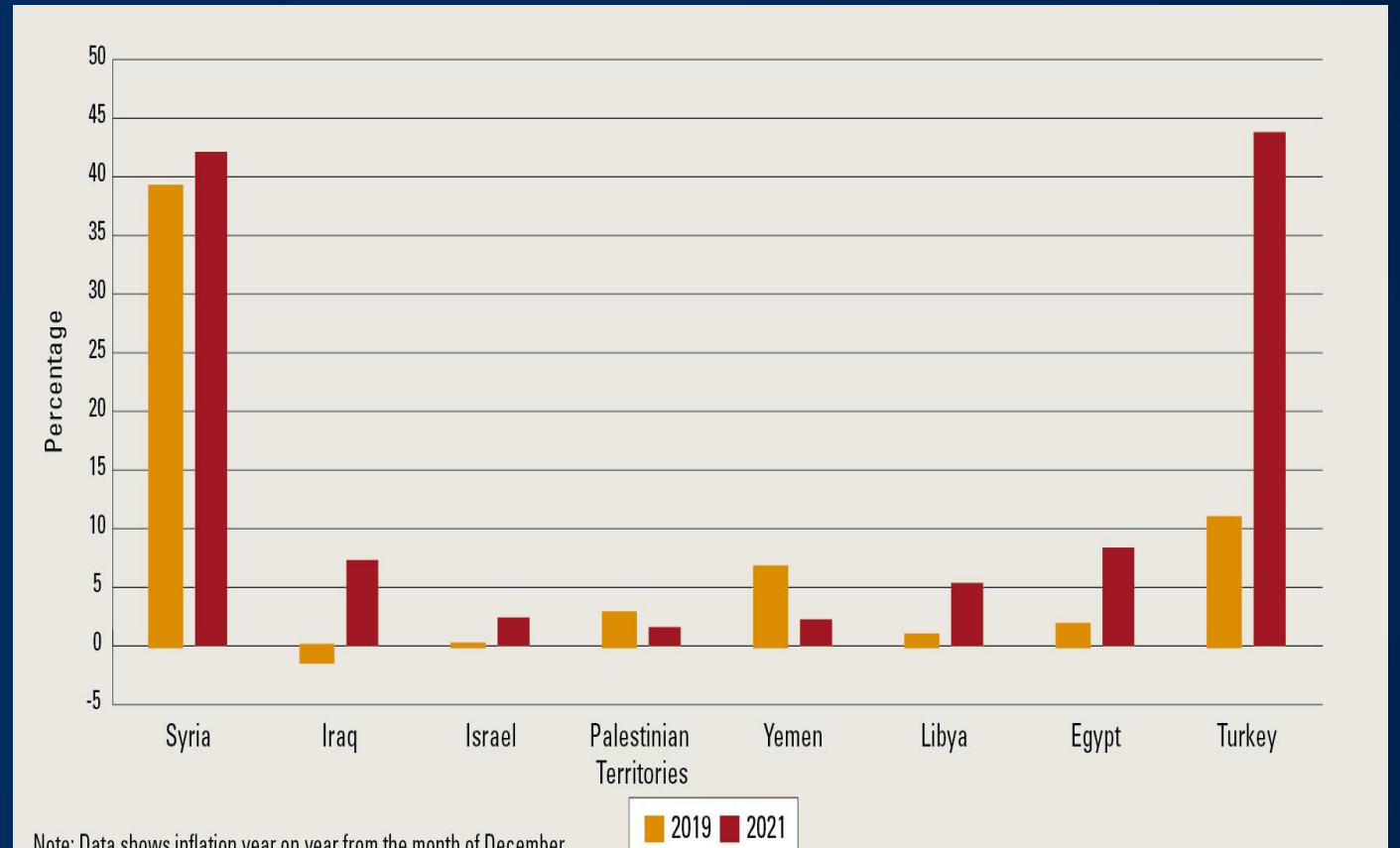
Inseguridad alimentaria global



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT, Suite of Food Security Indicators, latest update: 6 July 2022, accessed: 23 August 2022, <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS>

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Inseguridad alimentaria e inflación en Medio Oriente



Note: Data shows inflation year on year from the month of December.

2019 2021

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT, Consumer Price Indices, latest update: 21 June 2022, accessed: 5 August 2022, <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/CP>

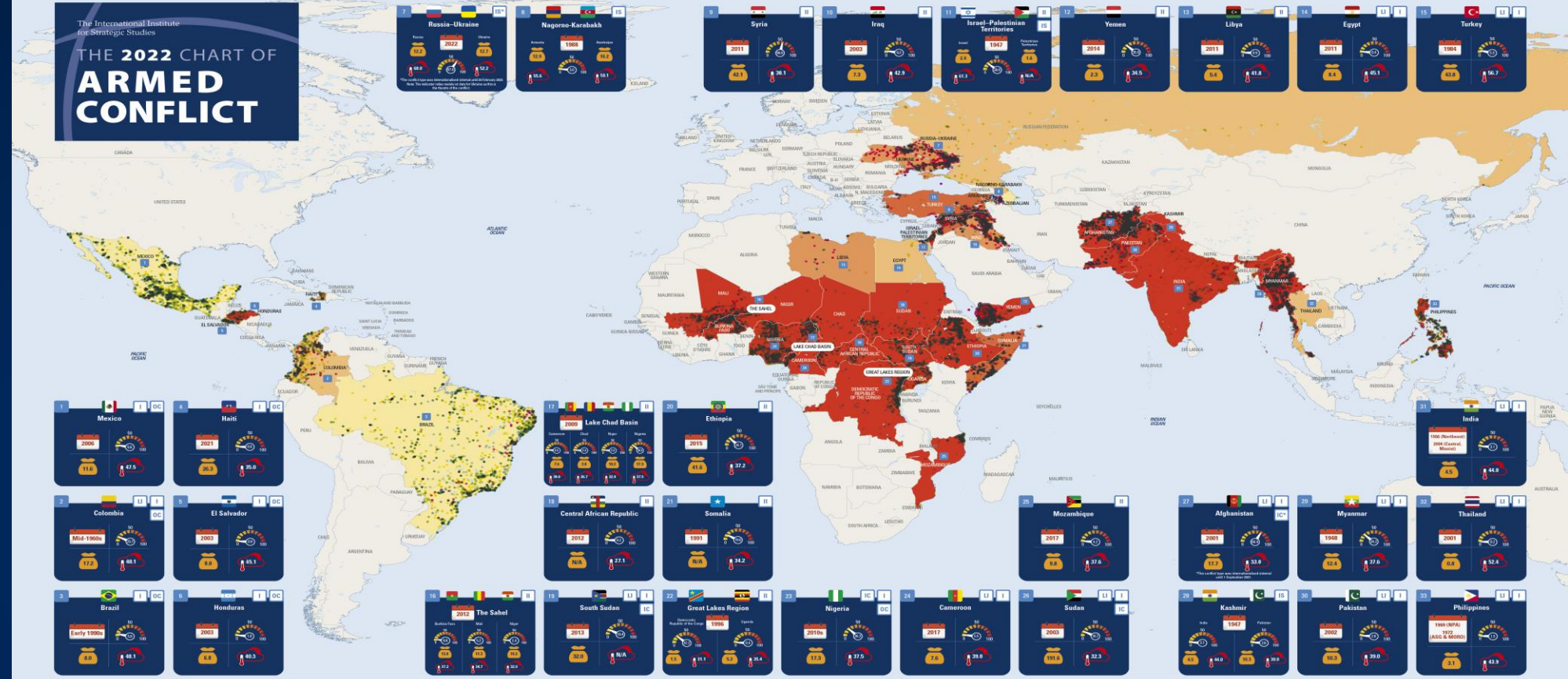
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Un panorama conflictivo complejo

Geografía del conflicto

The International Institute for Strategic Studies
THE 2022 CHART OF ARMED CONFLICT



PEACEKEEPING AND OTHER MULTILATERAL MISSIONS

LOCATION	NAME	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	STRENGTH*	LOCATION	NAME	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	STRENGTH*	LOCATION	NAME	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	STRENGTH*	
AMERICAS	Colombia	2004	20**	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	Israel	2011	60**	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Central Africa	2011	30**	
	Colombia	2017	50		Iran	2016	800		Central African Republic	2012	100	
	Haiti	2010	60**		Libya	2016	300		Central African Republic	2012	100	
ASIA	India, Pakistan	2002	1	Israel, Palestinian Territories	2005	100**	Great Lakes Region	2010	100**	South Sudan	2011	100**
	India, Pakistan	1988	40	UN Security Council for Palestine	2008	10**	UN Security Council for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCOP)	1994	30**	South Sudan	2011	100**
	Myanmar	2018	1**	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	1948	15	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	1948	15	South Sudan	2011	100**
EUROPE AND EUROASIA	Nagorno-Karabakh	1993	5	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	2003	74	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	2003	74	Sudan	2003	100**
	Nagorno-Karabakh	2014	100**	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	2019	95	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	2019	95	Sudan	2003	100**
	Ukraine	2014	100**	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	2012	40**	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	2012	40**	Sudan	2003	100**
	Yemen	1989	6**	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	2010	60**	UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	2010	60**	Sudan	2003	100**

LEGEND

Conflict start date: [Color-coded box]

Conflict intensity number: [Gauge icon]

Conflict type: [Icons for Internal, International, Intergovernmental, Intergovernmental-internal, Inter-state, Localized insurgency, Organized crime]

Victor events, by type: [Icons for Victory, Victory against civilians, Victory against civilians]

Humanitarian impact: [Icons for Humanitarian impact, Humanitarian impact]

Food price indicator (%): [Icon for Food price indicator]

Food risk score (scale 1-6): [Color-coded bar]

Very high, Very low

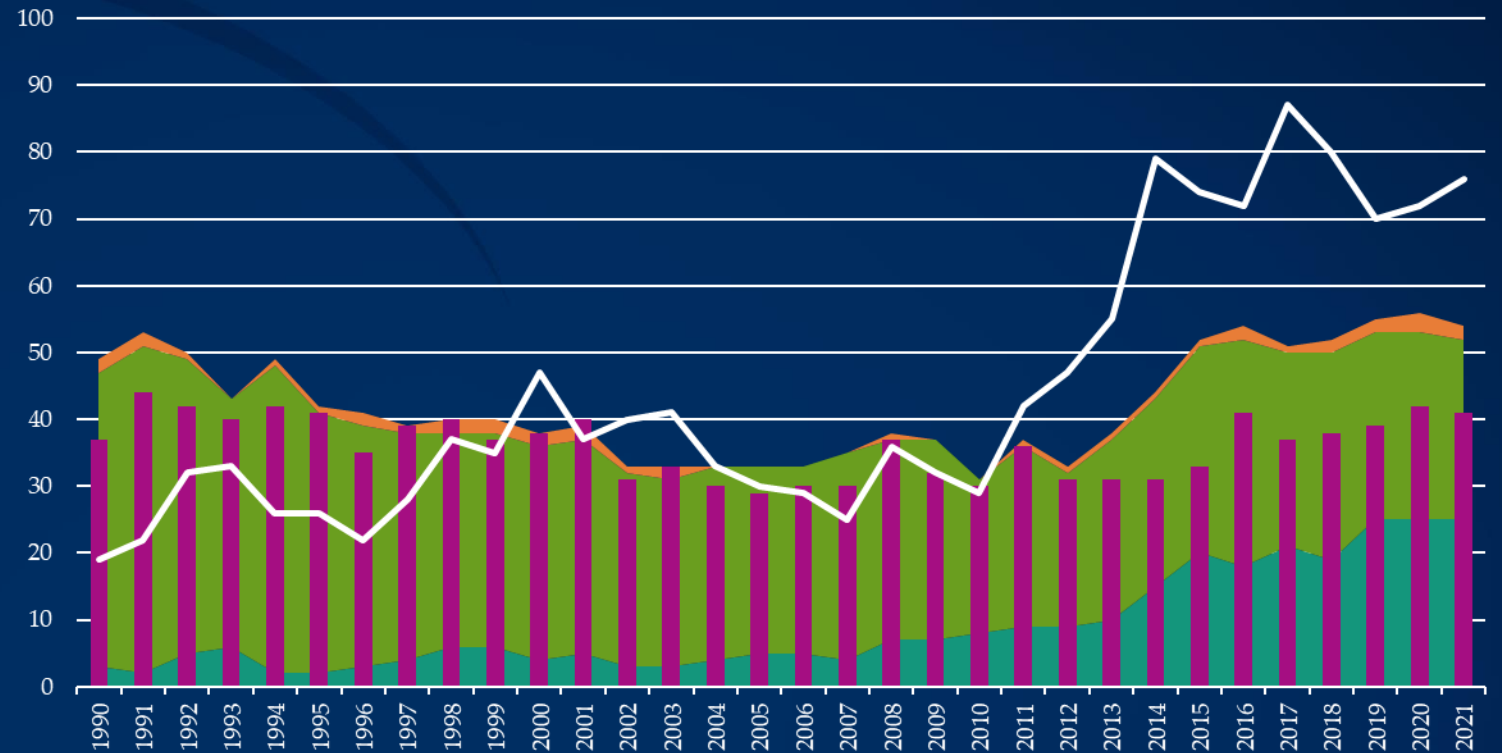
Source: IISS analysis, Military Balance - Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), www.acled.org; UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2022; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, HADIS2, Governance Peace Index, Dec 2021, https://www.hadisonline.org/peaceindex/; The Horn of Africa Global Accession Initiative (HOAGI), 2020; Sustainable Threats Report 2021, Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), and the official website of ACLED, UN regional organizations and all four countries.

Tendencias de conflicto

Los conflictos armados alcanzaron su punto máximo a nivel mundial en 2020

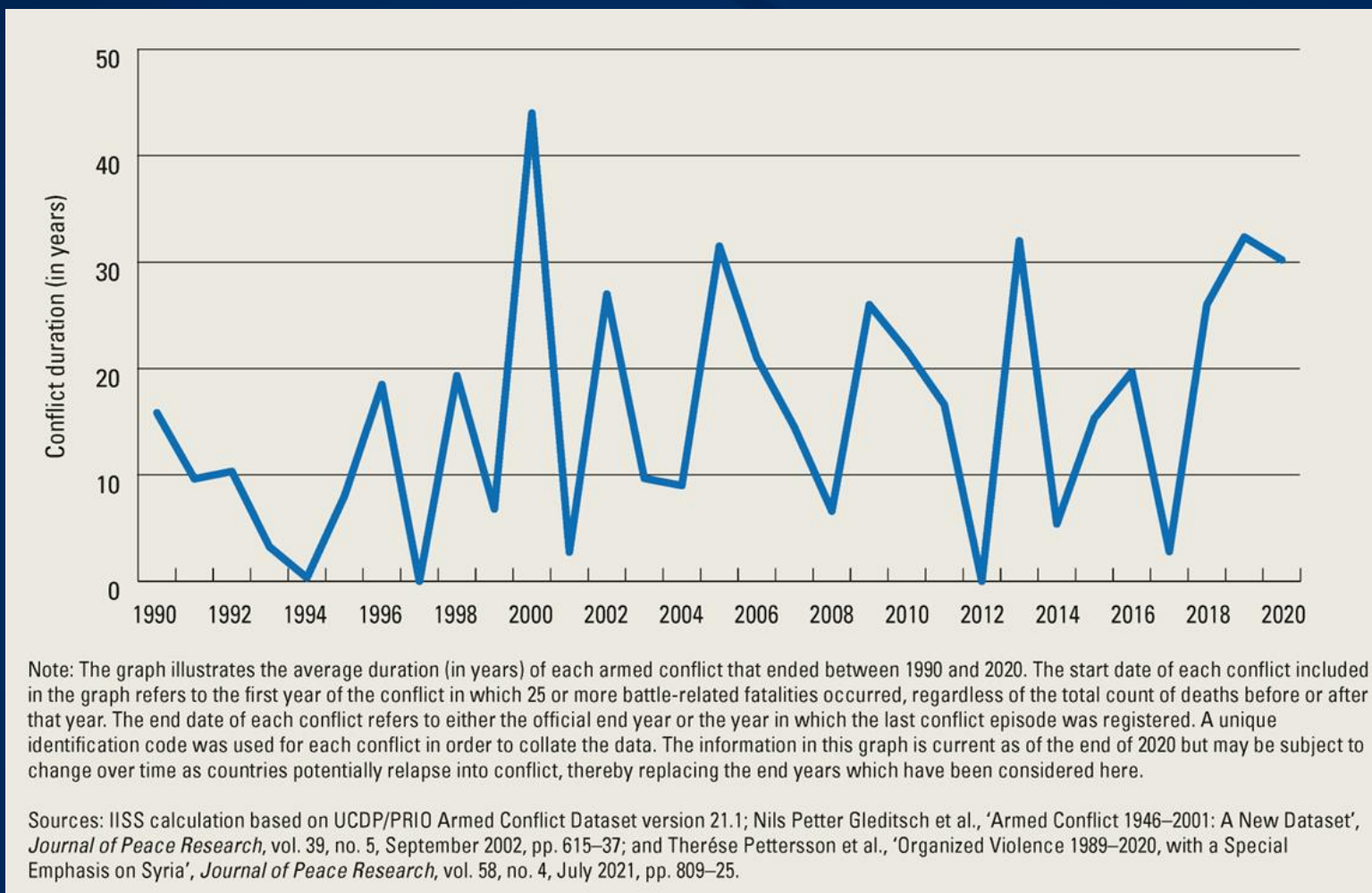
Internacionalización de las guerras civiles

Los conflictos son prolongados e intratables

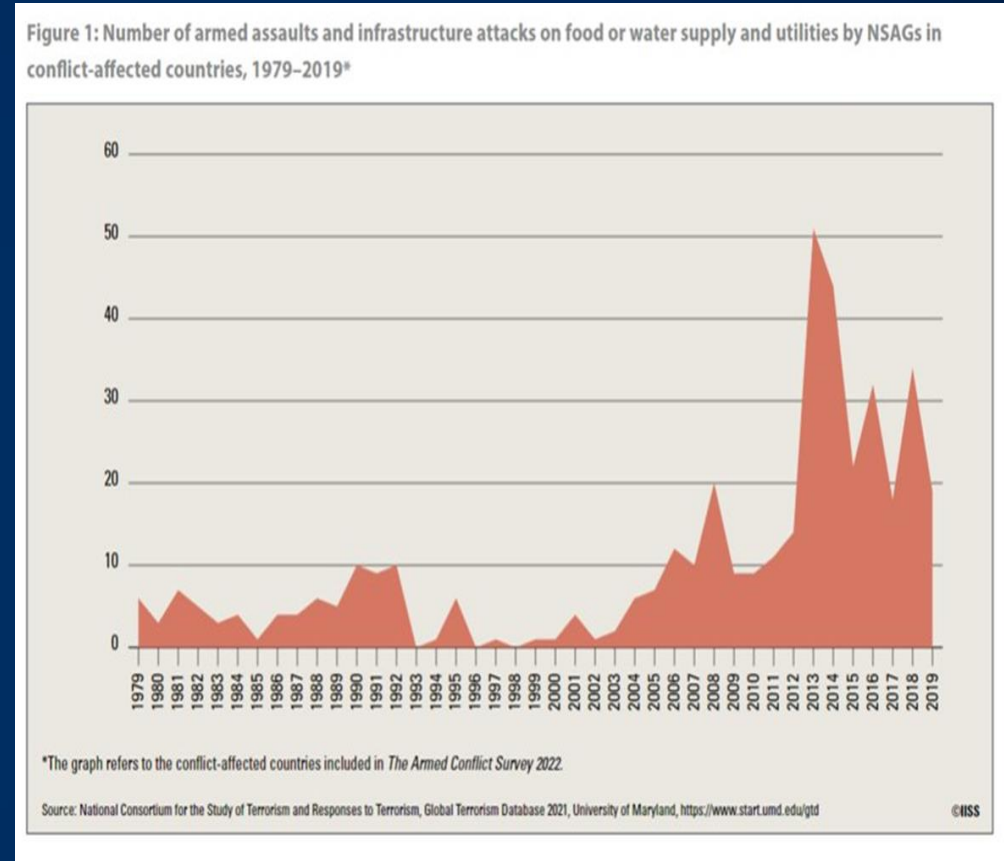
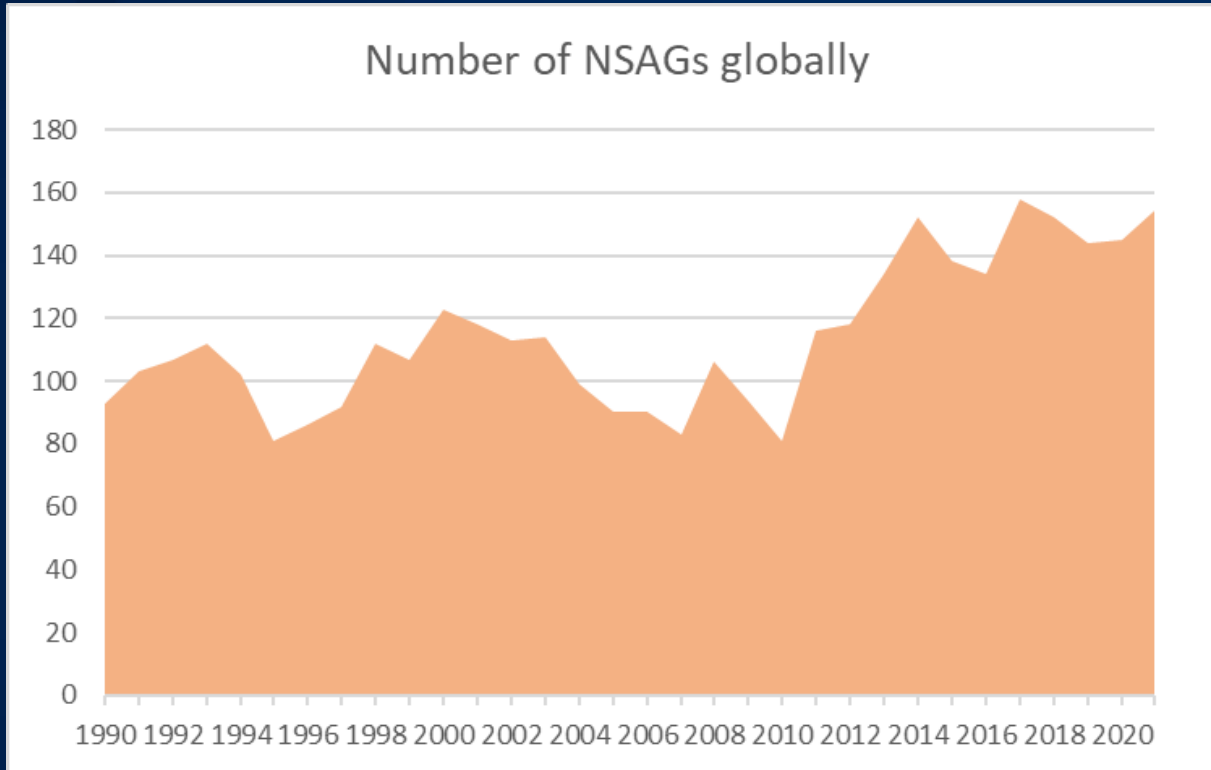


- Inter-state Conflicts
- Internal Armed Conflicts
- Internal Armed Conflicts with External Intervention
- Conflict-affected Countries
- Non-state Conflicts

Conflictos más largos con secuelas prolongadas



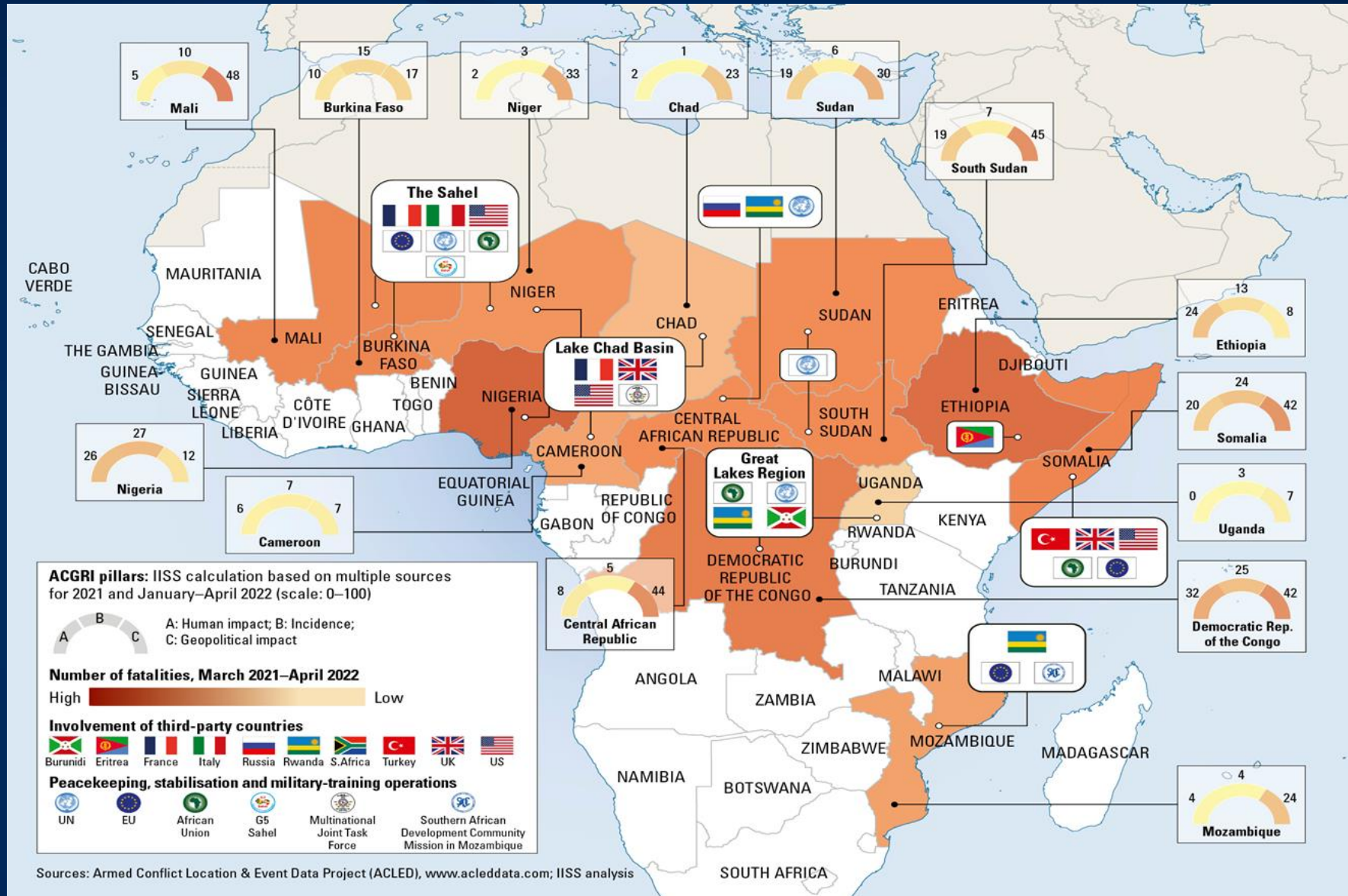
Creciente importancia de los grupos armados no estatales (NSAGs)



Sources: UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 22.1 and UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset version 22.1; Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg (2022). Organized violence 1989-2021 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 59(4); Gleditsch, Nils Petter, Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg, and Håvard Strand (2002) Armed Conflict 1946-2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5); Sundberg, Ralph, Kristine Eck and Joakim Kreutz (2012) Introducing the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 49(2).

Competencia geopolítica en su apogeo

Internacionalización de las guerras civiles



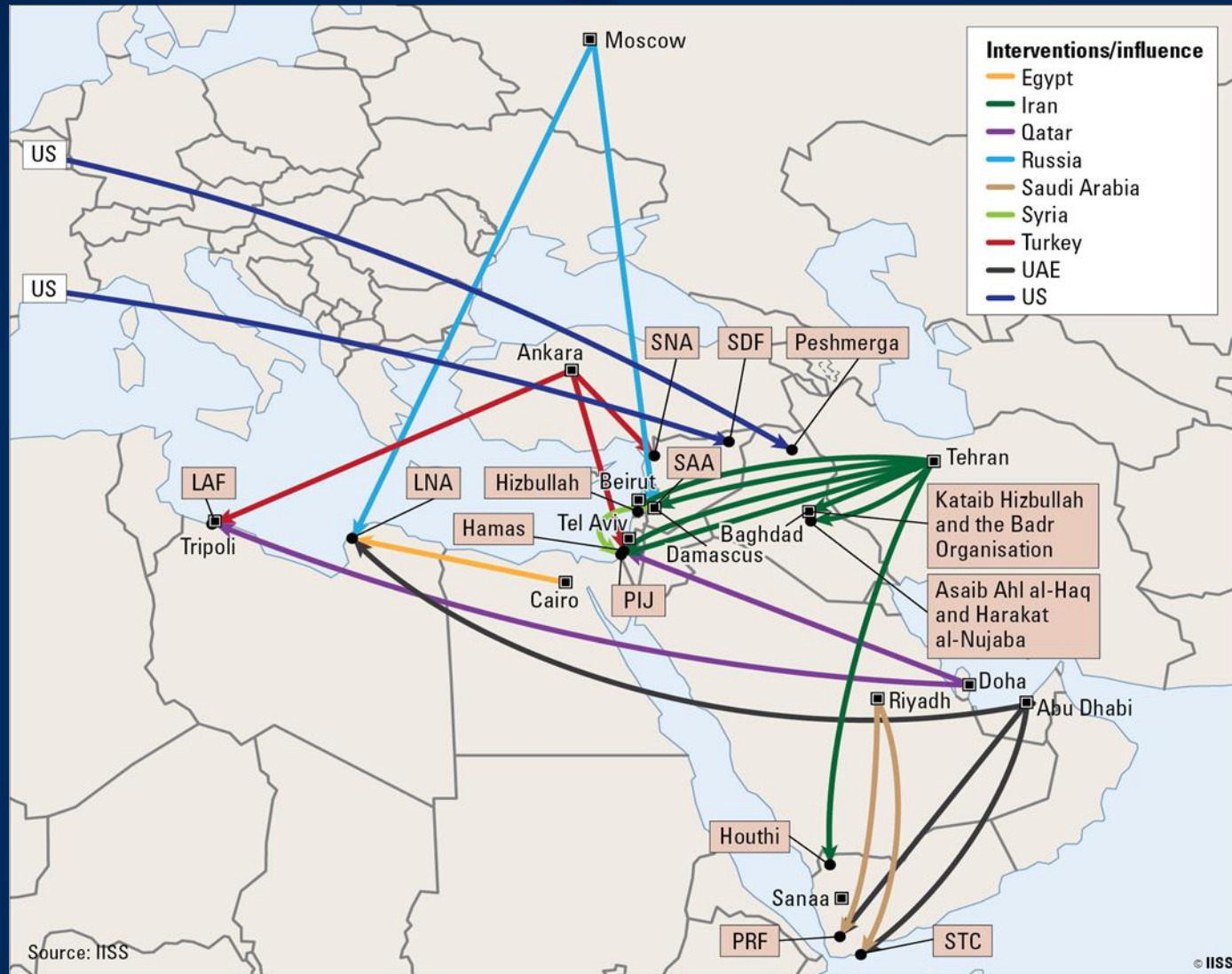
Más potencias geopolíticas, cada vez más diversas, intervienen

Table 1: Major geopolitical powers participating as conflict parties, either directly or through local proxies and sponsored actors, in third parties' wars

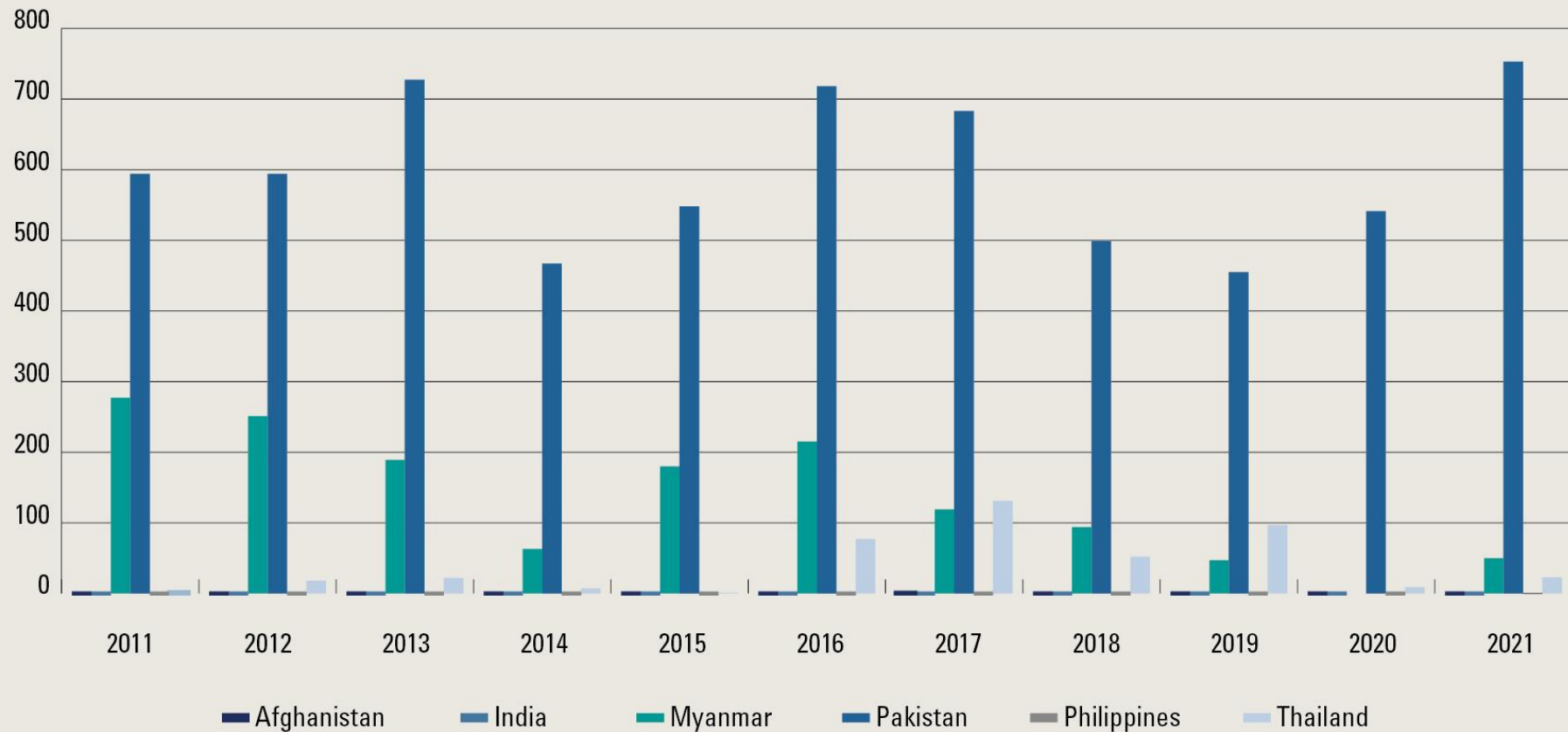
2011		2020–21	
Armed conflict	Interventions by major geopolitical powers	Armed conflict	Interventions by major geopolitical powers
Afghanistan	US, NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)	Afghanistan	US (withdrawal under way)
Iraq	US (withdrawal under way)	CAR	Wagner Group/Russia
Libya	France, UK, US	Iraq	Iran, Turkey, UK, US
Pakistan	x70 US drone strikes	Nagorno-Karabakh	Turkey
Yemen	x12 US drone strikes	Libya	Wagner Group/Russia, Turkey
		The Sahel	France, UK (under <i>Operation Barkhane</i>)
		Somalia	US
		Syria	Iran, Israel, Russia, Turkey, US
		Ukraine	Wagner Group/Russia
		Yemen	Iran (in support of the Houthis), Saudi Arabia

Source: IISS analysis

Más potencias geopolíticas, cada vez más diversas, intervienen



Más potencias geopolíticas, cada vez más diversas, intervienen



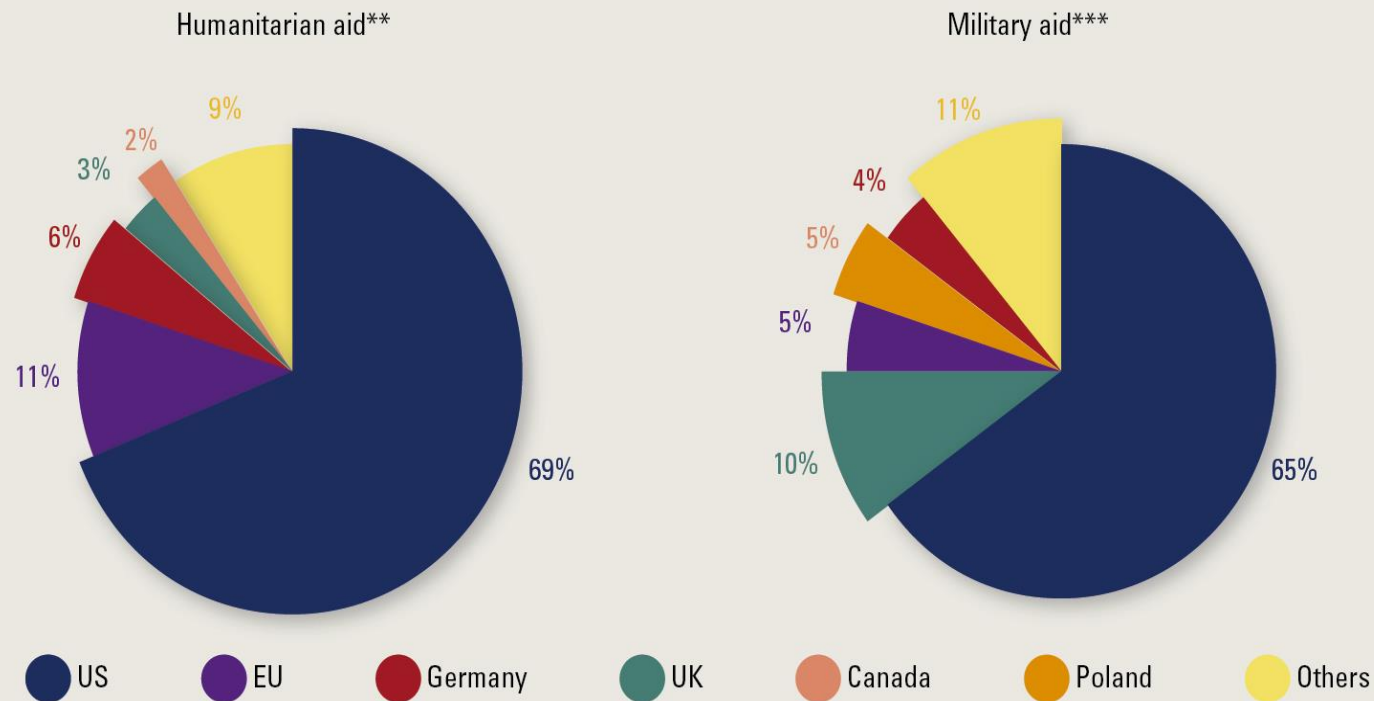
**'Trend Indicator Values'
de las exportaciones
chinas de armas a Asia**

Note: TIV expressed in millions. The TIV was developed by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) to measure the volume of international transfers of major conventional weapons using a common unit. The TIV of an item being delivered is intended to reflect its military capability rather than its financial value.

Source: SIPRI, 'Sources and Methods' and 'Importer/Exporter TIV Tables', www.sipri.org.

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Cohesión occidental en tendencia al alza



*As a percentage of aid provided bilaterally by 40 economies, including the EU member states, other members of the G7, Australia, China, India, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan and Turkey, as well as by EU institutions (Commission, Council, European Peace Facility, European Investment Bank), from 24 January to 1 July 2022

**To assist the civilian population, including food and medical supplies

***Consisting of arms, equipment and services supplied to the Ukrainian military, including financial assistance for military purposes

Source: Arianna Antezza, Andre Frank, Pascal Frank, Lukas Franz, Ekaterina Rebinskaya and Christoph Trebesch, 'The Ukraine Support Tracker: Which countries help Ukraine and how?', Kiel working paper, no. 2218, 2022

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Cambio climático y conflictos

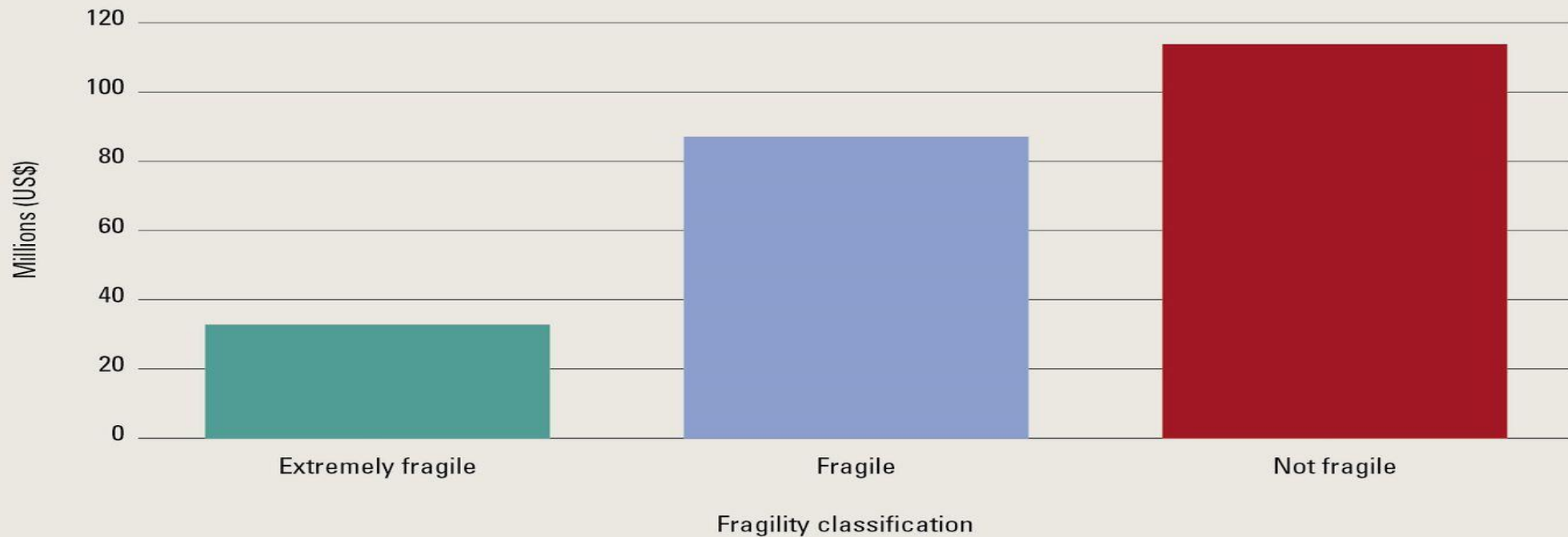
El nexo entre cambio climático y conflicto



- Existe una superposición significativa entre estados frágiles afectados por conflictos y los países y regiones más vulnerables al cambio climático: **el 60% de los 20 principales países vulnerables al clima se ven afectados por conflictos armados**
- Los impulsores de riesgos climáticos y de conflicto y la vulnerabilidad a menudo se comparten y se refuerzan mutuamente
- Los conflictos y la violencia erosionan tanto las capacidades de adaptación como la capacidad del estado para abordar los impactos climáticos, mientras que esos mismos impactos climáticos contribuyen indirectamente a la dinámica del conflicto, exacerbando los impulsores del conflicto, amplificando las tensiones y quejas existentes o creando otras nuevas

El nexo entre cambio climático y conflicto

Financiamiento climático por país, 2014-21

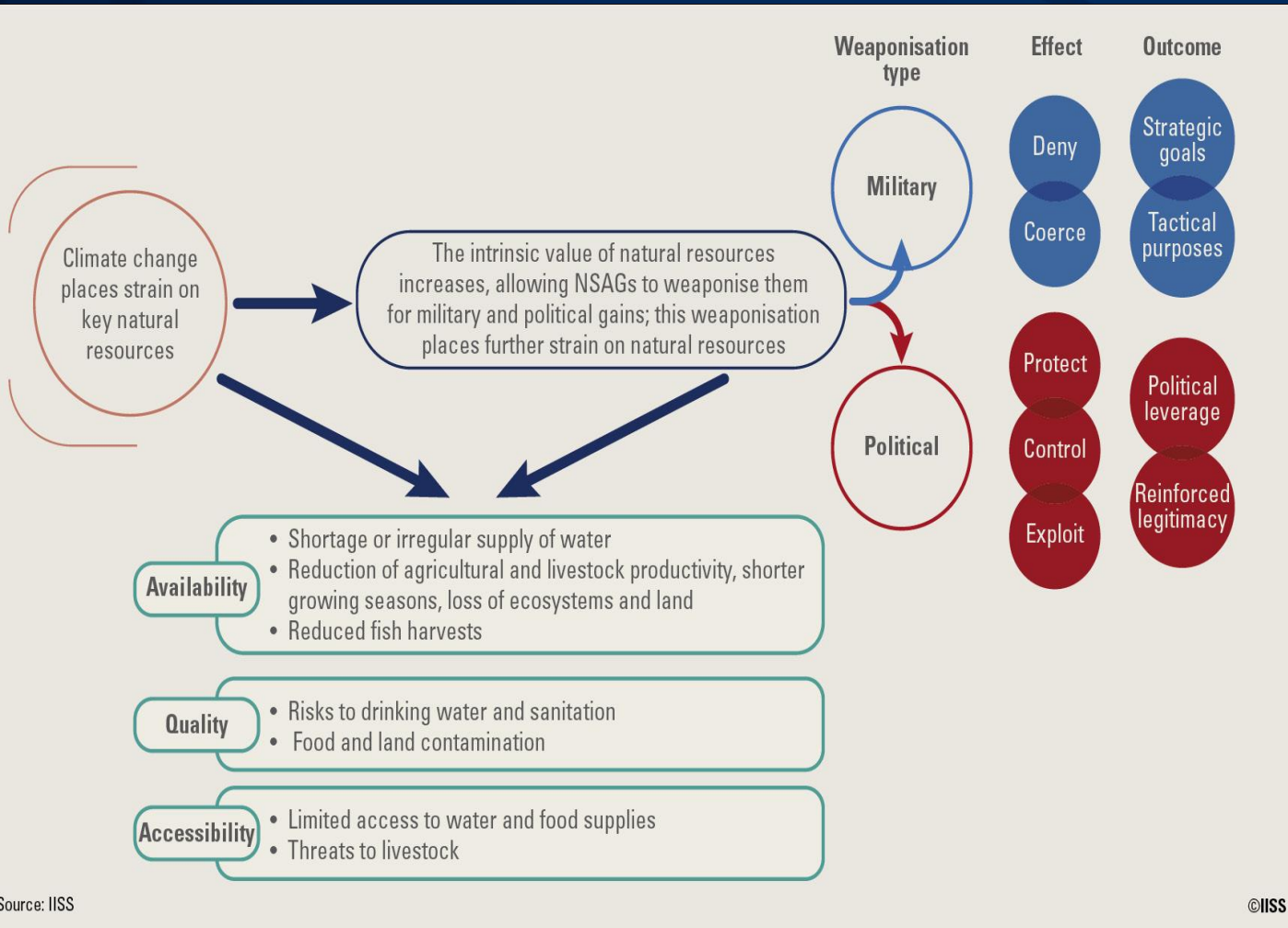


Note: Countries are classified according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's 2020 'States of Fragility'. Figures do not include co-financing.

Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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NSAGs y recursos naturales

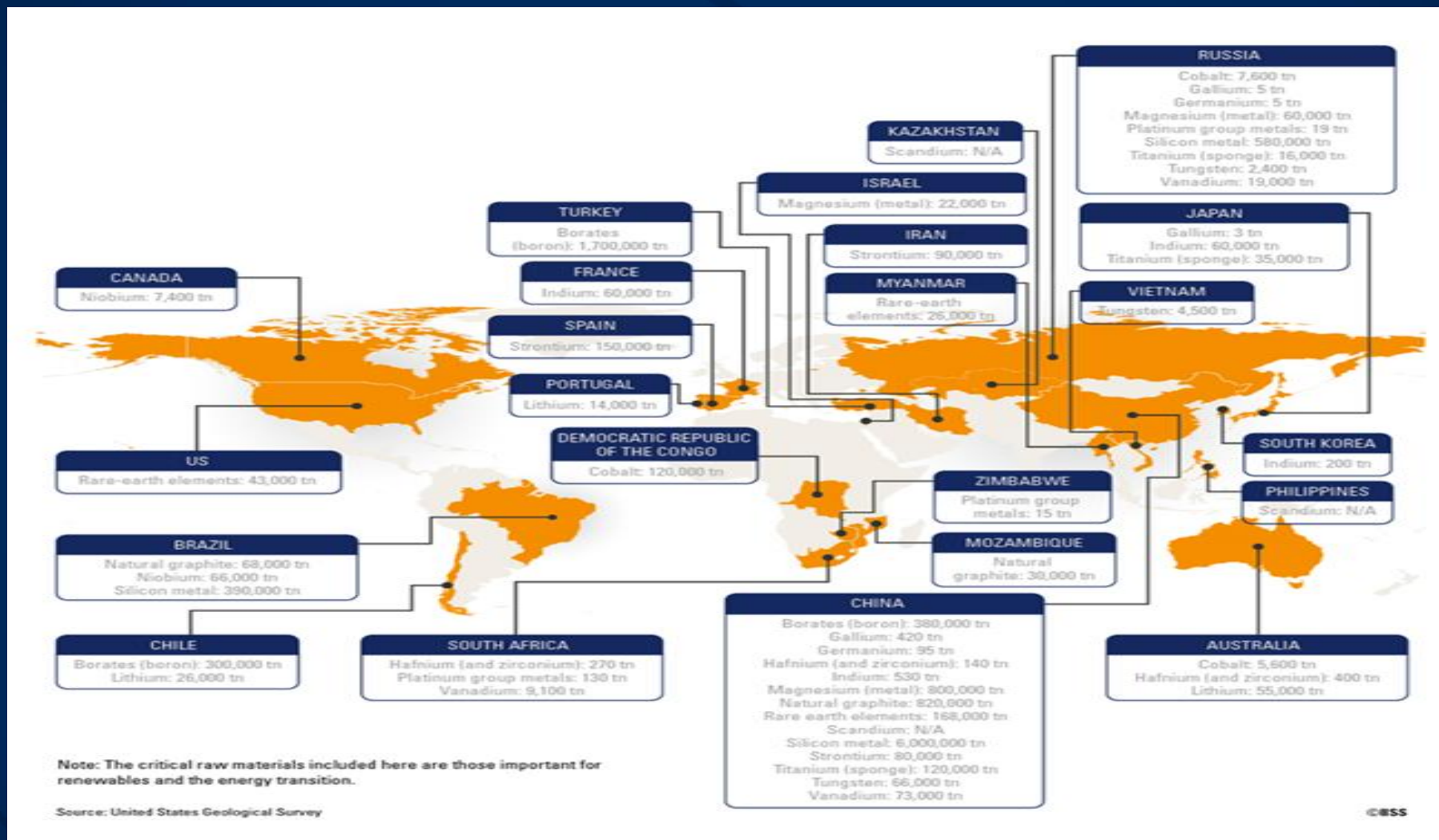


Los grupos armados no estatales son una gran parte del problema cuando se trata de tendencias de conflicto y vulnerabilidad climática

Las deficiencias de las normas internacionales en términos de alcance, aplicación efectiva y aplicabilidad a los NSAGs representan un gran desafío, pero en los últimos años se han producido avances alentadores

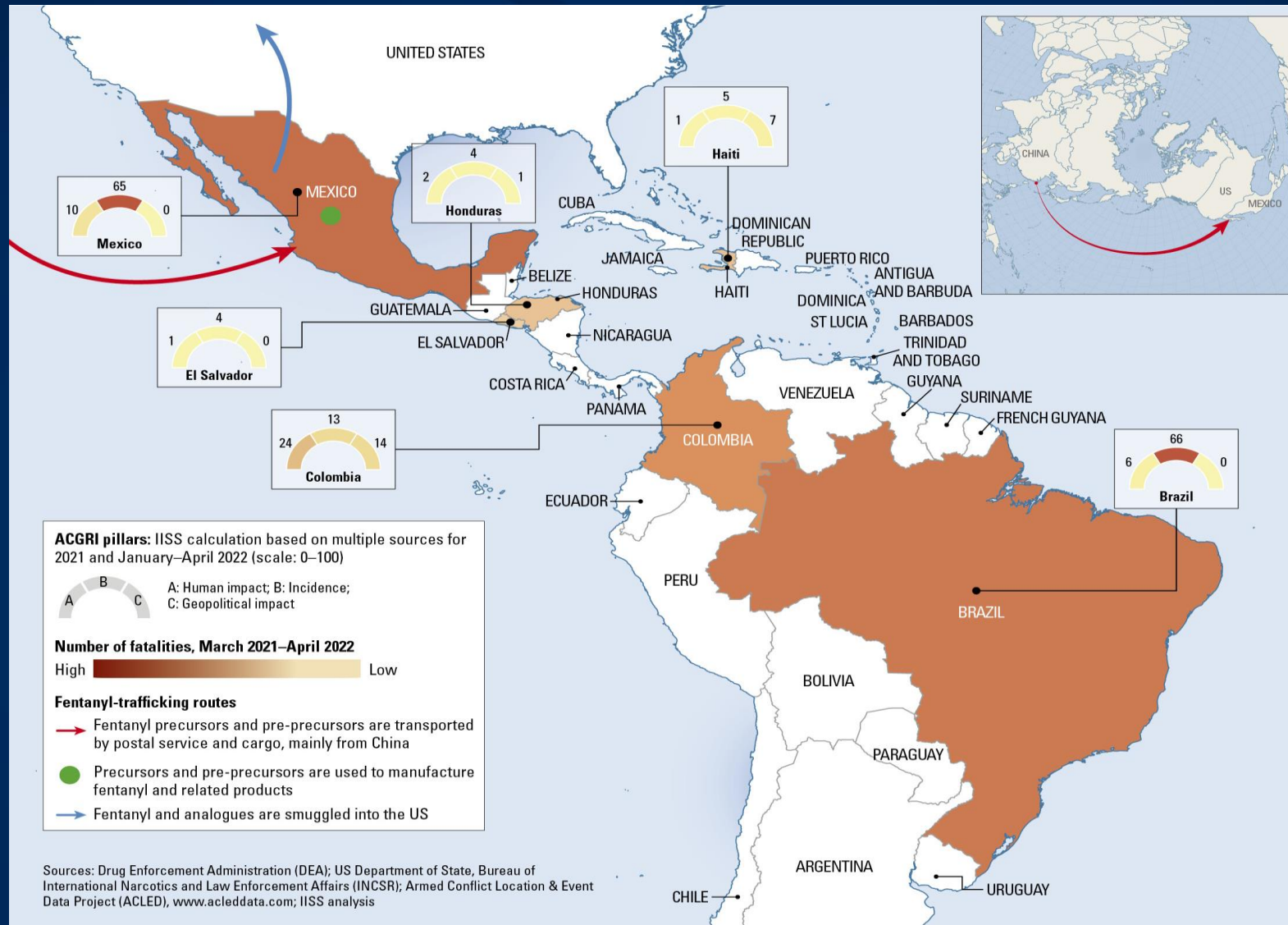
Dialogo y interacción con estos actores sigue siendo crucial para crear conciencia, mejorar la rendición de cuentas y el cumplimiento de las normas internacionales alrededor de protección del medio ambiente en guerra

Transición energética verde y mitigación del cambio climático como nuevas fronteras de competencia geopolítica

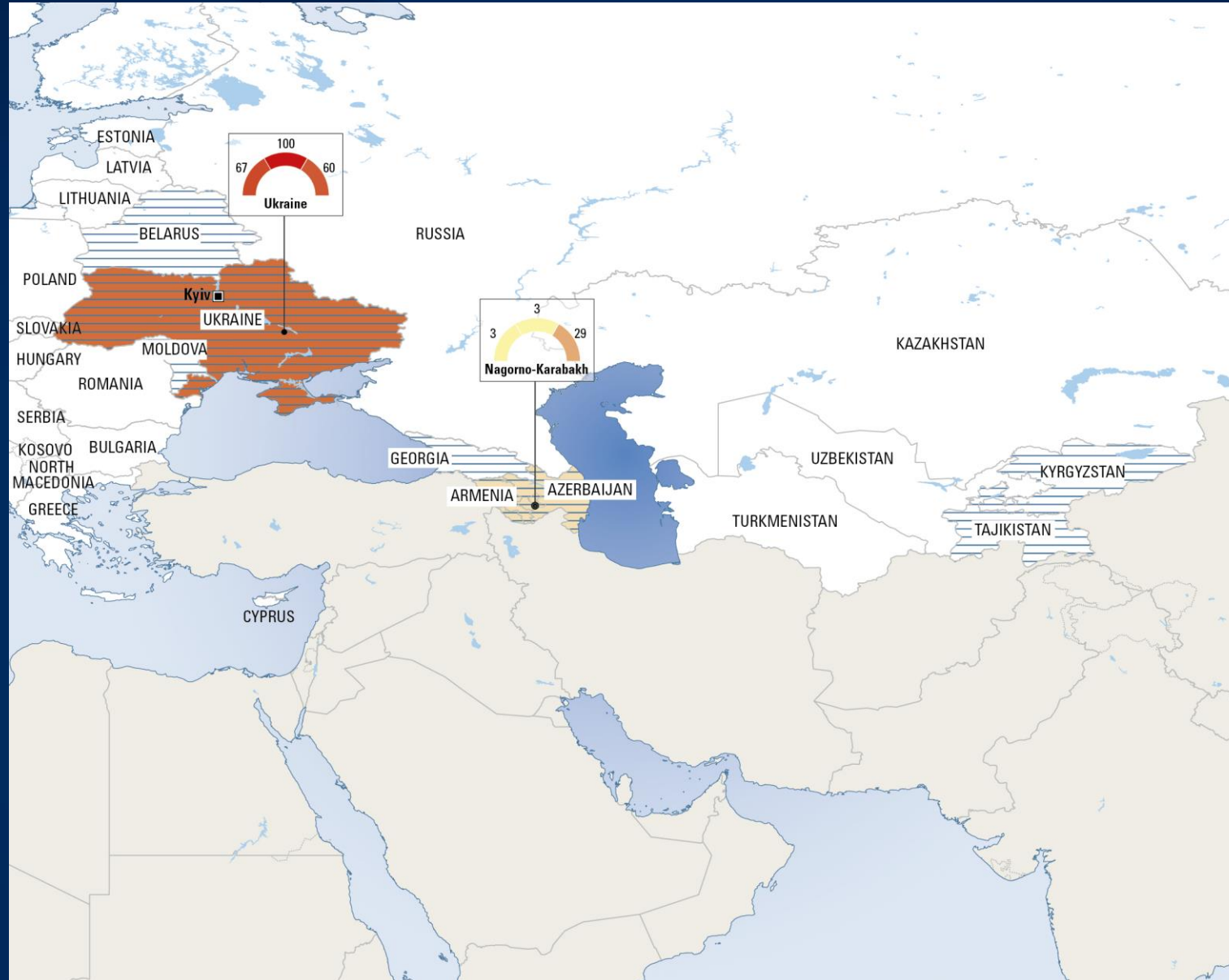


Tendencias regionales

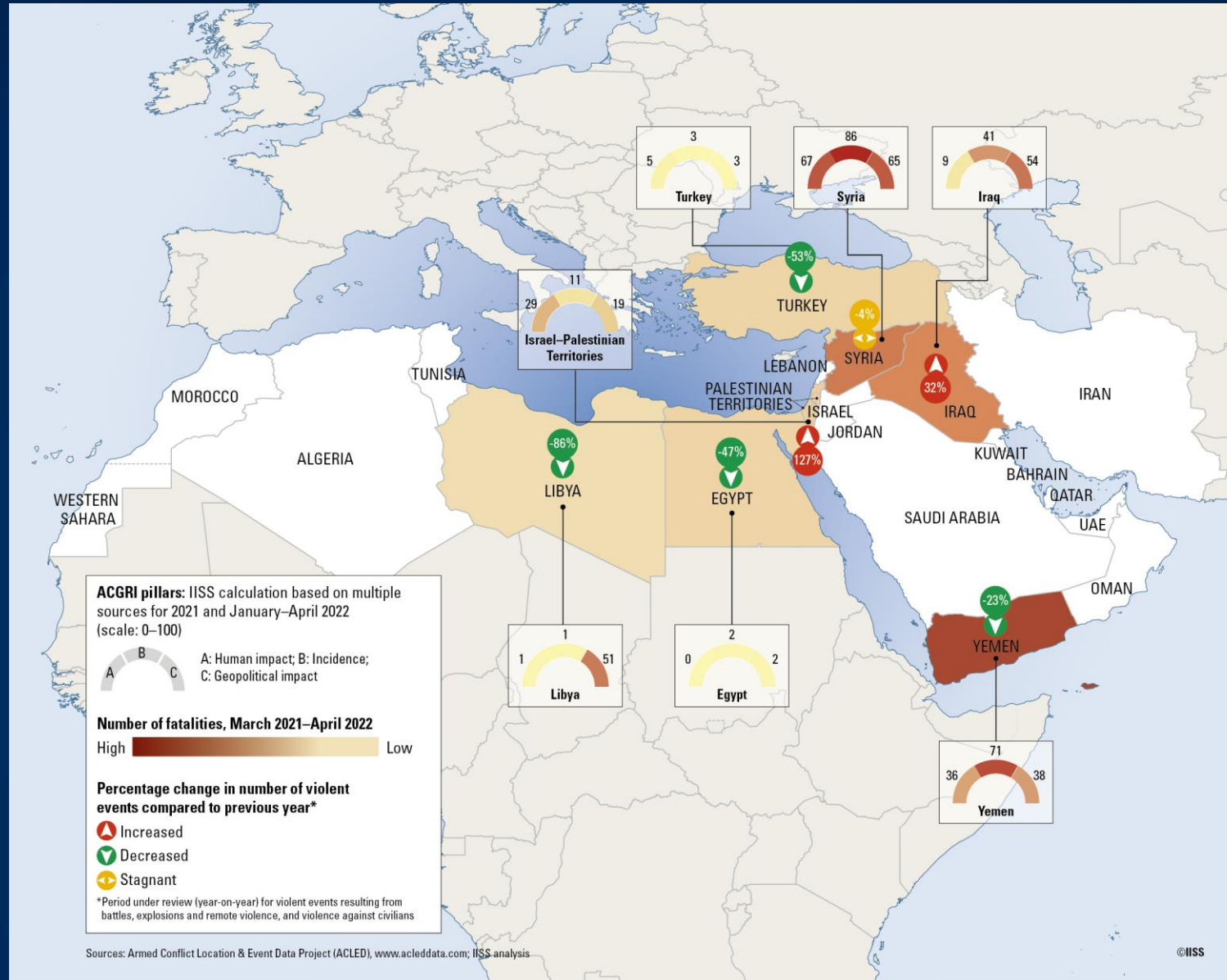
Creciente importancia geopolítica de los conflictos de América Latina



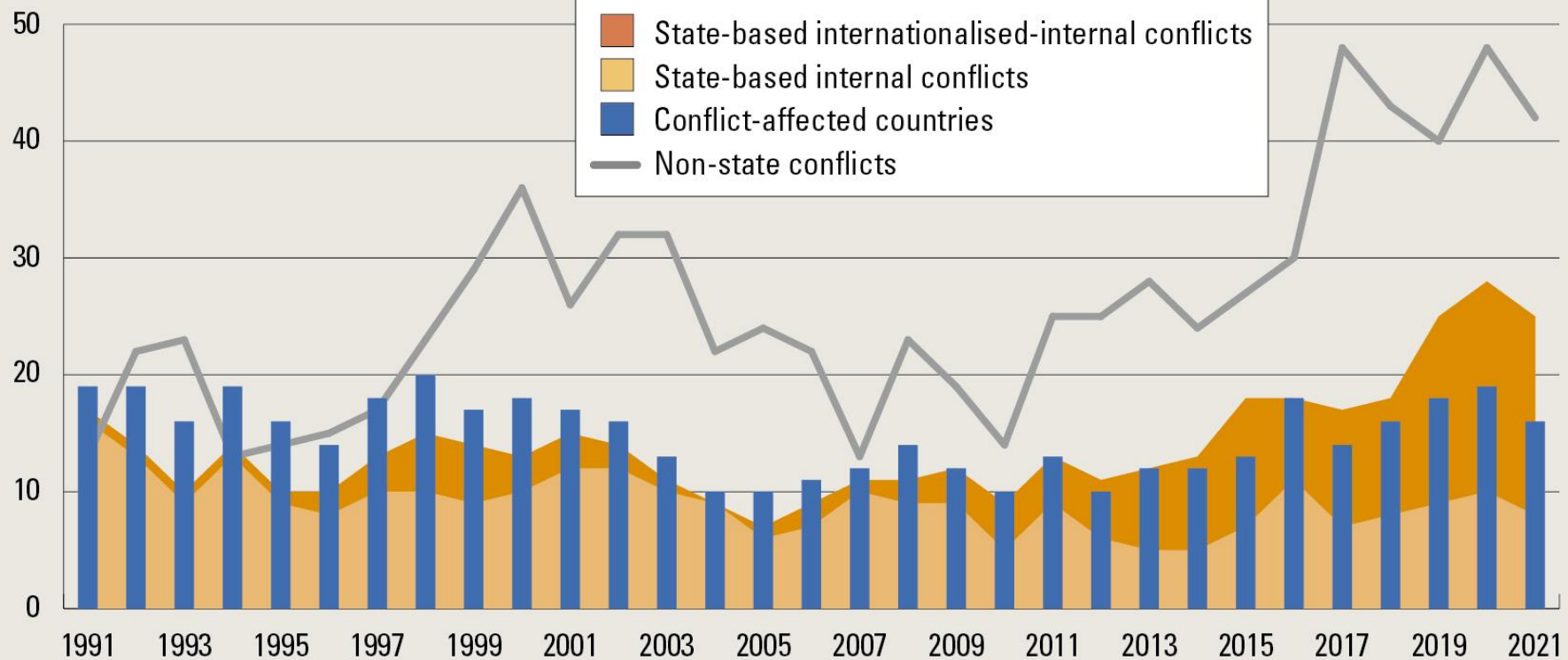
La guerra en Ucrania y las repercusiones en Eurasia



Tendencias de desescalada en la región MENA



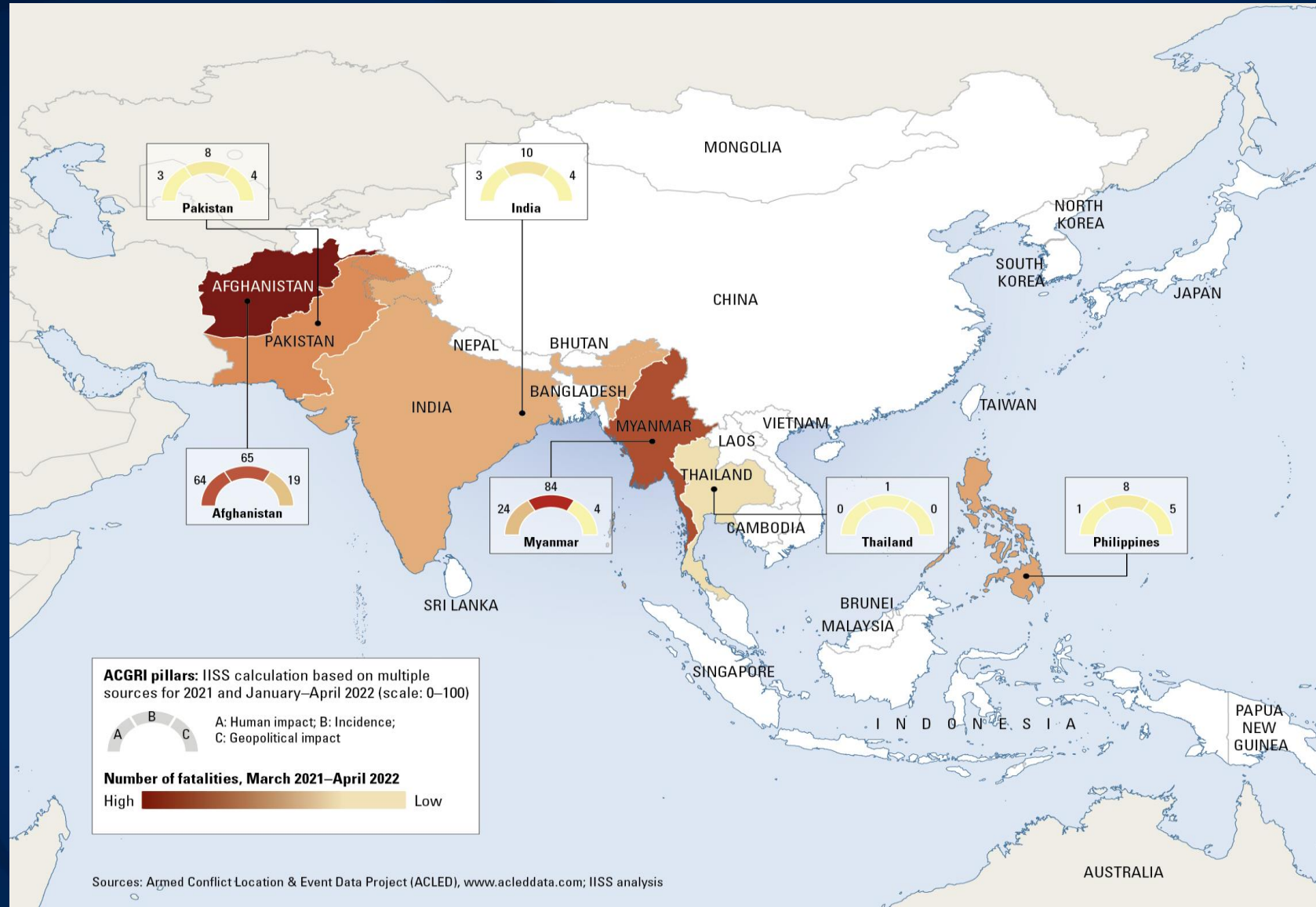
Internacionalización de los conflictos en el África Subsahariana



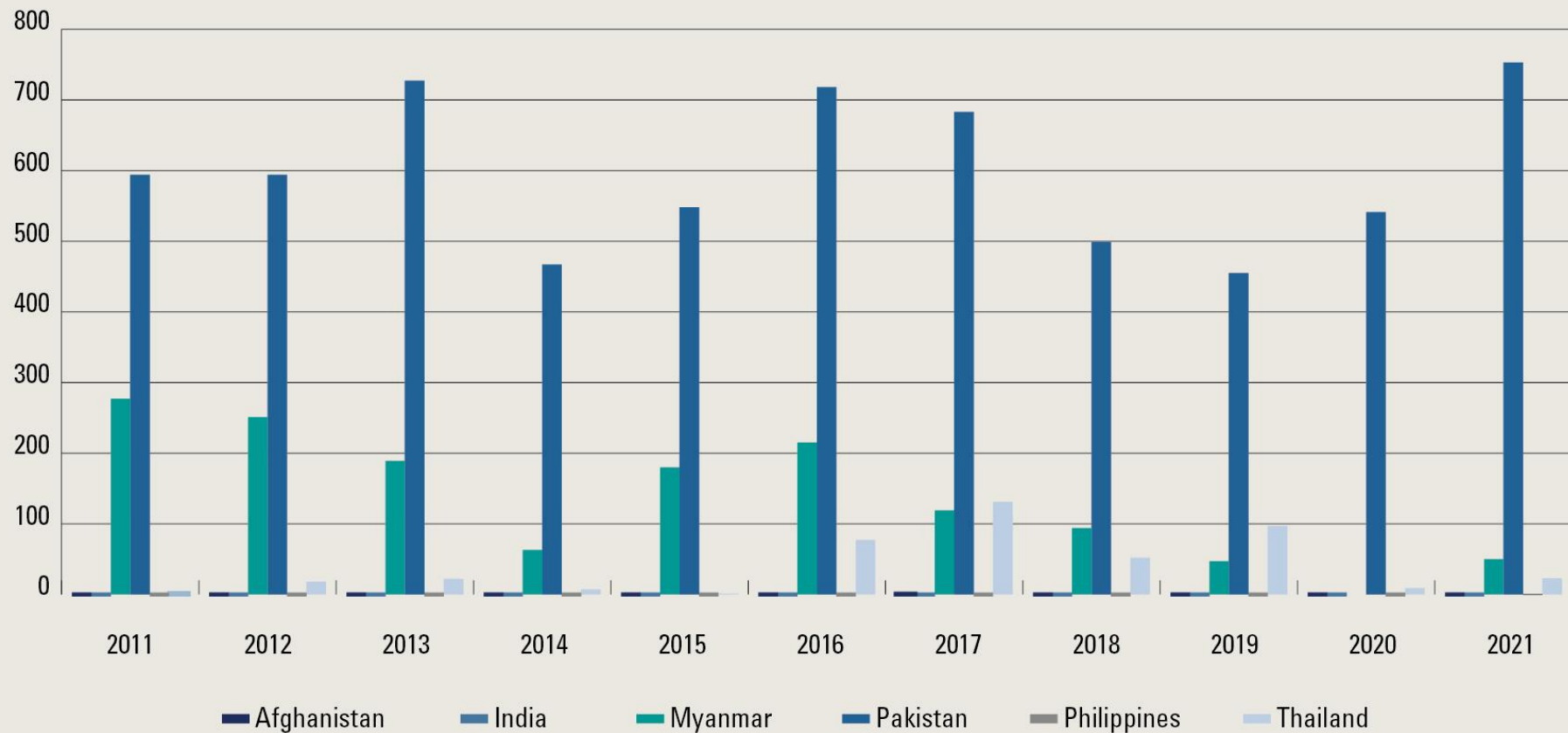
Note: Sub-Saharan Africa includes all countries of the continent of Africa except the five North African countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia). UCDP/PRIO includes four of these in its regional category of Africa.

Sources: UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, version 22.1; UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset, version 22.1; Nils Petter Gleditsch et al., 'Armed Conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset', *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 39, no. 5, September 2002, pp. 615–37; Shawn Davies, Therése Pettersson and Magnus Öberg, 'Organized Violence 1989–2021 and Drone Warfare', *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 59, no. 4, June 2022; Ralph Sundberg, Kristine Eck and Joakim Kreutz, 'Introducing the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset', *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 49, no. 2, July 2021.

Una China más proactiva en los conflictos de Asia



El papel de China en los conflictos de Asia

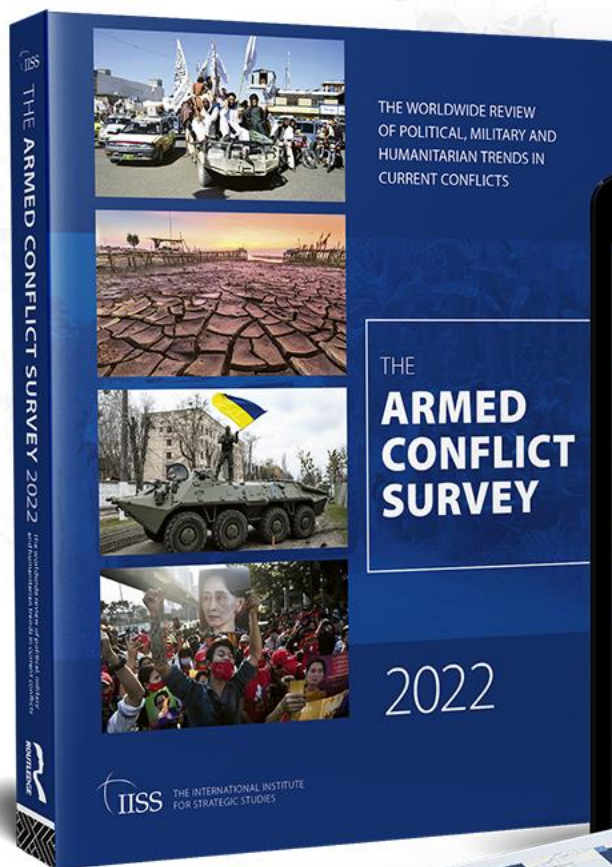


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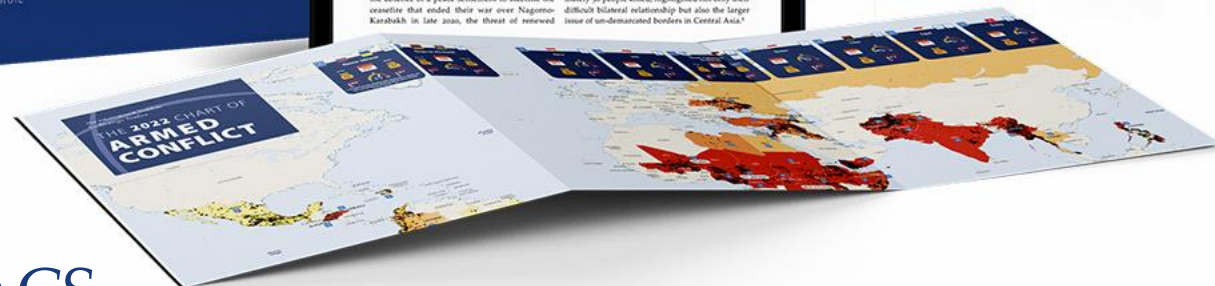
Source: SIPRI, 'Sources and Methods' and 'Importer/Exporter TIV Tables', www.sipri.org.

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THE ARMED CONFLICT SURVEY 2022

THE WORLDWIDE REVIEW OF POLITICAL, MILITARY AND HUMANITARIAN TRENDS IN CURRENT CONFLICTS



¡Muchas gracias!

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