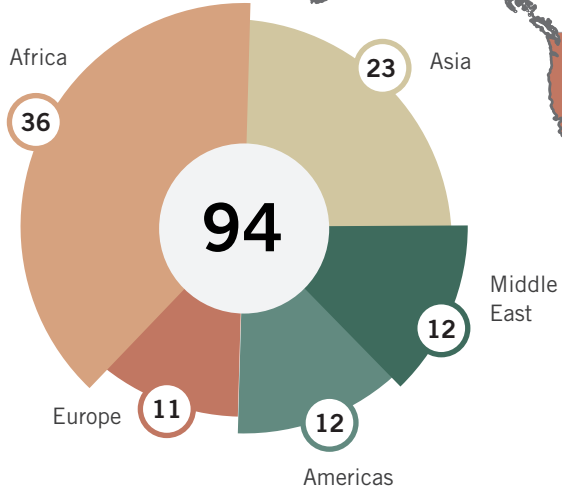
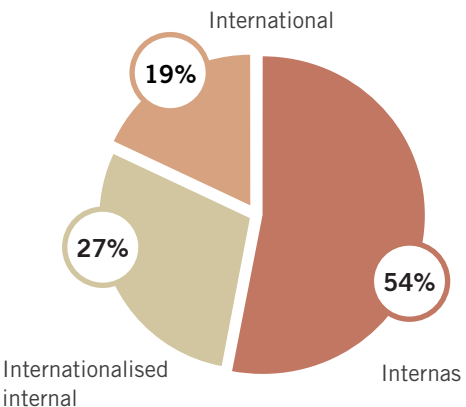


Socio-political crises in the world in 2019



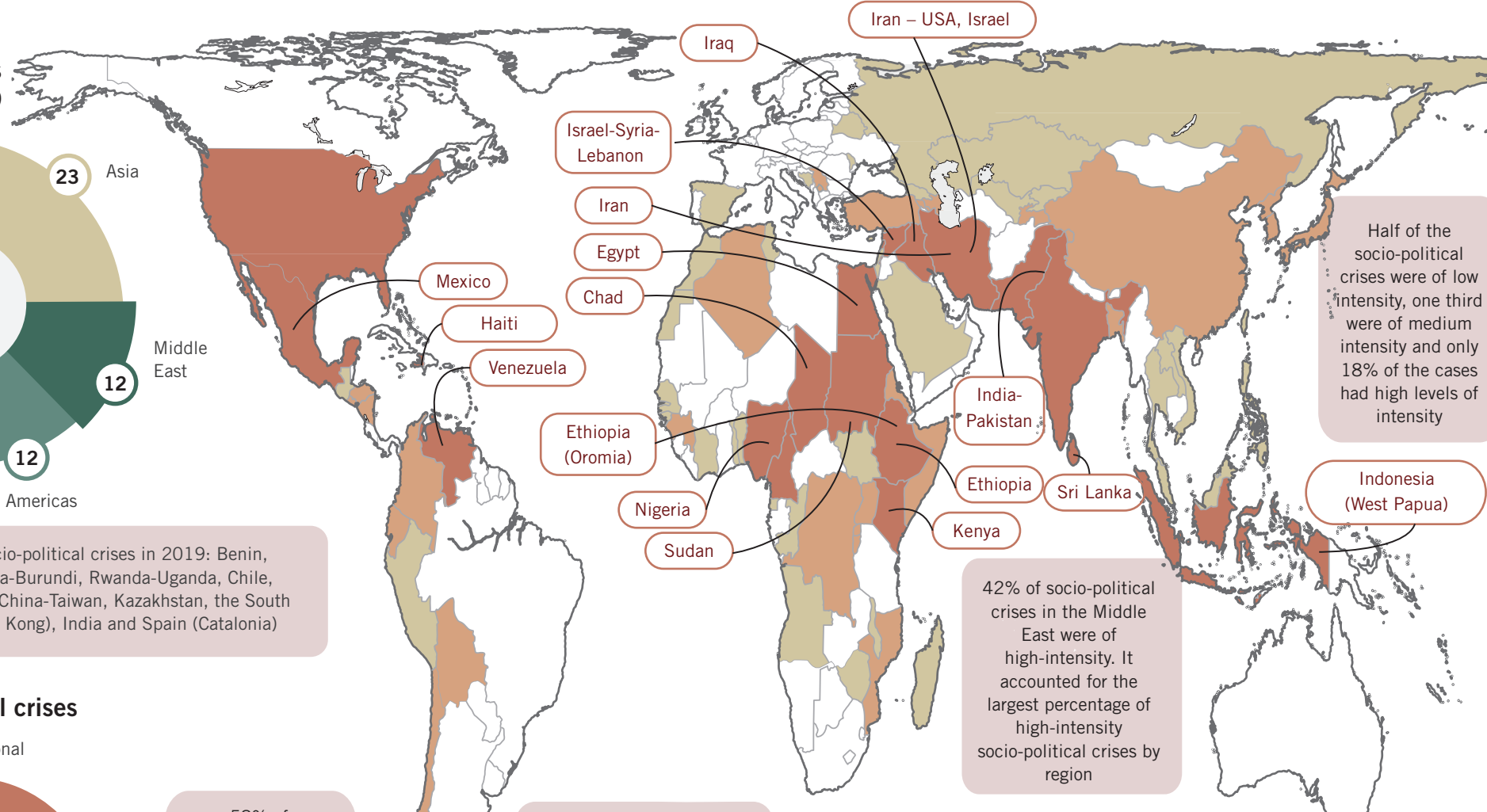
There were 16 new socio-political crises in 2019: Benin, Malawi, Algeria, Rwanda-Burundi, Rwanda-Uganda, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Iraq, China-Taiwan, Kazakhstan, the South China Sea, China (Hong Kong), India and Spain (Catalonia)

Type of socio-political crises



58% of socio-political crises in the Americas showed a worsening situation, while Africa accounted for almost half of the improvement globally (8 out of 18)

57% of the socio-political crises for which gender equality data was available took place in contexts with medium, high or very high levels of gender discrimination. 21 socio-political crises took place in countries for which no data were available

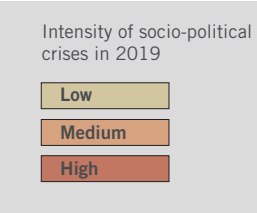


Half of the socio-political crises were of low intensity, one third were of medium intensity and only 18% of the cases had high levels of intensity

42% of socio-political crises in the Middle East were of high-intensity. It accounted for the largest percentage of high-intensity socio-political crises by region

Main causes of the socio-political crises

- 71% opposition to government or state system
- 40% demands for self-government and/or identity
- 31% disputes over control of territory and/or resources



\*In countries with more than one socio-political crisis, the one with the highest intensity is indicated on the map