365 Conflicts Globally
The Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research
Publishes the Conflict Barometer 2024

Due to unforeseen circumstances,, the full 2024 report including all conflict texts will be available in a few days time. This report represents a pre-version, summarizing all quantitative data points and portraying the full Conflict Panorama of 2024 as well as maps and statistics. This report does not include any qualitative texts, Spotlights, conflict reports, regional summaries, and conflict-specific maps and statistics. Please be aware that this document will be updated soon.

With the 33rd edition of the Conflict Barometer, the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK) continues its annual study on global conflict.

Since 1992, the Conflict Barometer has qualitatively and quantitatively recorded the dynamics of political conflicts, both violent and non-violent, worldwide. In accordance with the HIIK methodology, violent conflicts are classified according to their intensity into violent crises (intensity 3), limited wars (intensity 4), and wars (intensity 5). Non-violent conflicts are divided into disputes (intensity 1) and non-violent crises (intensity 2). The annual report is supplemented by conflict maps, graphics, and datasets as well as Spotlight texts that shed light on the wider context of current conflict dynamics.

In 2024, the HIIK documented a total of 365 conflicts worldwide, an overall increase of four conflicts. Of these, 209 were violent (accounting to 57 percent) and 156 non-violent. While 48 conflicts escalated and 53 de-escalated, 264 conflicts remained with the same intensity as in 2023. The HIIK opened three new conflicts in 2024 and five more retroactively.

Compared to the previous year, the number of wars rose from 21 to 27. The Ethiopia (Fano militias / Amhara) conflict, the inter-communal rivalry conflict in Sudan, various conflicts in Myanmar (four in total), as well as the Israel – Lebanon conflict, the opposition conflict in Syria, and the Syria (SDF – Türkiye / Northern Syria) conflict escalated into wars. One war de-escalated, while 18 wars continued. The number of limited wars increased by one from 22 to 23 in 2024.

The number of non-violent conflicts rose from 139 to 156. Twelve conflicts were settled by the conflict parties themselves or closed due to inactivity.

As in previous years, the most common types of conflict were intrastate (242 conflicts), followed by interstate conflicts (60 conflicts), substate (47 conflicts), and transstate conflicts (16 conflicts). While the number of intrastate conflicts increased by three, interstate and transstate conflicts remained constant compared to the previous year. Substate conflicts, in contrast, decreased by one.

The most common of the ten methodically followed conflict items, material or immaterial goods which are sought by the direct conflict actors through conflict measures, were system/ideology (in 162 conflicts), resources (in 104 conflicts), and subnational predominance (in 92 conflicts).

Once again, sub-Saharan Africa was the region with the most wars. A total of 15 wars were observed in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan, two more compared to the previous year. 13 of these wars maintained their intensity from the previous year, while two conflicts escalated to wars. A total of 88 conflicts were observed in sub-Saharan Africa (an increase of one), 63 of which were violent, four more violent conflicts compared to the previous year. Moreover, ten limited wars were observed in 2024, as many as in 2023.

In the West Asia, North Africa and Afghanistan region, the number of wars rose from three to five compared to the previous year; the number of limited wars remained constant with five observed. Three wars involved Israel, in relation to Hamas et al., Lebanon, and the State of Palestine°. The other two wars were fought in Syria, in the opposition conflict and in the SDF – Türkiye / Northern Syria conflict. A total of 66 conflicts were observed in the region, 44 were violent. In total, conflicts increased by two in the region.

In Asia and Oceania, the number of observed wars rose three to five compared to the previous year, all five of which involved Myanmar; the number of limited wars rose from four to five. Overall, the highest number of global conflicts of the year was observed in the region: 102, of which 55 were violent and 47 non-violent, and thus a total increase of three conflicts to the previous year, but six less violent conflicts.

In Europe, only one war, being the Russia-Ukraine war, and no limited wars were observed. As in 2023, in total, 46 conflicts were observed in the region, twelve of which were violent, which shows a decrease of five violent conflicts.

In the Americas, the number of wars and limited wars remained constant with one war in Haiti, and three limited wars in Colombia (2) and Mexico. Just like in 2023, a total of 63 conflicts were observed in the region, 35 of which were violent, five less than in the previous year.

Since its foundation in May 1990, the Institute has been dedicated to researching, documenting, and analyzing intra-, inter-, trans-, and sub-state conflicts worldwide. More than 200 young researchers work at the HIIK on a voluntary basis. The HIIK presents its research findings both qualitatively and quantitatively in the annual Conflict Barometer. The work product comprises an approximately 200-page annual report and various data sets, both of which are open access.

December 19, 2025
The HIIK Board

CONFLICT BAROMETER | 2024

Heidelberg Institute for
International Conflict Research

disputes
non-violent crises
violent crises
limited wars
wars

No. 33

HIIK

Heidelberg Institute for
International Conflict Research

CONFLICT BAROMETER 2024

Analyzed Period: 01/01/24 – 12/31/24

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Methodology

Since 1991, conflict research at HIIK has analyzed political conflicts by focusing on conflict processes rather than purely quantitative thresholds of casualties. Thus, HIIK's methodology is based on a set of specified actions and acts of communication between conflict parties. This process-oriented approach enriches the analysis of political conflicts with a broader and more detailed empirical foundation.

Located at Heidelberg University, HIIK has continuously taken steps to further elaborate its methodological approach. Notably, in 2011 the institute revised its definition of political conflicts and restructured its conflict intensity assessment. The latter now accounts for not only the intensity of a given conflict area in a given year, but also determines the intensity of a conflict for first-level subnational political units and per month. As such, it allows for a much more detailed measurement of conflict dynamics.
Furthermore, conflict actions and acts of communication can be operationalized with the help of qualitative and quantitative indicators of the means and consequences of violence. This allows for a more comprehensive overview of political dynamics and intensities.
Most recently, in 2017, HIIK introduced the concept of inactive conflicts to widen the span of observed cases and create space for dormant dynamics that may become active again within three years. These changes have further enhanced the accuracy, reliability, and reproducibility of the conflict information provided.

HIIK's Basic Concept of Political Conflict
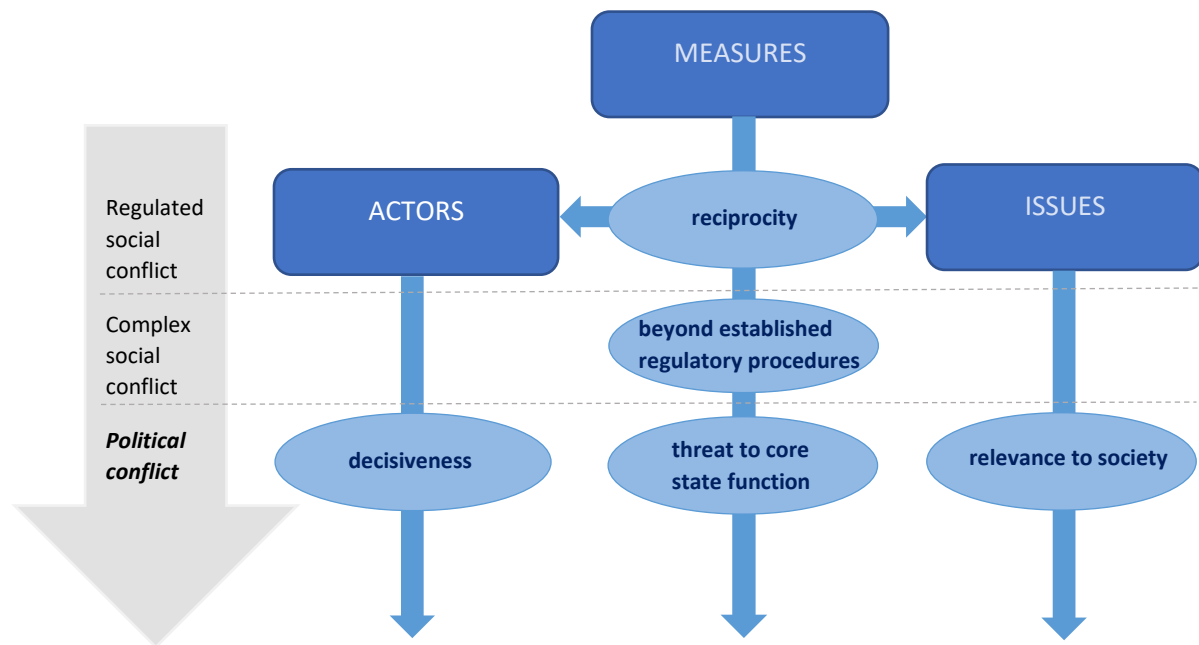
According to HIIK's approach, a political conflict is an incompatibility of intentions between at least individual or collective actors. Such an incompatibility emerges in the form of observable and interrelated actions and acts of communication (measures) with regard to certain positional differences of values (issues) relevant to society and threatening (the continuity of) state functions or the international order. Actors, measures, and issues are the constitutive attributes of political conflict.

CONFLICT ACTORS

Conflict actors are collective actors or individuals as part of a collective in direct pursuit of a conflict item, which are acknowledged by other conflict actors in their decision-making processes and are thus perceived to be relevant. Their actions must in turn provoke reaction; there must be reciprocity between actors to fulfill the definition. Collective actors such as states, international organizations, and non-state actors share a certain level of unitary conception, internal cohesion and a common structure of preferences. Actors may be considered as a coalition if their preferences are on the same side of a conflict dynamic and contrary to those of another actor or coalition. There may also be indirect actors involved: so-called supporters help a direct actor to claim or aspire to the conflict item, while so-called interveners wish to end the conflict without supporting either coalition in their actions regarding the item.

CONFLICT MEASURES

Conflict measures are actions and acts of communication carried out by a conflict actor in the context of a political conflict. They are constitutive for a conflict and its intensity if they occur outside established regulatory procedures and – possibly in conjunction with other measures – if they threaten the international order or a core function of the state or have the prospect to do so. Established regulatory procedures are defined as those mechanisms of conflict management that are accepted by all conflict actors in their respective context and performed without the use or threat of physical violence. Examples of conflict regulations include elections, court proceedings, public fora, round tables, or other forms of negotiations. Core state functions encompass the provision of security for a given population, as well as the guarantee of integrity of a given territory and of a specific political, socioeconomic, or cultural order. If, from a conflict actor's point of view, the fulfilment of state functions or the maintenance of the local or global order cannot be upheld, established procedures are threatened.

CONFLICT ISSUES

Conflict issues are material or immaterial goods pursued by conflict actors via conflict measures. They can become relevant for the entire society if they impact the coexistence of individuals or groups within a given polity or the relations between polities. Conflict issues are classified on the basis of ten items representing common objectives of conflict actors: (i) System/Ideology is encoded if a conflict actor aspires to change the ideological, religious, socioeconomic or judicial orientation of the political system or of the regime type itself. (ii) National Power refers to the power to govern a state, whereas (iii) Autonomy refers to attaining or extending the political self-rule of a population within a state or of a dependent territory without striving for independence. (iv) Secession refers to the aspired separation of a territory of a state aiming to establish a new state or to merge with another state. Furthermore, the goal of (v) Decolonization is the independence of a dependent territory. (vi) Subnational Predominance focuses on the attainment of the de-facto control by a government or a non-state actor over a territory or a population. The item (vii) Resources is encoded if the possession of raw materials, pasture, or the profits gained thereof, are pursued. (viii) Territory refers to a contested change of the delimitation of an international border. (ix)

International Power as an item describes an aspired shift in the power constellation in the international system or a regional system therein, through the change of military or institutional capabilities, related violent measures, or of an actor's political or economic influence. The item (x) Other is used as a residual category. Conflict actors can have multiple demands, and thus claim more than one item at the same time.

CONFLICT TYPES

HIIK's methodology distinguishes between interstate, intrastate, substate, and transstate conflicts. While interstate conflicts only involve internationally recognized state actors, intrastate conflicts involve both state actors and non-state actors. Statehood is viewed as non-contested if the state is an official UN member state; states with limited recognition that are recognized by at least one other official UN member state are marked with a °. Substate conflicts are carried out solely among non-state actors. Transstate conflicts involve at least two sovereign states, both of which meet the criteria of a political conflict, and (at least) one non-state actor. This means that the actors are in conflict with each other and pursue their goals through conflict measures on the territory of at least two states.

CONFLICT START, INACTIVITY AND CLOSURE

When assessing levels of violence, HIIK differentiates between violent and non-violent conflicts. A conflict is observed in the Conflict Barometer if it fulfills the minimum criteria defining a conflict. It may start at any level of intensity, therefore also at a non-violent level. As the start date, we define the day of the first recorded constitutive measure. Conflicts may be opened in retrospect.

Should the basic conflict criteria be fulfilled but no active measures can be observed at any specific time, a conflict's status can be set to inactive. An inactive conflict only comprises so-called persistent measures in which claims and goals are not renewed but implied without actions or statements, such as the tacit stipulation of a goal in a charter or effective declaration of the actor, dormant territorial demands or ongoing demobilization processes. The absence of reporting within this period is an indicator for continued inactivity. After 24 months of inactivity, a conflict is usually seen as passively closed at the end of the year, unless a reoccurrence of any violent or non-violent measures continues to be likely.

A conflict is actively closed if the basic conflict criteria are no longer fulfilled, with a set date of closure that justifies the decision. This may be the day a peace agreement is enforced between all conflict actors, for instance. Other forms of closure include the annihilation of a conflict actor, its dissolution, or unification with another.

ASSESSING THE INTENSITIES OF VIOLENT CONFLICTS

THE CONCEPT OF CONFLICT INTENSITY

intensity Level	terminology	level of violence	intensity class
1	dispute	non-violent conflicts	low intensity
2	non-violent crisis		
3	violent crisis	violent conflicts	medium intensity
4	limited war		high intensity
5	war		

In order to measure the three levels of violent conflict, five proxies are used to indicate their means and consequences. The dimension of means encompasses the use of weapons and deployment of personnel, the dimension of consequences, the number of casualties, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the level of destruction.
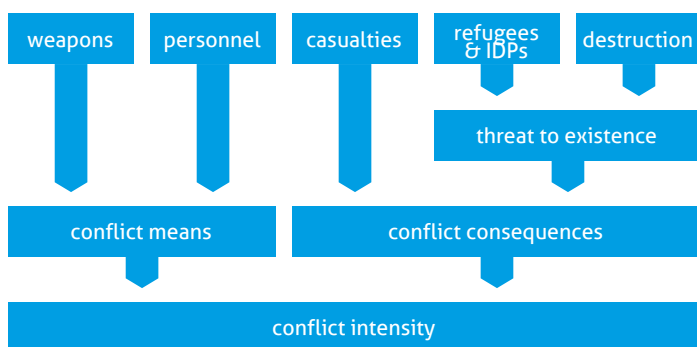
Each indicator is scored on a ternary scale. Aggregating the five individual scores results in the total regional monthly intensity (RMI). The regions are the first-level administrative units of a country.

	conflict means		
conflict consequences	0 points	1 point	2 points
0 points	violent crisis	violent crisis	limited war
1 point	violent crisis	limited war	war
2 points	limited war	war	war

WEAPONS

	weapons employment		
weapon type		light	heavy
light	0 points		
heavy	1 point	2 points	

The weapons indicator determines whether light or heavy arms are used (e.g. handguns or hand grenades vs. artillery or heavy bombs, respectively). Regarding the extent to which the fighting capacity of heavy arms is exploited, we differentiate between limited and extensive use. The former is characterized by a light exertion of violence compared to its actual capacity, the latter by a powerful exertion of violence.

PERSONNEL

low	medium	high
≤ 50	> 50 ≤ 400	> 400
0 points	1 point	2 points

The personnel indicator measures the highest number of participants in an individual measure. All persons are counted who, by their engagement in a concerted action, represent a conflict actor in the context of a violent measure. Low, medium, and high numbers of personnel are distinguished, based on two thresholds: 50 and 400 persons.

CASUALTIES

low	medium	high
≤ 20	> 20 ≤ 60	> 60
0 points	1 point	2 points

Third, the overall number of casualties in the conflict in a region per month is counted, comprising the number of deaths from violent measures or their direct consequences. They include combattants as well as civilians who were injured or killed. Persons dying due to indirect effects, e.g. starvation or disease, are not included. The thresholds employed for the indicator are 20 and 60 persons killed.

REFUGEES & IDPs

low	medium	high
≤ 1 000	> 1 000 ≤ 20 000	> 20 000
0 points	1 point	2 points

Fourth, the overall number of cross-border refugees and IDPs in a region per month is tallied. Displacement is defined as the migration of human beings provoked by conflict measures, e.g. by the creation of inhumane living conditions. Taken into account is flow, not stock data. The thresholds employed for the indicator are 1,000 and 20,000 refugees, respectively.

DESTRUCTION

low	medium	high
within 0 dimensions	within 1 - 2 dimensions	within 3 - 4 dimensions
0 points	1 point	2 points

Lastly, destruction resulting from the conflict in a region per month is determined by four dimensions that are considered essential for civilian populations: (civilian and military) infrastructure, habitation, economy/self-sufficiency, and identity-establishing goods. The level of destruction is classified as low, medium, or high, depending on the number of dimensions affected. Any form of destruction counted within this indicator has to be on a massive scale, i.e. the damaged object must be crucial for the functioning of the category in question.

UP- AND DOWNGRADING

Regional monthly intensities (RMIs, see above) are the first pillar for determining the yearly conflict intensity of a specific conflict region (region/year intensity) as well as the overall yearly conflict area intensity (area/year intensity). A conflict area usually equals an internationally recognized country and is the sum of all subnational units affected by the respective conflict. Typically, the area/year intensity is equal to the highest RMI in a given area per year. As such, intensities of a certain spatiotemporal unit would directly translate to a corresponding yearly conflict intensity level. However, methodological issues such as a considerable variance in the size of administrative regions might threaten the comparability between different conflicts on the same intensity level. Thus, up- and downgrading becomes the determining factor when reassessing the given RMIs, if violence occurred. For instance, two conflicts might have an area/year intensity of a violent crisis according to the assessment based on the first pillar. The first conflict accounted for 30 casualties in three RMIs with ten fatalities each, while the second conflict accounted for more than 370 casualties in 37 RMIs. In this case, it might be disproportional to assign the same conflict intensity to both conflicts. Therefore, we apply up- and downgrading rules – the second pillar of our conflict intensity assessment –, which allows us to fine-tune conflict intensities to ensure comparability.

This decision is based on the conflicts' annual and area-wide numbers of refugees and IDPs, and casualties. A violent crisis must thereby be upgraded to the level of a limited war if more than 360 casualties or more than 18,000 refugees and IDPs were counted in the whole year in the conflict area. A limited war must be upgraded to the level of a war if more than 1,080 casualties or more than 360,000 refugees and IDPs were counted. In contrast, a limited war must be downgraded to the level of a violent crisis if less than 120 casualties and less than 6,000 refugees and IDPs were counted. Likewise, a war must be downgraded to the level of a limited war if less than 360 casualties and less than 120,000 refugees and IDPs were counted. In the Conflict Barometer, the area/year intensity is displayed above each conflict description and in the regional conflict overview.

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Global Conflict Panorama

CONFLICTS IN 2024
(NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL)

INTENSITY

- 5 WAR
- 4 LIMITED WAR
- 3 VIOLENT CRISIS
- 2 NON-VIOLENT CRISIS
- 1 DISPUTE
- NO CONFLICT
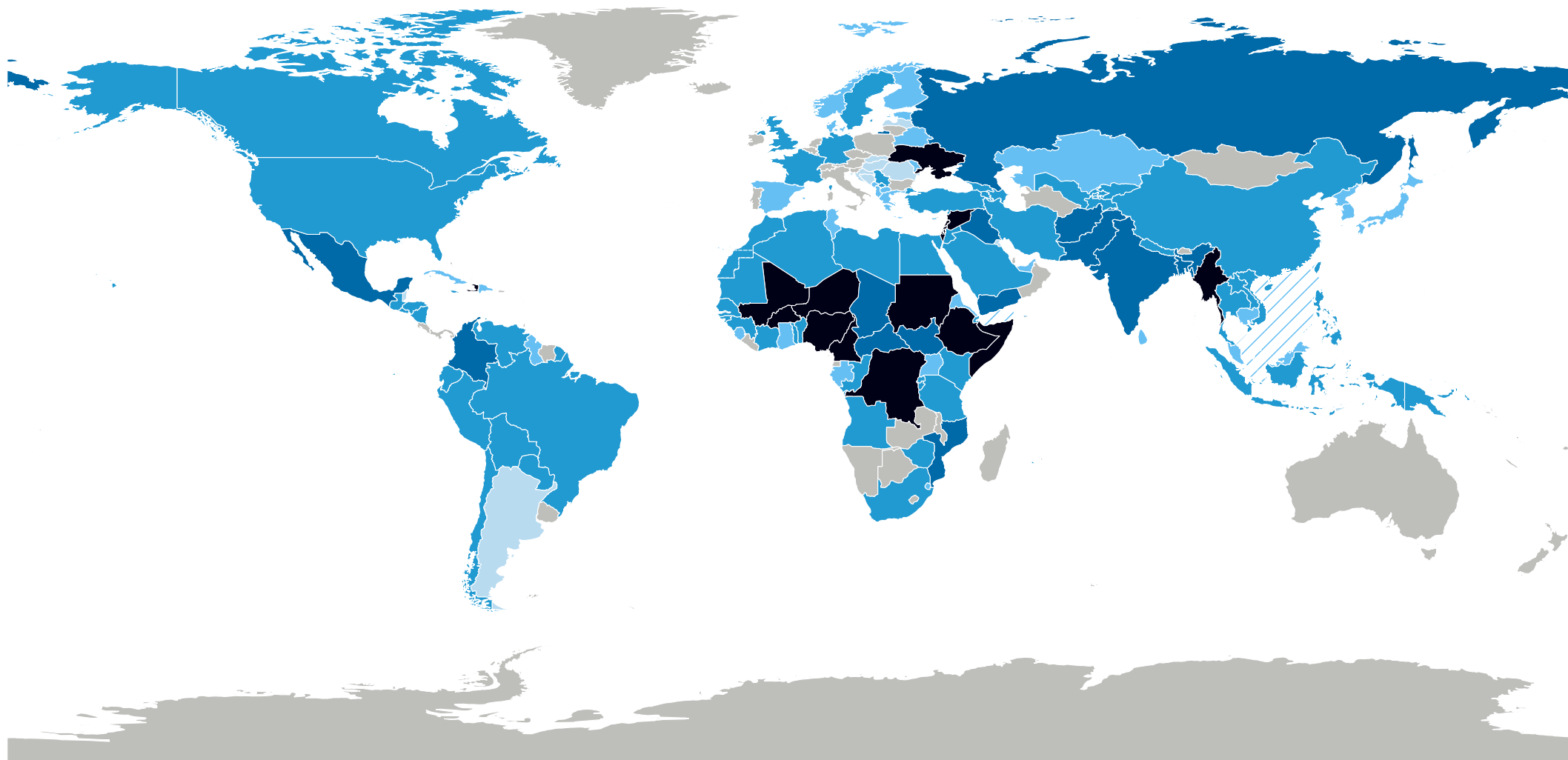
VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN 2024
(SUBNATIONAL LEVEL)

INTENSITY

- 5 WAR
- 4 LIMITED WAR
- 3 VIOLENT CRISIS
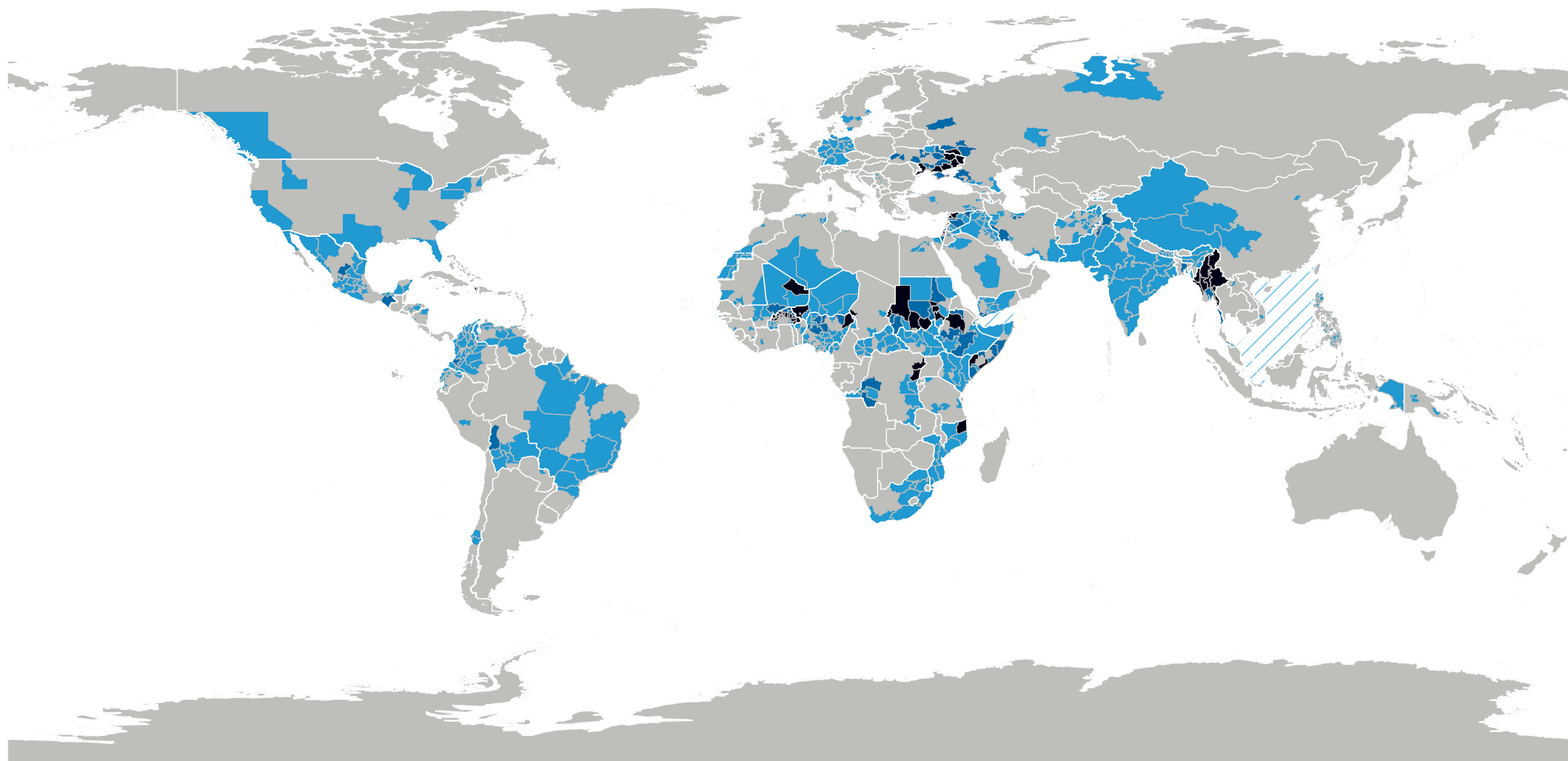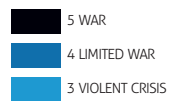
MARITIME CONFLICTS IN 2024

HIGHLY VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN 2024

LIMITED WARS (23)	WARS (27)

WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, AND AFGHANISTAN

Israel, Lebanon (Hezbollah)	Israel (Hamas et al.)
Syria (inter-opposition rivalry)	Israel – Lebanon
Syria (IS)	Israel – State of Palestine° (PNA)
Türkiye (PKK, KCK)	Syria (opposition)
Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi forces)	Syria (SDF – Türkiye / Northern Syria)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Burkina Faso (inter-communal rivalry)	Cameroon (English-speaking minority)
Central African Republic (militant groups)	DR Congo (Ituri militias)
DR Congo (Mobondo – Teke)	DR Congo (M23 factions)
Ethiopia (inter-communal rivalry)	DR Congo, Uganda (ADF)
Ethiopia (OLA / Oromia)	Ethiopia (Fano militias / Amhara)
Mali (CSP-PSD, CMA et al. / Azawad)	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, ISGS et al.)
Mozambique (ASWJ)	Niger, Mali et al. (IS Sahel)
Nigeria (ISWAP – JAS)	Nigeria (bandits)
Somalia (Puntland – Somaliland)	Nigeria, Chad et al. (ISWAP)
Somalia (subclan rivalry)	Nigeria, Chad et al. (JAS – Boko Haram)
	Somalia, Kenya (al-Shabaab)
	South Sudan (inter-communal rivalry)
	Sudan (Darfur)
	Sudan (inter-communal rivalry)
	Sudan (opposition)

THE AMERICAS

Colombia (FARC dissidents)	Haiti (inter-gang rivalry)
Colombia (inter-cartel rivalry, neo-paramilitary groups, left-wing militants)	
Mexico (inter-cartel rivalry, paramilitary groups)	

ASIA AND OCEANIA

Bangladesh (opposition)	Myanmar (AA / Rakhine State)
India (Naxalites)	Myanmar (KIA, KIO / Kachin State)
Myanmar (MNDAA / Shan State)	Myanmar (KNU, KNLA, KNDO et. al. / Karen State, Kayah State)
Myanmar (Rohingya)	Myanmar (opposition)
Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)	Myanmar (TNLA / Shan State)

EUROPE

	Russia – Ukraine

GLOBAL CONFLICT INTENSITIES IN 2024 COMPARED TO 2023

Legend:
- 2023
- 2024

Intensity	2023	2024
dispute	57	66
non-violent crisis	82	90
violent crisis	179	159
limited war	22	23
war	21	27
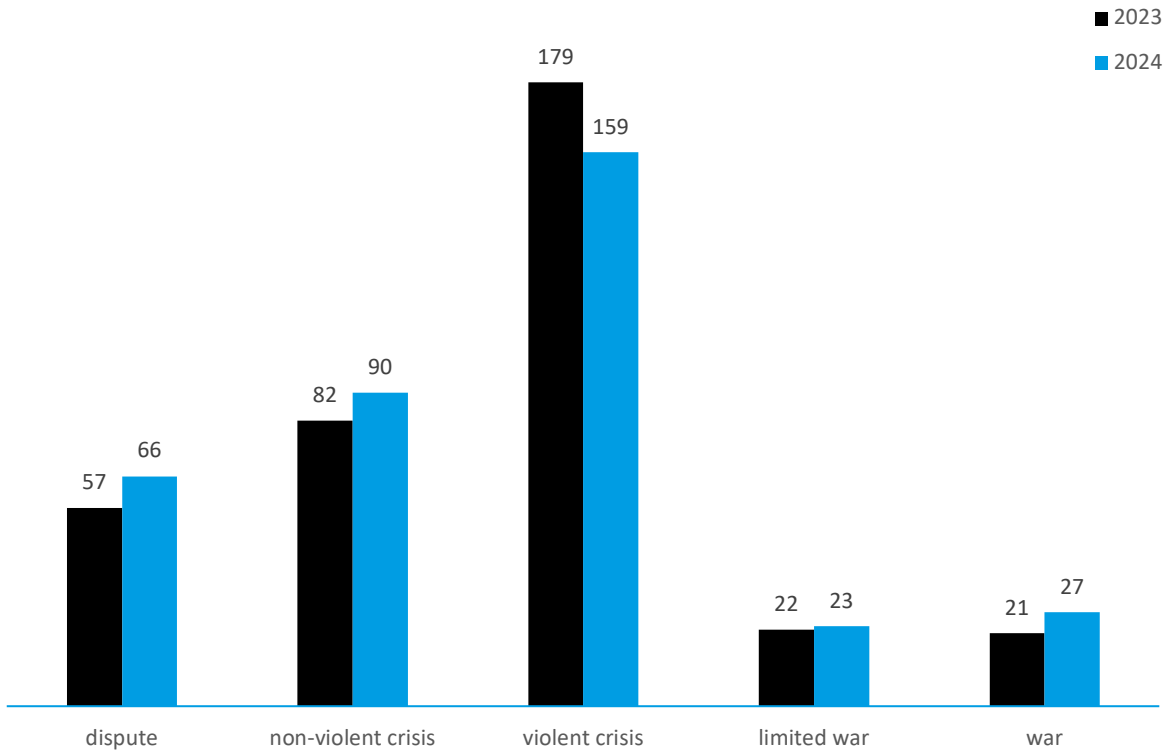
FREQUENCY OF REGIONAL CONFLICT INTENSITIES IN 2024 AND 2023

Region	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Europe 2023	11	18	16	1	
Europe 2024	13	21	11	1	
sub-Saharan Africa 2023	11	17	36	10	13
sub-Saharan Africa 2024	7	18	38	10	15
the Americas 2023	10	13	36	3	1
the Americas 2024	10	18	31	3	1
Asia and Oceania 2023	16	22	54	4	3
Asia and Oceania 2024	23	24	45	5	5
WANA 2023	9	12	37	5	3
WANA 2024	13	9	34	5	5

Legend: Dispute, Non-violent Crisis, Violent Crisis, Limited War, War
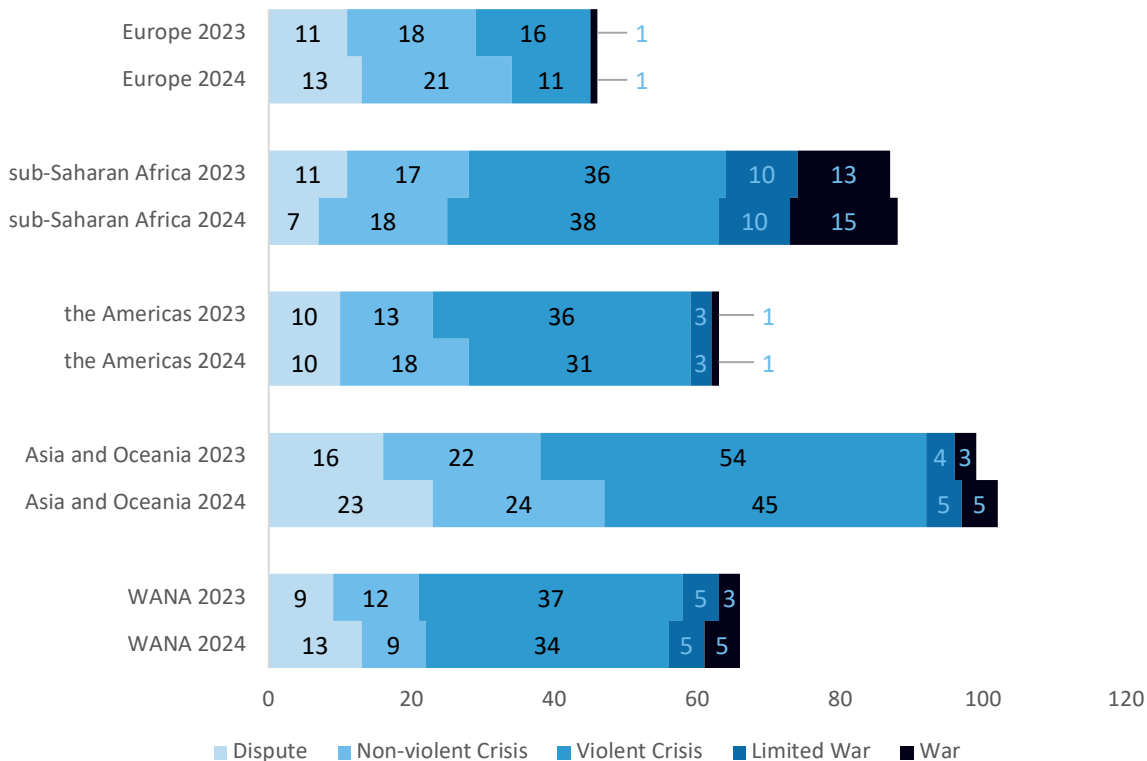
FREQUENCY OF CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT TYPE IN 2024 AND 2023

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Transstate 2023	2	1	4	3	6
Transstate 2024	2	2	4	3	5
Substate 2023	8	4	24	8	2
Substate 2024	7	4	24	9	3
Intrastate 2023	26	54	137	11	11
Intrastate 2024	34	61	120	11	16
Interstate 2023	21	23	14	2	
Interstate 2024	23	23	11	3	
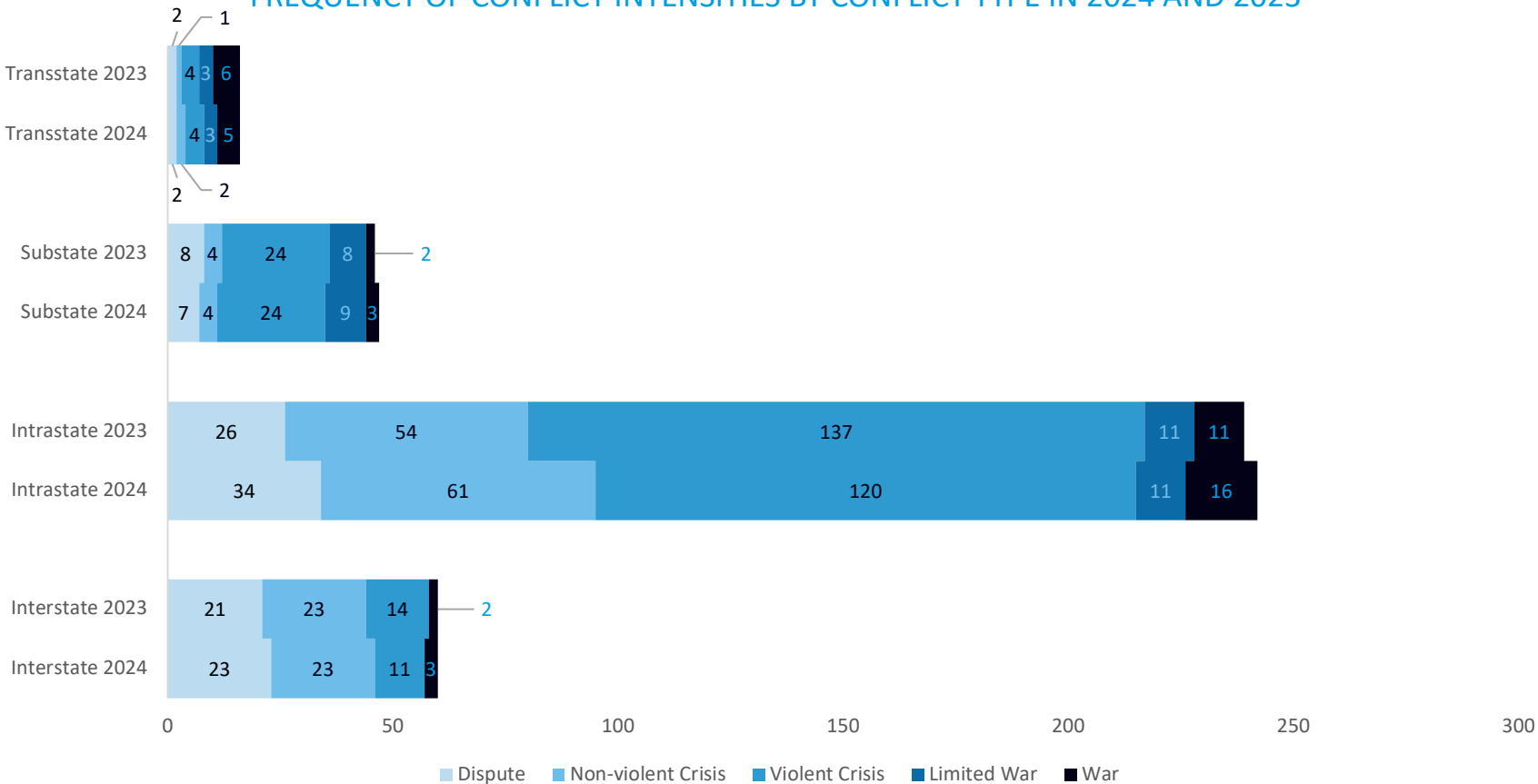
GLOBAL CONFLICT INTENSITY CHANGES IN 2024

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT ITEM IN 2024

Conflict Item	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Territory	14	10	6	1	2
Secession	8	14	17		3
Decolonization				1	1
Autonomy	11	9	17	4	6
System & Ideology	23	49	71	9	10
National Power	7	25	44	4	5
Subnational Predominance	12	9	46	14	11
International Power	10	13	8		5
Resources	18	17	45	9	15
Other	8	5	9	2	1

Legend: Dispute, Non-violent Crisis, Violent Crisis, Limited War, War

THE AMERICAS

VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN THE AMERICAS IN 2024
(SUBNATIONAL LEVEL)

INTENSITY

5 WAR

4 LIMITED WAR

3 VIOLENT CRISIS

CONFLICT INTENSITIES IN THE AMERICAS IN 2024 COMPARED TO 2023

Intensity	2023	2024
Dispute	10	10
Non-violent Crisis	13	18
Violent Crisis	36	31
Limited war	3	3
War	1	1
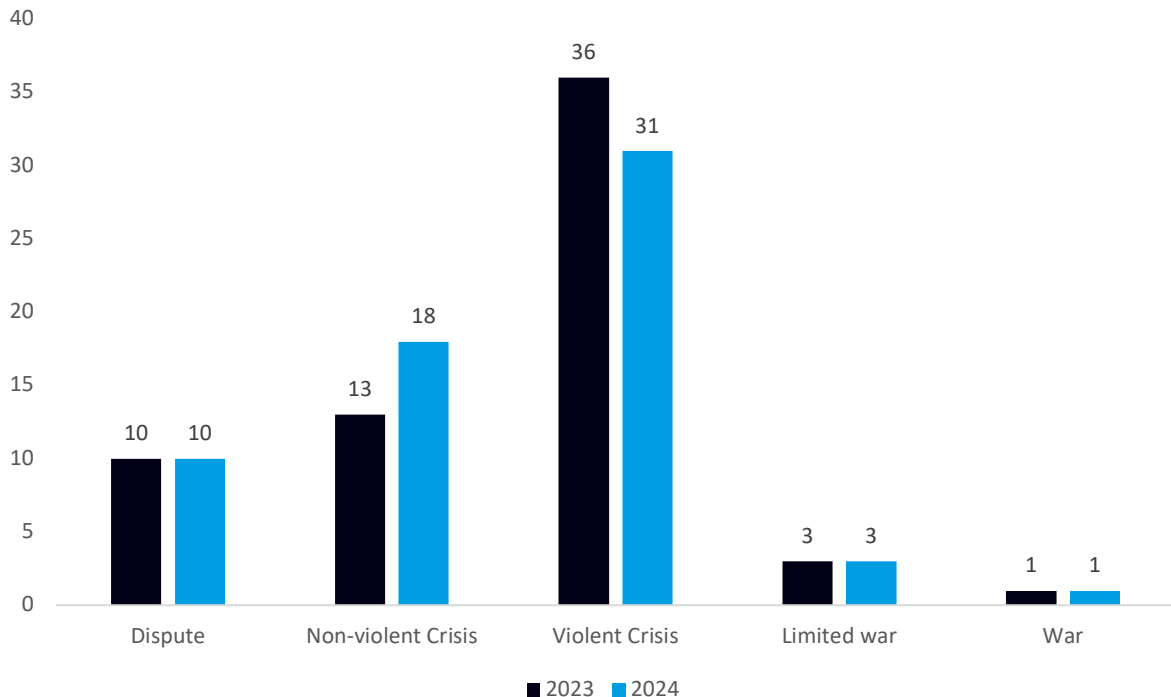
CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT ITEM IN THE AMERICAS IN 2024

Conflict Item	Values
Territory	7, 1
Secession	0
Decolonization	0
Autonomy	1, 1, 3
System & Ideology	2, 13, 13, 1
National Power	3, 3
Subnational Predominance	3, 12, 3, 1
International Power	2
Resources	4, 7, 17, 3, 1
Other	1, 2, 1

Legend: Dispute ▪ Non-violent Crisis ▪ Violent Crisis ▪ Limited War ▪ War
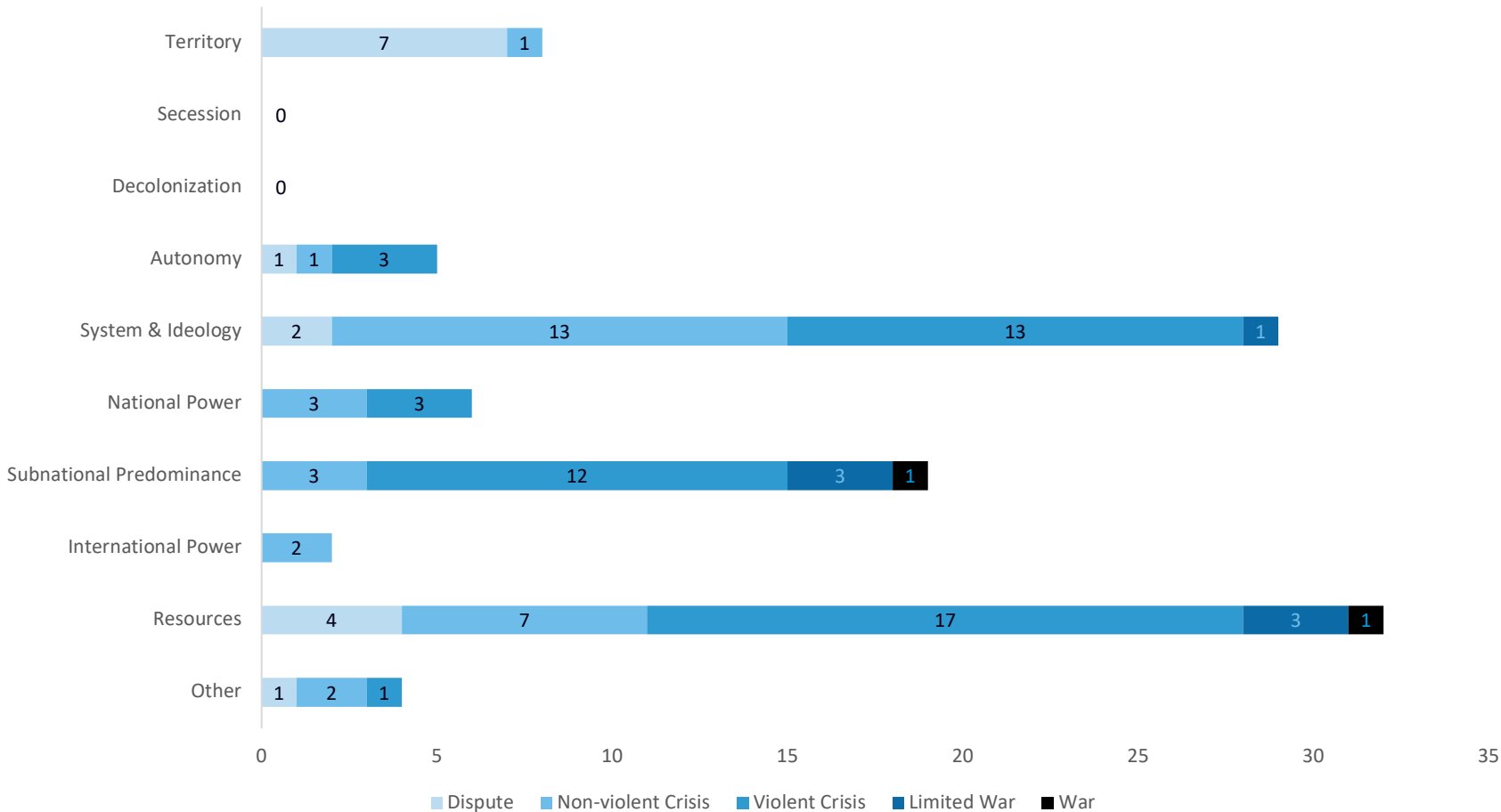
CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT TYPE IN THE AMERICAS IN 2024

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Substate	1	2	2	1	
Interstate	8	4	1		
Intrastate	2	12	28	1	
Transstate	1				
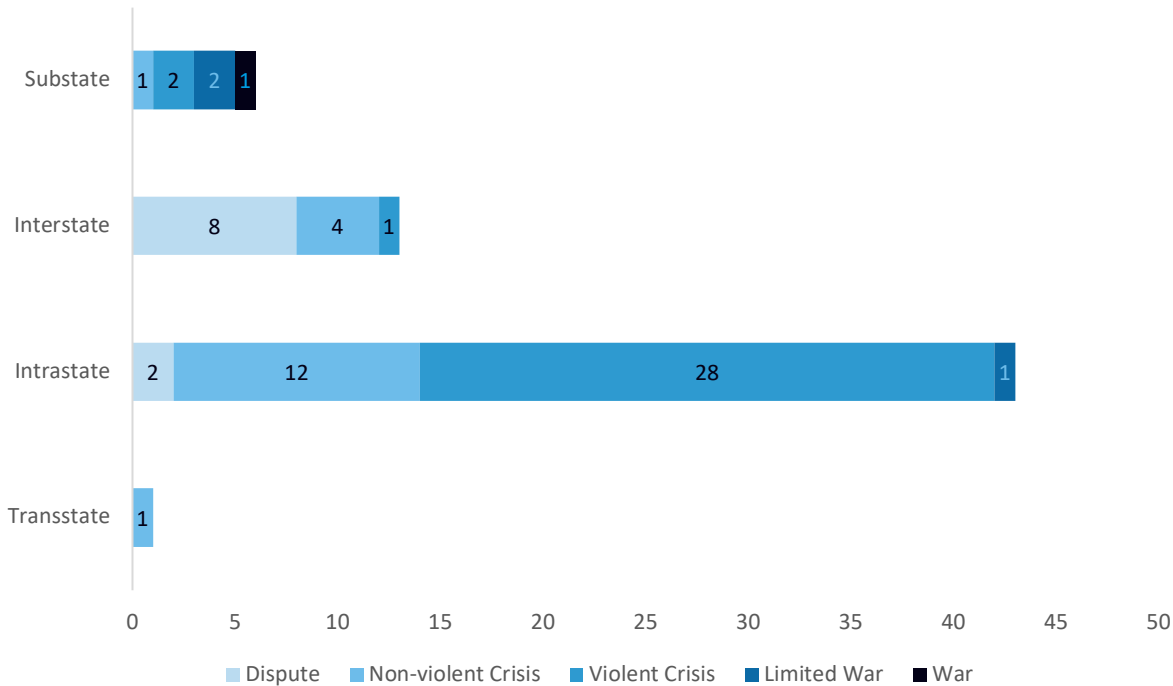
Overview: Conflicts in the Americas in 2024

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Argentina – United Kingdom (Falkland Islands / Islas Malvinas)*	Argentina vs. United Kingdom	territory, resources	1833	•	1
Belize – Guatemala*	Belize vs. Guatemala	territory	1981	•	1
Bolivia (opposition)*	opposition groups and parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2017	•	3
Bolivia (socioeconomic protests)*	various social groups vs. government	system/ideology, resources	1983	↓	1
Bolivia – Chile (access to sea)*	Bolivia vs. Chile	territory	1883	•	1
Brazil (drug trafficking organizations)*	drug trafficking organizations, militias vs. government	subnational predominance	2008	•	3
Brazil (indigenous groups)*	indigenous groups vs. agribusiness, government, landowners, loggers, miners, Zero Invasion	autonomy, resources	1985	•	3
Brazil (MST, MTST)*	indigenous groups vs. agribusiness, government, landowners, Zero Invasion	resources	1996	•	3
Brazil (social protests)*	Bolsonaro supporters vs. Lula supporters	system/ideology	2014	•	3
Chile (anarchist groups)*	anarchist groups vs. government	system/ideology	2014	•	3
Chile (Mapuche / Araucania)*	CAM, Mapuche, RML, WAM vs. government	autonomy, resources	2008	•	3
Chile (social protests)*	ACES, CONES, CONFECH, CUT vs. government	system/ideology	2006	•	3
Chile – United Kingdom (Antarctica)*	Chile vs. United Kingdom	territory	2007	•	1
Colombia (artisanal miners / Antioquia)*	artisanal miners vs. AGC vs. government	resources	2017	•	3
Colombia (ASCAMCAT / Catatumbo)*	ASCAMCAT vs. government	autonomy, system/ideology, resources	2013	•	1
Colombia (ELN)*	ELN vs. government	system/ideology, subnational predominance, resources	1964	•	3
Colombia (FARC dissidents)*	FARC dissidents vs. government	system/ideology, subnational predominance, resources	2017	↗	4
Colombia (indigenous groups)*	indigenous groups vs. government	resources	2005	•	3
Colombia (inter-cartel rivalry, neo-paramilitary groups, left-wing militants)*	AGC vs. CDF vs. Los Caparros vs. ELN vs. FARC dissidents vs. EPL vs. Los Rastrojos vs. ASCM	subnational predominance, resources	2013	•	4
Colombia (neo-paramilitary groups, drug cartels)*	drug cartels, neo-paramilitary groups vs. government	subnational predominance, resources	1983	•	3
Colombia (social protests)*	Comité Nacional de Paro, Primera Línea vs. right-wing opposition vs. government	system/ideology	2019	↘	2
Colombia – Nicaragua (sea border)*	Colombia vs. Nicaragua	territory, resources	1825	•	1
Colombia – Venezuela (border security)*	Colombia vs. Venezuela	other	2015	•	1
Cuba (social protests)*	civil society groups, pro-democracy groups, social protesters vs. government	system/ideology	2021	•	2
Cuba – USA (Guantanamo)*	Cuba vs. USA	territory	1959	•	1
Cuba – USA (system)*	Cuba vs. USA	system/ideology, international power	1960	•	2
Dominican Republic – Haiti*	Dominican Republic vs. Haiti	resources, other	2009	•	2
Ecuador (inter-gang rivalry)*	Choneros et al. vs. Lobos et al. vs. R7	subnational predominance, resources	2021	•	3
Ecuador (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, resources	1980	↘	2
El Salvador (drug trafficking organizations)*	Barrio 18, MS-13 vs. government	subnational predominance	2003	•	3
El Salvador (inter-gang rivalry)*	Barrio 18 vs. MS-13	subnational predominance	2003	•	2
El Salvador (opposition)*	civil society groups, opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2020	•	2
Guatemala (drug cartels)*	drug cartels vs. government	subnational predominance, resources	2009	•	3
Guatemala (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology	1985	↘	2
Guyana – Venezuela*	Guyana vs. Venezuela	territory, resources	2015	•	2

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Haiti (inter-gang rivalry)*	Viv Ansanm vs. Haitian police, MSS, TPC vs. vigilante groups	subnational predominance, resources	2020	•	5
Haiti (opposition)*	Inite / Montana Accord vs. Fanmi Lavalas vs. Struggling People's Organization vs. EDE / RED-Historic Compromise vs. 21 December Agreement vs. Platfòm Pitit Desalin vs. civil society representatives vs. FREN vs. anti-government protesters	system/ideology, national power	1986	↗	3
Honduras (Bajo Aguán)*	peasants, peasants unions vs. government, land-owning companies	resources	2009	•	3
Honduras (drug trafficking organizations, organized crime)*	criminal organizations, drug trafficking organizations vs. government	subnational predominance, resources	2012	•	3
Honduras (opposition)*	opposition government vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2009	↘	2
Honduras – El Salvador (Isla Conejo)*	Honduras vs. El Salvador	territory	2013	•	1
Jamaica (drug gangs)*	drug gangs vs. government	subnational predominance	2010	•	3
Mexico (CNTE)*	CNTE vs. government	system/ideology	2006	•	2
Mexico (drug cartels)*	drug cartels vs. vigilante groups vs. government	subnational predominance, resources	2006	↘	3
Mexico (EZLN / Chiapas)*	EZLN vs. government vs. ORCAO	autonomy, system/ideology, resources, other	1994	↘	2
Mexico (inter-cartel rivalry, paramilitary groups)*	CJNG et al. vs. CU et al. vs. CSRL et al. vs. CDS et al. vs. CDN et al. vs. CDG et a.	subnational predominance, resources	2005	•	4
Mexico (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology	2006	↗	3
Mexico (public security)*	normalistas, social movements vs. government	system/ideology	2014	•	3
Mexico (women's protests)*	feminist groups, human rights activists, women's rights groups vs. government	system/ideology	2020	↘	2
Mexico, USA (border security)*	Mexico, USA vs. illegal immigrants, refugees, smugglers	other	2005	•	3
Nicaragua (indigenous groups)*	Mayangna, Miskito groups, Rama, YATAMA vs. government, non-indigenous settlers	autonomy, resources	2015	•	3
Nicaragua (opposition)*	anti-government protesters, opposition groups vs. government, paramilitary groups	system/ideology, national power	2008	•	2
Paraguay (EPP, agrarian movements)*	agrarian movements, EPP vs. government	system/ideology, resources	1989	↑	3
Peru (opposition)*	opposition movements vs. government	system/ideology, resources	2008	↘	2
Peru (Shining Path)*	SL vs. government	system/ideology, subnational predominance, resources	1980	•	3
USA (racial tensions)*	anti-discrimination protesters vs. right-wing extremist groups vs. government	system/ideology	2014	•	3
USA (right-wing extremists)*	right wing extremist groups vs. government	system/ideology	1990	•	3
USA – Venezuela*	USA vs. Venezuela	system/ideology, international power	2001	•	2
Venezuela (FARC dissidents)*	FARC EMC vs. ELN, FARC Segunda Marquetalia, government	subnational predominance, resources	2020	•	2
Venezuela (indigenous groups)*	indigenous groups vs. government, miners	subnational predominance, resources	1988	↘	2
Venezuela (mega-gangs)*	Carlos Capa vs. Tren de Aragua vs. El Wilexis vs. Yeico Masacre vs. various gangs vs. government	subnational predominance, resources	2014	•	3
Venezuela (mining)*	El Perú vs. 3R vs. Tren de Guyana vs. El Talao vs. Sindicato de Barrancas vs. ELN, FARC dissidents, government, Juancho / Las Claritas Sindicate, various gangs	subnational predominance, resources	2006	•	3
Venezuela (opposition)*	opposition parties vs. government, pro-government militias	system/ideology, national power	1992	↗	3

[1] Conflicts marked with * are without description
[2] Mentioned are only those conflict parties relevant for the period under review
[3] Change in intensity compared to the previous year: ↑ or ↗ escalation by one or more than one level of intensity; ↓ or ↘ deescalation by one or more than one level of intensity; • no change
[4] Levels of intensity: 5 = war; 4 = limited war; 3 = violent crisis; 2 = non-violent crisis; 1 = dispute
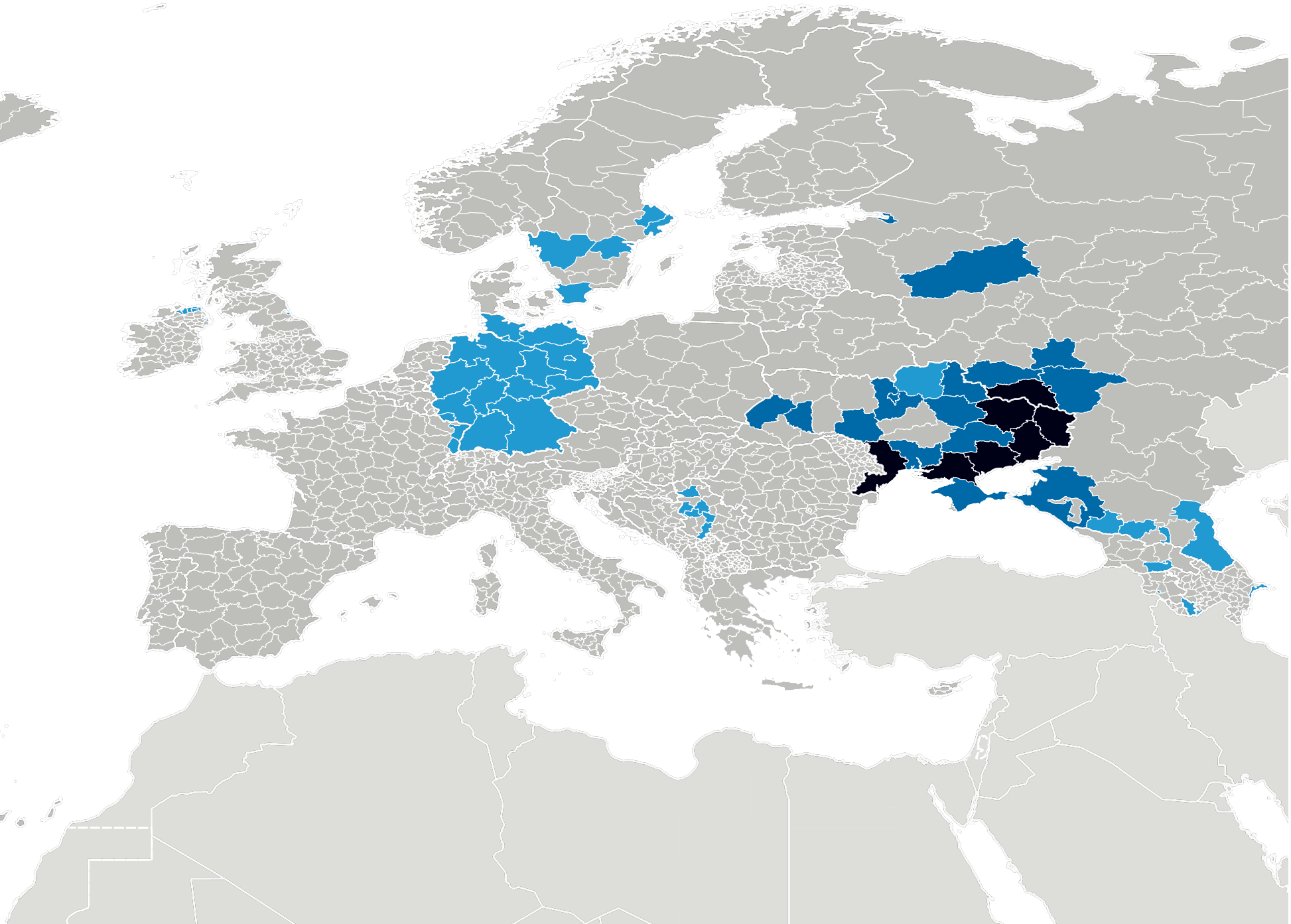[5] HIIK considers statehhod to be non-contested if the state is an official UN members state.
    Disputed statehood is marked with a ° if a territory is recognized by at least one other official UN member state (limited recognition)
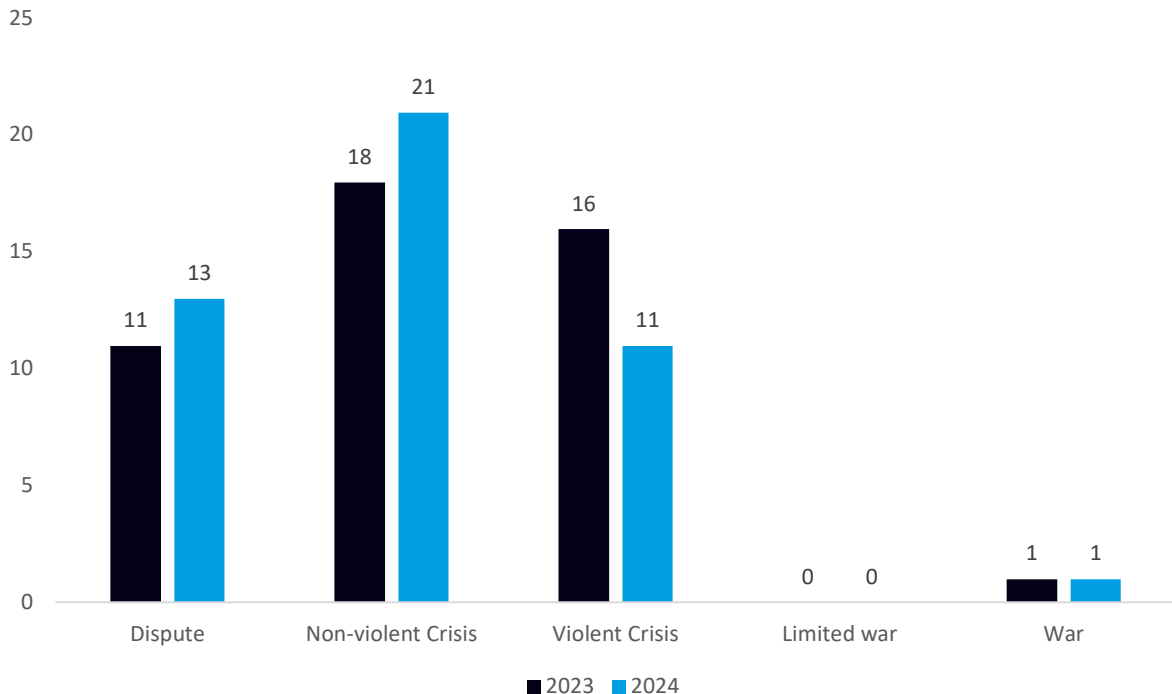
EUROPE

VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN EUROPE IN 2024
(SUBNATIONAL LEVEL)

INTENSITY

5 WAR
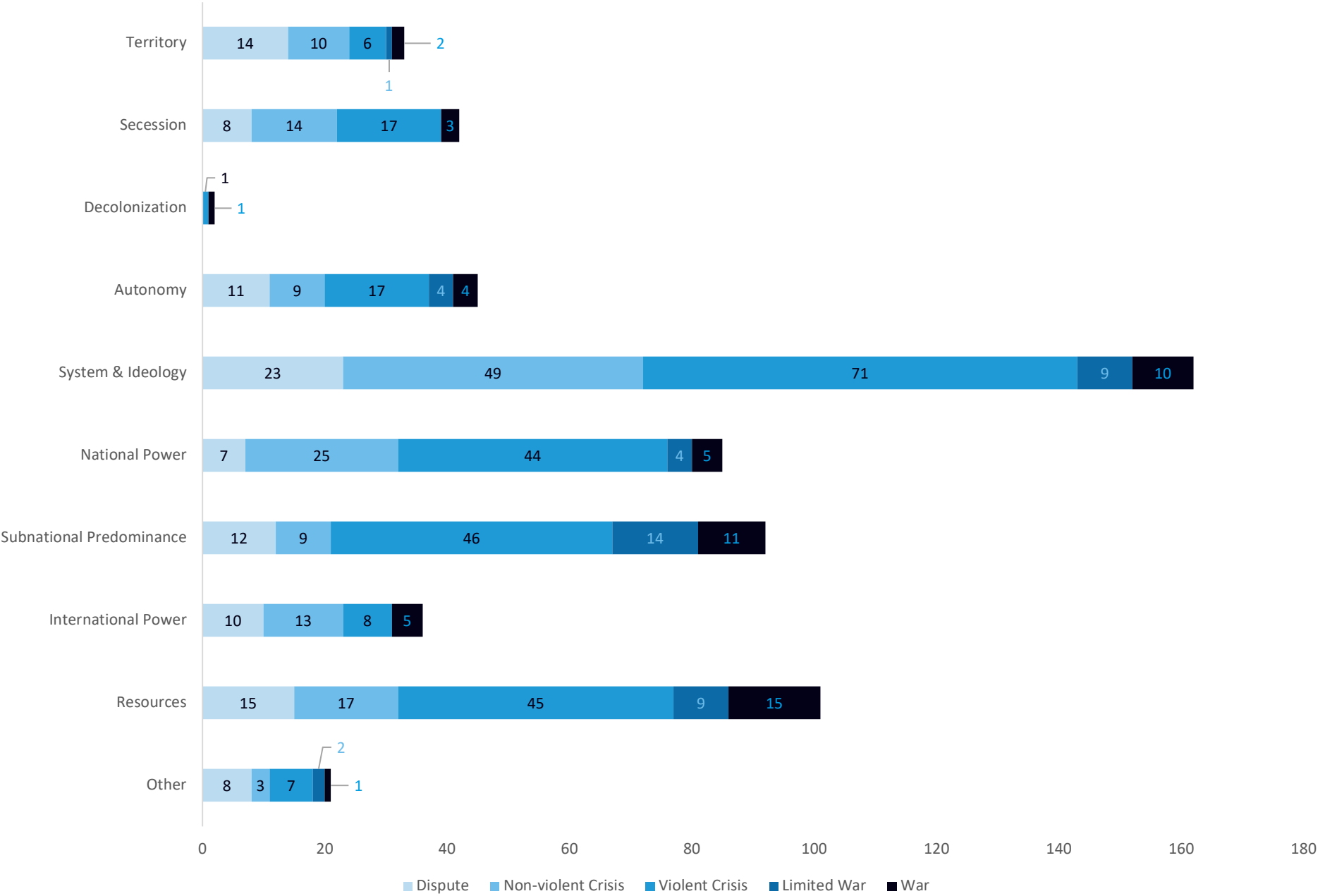4 LIMITED WAR
3 VIOLENT CRISIS
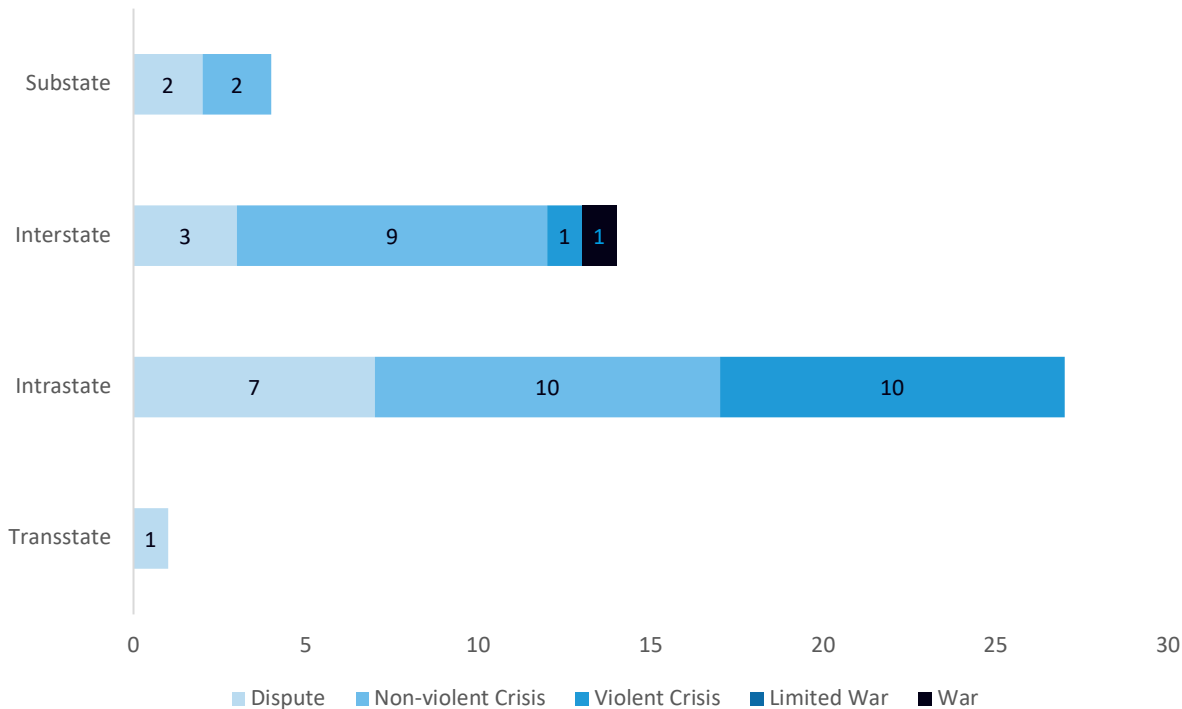
CONFLICT INTENSITIES IN EUROPE
IN 2024 COMPARED TO 2023

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited war	War
2023	11	18	16	0	1
2024	13	21	11	0	1

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT ITEM IN EUROPE IN 2024

Conflict Item	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Territory	14	10	6	1	2
Secession	8	14	17		3
Decolonization				1	1
Autonomy	11	9	17	4	4
System & Ideology	23	49	71	9	10
National Power	7	25	44	4	5
Subnational Predominance	12	9	46	14	11
International Power	10	13	8		5
Resources	15	17	45	9	15
Other	8	3	7	2	1

Legend: Dispute · Non-violent Crisis · Violent Crisis · Limited War · War

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT TYPE IN EUROPE IN 2024

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Substate	2	2			
Interstate	3	9	1		1
Intrastate	7	10	10		
Transstate	1				

Overview: Conflicts in Europe in 2024

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Albania (opposition)*	opposition groups, opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2017	•	2
Armenia (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2003	•	3
Armenia – Azerbaijan*	Armenia vs. Azerbaijan	territory	1987	•	3
Armenia – Türkiye*	Armenia vs. Turkey	international power, other	1991	•	1
Azerbaijan (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2003	•	3
Belarus (opposition)*	civil society activists, opposition movement, opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1994	↘	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)*	government of Republic of Srpska vs. government, government of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	secession	1995	•	1
Croatia (ethnic Croats – Serb minority)*	ethnic Croats vs. Serb minority	subnational predominance	1991	•	1
Cyprus – Türkiye (Northern Cyprus°)*	Türkiye, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus° vs. Cyprus	secession, resources	1963	•	2
Cyprus, Greece et al. – Türkiye, Libya (Eastern Mediterranean)*	Cyprus, EU, Greece, Israel vs. Libya, Türkiye	territory, resources	2002	•	2
Estonia – Russia*	Estonia vs. Russia	territory, international power	1991	•	2
EU, USA, et al. – Russia*	EU, USA, et al. vs. Russia	system/ideology, international power	2007	•	2
France (Corsican nationalists / Corsica)*	Corsican regional government, FC, FLNC, nationalist activist groups vs. government	secession, autonomy	1975	•	2
France – United Kingdom (fishery)*	France vs. United Kingdom	resources	2021	•	1
Georgia (Abkhazia°)*	Republic of Abkhazia° vs. government	secession	1989	↘	1
Georgia (opposition)*	ENM, various opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2007	•	3
Georgia (South Ossetia°)*	Republic of South Ossetia / the State of Alania° vs. government	secession, subnational predominance	1989	↘	2
Georgia – Russia*	Georgia vs. Russia	international power	1992	•	2
Germany (migration)*	various right-wing groups, xenophobes et al. vs. government	system/ideology	2014	•	3
Greece (left-wing militants – right-wing militants)*	left-wing militants vs. right-wing militants	system/ideology	1976	↘	2
Greece (right-wing militants)*	right-wing militants vs. government	system/ideology	1985	•	2
Greece (social protests, left-wing militants)*	left-wing militants, social groups, worker's union vs. government	system/ideology	2010	↓	1
Greece – Türkiye (Aegean Sea)*	Greece vs. Türkiye	territory	1973	•	2
Hungary (minorities – right-wings)*	Arrow Cross Party - Hungarist Movement, Carpathian Brigade, Fidesz, Jobbik, Légió Hungária, Magyar Önvédelmi Mozgalom, Mi Hazánk Mozgalom vs. activists (allies), Jewish community, LGBTQI+ groups, Muslim community, refugees	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2008	•	1
Hungary – Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine (Hungarian minorities)*	Hungarian minorities (Transylvania / southern Slovakia / Transcarpathia), Hungary vs. Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine	system/ideology, international power	1989	•	1
Kosovo° (opposition)*	opposition groups, opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power, subnational predominance	2015	↘	1
Kosovo° – Serbia*	Kosovar government vs. Serbian government, Serbian minority (in Kosovo°)	secession	1989	↘	2
Latvia – Russia*	Latvia vs. Russia	international power	1994	•	1
Moldova (opposition)*	opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2009	•	1
Moldova (Transnistria)*	Transnistria regional government vs. government	secession	1989	↘	2

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Montenegro (opposition)*	opposition groups, opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2015	•	2
North Macedonia (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians)*	Albanian (minority) vs. ethnic Macedonians	subnational predominance	1991	•	2
North Macedonia (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2014	•	2
Norway et al. – Russia (Arctic)*	Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, USA vs. Russia	territory, international power, other	2001	•	2
Russia (Islamist militants / Northern Caucasus)*	IS Caucasus Province, other Islamist militant groups vs. government	secession, system/ideology	1991	•	3
Russia (opposition)*	opposition groups, opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2001	•	3
Russia – Ukraine*	Russian Federation vs. Ukraine	territory, system/ideology, international power, resources	2003	•	5
Serbia (opposition)*	opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2018	•	3
Spain (Basque provinces)*	EH-Bildu vs. government	secession, autonomy	1959	•	1
Spain (Catalan nationalists / Catalonia)*	Catalan civil society groups, Catalan regional government vs. government, Spanish civil society groups	secession, autonomy	1979	•	1
Spain – United Kingdom (Gibraltar)*	EU, Spain vs. United Kingdom	territory	1954	↗	2
Sweden (migration)*	various right-wing groups, xenophobes vs. government	system/ideology	2015	•	2
Sweden (organized crime)*	14K vs. Österberganätverket vs. Bandidos vs. Black Cobra vs. Dödspatrullen vs. Foxtrotnätverket vs. Hells Angels vs. Satudarah MC vs. Södertäljenätverket vs. Serbian-Motenegrin Mafia vs. various criminal organisations vs. Zerolätverket vs. government	subnational predominance, resources	2002	•	3
Ukraine (right-wing / opposition)*	right-wing groups vs. civil right groups, minorities, oppositional parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2013	↗	3
United Kingdom (nationalists / Northern Ireland)*	DUP, Red Hand Commando, UDA, UVF vs. Army of the Republic, Óglaigh na hÉireann, IRA, nationalist youth, NIRA, Sinn Féin vs. government	secession, subnational predominance	1968	•	3
United Kingdom (Scottish nationalists / Scotland)*	AUOB et al., SNP vs. government	secession	2007	•	2

[1] Conflicts marked with * are without description
[2] Mentioned are only those conflict parties relevant for the period under review
[3] Change in intensity compared to the previous year: ↑ or ↗ escalation by one or more than one level of intensity; ↓ or ↘ deescalation by one or more than one level of intensity; • no change
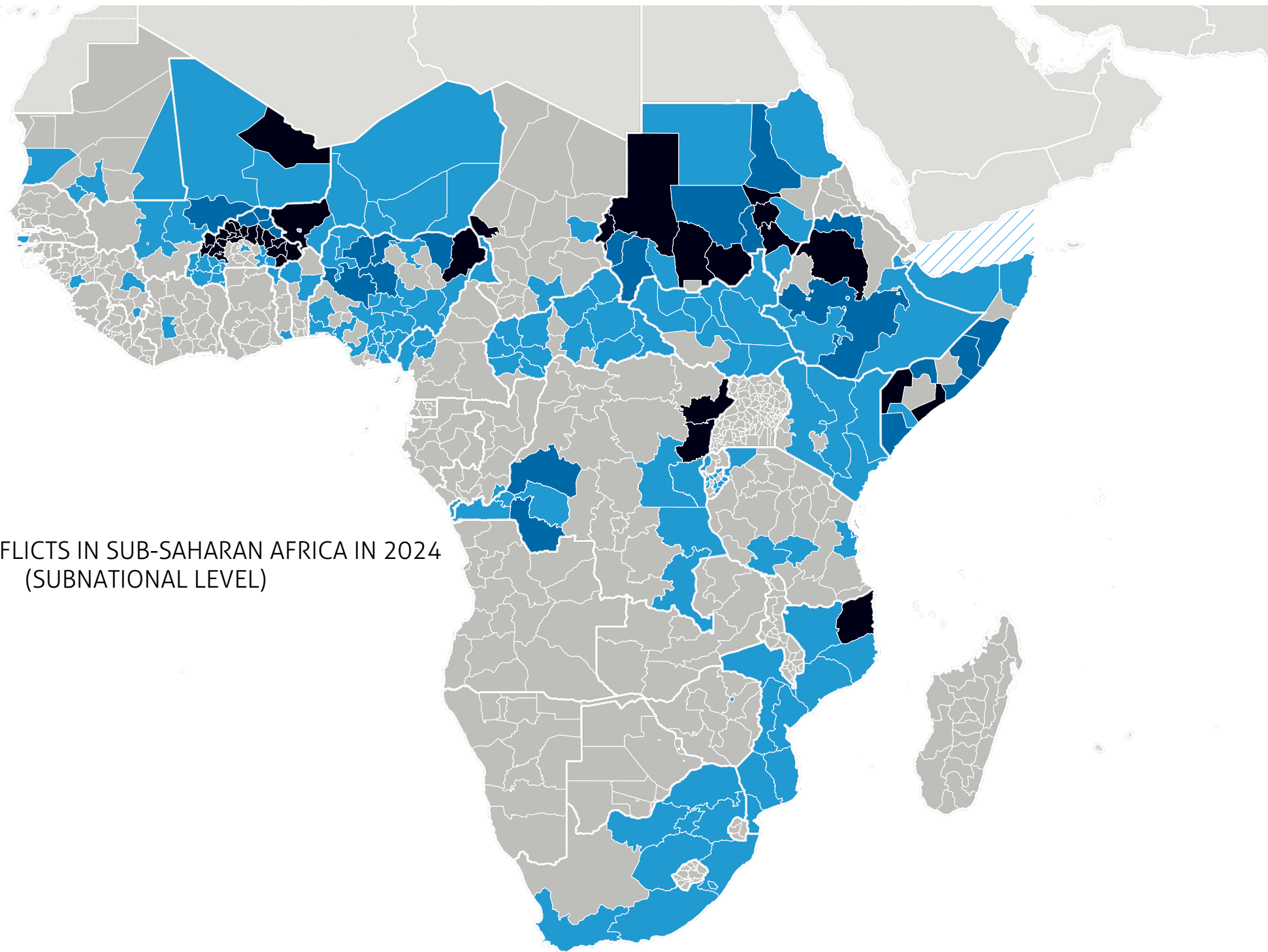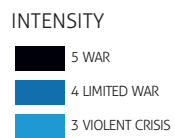[4] Levels of intensity: 5 = war; 4 = limited war; 3 = violent crisis; 2 = non-violent crisis; 1 = dispute
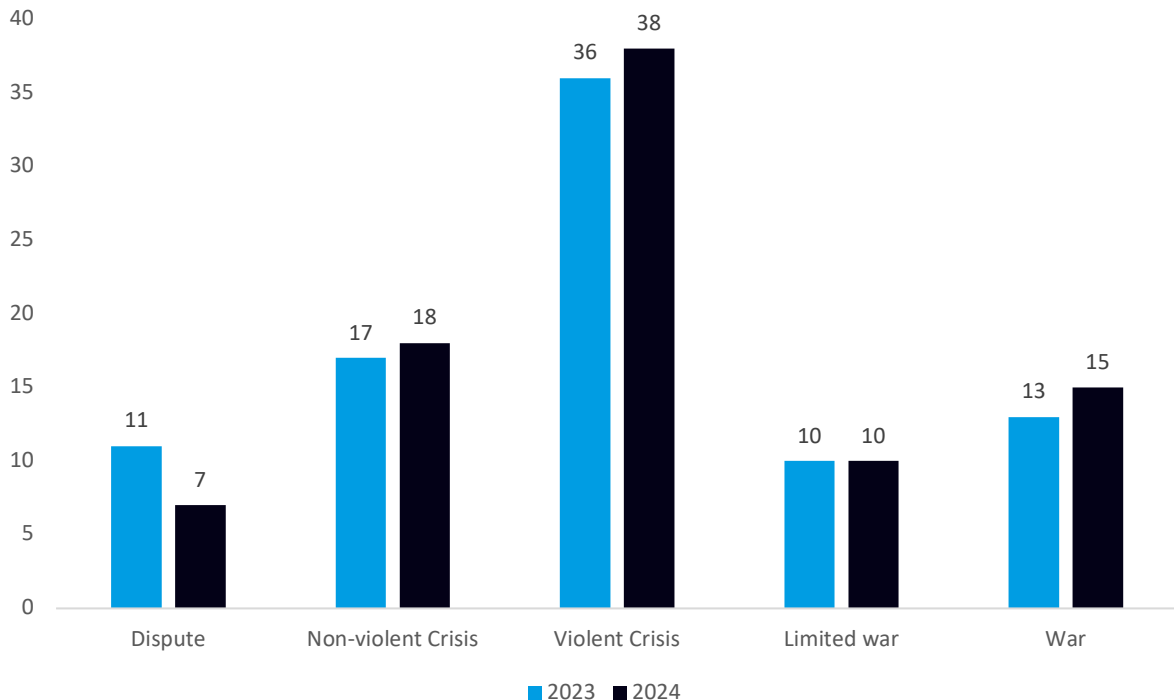[5] HIIK considers statehhod to be non-contested if the state is an official UN members state.
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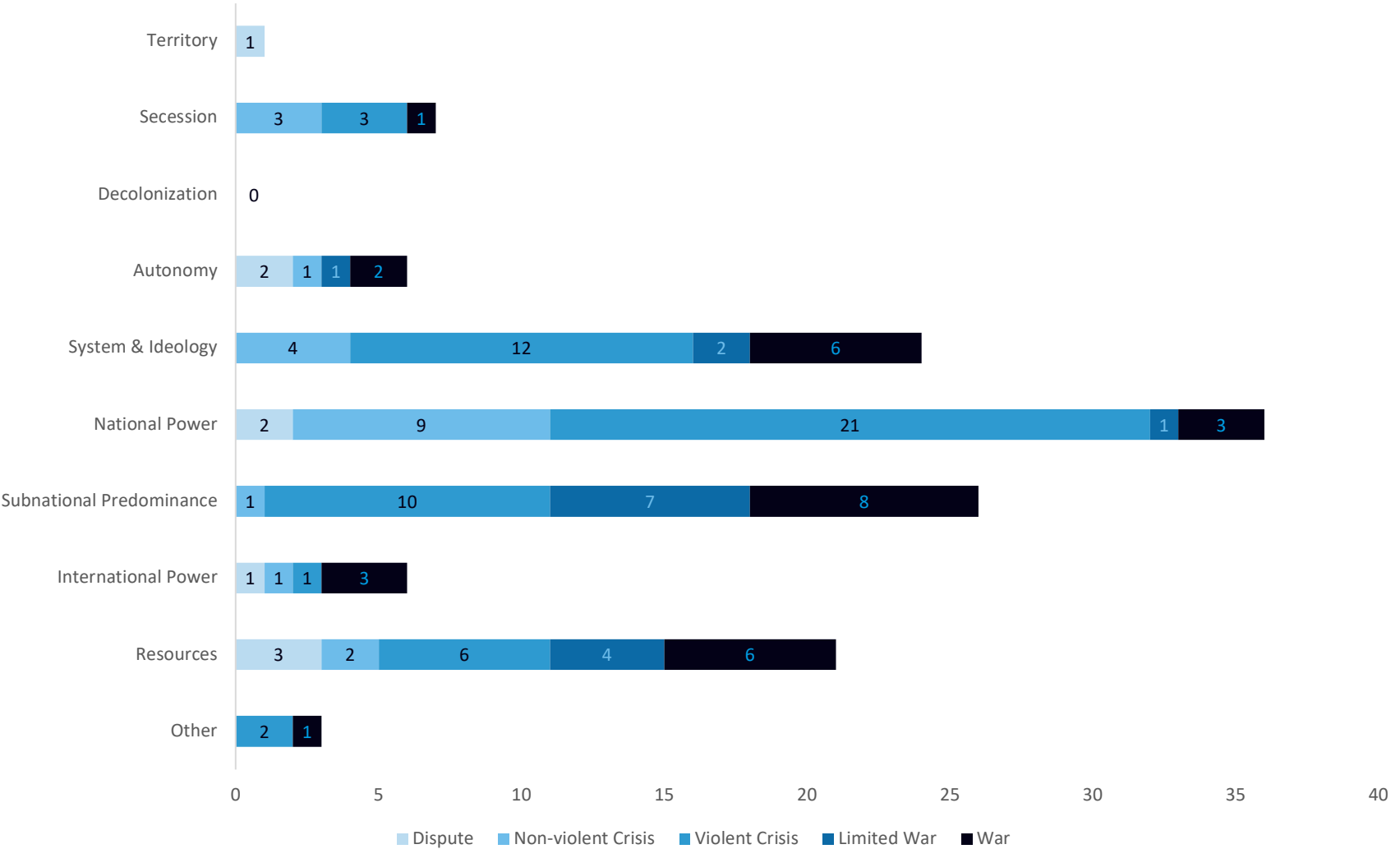
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA IN 2024
(SUBNATIONAL LEVEL)

INTENSITY

■ 5 WAR

■ 4 LIMITED WAR

■ 3 VIOLENT CRISIS

CONFLICT INTENSITIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA IN 2024 COMPARED TO 2023

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited war	War
2023	11	17	36	10	13
2024	7	18	38	10	15

CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT ITEM IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA IN 2024

Conflict Item	Values
Territory	1
Secession	3, 3, 1
Decolonization	0
Autonomy	2, 1, 1, 2
System & Ideology	4, 12, 2, 6
National Power	2, 9, 21, 1, 3
Subnational Predominance	1, 10, 7, 8
International Power	1, 1, 1, 3
Resources	3, 2, 6, 4, 6
Other	2, 1

Legend: ▢ Dispute ▢ Non-violent Crisis ▢ Violent Crisis ▢ Limited War ▢ War

CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT TYPE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA IN 2024

Conflict Type	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Substate		9	6		2
Interstate	2	2	1		
Intrastate	4	15	27	4	8
Transstate		1	1	1	5
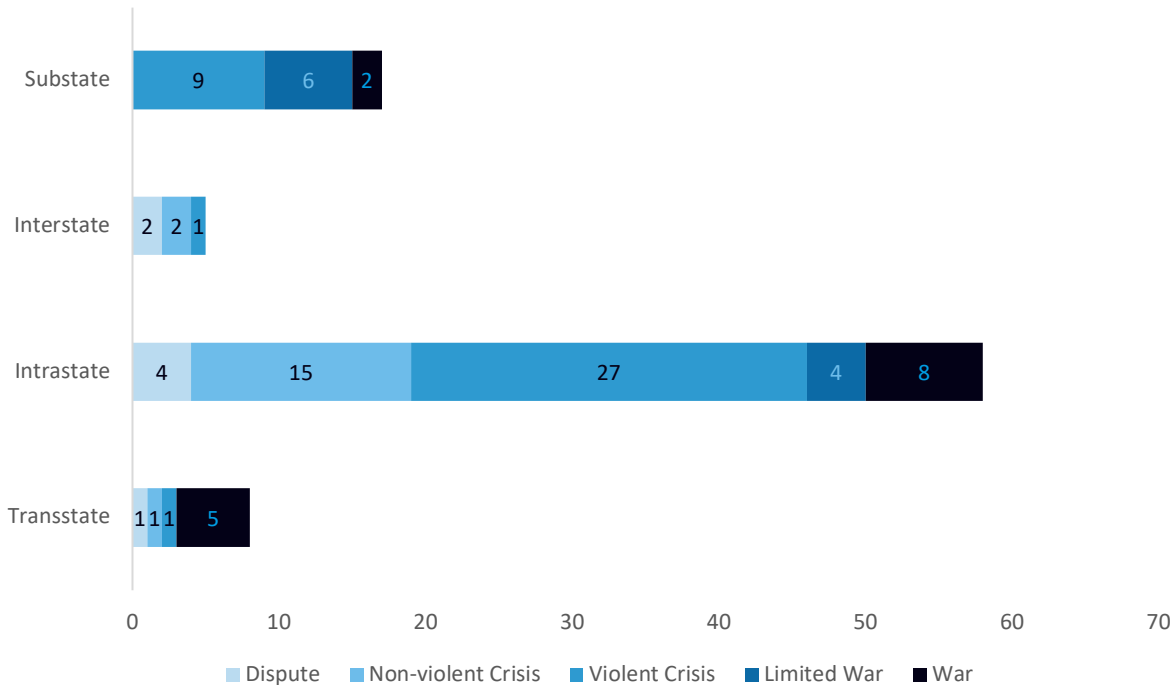
Overview: Conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa in 2024

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Angola (FLEC et al. / Cabinda)*	FLEC, MIC vs. government	secession	1975	•	3
Angola (opposition)*	UNITA vs. MPLA	national power	1975	•	2
Burkina Faso (inter-communal rivalry)*	Gourmantché, Koglweogo et al., Mossi vs. Fulani vs. Islamist Groups	subnational predominance, resources	2016	•	4
Burkina Faso (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government vs. military	national power	2014	↗	3
Burundi (opposition)*	ADC-Ikibiri, CNL, RED-Tabara, UPRONA vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2006	•	3
Burundi – Rwanda*	Burund vs. Rwanda	international power	2015	•	2
Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara, Forebu)*	Burundi, DR Congo vs. FNL, Forebu, RED-Tabara	national power	2005	•	3
Cameroon (English-speaking-minority)*	English-speaking minority vs. government	secession, autonomy	2016	•	5
Central African Republic (militant groups)*	militant groups vs. government	national power, resources	2012	•	4
Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan (LRA)*	LRA vs. Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan	resources	1987	•	1
Chad (inter-communal rivalry)*	pastoralists vs. farmers	subnational predominance	1947	•	3
Chad (militant groups)*	CCSMR, CSD, FACT, UFR vs. government	national power	2005	•	2
Chad (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	1990	↗	3
Côte d'Ivoire (militant groups)*	militant groups vs. government	national power	2012	•	2
Côte d'Ivoire (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	1999	•	3
Djibouti (opposition)*	BSN vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2011	↑	3
DR Congo (Bantu – Batwa)*	Bantu militias vs. Batwa militias	subnational predominance	2013	•	3
DR Congo (Ituri militias)*	CODECO, FPIC, FRPI, Zaire militia vs. government	subnational predominance, resources	1999	•	5
DR Congo (Kata Katanga)*	Kata Katanga vs. government	secession, subnational predominance, resources	2011	•	3
DR Congo (KN)*	KN vs. government	subnational predominance	2016	•	2
DR Congo (M23 factions)*	M23 factions vs. government vs. other militias	national power, subnational predominance, resources	2004	•	5
DR Congo (Mayi-Mayi et al.)*	NDC-R vs. APCLS vs. Mayi-Mayi groups vs. Nyatura groups vs. FPP/AP vs. Banyamulenge militias vs. Bafuliiro militias vs. Babembe militias vs. government	subnational predominance, resources	2003	•	3
DR Congo (Mobondo – Teke)*	Mobondo vs. Teke	subnational predominance	2022	↗	4
DR Congo (MONUSCO protests)*	MONUSCO personnel vs. civil society	other	2022	•	3
DR Congo (opposition)*	church groups, civil society groups, opposition parties vs. government	national power	1997	•	3
DR Congo – Rwanda*	DR Congo vs. Rwanda	international power, other	1998	•	3
DR Congo, Uganda (ADF)*	ADF vs. DR Congo, Uganda	system/ideology, subnational predominance, resources	1995	•	5
Egypt – Ethiopia, Sudan (GERD)*	Egypt vs. Ethiopia vs. Sudan	resources	2011	↗	2
Eritrea (RSADO)*	RSADO vs. government	autonomy	1999	•	1
eSwatini (opposition)*	COSATU, PUDEMO, SUDF vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1998	•	2
Ethiopia (Fano militias / Amhara)*	Fano militias vs. government	autonomy, subnational predominance	2023	↗	5
Ethiopia (inter-communal rivalry)*	Oromo vs. Amhara vs. Konso vs. Ale vs. Issa vs. Afar vs. other ethnic groups	subnational predominance, resources	2017	↗	4
Ethiopia (OLA / Oromia)*	OLF vs. government	subnational predominance	1992	↗	4
Ethiopia (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2005	•	2
Ethiopia, Eritrea (TPLF / Tigray)*	Eritrea, Ethiopia vs. TPLF	system/ideology	2020	↘	2
Gabon (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	2009	•	2

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Gambia (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	2016	•	2
Ghana (HSGF et al. / Western Togoland)*	HSFG et al. vs. government	secession	2017	•	2
Guinea (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	2006	•	3
Guinea-Bissau (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	1998	•	3
Kenya (inter-communal rivalry)*	Pokot vs. Turkana vs. Toposa vs. Borana vs. Rendille vs. Akamba vs. Orma vs. various other tribes	subnational predominance, resources	1963	•	3
Kenya (opposition)*	Azimio la Umajo One-Kenya Coalition vs. government	national power	1999	•	3
Kenya – Somalia*	Kenya vs. Somalia	territory, resources	2015	•	1
Mali (CSP-DPA, CMA et al. / Azawad)*	CMA, CSP-DPA vs. Platform et al. vs. government	autonomy	1989	•	4
Mali (inter-communal rivalry / central Mali)*	Bambara, Dogon, Dozo vs. Fulani vs. Islamist groups	subnational predominance, resources	2012	•	3
Mali (inter-militant rivalry / northern Mali)*	CMA, CSP-DPA vs. Platform et al. vs. Islamist groups	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2012	•	3
Mali (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	2012	↗	3
Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM et al.)*	Al-Mourabitoun, Ansar Dine, Ansaroul Islam, AQIM, JNIM, Macina Liberation Front vs. Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, France, Mali, Mauretania, Niger, Togo, USA	system/ideology, international power	1998	•	5
Mozambique (ASWJ)*	ASWJ vs. government	system/ideology	2017	•	4
Mozambique (opposition)*	PODEMOS, RENAMO, RENAMO Military Junta vs. government	national power	2012	•	3
Niger (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	2009	•	3
Niger, Mali et al. (IS Sahel)*	IS Sahel vs. Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger	system/ideology, international power	2016	•	5
Nigeria (Ansaru)*	Ansaru vs. government	system/ideology	2012	↗	3
Nigeria (APC supporters – PDP supporters)*	APC supporters vs. PDP supporters	system/ideology, national power	1960	•	3
Nigeria (bandits)*	bandits vs. government	subnational predominance, other	2016	•	5
Nigeria (farmers – pastoralists)*	farmers vs. pastoralists	subnational predominance, resources	1960	↘	3
Nigeria (Ijaw groups / Niger Delta)*	CEND, DSF, Force of Egbesu, Ijaw groups, NDA, RNDA vs. goverment, international oil companies	autonomy, resources	1997	•	2
Nigeria (Islamic Movement)*	IMN vs. government	system/ideology	1991	•	3
Nigeria (ISWAP – JAS)*	ISWAP vs. JAS	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2016	•	4
Nigeria (pro-Biafra groups / Biafra)*	pro-Biafra groups vs. Cameroon, Nigeria	secession	1967	•	3
Nigeria, Chad et al. (ISWAP)*	ISWAP vs. Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria	system/ideology, international power	2015	•	5
Nigeria, Chad et al. (JAS-Boko Haram)*	JAS vs. Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria	system/ideology	2003	•	5
Republic of Congo (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	2015	•	1
Rwanda (opposition)*	FDU-Inkingi vs. government	national power	2003	•	1
Rwanda – Uganda*	Rwanda vs. Uganda	international power	2018	•	1
Senegal (MFDC / Casamance)*	MFDC vs. government	secession	1982	↘	2
Senegal (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	2023	•	3
Sierra Leone (opposition)*	APC vs. government	national power	2007	↘	2
Somalia (ISS)*	ISS vs. al-Shabaab vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2015	•	3
Somalia (Jubaland)*	Jubaland Regional Government (JRG) vs. Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2024	NEW	3
Somalia (Puntland – Somaliland)*	regional government of Puntland vs. regional government of Somaliland	subnational predominance	1998	•	4
Somalia (Somaliland)*	regional government of Somaliland vs. government	secession	1991	↗	2
Somalia (subclan rivalry)*	Hawiye vs. Rahanweyn subclan vs. Darod vs. Dir vs. Isaaq vs. various other clans	subnational predominance, resources	2012	•	4

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Somalia, Kenya (al-Shabaab)*	al-Shabaab vs. Kenya vs. Somalia	system/ideology, national power	2006	•	5
South Africa (opposition)*	civil rights groups, DA, EFF, IFP, MK vs. government	national power	2015	•	3
South Africa (socioeconomic protests)*	residents of informal settlements vs. government	system/ideology	2018	↘	2
South Africa (xenophobes)*	immigrants vs. xenophobes	system/ideology	1994	•	3
South Sudan (inter-communal rivalry)*	Murle vs. Dinka vs. Nuer	subnational predominance, resources	2011	•	5
South Sudan (opposition)*	NAS, SPLM/A-IO-Kitwang vs. government, SPLM/A-IO-RM	system/ideology, national power	2011	•	3
Sudan (Darfur)*	'non-Arab' communities vs. RSF, 'Arab' militias	subnational predominance, resources	2003	•	5
Sudan (inter-communal rivalry)*	Fulani et al, Fur, Masala vs. Hawazma et al, Misseriya, Taisha	subnational predominance, resources	2007	↗	5
Sudan (opposition)*	RSF vs. SAF	national power	2011	•	5
Sudan (SPLM/A-North / South Kordofan, Blue Nile)*	SPLM/A-North vs. government	autonomy, resources	2011	↓	1
Sudan, South Sudan (inter-communal rivalry / Abyei)*	Balanda vs. Murle vs. Dinka vs. Nuer vs. Azande	subnational predominance, resources	2011	•	3
Tanzania (opposition)*	ACT-Wazalendo, CHADEMA, CUF vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1993	↑	3
Togo (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	national power	1963	↗	3
Uganda (opposition)*	DP, FDC, Jeema, NEED, NUP, PFT, UPC vs. government	national power	2001	•	2
Zimbabwe (opposition)*	CCC vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2000	•	3

[1] Conflicts marked with * are without description
[2] Mentioned are only those conflict parties relevant for the period under review
[3] Change in intensity compared to the previous year: ↑ or ↗ escalation by one or more than one level of intensity; ↓ or ↘ deescalation by one or more than one level of intensity; • no change
[4] Levels of intensity: 5 = war; 4 = limited war; 3 = violent crisis; 2 = non-violent crisis; 1 = dispute
[5] HIIK considers statehhod to be non-contested if the state is an official UN members state.
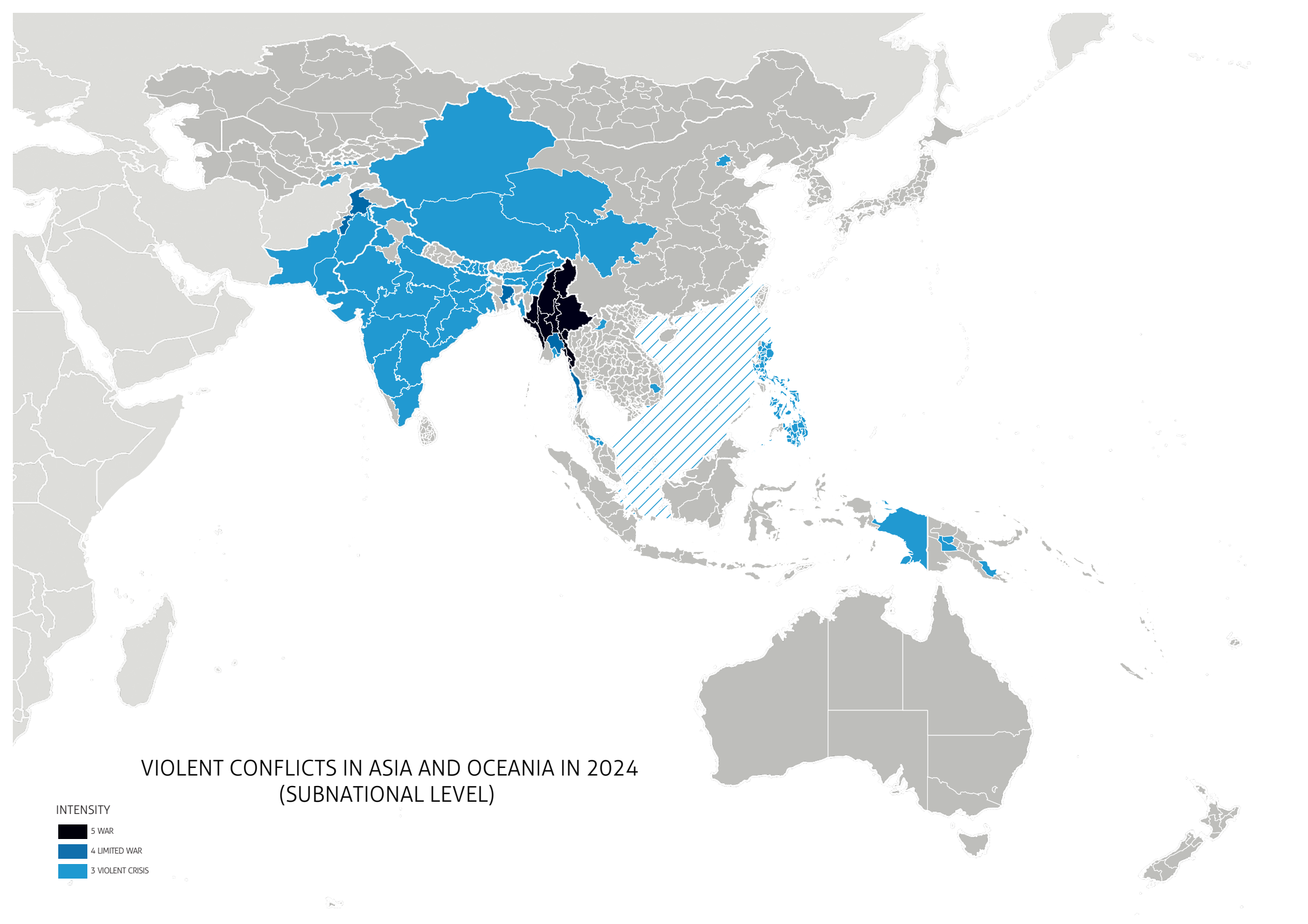   Disputed statehood is marked with a ° if a territory is recognized by at least one other official UN member state (limited recognition)

ASIA AND OCEANIA

VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN ASIA AND OCEANIA IN 2024
(SUBNATIONAL LEVEL)

INTENSITY

5 WAR
4 LIMITED WAR
3 VIOLENT CRISIS

Overview: Conflicts in Asia and Oceania in 2024

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts)*	PCJSS, UPDF, UPDF-Democratic vs. KNF, MNP vs. Bengali settlers vs. government	autonomy, subnational predominance	1971	•	3
Bangladesh (Islamist groups)*	AAI, JMB vs. government, Hindus	system/ideology, subnational predominance	1971	•	2
Bangladesh (opposition)*	ADSM, BNP, HeI, ICS, JeI, LDA, students vs. AL, BGB, CL, government, RAB	system/ideology, national power, other	1991	↗	4
Bangladesh (RMG workers)*	RMG workers vs. factory owners, government	other	2006	•	3
Bangladesh (Rohingya / Cox's Bazar)*	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army vs. Rohingya Solidarity Organization vs. Bangladeshi police vs. various gangs	subnational predominance	2018	•	3
Cambodia (opposition)*	opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1997	•	2
China (Christians)*	Christians (PRC) vs. government	system/ideology	1949	↓	1
China (Falun Gong et al.)*	Falun Gong vs. government	system/ideology	1999	•	2
China (Hong Kong)*	pro-democracy Groups, pro-independence Groups vs. HKSAR government, PRC government	secession, autonomy, system/ideology	1997	•	2
China (Hui)*	Hui vs. government	system/ideology	1949	↓	1
China (Inner Mongolia)*	Mongolian ethnic minorities vs. government	autonomy, system/ideology, resources	1981	↘	2
China (Taiwan°)*	PRC vs. ROC	secession, system/ideology	1949	•	2
China (Tibet)*	CTA, ethnic Tibetans vs. government	autonomy, system/ideology, resources	1950	•	3
China (Uyghurs / Xinjiang)*	Uyghurs, WUC vs. government	autonomy, system/ideology	1949	↗	3
China – India*	PRC vs. India	territory, international power, resources	1954	•	2
China – Japan (East China Sea)*	Japan vs. PRC vs. ROC	territory, international power, resources	1971	•	2
China – South Korea*	PRC, ROK	territory, international power, resources, other	2003	•	1
China – USA*	PRC vs. USA	system/ideology, international power	1949	•	2
China – Vietnam et al. (South China Sea)*	PRC vs. Vietnam vs. Brunei vs. ROC vs. Malaysia vs. Indonesia vs. Philippines vs. USA	territory, international power, resources	1951	↗	3
India (Christians – Hindus)*	BD, BJP, Hindu Munnani, Hindus, RSS, VHP vs. Christians	subnational predominance	1999	•	3
India (Dalits / Adivasis)*	Adivasis (Scheduled Tribes), Dalits (Scheduled Castes) vs. upper caste members	system/ideology, subnational predominance	1948	•	3
India (farmers' protests)*	farmer unions vs. government	system/ideology	2020	**NEW**	3
India (Hindus - Muslims)*	BD, BJP, Hindus, RSS, VHP vs. JIH, Muslims, PFI, TJ	subnational predominance	1947	•	3
India (inter-communal rivalry / Assam)*	AASU, AJYCP, Assamese vs. AAMSU, ABYSO, Bangladeshi immigrants vs. Adivasis et al. vs. government	subnational predominance, other	1979	•	3
India (Islamist militant groups)*	IS, JeM, JMB, LeT, PFI, SIMI vs. government	system/ideology	2000	↘	1
India (Kashmir)*	Al Badr, APHC, HM, JeM, LeT vs. government	secession, autonomy	1947	•	3
India (Kukis – Nagas)*	KIM, KLA, KNA, KNO, Kukis vs. Nagas, NNGP, NSCN-IM	subnational predominance	1992	•	1
India (Mafia Raj)*	Sand Mafia, Timber Mafia vs. civil society actors, government	subnational predominance, resources, other	1986	•	3
India (Manipur)°	JCILPS, KCP, KNF, Kukis, KYKL, PLA, PREPAK, PREPAK-Pro, UNLF, ZRO vs. government vs. Meiteis	secession, autonomy, system/ideology, subnational predominance	1964	↘	3
India (Meghalaya)*	ANSC, HNLC vs. government	autonomy	1992	↗	3
India (Nagalim)*	NSCN-IM, NSCN-K, NSCN-K-Khango, NSCN-K-NS, NSCN-KK, NSCN-KYA, NSCN-NK, NSCN-R, NSCN-U vs. government	secession, autonomy	1947	•	3
India (Naxalites)*	Naxalites vs. government	system/ideology	1967	↗	4
India (NLFT factions et al. / Tripura)*	NLFT, NLFT-BM, NLFT-PD vs. government	secession, autonomy	1978	•	1

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
India (Scheduled Tribes / Scheduled Castes et al.)*	Gujjars, Jats, Marathas, Moran-Motok, Rajputs vs. government	system/ideology	1981	↘	2
India (Sikhs)*	Khalistan supporters, KTF, SFJ vs. government	secession	1947	↘	2
India (ULFA-I et al. / Assam)*	AANLA, APLA, BLA, DNLA, KLO, KLO-KN, NLFB, ULFA, ULFA-I vs. government	secession, autonomy	1979	↘	2
India – Pakistan*	India vs. Pakistan	territory, international power, resources	1947	•	3
Indonesia (Aceh regional government – opposition / Aceh)*	opposition vs. Aceh regional government	subnational predominance, resources	2006	•	1
Indonesia (Aceh)*	Aceh regional government, KPA, PA vs. Indonesian government	autonomy, resources	1953	•	1
Indonesia (Ahmadi)*	Ahmadi vs. Muslims	subnational predominance	1980	•	1
Indonesia (Christians – Muslims)*	Christians vs. Muslims	subnational predominance	1998	•	2
Indonesia (Islamist militant groups)*	JAD vs. government	system/ideology	1981	↓	1
Indonesia (Papua)*	OPM, ULMWP et al. vs. government	secession, resources	1961	•	3
Indonesia – Timor-Leste*	Indonesia vs. Timor-Leste	territory, other	2002	•	1
Japan – Russia*	Japan vs. Russia	territory, international power, resources	1945	↘	1
Japan – South Korea*	ROK vs. Japan	territory, other	1951	•	1
Japan, South Korea, USA – North Korea*	Japan, ROK, USA vs. DPRK	system/ideology, international power, other	1993	↘	1
Kazakhstan (opposition)*	opposition vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2004	•	2
Kyrgyzstan (opposition)*	opposition vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2005	↘	2
Kyrgyzstan – Uzbekistan – Tajikistan (border communities / Fergana Valley)*	Kyrgyz border communities, Kyrgyzstan vs. Uzbek border communities, Uzbekistan vs. Tajik border communities, Tajikistan	territory, international power	2000	•	3
Laos (Buddhists – Christians)*	Buddhists vs. Christians	system/ideology	1975	↗	3
Laos (Hmong)*	Hmong vs. government	system/ideology	1975	•	2
Malaysia (Chinese, Indian, indigenous Malaysians – Malays)*	Chinese Malaysians, Indian Malaysians, Indigenous Malaysian minorities vs. Malay Malaysians	system/ideology, subnational predominance	1946	•	1
Malaysia (Eastern Sabah)*	Philippines, Sultanate of Sulu and North Borneo vs. government	secession	2013	NEW	1
Maldives (opposition)*	opposition vs. government	national power	2003	•	3
Myanmar (AA / Rakhine State)*	AA vs. Myanmar Army	autonomy	2015	↗	5
Myanmar (Chin Brotherhood - Chinland Council / Chin State)*	Chin Brotherhood vs. Chinland Council	subnational predominance	2024	NEW	3
Myanmar (inter-militant rivalry / Shan State)*	UWSA vs. Ta'ang National Liberation Army vs. Restoration Council of Shan State vs. SSPP	subnational predominance	2015	•	3
Myanmar (KIA, KIO / Kachin State)*	KIA, KIO vs. Myanmar Army	autonomy, resources	1961	↗	5
Myanmar (KNU, KNLA, KNDO et al. / Karen State, Kayah State)*	Karenni Army, KNDF, KNDO, KNLA, KNPLF, KNU, People's Revolution Alliance (Magway) vs. Myanmar Army	autonomy	1948	↗	5
Myanmar (MNDAA / Shan State)*	MNDAA vs. Myanmar Army	autonomy, subnational predominance	1989	•	4
Myanmar (opposition)*	National League of Democracy, National Unity Government, People's Defense Forces vs. Myanmar Army, Pa-Oh National Organisation, Pyu Saw Htee militia	system/ideology, national power	1962	•	5
Myanmar (Rohingya)*	ARSA, Rohingya, RSO vs. Myanmar Army	subnational predominance, other	2012	↗	4
Myanmar (socioeconomic protests)*	local protesters vs. ethnic Armed organizations, Myanmar Army, PRC state-owned enterprises	resources	2007	•	3

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Myanmar (SSA / Shan State)*	RCSS (SSA-S), SSPP (SSA-N) vs. Myanmar Army	autonomy	1952	•	3
Myanmar (TNLA / Shan State)*	TNLA vs. Myanmar Army	subnational predominance, resources	2013	↑	5
Myanmar (UWSA, NDAA / Shan State)*	NDAA, UWSA vs. Myanmar Army	autonomy	1988	•	1
Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi, Sagarmatha)*	Kiratis, Limbuwan Rastriya Mukti Morcha, various indigenous groups vs. government	autonomy, subnational predominance	1992	•	3
Nepal (Madhesis, Tharus / Terai)*	Janamat Party, JSPN, JTMM vs. government	autonomy	2004	↑	3
Nepal (opposition)*	opposition vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2008	•	3
Nepal (right-wing Hindu groups)*	RPP, RPP-D, SNN vs. government	system/ideology	2006	•	3
North Korea – South Korea*	DPRK vs. ROK	territory, system/ideology, international power	1948	•	2
North Korea, China (defectors)*	defectors (network) vs. DPRK, PRC	system/ideology, other	2000	↓	1
Pakistan (Balochistan)*	BLA, BLF, BLT, BNA (militant group), BNA (political party), BNP-M, BRG vs. government	secession, resources	1948	•	3
Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)*	al-Qaeda et al., IS-K, LeJ, TTP vs. government, political parties	autonomy, system/ideology, national power	2001	•	4
Pakistan (opposition)*	opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1973	•	3
Pakistan (Pashtuns / PTM)*	Pashtuns, PTM vs. government	autonomy	2018	•	3
Pakistan (religious groups – Sunni militants)*	IS-K, JuA, JUI-F, TTP vs. Ahmadis, Christians, Hindus, Shiites, Sufis	subnational predominance	1985	•	3
Pakistan (Sindh)*	MQM vs. PLM-N, PPP vs. PTI vs. ANP vs. Pakistan Rangers, Sindh Rangers	subnational predominance, resources	1947	•	3
Pakistan (SRA / Sindh)*	SRA vs. government	secession, resources	2020	•	3
Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)*	Autonomous Bougainville Government vs. national government	secession, resources	1964	•	1
Papua New Guinea (inter-communal rivalry)*	Aiyala vs. Hulis vs. Engans vs. Nomali vs. Min vs. Punano vs. Yauna vs. various other tribes	subnational predominance, resources	1975	•	3
Papua New Guinea (opposition)*	opposition vs. government, various electoral supporters	system/ideology, national power	2011	•	2
Papua New Guinea (socioeconomic protests)*	customary landowners vs. government, resource companies	autonomy, resources	1995	•	1
Papua New Guinea (urban tensions)*	highlanders vs. lowlanders vs. ethnic Chinese	subnational predominance	1975	•	1
Philippines (BIFF)*	BIFF vs. government	secession, subnational predominance	2008	•	3
Philippines (CPP, NPA)*	CPP, NPA vs. government	system/ideology	1968	•	3
Philippines (drugs)*	cartels, drug syndicates vs. human rights activists vs. government	resources	2016	•	3
Philippines (Islamist militant groups)*	ASG, DI vs. government	system/ideology	1968	•	3
Philippines (MILF – MNLF)*	MILF vs. MNLF	subnational predominance	2009	↑	3
Philippines (MILF)*	MILF vs. government	autonomy, system/ideology, resources	1977	•	3
Philippines (MNLF)*	MNLF vs. government	secession, system/ideology, resources	1969	↘	1
Sri Lanka (inter-religious tensions)*	Sinhalese Buddhist Nationalists vs. Muslims, Hindus vs. Christians	system/ideology	1948	↘	2
Sri Lanka (Northern Province, Eastern Province)*	BBS, JHU, JVP, Sinhalese Nationalists vs. Tamils, TNA vs. government	autonomy, system/ideology	2009	•	2
Sri Lanka (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2022	↘	2
Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan)*	drug traffickers, Pamiris vs. government	autonomy, subnational predominance	1992	↘	2
Tajikistan (Islamist groups)*	Islamist groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1997	•	3

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Thailand (Islamist separatists / southern border provinces)*	BRN, PULO vs. government	secession, system/ideology	1902	•	3
Thailand (opposition)*	pro-democracy activists vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2006	•	3
Uzbekistan (Karakalpakstan)*	Karakalpaks vs. government	autonomy	2022	•	1
Vietnam (Montagnards)*	Montagnard ethnic group, Montagnard Stand for Justice, Montagnard Support Group Inc. vs. government	system/ideology	1958	↘	2
Vietnam (socioeconomic protests)*	factory workers, environmental activists, peasants vs. government, manufacturing companies	resources, other	1986	↘	2

[1] Conflicts marked with * are without description
[2] Mentioned are only those conflict parties relevant for the period under review

[3] Change in intensity compared to the previous year: ↑ or ↗ escalation by one or more than one level of intensity; ↓ or ↘ deescalation by one or more than one level of intensity; • no change

[4] Levels of intensity: 5 = war; 4 = limited war; 3 = violent crisis; 2 = non-violent crisis; 1 = dispute

[5] HIIK considers statehhod to be non-contested if the state is an official UN members state.
Disputed statehood is marked with a ° if a territory is recognized by at least one other official UN member state (limited recognition)
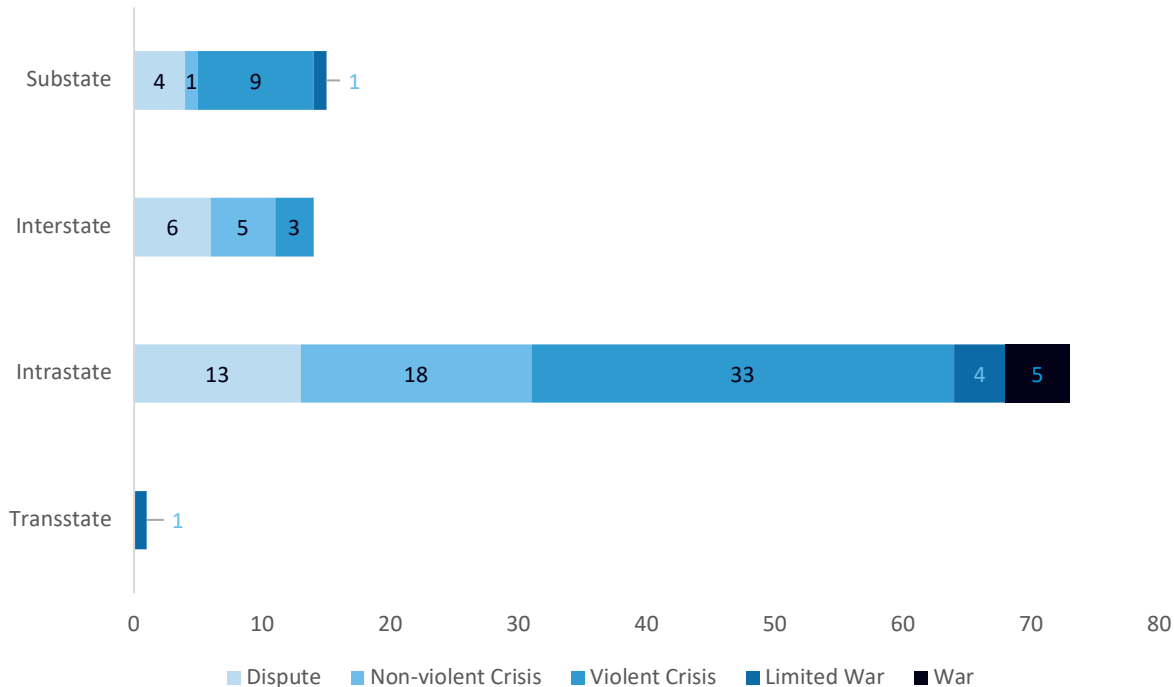
CONFLICT INTENSITIES IN ASIA AND OCEANIA
IN 2024 COMAPRED TO 2023

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited war	War
2023	16	22	54	4	3
2024	23	24	45	5	5
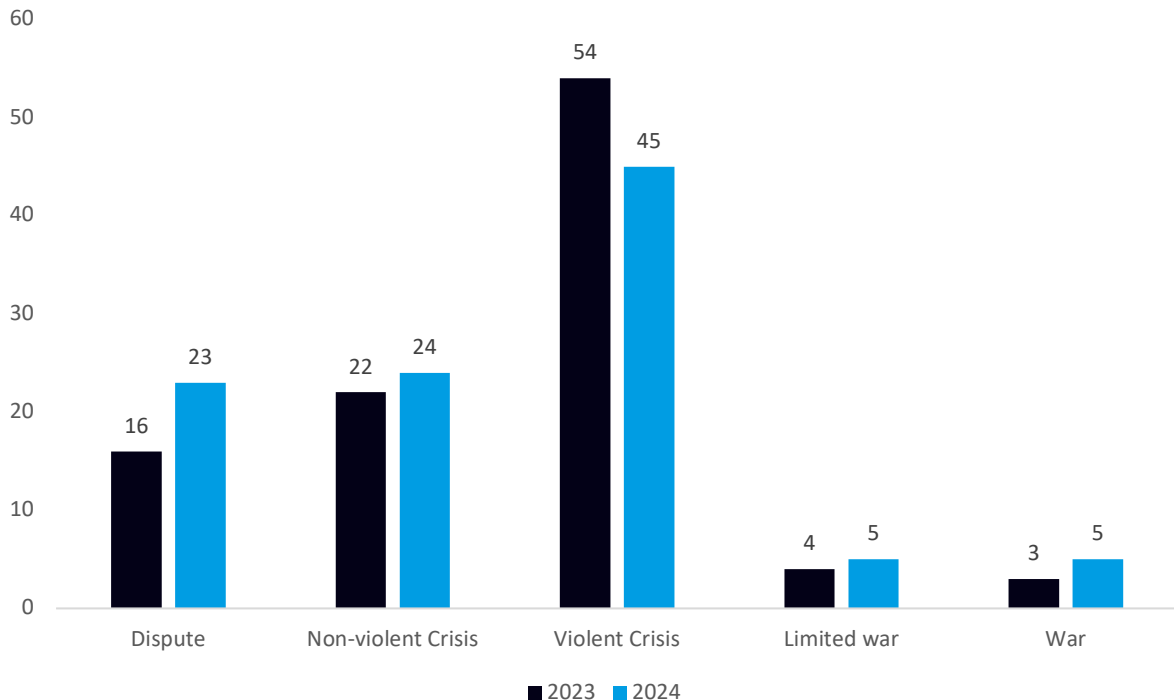
CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT ITEM IN ASIA AND OCEANIA IN 2024

Conflict Item	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Territory	4	3	3		
Secession	4	4	9		
Decolonization	0				
Autonomy	5	5	12	2	3
System & Ideology	8	17	15	3	1
National Power		5	5	2	1
Subnational Predominance	5	3	16	2	1
International Power	3	4	3		
Resources	7	4	12		2
Other	5	1	3	2	
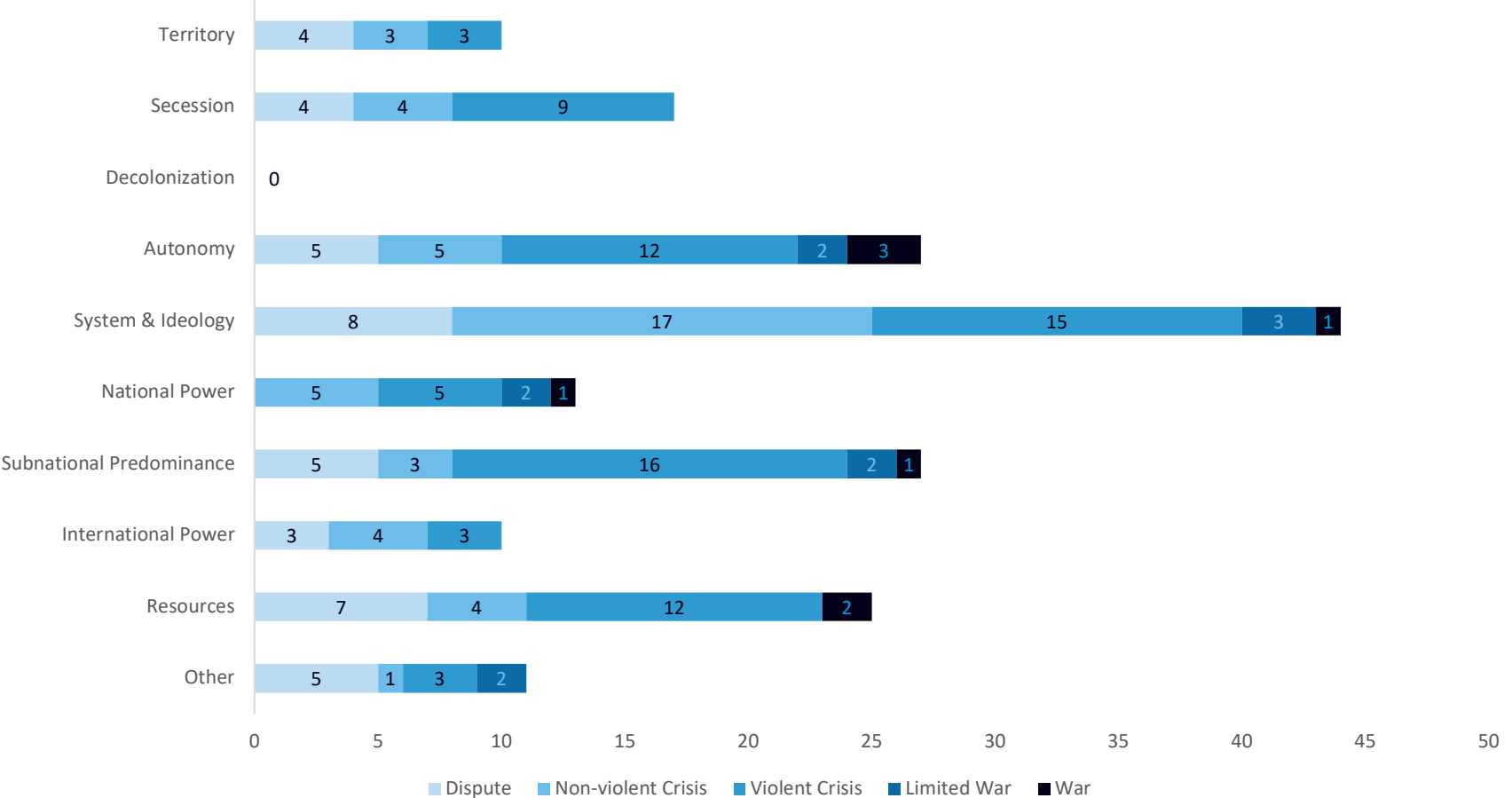
CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT TYPE IN ASIA AND OCEANIA IN 2024

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Substate	4	1	9	1	
Interstate	6	5	3		
Intrastate	13	18	33	4	5
Transstate				1	

WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, AND AFGHANISTAN

VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, AND AFGHANISTAN IN 2024
(SUBNATIONAL LEVEL)

INTENSITY

5 WAR

4 LIMITED WAR

3 VIOLENT CRISIS
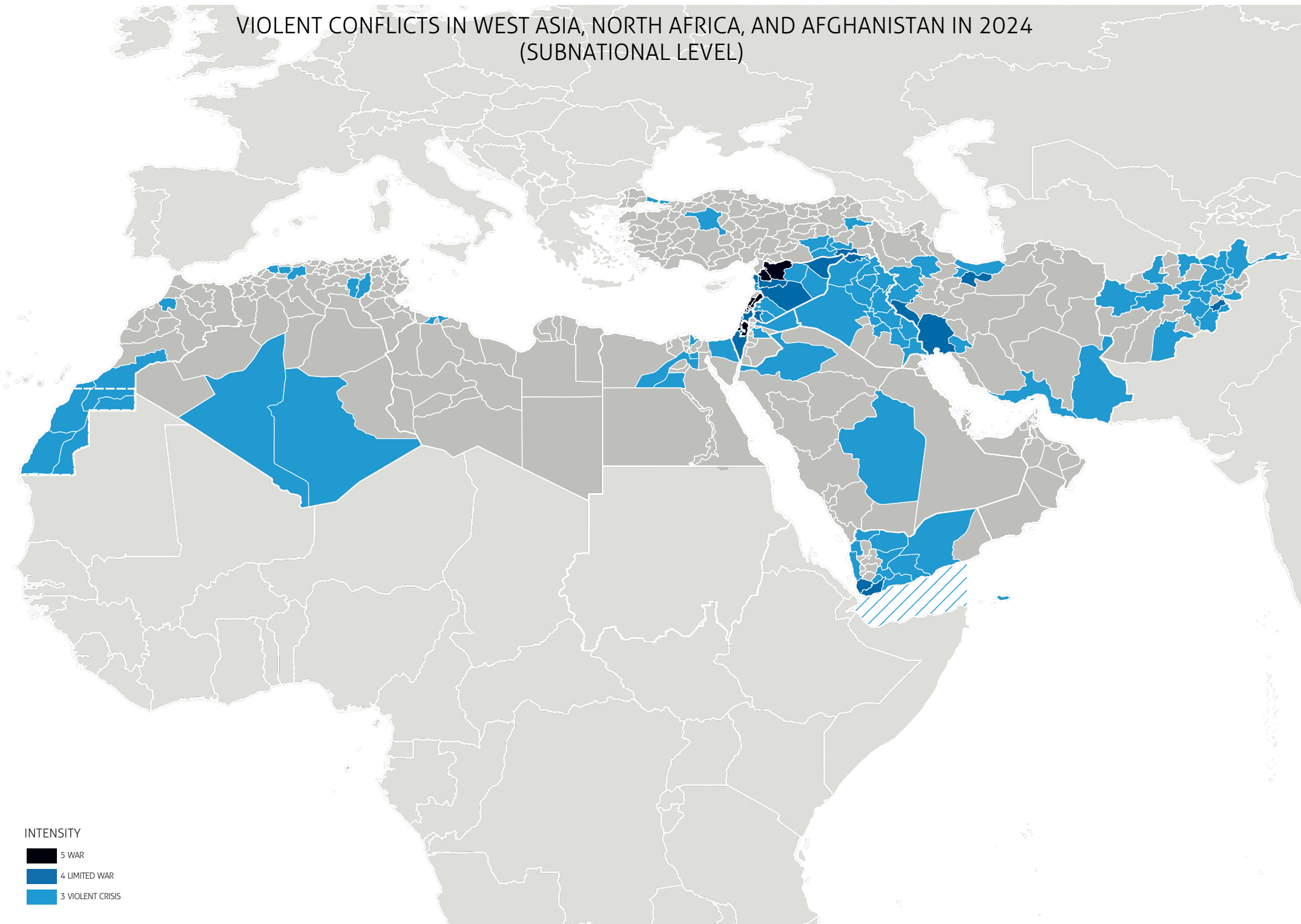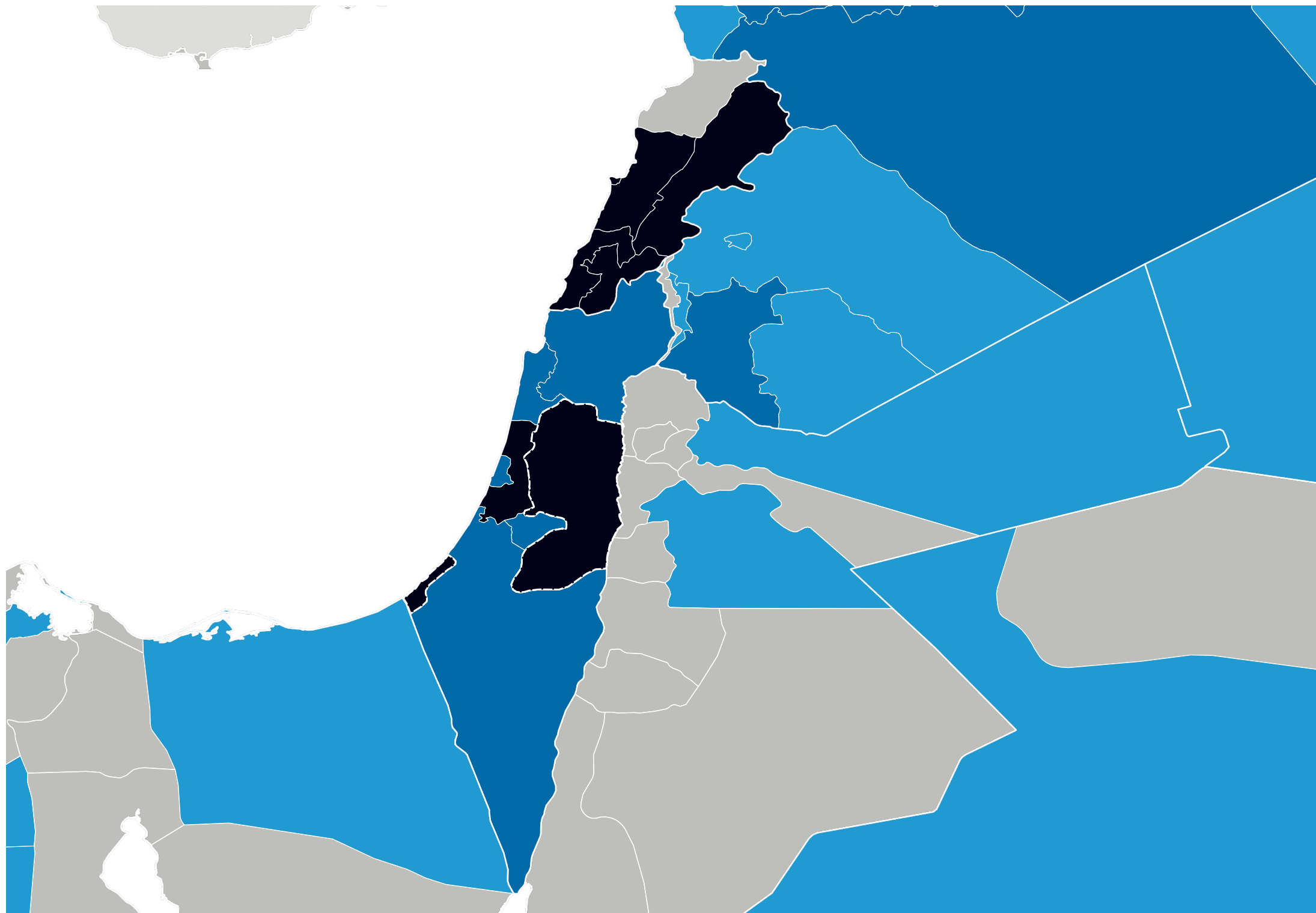
Overview: Conflicts in West Asia, North Africa, and Afghanistan

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Afghanistan (IS)*	ISKP vs. government	system/ideology	2015	•	3
Afghanistan (opposition)*	AFF, ALM, NRF, other armed opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2022	↘	3
Afghanistan (sedentary communities – Kuchi)*	sedentary communities vs. Kuchi	subnational predominance, resources	1878	•	3
Afghanistan – Iran*	Afghanistan vs. Iran	resources, other	2021	↘	2
Afghanistan – Pakistan*	Afghanistan vs. Pakistan	territory, international power, other	1949	•	3
Algeria (Berbers / Kabylia)*	Berbers vs. government	secession, autonomy, system/ideology	1963	•	2
Algeria (Islamist militant groups)*	Al-Mourabitoun, AQIM, Blood Signatories, IS, Jund al-Khalifa, MUJAO vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1998	↗	3
Algeria (opposition)*	Hirak movement, labor unions, opposition parties vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2011	•	2
Algeria - Morocco*	Algeria vs. Morocco	international power	1963	↓	1
Bahrain (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1975	•	3
Egypt (Christians – Muslims)*	Christians vs. Muslims	subnational predominance	1952	↗	3
Egypt (IS)*	IS vs. government	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2014	↓	1
Egypt (militant groups / Sinai Peninsula)*	militant groups vs. government	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2011	↓	1
Egypt (opposition)*	activists, journalists, opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology	1954	↗	3
Egypt - Sudan*	Egypt vs. Sudan	territory, resources	1958	•	1
Iran (opposition)*	intra-systemic opposition, non-systemic opposition vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1993	↘	3
Iran (People's Mujahideen)*	PMOI vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1979	•	1
Iran (PJAK)*	PJAK vs. government	autonomy	1979	•	3
Iran (Sunni militant groups / Sistan Baluchistan)*	Ansar al-Furqan et al., Jaish al-Adl vs. government	secession	1979	•	3
Iran – Israel*	Iran vs. Israel	system/ideology, international power	1979	•	3
Iran – Saudi Arabia*	Iran vs. Saudi Arabia	system/ideology, international power	1979	•	1
Iran – UAE*	Iran vs. UAE	territory	1971	•	2
Iran – USA*	Iran vs. USA	system/ideology, international power	1979	•	3
Iraq (IS)*	IS vs. government	system/ideology, national power, resources	2014	•	3
Iraq (KRG – opposition)*	KRG vs. opposition movement	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2011	•	1
Iraq (Kurdistan Regional Government)*	Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) vs. government	autonomy, resources	1971	↓	1
Iraq (opposition)*	opposition vs. government	system/ideology	2011	•	3
Iraq (Shiite militant groups)*	Ansar Allah al-Awfiya, Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq, Badr Organization, Harakat Hezbollah al-Nujaba, Islamic Resistance in Iraq, Kata'ib Hezbollah, Saraya al-Salam vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2004	•	3
Israel (Hamas et al.)*	Hamas, other Islamist groups, PIJ vs. government	secession, resources	1988	•	5
Israel – Lebanon*	Israel vs. Lebanon	territory, international power, resources	1948	↑	5
Israel – State of Palestine° (PNA)*	Palestinian protesters, PNA vs. government, Israeli settlement movement	secession, decolonisation, system/ideology, resources	1948	•	5
Israel – Syria*	Israel vs. Syria	territory, international power, resources	1948	•	3
Israel, Lebanon (Hezbollah)*	Hezbollah vs. government	territory, system/ideology	1982	↘	4
Israel, Yemen (al-Houthi forces)*	al-Houthi vs. Israel, UK, US et al.	system/ideology, other	2023	•	3

Name of conflict[1]	Conflict parties[2]	Conflict items	Start	Change[3]	Int.[4]
Jordan (opposition)*	opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology	2011	•	3
Jordan, Syria (Captagon)*	drug traffickers vs. government	resources	2021	•	3
Kuwait (Bedouns)*	Bedouns vs. government	other	1959	•	1
Kuwait (opposition)*	opposition movement vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2011	•	1
Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions)*	Ansar Allah et al. vs. Fatah vs. other Palestinian factions	subnational predominance	2006	•	3
Lebanon (IS)*	IS vs. government	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2011	↗	3
Lebanon (opposition)*	opposition vs. government	system/ideology, national power, resources	2019	↘	2
Libya (IS)*	ISL vs. GNU	system/ideology, national power, resources	2014	•	1
Libya (opposition)*	GNU vs. GNS	system/ideology, national power, resources	2011	•	3
Libya (tribes)*	Tebu vs. Tuareg vs. various other tribes vs. GNU, LNA	system/ideology, subnational predominance, resources, other	2012	•	3
Mauritania (anti-slavery activists)*	IRA, opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology	2015	•	3
Morocco (opposition)*	AMDH, Front Social, Justice and Spirituality, labor rights activists vs. government	system/ideology	2011	↗	3
Morocco (POLISARIO / Western Sahara°)*	POLISARIO, Sahrawis vs. government	secession, decolonisation, resources	1975	•	3
Saudi Arabia (IS)*	IS vs. government	system/ideology, international power	2015	•	2
Saudi Arabia (opposition)*	opposition vs. government	system/ideology	1992	•	3
Saudi Arabia (Shiites)*	Shiites vs. government	system/ideology	1979	•	3
Saudi Arabia, Yemen (AQAP)*	AQAP vs. PLC, STC	system/ideology	1990	•	3
Syria (inter-opposition rivalry)*	HTS vs. SDF vs. SLF vs. HRE, SNA vs. various Islamist groups	system/ideology, subnational predominance, resources	2013	↗	4
Syria (IS)*	IS vs. government	system/ideology, subnational predominance, resources	2014	↗	4
Syria (Kurdish groups)*	KDPS vs. AANES vs. SDF vs. government	autonomy, subnational predominance, resources	1962	↘	3
Syria (opposition)*	FSA vs. HTS vs. NC vs. government	system/ideology, national power, resources	2011	↗	5
Syria (SDF – Türkiye / Northern Syria)*	HRE, SDF, YPG vs. FSA, Türkiye	autonomy, subnational predominance, resources	2018	↑	5
Syria – Türkiye*	Syria vs. Türkiye	territory, international power	1946	•	1
Syria – USA*	Syria vs. USA	system/ideology, international power	2003	•	2
Tunisia (Islamist militant groups)*	AQIM, Jund al-Khilafah (IS) vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2011	↘	2
Tunisia (opposition)*	civil society groups, opposition groups vs. government	system/ideology, national power	2010	•	2
Türkiye (IS)*	IS vs. government	system/ideology, national power, resources	2014	↗	3
Türkiye (opposition)*	CHP, DEM Party vs. National Alliance (AKP, MHP)	system/ideology, national power	2013	•	3
Türkiye (PKK, KCK)*	KCK, PKK vs. government	autonomy	1978	•	4
Yemen (al-Hirak / Southern Yemen)*	STC vs. PLC	secession	2007	•	3
Yemen (AQAP – al-Houthi forces)*	al-Houthi forces vs. AQAP	system/ideology, subnational predominance	2010	•	1
Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi forces)*	al-Houthis vs. Saudi Arabia, PLC, UAE	national power	2004	•	4

[1] Conflicts marked with * are without description
[2] Mentioned are only those conflict parties relevant for the period under review

[3] Change in intensity compared to the previous year: ↑ or ↗ escalation by one or more than one level of intensity; ↓ or ↘ deescalation by one or more than one level of intensity; • no change

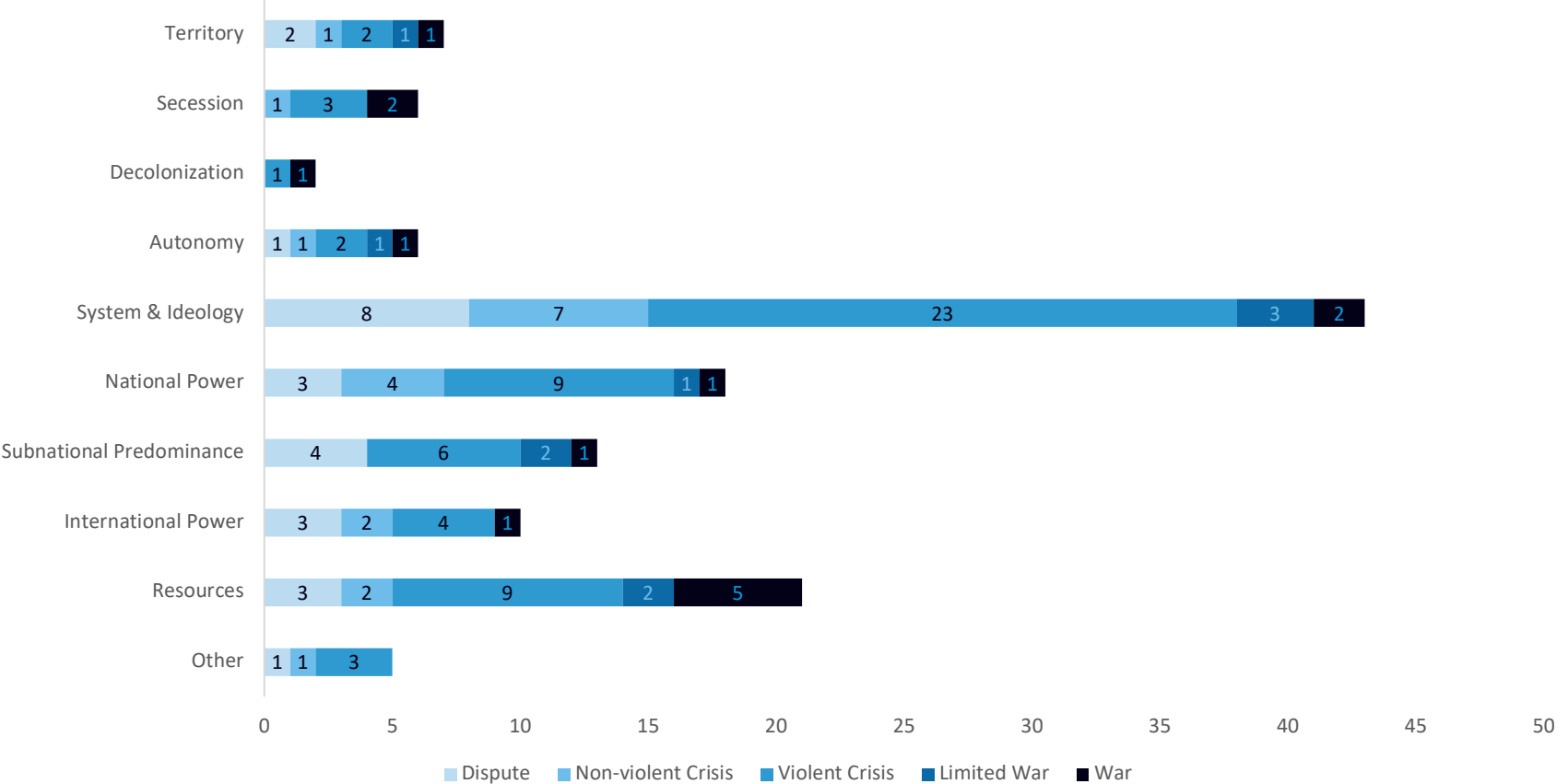[4] Levels of intensity: 5 = war; 4 = limited war; 3 = violent crisis; 2 = non-violent crisis; 1 = dispute
[5] HIIK considers statehood to be non-contested if the state is an official UN members state.
 Disputed statehood is marked with a ° if a territory is recognized by at least one other official UN member state (limited recognition)
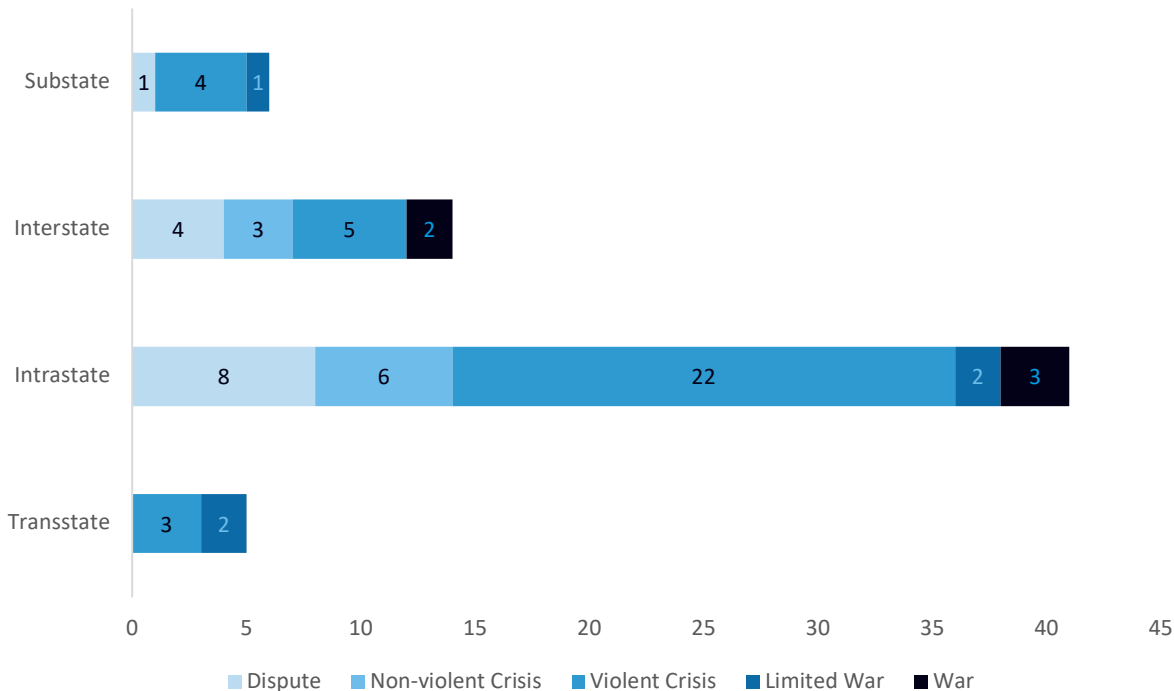
CONFLICT INTENSITIES IN WEST-ASIA, NORTH-AFRICA, AND AFGHANISTAN IN 2024 COMPARED TO 2023

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited war	War
2023	9	12	37	5	3
2024	13	9	34	5	5
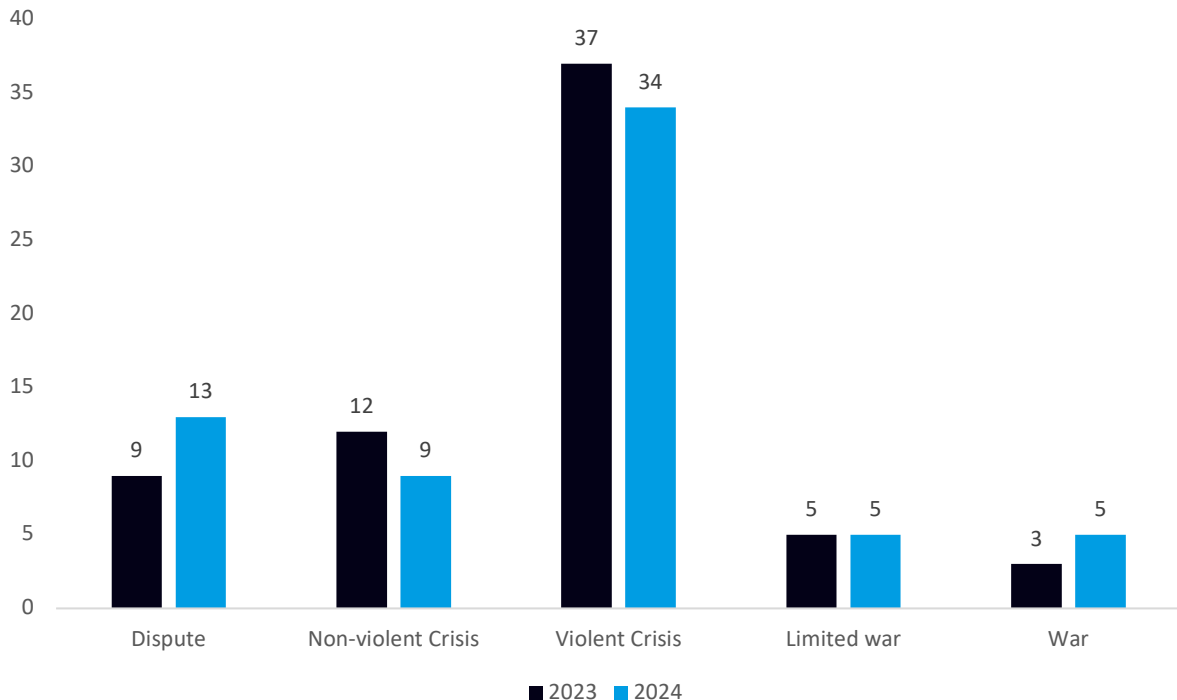
CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT ITEMS IN WEST-ASIA, NORTH-AFRICA, AND AFGHANISTAN IN 2024

Conflict Item	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Territory	2	1	2	1	1
Secession		1	3		2
Decolonization			1		1
Autonomy	1	1	2	1	1
System & Ideology	8	7	23	3	2
National Power	3	4	9	1	1
Subnational Predominance	4		6	2	1
International Power	3	2	4	1	
Resources	3	2	9	2	5
Other	1	1	3		

Legend: Dispute, Non-violent Crisis, Violent Crisis, Limited War, War

CONFLICT INTENSITIES BY CONFLICT TYPE IN WEST-ASIA, NORTH-AFRICA, AND AFGHANISTAN IN 2024

	Dispute	Non-violent Crisis	Violent Crisis	Limited War	War
Substate	1	4		1	
Interstate	4	3	5		2
Intrastate	8	6	22	2	3
Transstate			3	2	

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