



MANUAL

MODULE

WARS AND VIOLENT CONFLICTS

The screenshot shows the 'War and Peace' information portal interface. It features a world map, a sidebar menu, and a main content area. Five green boxes highlight specific elements:

- 1**: The map window, showing a world map with a search bar and zoom controls.
- 2**: The level selection menu, which lists various data layers such as 'Violence, conflicts and war', 'Violent crime', 'State violence', and 'Causes of violence'.
- 3**: The portal menu, located on the right side of the page, listing navigation options like 'Wars and violent conflicts', 'In-depth articles', 'Infographics', 'Glossary', 'List of Sources', 'Instructions', 'Peace and demobilisation', 'Military capacities and means', 'Country Reports', 'Data tables', 'Navigation and use', and 'Imprint'.
- 4**: A short introduction into the content and the concept below the map window, titled 'Wars and violent conflicts', which discusses the module's focus on violence, conflicts, and wars.
- 5**: The navigation at the end of the page, which includes three columns of content: 'Data tables', 'Country reports', and 'Navigation and use'.

Central elements of the **start page** of the module "war and violent conflicts" are

- ① the map window,
- ② the level selection menu with which maps can be shown or hidden,
- ③ the portal menu,
- ④ a short introduction into the content and the concept below the map window,
- ⑤ the navigation at the end of the page to further data included in other modules, as well as further operational tools.



The screenshot shows the 'Krieg und Gewaltkonflikte' module page. It features a world map with conflict markers, a sidebar menu, a main text area with an infographic, and a bottom navigation bar. Numbered callouts highlight the following elements:

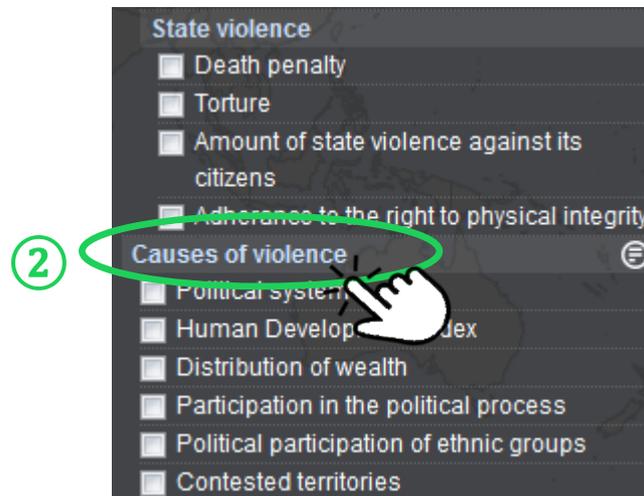
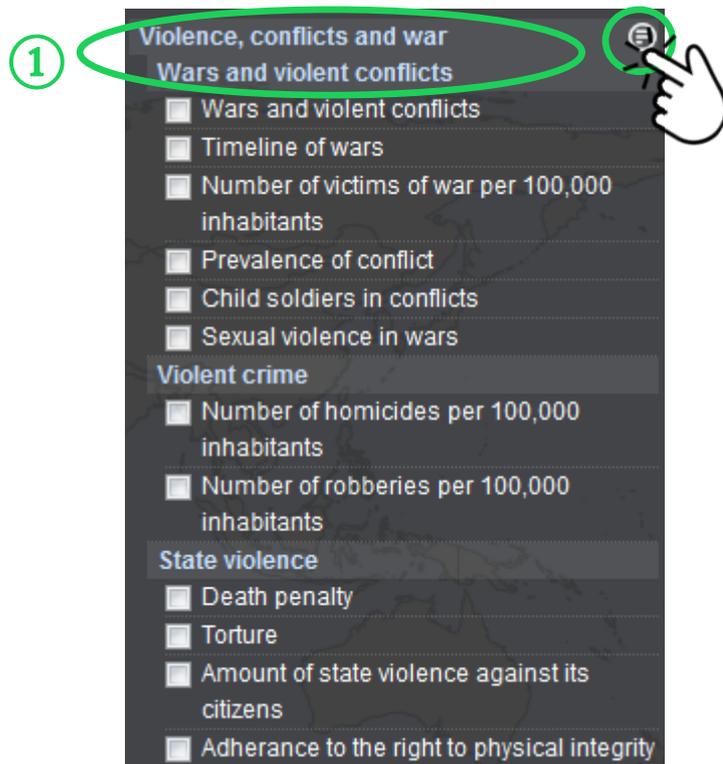
- 1**: The map window showing global conflict locations.
- 2**: The level selection menu in the top right sidebar.
- 3**: The introductory text and legend area below the map.
- 4**: An infographic titled 'Anzahl der Kriege und Konflikte je Region' showing a bar chart of conflict counts by region.
- 5**: An information text block titled 'Kriegsdefinitionen und Konflikttypologien'.
- 6**: The bottom navigation bar containing links for 'Datentabellen', 'Länderporträts', and 'Navigation und Bedienung'.

When you activate map layers, the page view of the portal changes. The introductory text disappears and other elements become visible below the map window. The **module page** then shows:

- ① the map window,
- ② the level selection menu,
- ③ the legend and information about the level selected,
- ④ information graphics if available,
- ⑤ info texts that correspond with the content of the layer(s) if available,
- ⑥ besides links to further modules in the portal menu links to the sub-menus of the module:
 - backgrounders
 - complex information graphics
 - glossary
 - bibliography
 - short manual

The module “Wars and violent conflicts” is divided in two thematic fields:

- ① *Violence, conflicts and war*
- ② *Causes of violent conflict*



By clicking on the  symbol an explanatory backgrounder on the topics appear in a pop-up window.

By clicking on the name of a sub-topic or a single layer you get more information about it.

One example is given on the next page.

Wars and violent conflicts

What are violent conflicts and war?

A very general definition that most scientists will probably agree on is the following: War is a dispute between two or more organised groups, fought with systematic violence that lasts for a longer period of time. In the early 19th and 20th century, war was an armed conflict that follows the formal declaration of war by a state against another and that was decided in a final battle: the victor was able to enforce his will against the loser.

Today, there is hardly any formal declaration of war. Indeed, states are often involved, but are rarely the only relevant violent actors. And indeed, in some present day wars no state actor is directly involved and violent conflicts disregard any geographical and chronological boundaries. Today, so-called asymmetric wars, which are violent conflicts between two radically unequal opponents (unequal in the sense of their capacities and resources) are becoming more and more prominent.

Close

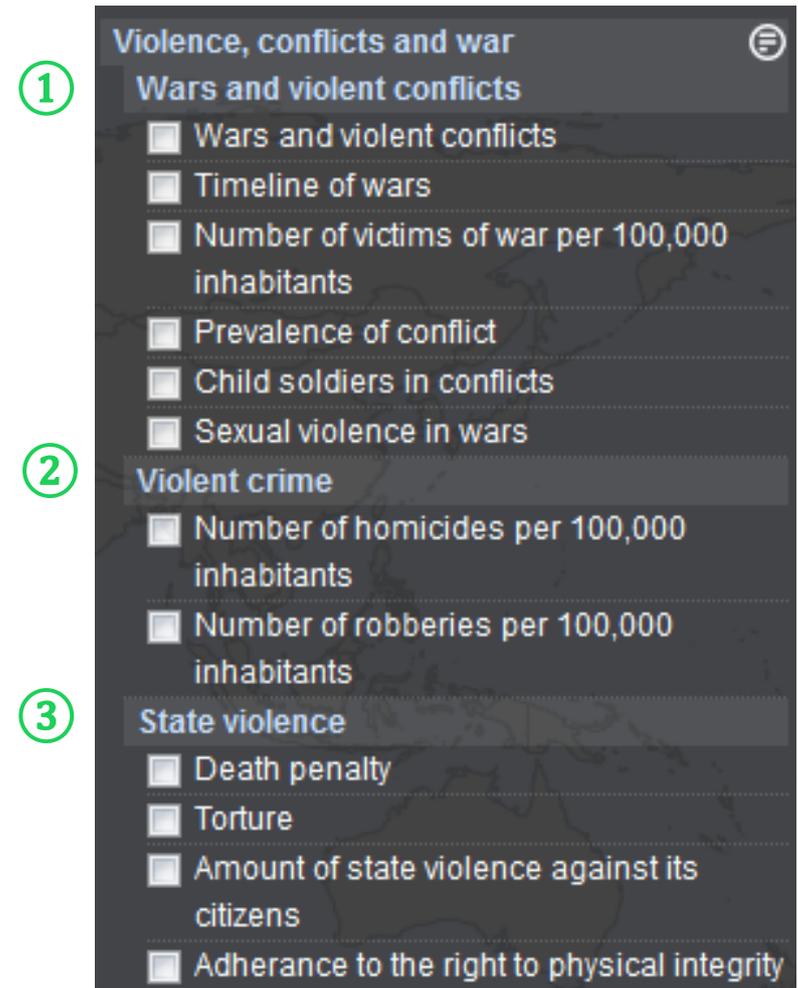
Example definition from the sub-chapter “wars and violent conflicts”.

The thematic field of *violence, conflicts and war* is divided in three chapters.

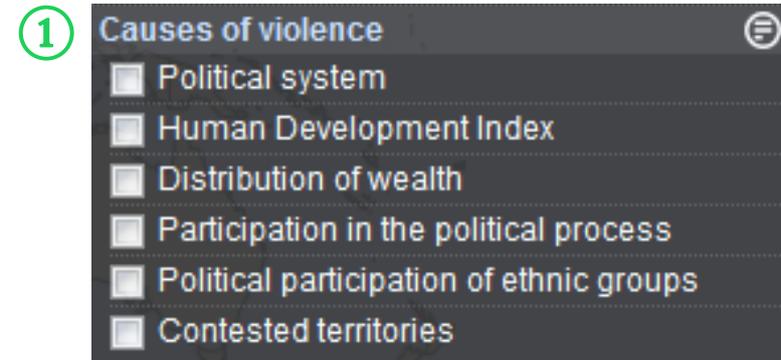
① In the chapter **war and violent conflicts**, data on states as relevant violent actors are presented. It also shows the direct effects of wars and violent conflicts on the population.

② The chapter **violent crime** deals with two kinds of violent crime: homicide and robbery.

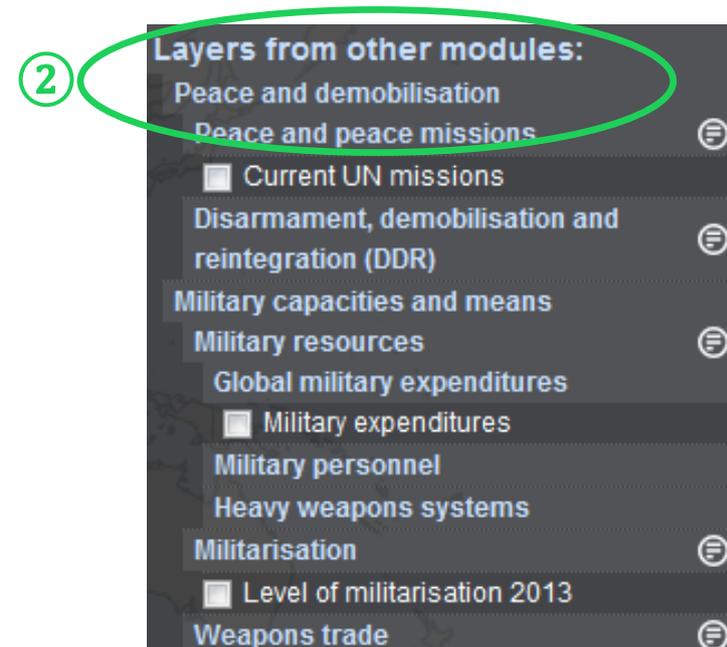
③ The chapter on **state violence** shows the countries in which the opposition, the media, ethnic minorities or people of different faith are subject to state violence.



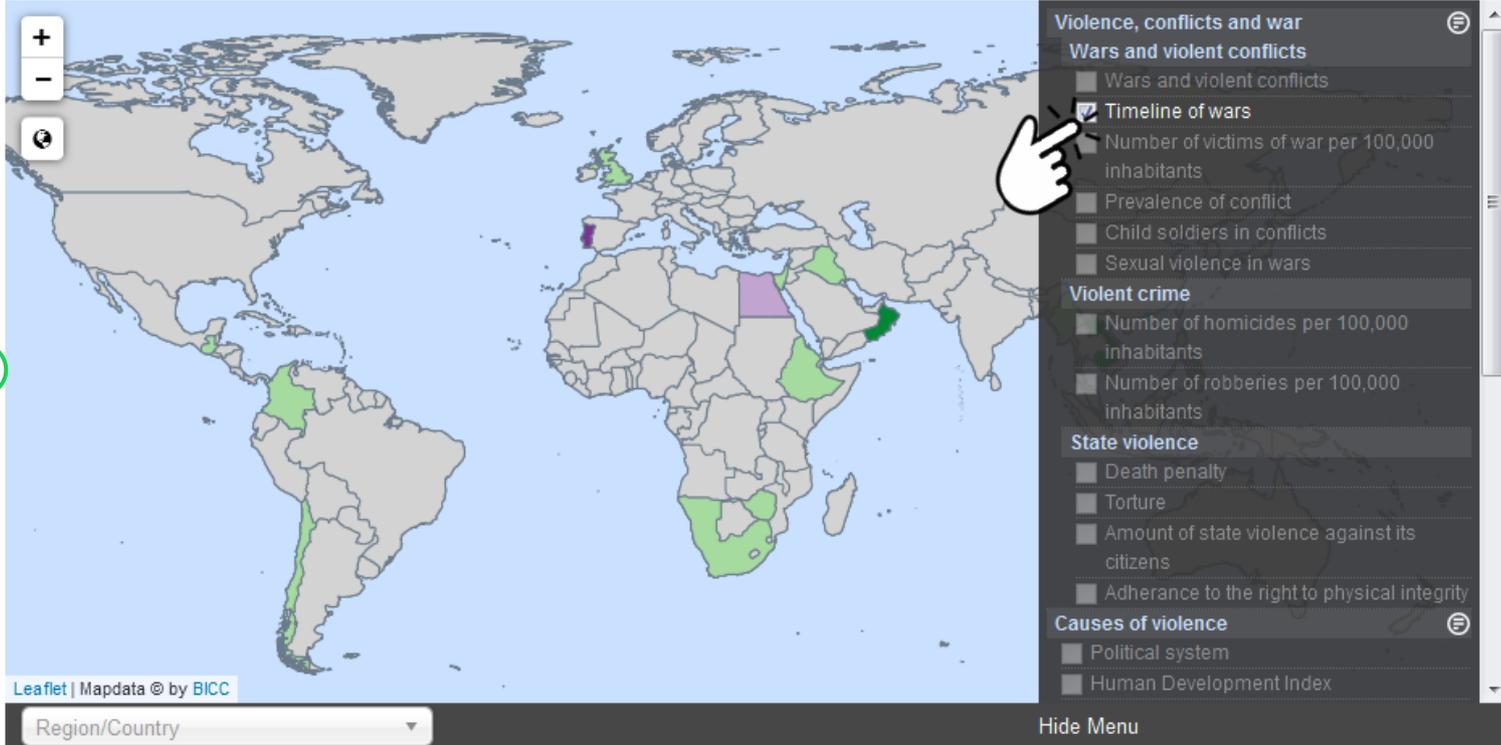
① The thematic field of *causes of violent conflict* sheds light on the question of which factors suddenly cause a group to enforce their goals through direct violence against another group. Five indexes can be selected. You can also choose locations where borders are contested between one or two states.



② After having selected a map layer, another section (Layers from other modules) is shown in some cases below the thematic fields of the module, which permits you to combine **additional layers from other modules** with that layer.



When you click on a selection box in the level selection menu, the information is loaded into the map window ①, and a legend with explanations is shown below the map window ②. In some cases, a time line with sliders ③ is shown below the map with which you can select data of certain years.



The screenshot displays the interactive interface of the War and Peace information portal. At the top left, there are zoom controls (+, -) and a refresh button. The main area is a world map (labeled ①) showing various regions highlighted in different colors. To the right of the map is a legend (labeled ②) titled "Violence, conflicts and war" with several categories:

- Wars and violent conflicts**
 - Wars and violent conflicts
 - Timeline of wars
 - Number of victims of war per 100,000 inhabitants
 - Prevalence of conflict
 - Child soldiers in conflicts
 - Sexual violence in wars
- Violent crime**
 - Number of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants
 - Number of robberies per 100,000 inhabitants
- State violence**
 - Death penalty
 - Torture
 - Amount of state violence against its citizens
 - Adherence to the right to physical integrity
- Causes of violence**
 - Political system
 - Human Development Index

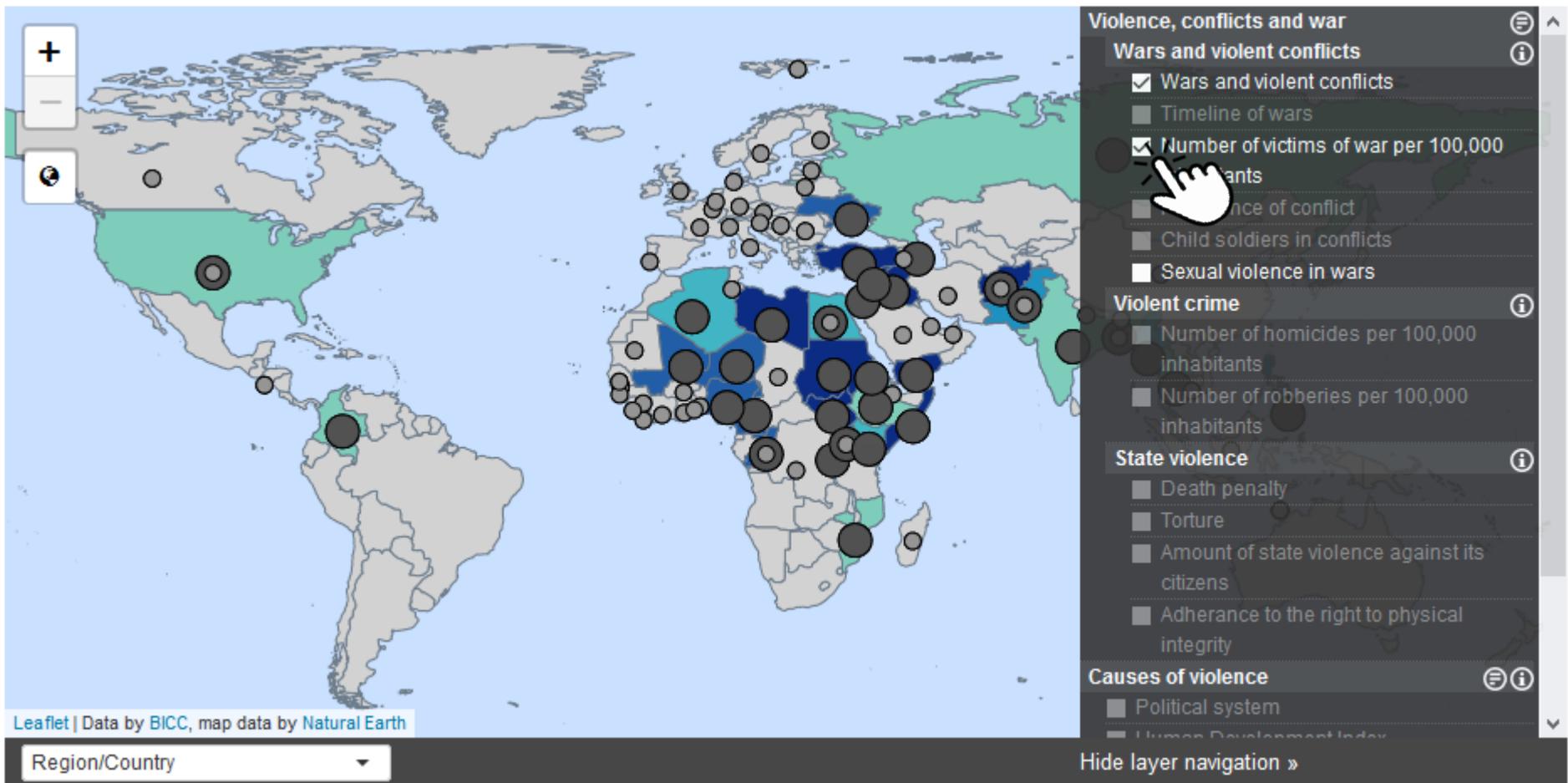
Below the map is a "Region/Country" dropdown menu and a "Hide Menu" button. At the bottom, a timeline (labeled ③) shows the years 1946 to 2014. A hand cursor is shown interacting with the timeline, and the year 1973 is selected. Below the timeline is a legend for the "Timeline of wars" with four categories:

- internationalised intra-state (dark green)
- inter-state (light green)
- intra-state (purple)
- non state (dark purple)

In the bottom right corner, there is a dark red navigation menu titled "War and Peace" with the following items:

- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
 - ▶ In-depth articles
 - ▶ Infographics
 - ▶ Glossary

When you have selected a map layer, other layers of the module are greyed out. Only those layers in the level selection menu remain active that can be combined with the already selected layer(s). You can select up to three levels of information at the same time.



The screenshot displays the 'War and Peace' information portal. On the left is a world map with black flame icons indicating conflict locations. On the right is a layer selection menu under the heading 'Violence, conflicts and war'. The 'Wars and violent conflicts' layer is selected and circled in green. A hand cursor points to this layer. A green arrow points from the selected layer to a pop-up window titled 'Wars and violent conflicts'. The pop-up window contains the following text:

Wars and violent conflicts

Infotext

In this map layer, wars and violent conflicts of the year 2014 are classified in four categories.

Example of how to read the map:

In 2013, an inter-state conflict/war took place in India.

The presented graph shows the number of wars and conflicts per region.

Sources:

- UCDP (Uppsala Conflict Data Program) and PRIO (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

The UCDP and PRIO annually publish the Armed Conflict Dataset and the Battle-Related Deaths Dataset. These have been combined to localise wars and conflict. The underlying definition of war only recognises wars or conflicts in which at least one state is involved and which results in at least 25 battle-related deaths. They classify wars into extra state / extra systemic violent conflicts (state against non-state actor outside of existing borders), inter-state conflict (between two states) and intra-state (state against non-state actor within existing borders) and internationalised intra-state conflicts (state aided by other states against non-state actor within existing borders).

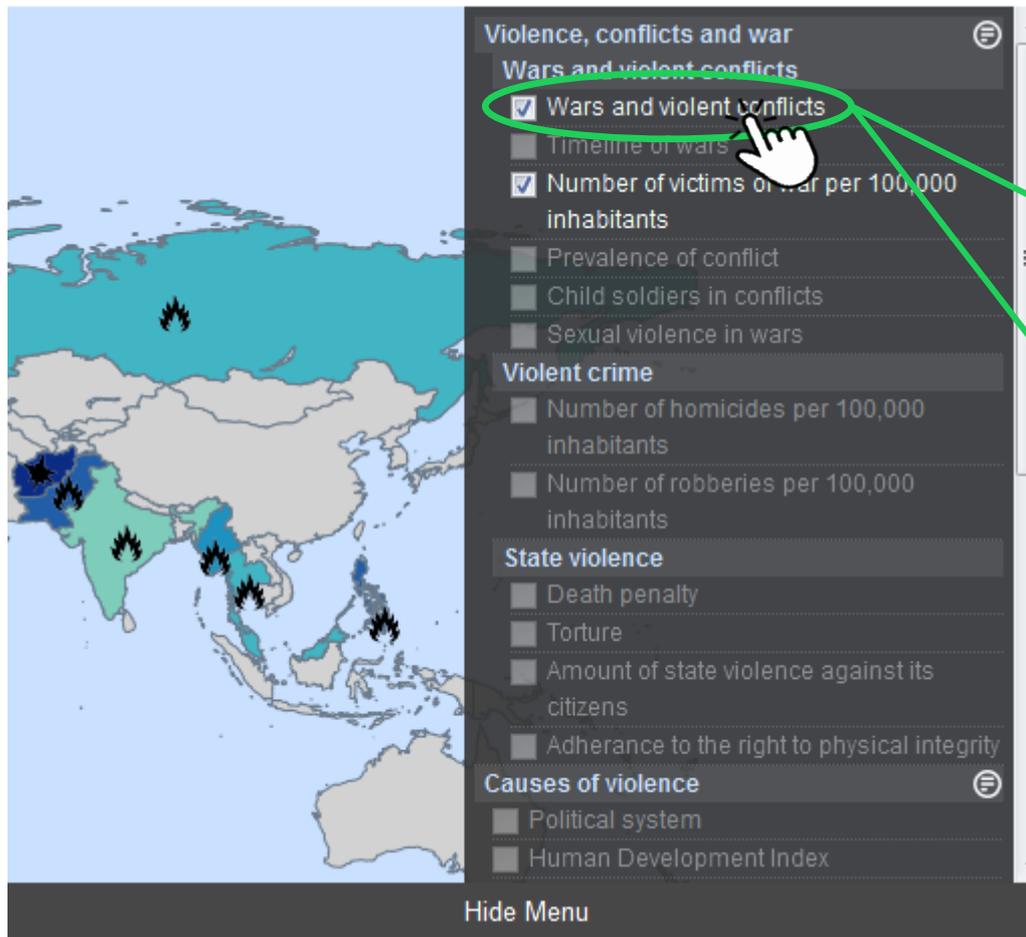
Links:

- UCDP (Uppsala Conflict Data Program)
 - [Armed Conflict Dataset](#)
 - [Battle-Related Deaths Dataset](#)
- PRIO (Peace Research Institute Oslo)
 - [Armed Conflict Dataset](#)
 - [Battle-Related Deaths Dataset](#)

[Close](#)

Having selected one or more map layers, you can call up short explanations on the information shown in the map window by clicking on the name of the respective map layer in the level selection menu. This information is shown in a pop-up window.

Info texts and information graphics offer further, more in-depth information on the data and information prepared as maps. After having selected one layer in the level selection menu, all info texts linked with individual map layers **①** and corresponding information graphics **②** are shown below the map window and can be opened from there.



Wars and violent conflicts

In this map layer, wars and violent conflicts of the year 2014 are classified in four categories. A conflict can develop into a violent conflict and even a war. There are various criteria that help differentiate conflict from war. One of these criteria is a quantification of the number of victims of war, or the determination of certain features of conflict. This module is based on a definition of war where only wars or conflicts are taken into account in which at least one state is party to the conflict and in which more than 25 persons have been killed due to fighting. It also differentiates between four categories of war/violent conflict: extra-state/-systemic violent conflict (state against non-state actors beyond existing borders) inter-state (between two states), intra-state (state against non-state actor within existing borders) and internationalised intra-state conflicts (state aided by other states against non-state actor within existing borders).

Sources: *UCDP 2015, PRIO 2015*

Region	Number of wars and violence conflicts
Asia	98
Africa	94
Europe	68
America	45
Middle East	45

Chart
Number of wars and violence conflicts per region
 The bar chart shows the number of wars and violence conflicts per region.

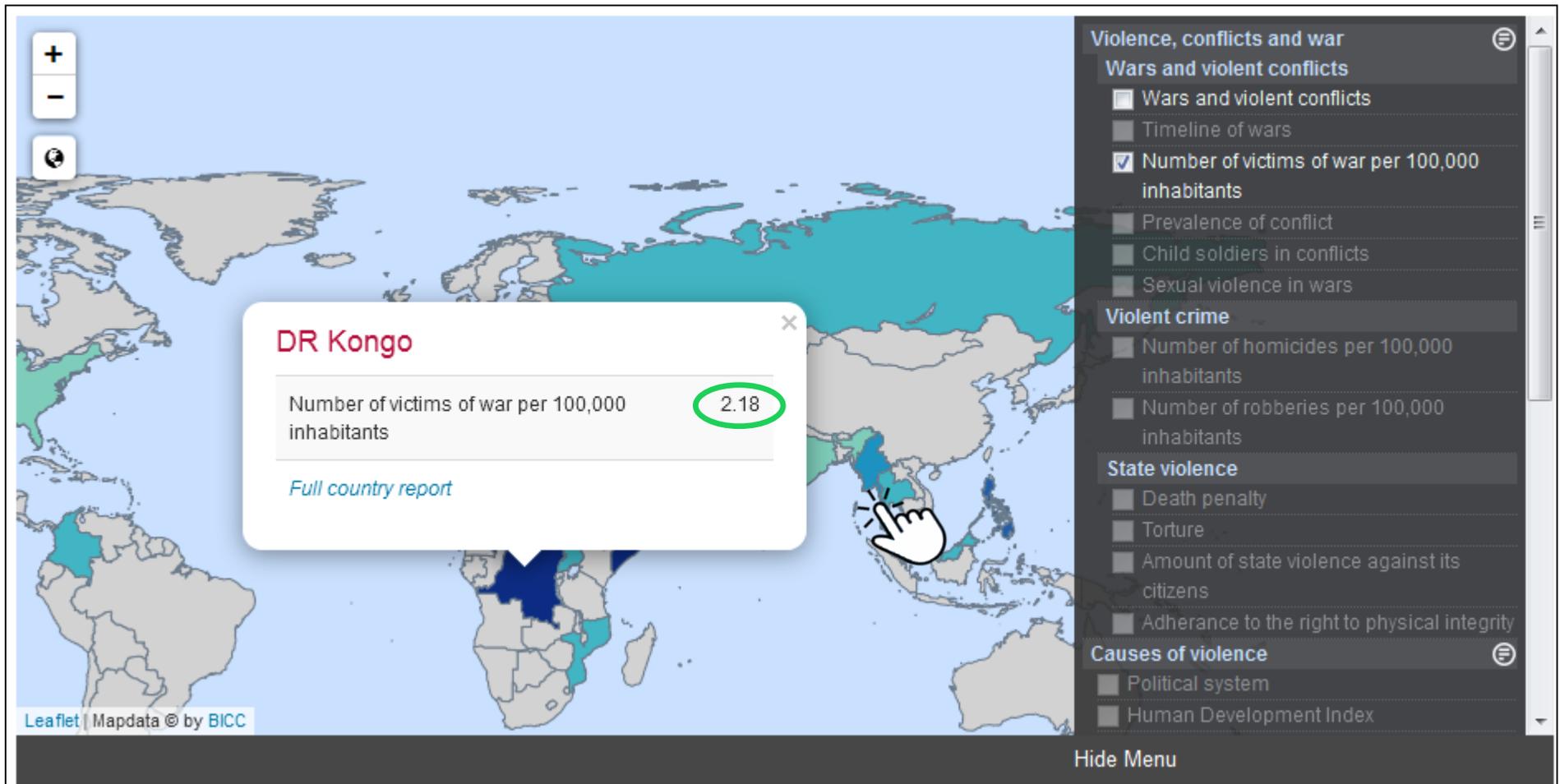
Infotext ①
Definitions of war and conflict typologies
 One can differentiate between quantitative and qualitative approaches to a scientific definition of war. Quantitative definitions of "war" require that the number of direct or indirect deaths caused by violent clashes crosses a certain threshold. [Read more](#)

With the *country / region options menu* below the map, you can directly select countries or regions in the map which will be zoomed in in the map window. For this, you will have to select regions or countries from a drop-down menu ① or directly key in names of countries or regions in the search field.

You can show/hide the menu to select topic-related maps by clicking the control element "level selection." ②

The screenshot displays the War and Peace Information Portal interface. At the top, there is a map of Africa with various countries highlighted in different colors (dark blue, light blue, green, cyan). Below the map, there is a search bar and a drop-down menu. A hand icon points to the search bar, labeled with a circled '1'. The drop-down menu is open, showing a list of countries including Somalia, Somaliland, South Africa, South Georgia and the Islands, South Korea, South Sudan (highlighted), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Suriname. A hand icon points to the 'Show Menu' button, labeled with a circled '2'. The 'Show Menu' button is located in the top right corner of the interface. Below the search bar, there is a section titled 'Wars and violent conflicts' with a list of options: In-depth articles, Infographics, Glossary, List of sources, Instructions, Peace and demobilisation, Military capacities and means, Country portraits, and Data tables. The main content area shows a map of South Sudan with a red overlay indicating 'Wars and violent conflicts' and a text box stating 'Wars and violent conflicts in 2013 as ratio of victims of war per 100,000'. The text box also mentions 'the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, are defined as conflict and more than 25 persons have died due to fighting. All direct casualties and those who died from wounds inflicted in that war are included in the'.

You can obtain more detailed data on selected map layers on individual countries when clicking on a country of your choice, for instance, the DR Congo. *In the DR Congo, in 2013, 2.18 persons per 100,000 inhabitants died as a result of wars and conflicts.*



All country data made available via the map layers are set out in tabular form in the country portraits. The **short manual for the entire portal** describes in detail how you can access them from the portal menu. You can access the manual from each module via the sub-menu *short manual*.

You can also call up the country portraits within a module. Via the on-click element of the interactive map—it opens after having clicked on a country—simply click "show country portrait". ①



Afghanistan

Country: Afghanistan

Compare with:

Country 2: (none)

Country 3: (none)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Afghanistan
Victims of sexual violence in wars after 1946	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	affected state
Number of violent conflicts and wars between 1946-2013	3

You can compare selected countries with the function **country comparison**. ①

In the comparison menu ②, you can select up to two further countries that you want to compare. The results are shown below the comparison menu as a table. ③

Afghanistan

Country: Afghanistan

Turkmenistan Tajikistan
Afghanistan
Pakistan

①

Compare with:

Country 2: (none)
Country 3: (none)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Afghanistan
Victims of sexual violence in wars after 1946	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	affected state
Number of violent conflicts and wars between 1946-2013	3

Country: Afghanistan

Compare with:

Country 2: (none) ②

Country 3: (none)

Country: Germany

Compare with:

Country 2: Tunisia ③

Country 3: Germany

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Germany	Tunisia	Germany
Victims of sexual violence in wars	yes	-	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	-	-	-
Prevalence of conflict (1946-2013)	4	3	4

Besides links to the short manuals and the explanatory film, the menu of the module **①** offers redirections to overview pages for backgrounders, info texts and information graphics.



With one click, you can open, print or save the information graphics as a pdf (A4 format).

In-depth articles

Backgrounder



Violent conflicts and war

Overall violence presents itself as war and violent conflicts but also as violent crime. The module war and violent conflicts will shed light on these three aspects. [Read more ...](#)

Background



Main causes of violent conflict

What is it that makes people wage war? Many people are ready to point the finger (too) quickly at some alleged basic ill that is responsible for all violent conflicts of the present and the past—be it religion, capitalism or the alleged aggressiveness, viciousness and greediness of human nature. [Read more ...](#)

Infotext



Definitions of war and conflict typologies

One can differentiate between quantitative and qualitative approaches to a scientific definition of war. Quantitative definitions of "war" require that the number of direct or indirect deaths caused by violent clashes crosses a certain threshold. [Read more ...](#)

The portal menu **①** and the page end menu **②** offer easy access to important pages and menus of the portal from all pages of the Information Portal.

The short manual to the entire portal, which you can access from each module via the sub-menu *short manual* and via the menu *navigation and operation* offers a basic introduction to the structure and functioning of the Information Portal.



At the end of each page of the Information Portal, you will be able to access **data tables**, **country portraits** and the overview page of **navigation and operation**.

②

		
<p>Data tables</p>	<p>Country reports</p>	<p>Navigation and operation</p>
<p>For some select map layers, the information portal 'War and Peace' provides the user with all used data sets as tables.</p>	<p>In the country reports, data and information are collected by country and put into tables that are used in the modules as a basis for maps and illustrations.</p>	<p>The information and data of each module are primarily made available as selectable map layers and are complemented by texts and graphs. The map layers can be found on the right hand side and are listed according to themes and sub-themes.</p>

To find your way around the Information Portal more easily, you can find a guide at **navigation and operation**.

You can access this guide via the link in the portal menu **①** or via page end menu. **②**

		
<p>Data tables</p> <p>For some select map layers, the information portal 'War and Peace' provides the user with all used data sets as tables.</p>	<p>Country reports</p> <p>In the country reports, data and information are collected by country and put into tables that are used in the modules as a basis for maps and illustrations.</p>	<p>Navigation and operation</p> <p>The information and data of the module are primarily made available as selectable map layers and are complemented by texts and graphs. The map layers can be found on the right hand side and are listed according to themes and sub-themes.</p>

②

Navigation and operation

Structure and navigation within the portal

The map window is the central element of the website. The information that can be selected by the user is shown in this map window in the menu tree on the right hand side of the map window.

The information and data of each module are primarily made available as selectable map layers and are complemented by texts and graphs. The map layers can be found on the right hand side and are listed according to themes and sub-themes. Besides the headers of the themes and sub-themes, the user can select the list of explanatory info texts and short information by choosing the respective icon on the right hand side of the list. They are shown as an overlay.

By clicking a box, the respective information is loaded into the map window, and a legend with explanations appears below the map window. In some cases, a timeline is shown below the map. Via the timeline, data of certain years can be selected. In some map layers, additional explanatory infographics and/or info texts appear below the map window.

Having selected a map layer, other layers are greyed out. Only those information levels remain active in the level menu that can be combined with the already selected layer(s). The user can select up to three information layers simultaneously. In some cases, an additional area "Further layers from other modules" is shown that offers further combinations with layers from other modules.

The user can call up short explanations on the content of the information, including sources, shown in the map window (having selected one or more layers) by clicking on the name of the respective map layer. They are shown as an overlay.

Having selected a module, below its header, the red portal menu shows further links to background texts, infographics, a glossary and the list of sources. Further step-by-step explanations are provided by short tutorials and short explanatory films.

Map Navigation

You can use the arrow keys to move the map sections in the map window. You can also zoom in and out with the plus /minus button respectively. The world button takes you back to the global section. A third way to change the map view is to use the mouse. You can use the wheel to zoom in and out of the map. When the mouse cursor is on the map, you can freely move the map section when you keep the left mouse button pressed.

If you want to zoom into a certain map section, you can move the mouse cursor across the map (pressing the control key (ctrl) and the left mouse button simultaneously), thus marking a section to zoom into.

War and Peace

- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation
- ▶ Military capacities and means
- ▶ Country portraits
- ▶ Data tables
- ▶ **Navigation and operation** ①
- ▶ Imprint



All information on the publishers, editors, contacts and topics regarding data protection is provided in the **imprint**.

You can access the imprint via the link in the portal menu **①** or or via page end navigation. **②**

War and Peace

- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation
- ▶ Military capacities and means
- ▶ Country portraits
- ▶ Data tables
- ▶ Navigation and operation
- ▶ **Imprint** **①**



Imprint

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The internet portal war and peace does not reflect the views of the Federal Agency for Civic Education.

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warpp.info (Information portal on war and peace) is a service jointly provided by the [Federal Agency for Civic Education](#) and [Bonn International Center for Conversion](#).

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②

Imprint Privacy policy

