

Guerras del siglo XXI

Fuentes específicas

1. Congo: B. Coghlan y otros «Mortality in the Democratic Republic of Congo: a nationwide survey», *Lancet*, feb-2006; «Congo, Forgotten. The Numbers Behind Africa's Longest Humanitarian Crisis», *Congo Research Group, Center on International Cooperation*, New York University, agosto-2019. **2. Irak:** G. Burnham, «Mortality after the 2003 invasion of Iraq», *The Lancet*, oct. 2006; cfr. «Iraq Body Count Database» - 2022- y Neil F. Johnson y otros, «Bias in Epidemiological Studies of Conflict Mortality», *Journal of Peace Research*, 2008. **3. Siria:** *Syrian Observatory for Human Rights* -2020-; cfr. Guha-Sapir et al, «Civilian deaths from weapons used in the Syrian conflict», *BMJ*, 2015. **4. Sudán del Sur:** Checchi, Francesco et al., «Estimates of crisis-attributable mortality in South Sudan, December 2013-April 2018», *London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*, 2018. **5. Etiopía** (Tigray): estimaciones de los profesores Jan Nyssen (Universidad de Gante, Bélgica); Kjetil Tronvoll (Oslo New University College, Suecia); Alex de Waal, Tufts University (EE.UU.) -nov. 2022-; Kjetil Tronvoll, «Mapping war crimes, humanitarian situation, and failing harvests in Tigray (north Ethiopia)», conferencia, oct-2022. **6. Sudán** (Darfur): John Hagan y otros «The Criminology of Genocide: The Death and Rape of Darfur », en *Criminology*, vol.43-Is.3, agosto-2005; cfr. Guha-Sapir, «Darfur: Counting the Deaths», CRED, 2005 y «Patterns of mortality rates in Darfur conflict». *The Lancet*, 2010; de Waal, Alex, «Sudan: Patterns of violence and imperfect endings» en Conley-Zilkic, Bridget (ed.) *How Mass Atrocities End*, 2016; Joseph Siegle «Russia's Use of Private Military Contractors», *Africa Center for Strategic Studies*, sep-2022. **7. Nigeria** (Sokoto, zona del Lago Chad, Cinturón Central...): Gavin, Michelle, *Nigeria Security Tracker*, 2022; Taylor Hanna et al. «Assessing the Impact of Conflict on Development in North-East Nigeria», UNDP, 2020. **8. Yemen:** Taylor Hanna et al., «Assessing the Impact of War in Yemen», UNDP, nov. 2021. **9. México:** «Organized Crime and Violence in Mexico», *Justice in Mexico Department of Political Science & International Relations*, University of San Diego, 2021; «Mexico: Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking Organizations», *Congressional Research Service (EE. UU.)*, jun. 2022; Pardo Veiras, «Una guerra inventada», *The Washington Post*, jun. 2014; Mary Beth Sheridan, «Perdiendo el control», *Washington post*, oct. 2020; «Crime in Pieces: The effects of Mexico's "War on Drugs"», *International Crisis Group*, dic. 2021. **10. Venezuela:** Observatorio Venezolano de Violencia (OVV, formado por 7 universidades venezolanas). **11. Ucrania:** estimaciones del general Mark Milley, jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto de EE. UU. **13. Pakistan:** «India Yearly Fatalities», *South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)*, nov. 2022. **15. Filipinas:** declaraciones de Chito Gascon, jefe de la Oficina de Derechos Humanos de Filipinas (dic-2018). **16. India:** India Yearly Fatalities, *SATP* cit., nov-2022. **19. Libia:** J. Siegle, cit. **22. República Centroafricana:** «Central African Republic: Mapping human rights violations 2003-2015», ONU; j. Siegle, cit. **23. Mali:** «Mali: Enabling Dialogue with the Jihadist Coalition JNIM», *International Crisis Group report*, dic-2021; J. Siegle, cit. **31. Chad** (zona del Lago Chad): J. Siegle, cit. **33. Azerbaiyán y 34. Armenia** (Nagorno-Karabaj): «The Nagorno-

Karabakh Conflict: A Visual Explainer», *International Crisis Group*, dic-2022. **41.**
Haití: «Gangs of Haiti», *Global Initiative against transnational organized crime*, oct. 2022; «Killing with Impunity: State-Sanctioned Massacres in Haiti», *Harvard Law School International Human Rights Clinic*, *Observatoire Haïtien des crimes contre l'humanité*, 2021.

Fuentes comunes: *Africa Center for Strategic Studies -dic. 2021-* (Departamento de Defensa EE. UU.); *Crisis Watch-Visual Explainer* (International Crisis Group) -dic. 2021- ; *Global Conflict Tracker -dic. 2022-* (Council of Foreign Relations); *Global Organized Crime Index -2021-* (Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime); *Global study on homicide -2019-* (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime); *Number of reported fatalities by country-year -dic. 2021-* (Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project); *The Armed Conflict Survey -2021-* (International Institute for Strategic Studies); *UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia -dic. 2021-* (Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Universidad de Upsala); Diversos informes del Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, Human Rights Watch, International Rescue Committee, Amnistía Internacional, Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo.