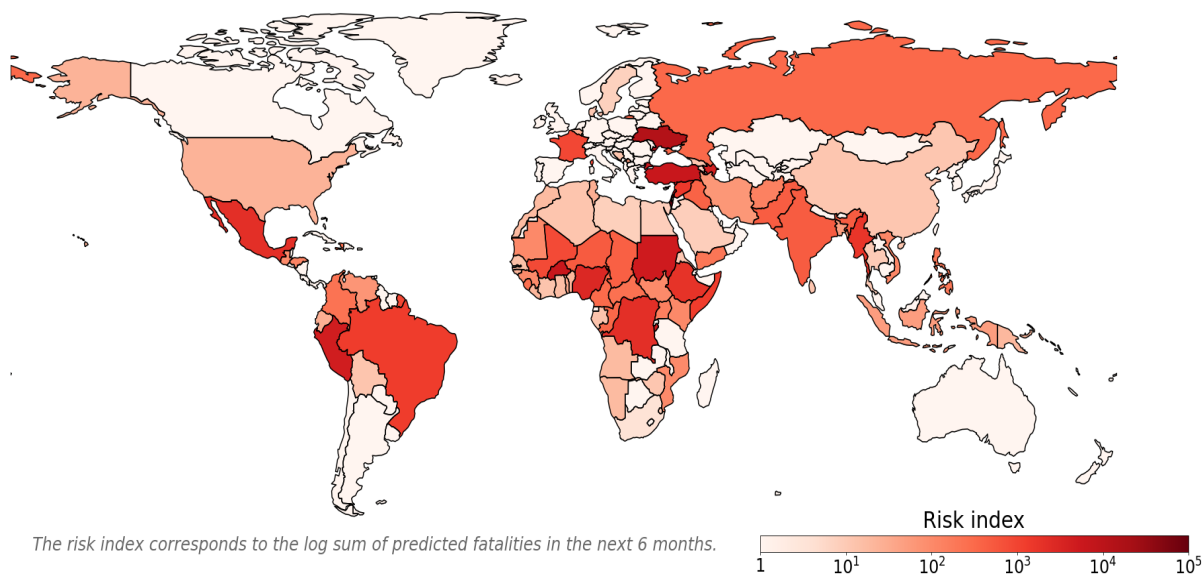


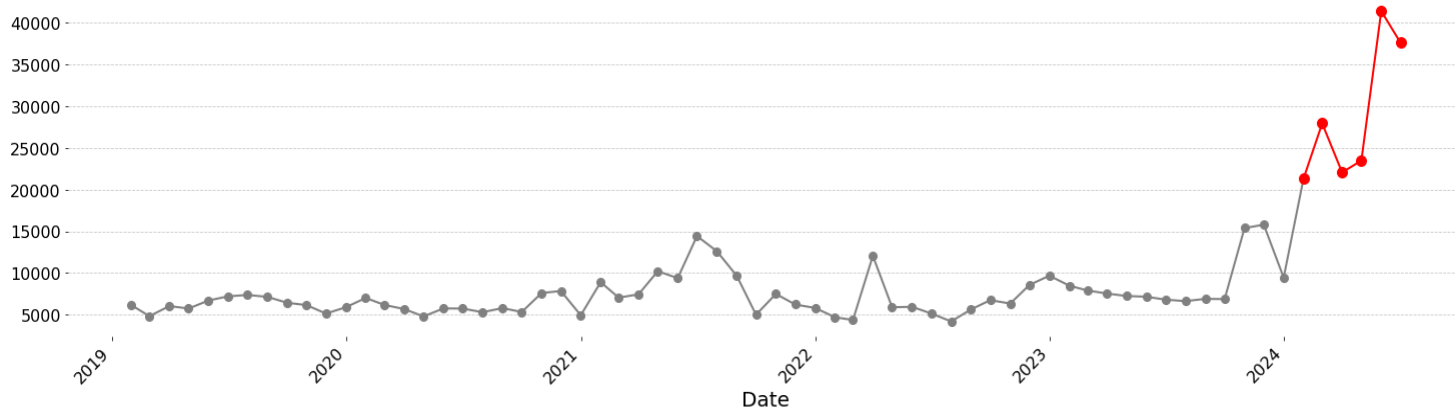
Patterns of Conflict (January 2026 Newsletter)

Our Global Risk Prediction Map identifies countries with similar past experiences in conflict-related fatalities. By analyzing historical data patterns, this approach forecasts future trends and highlights nations with comparable conflict trajectories.

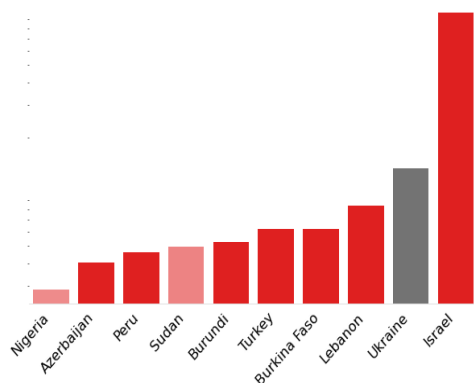
Global Risk Prediction Map (Dec 2025 - May 2026)



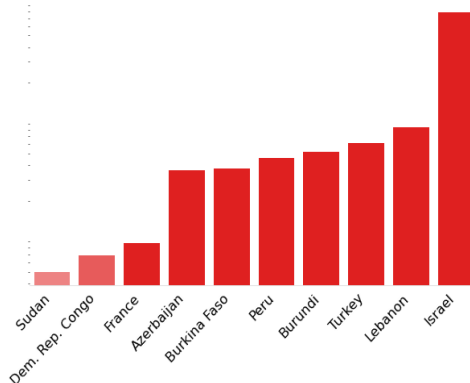
Global expected Fatalities



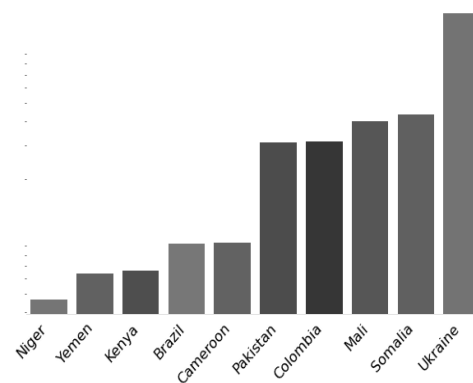
Largest nb. of fatalities expected



Largest expected increase

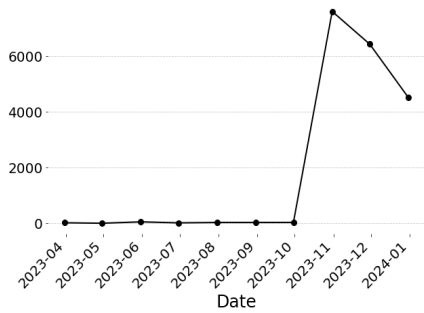


Largest expected decrease

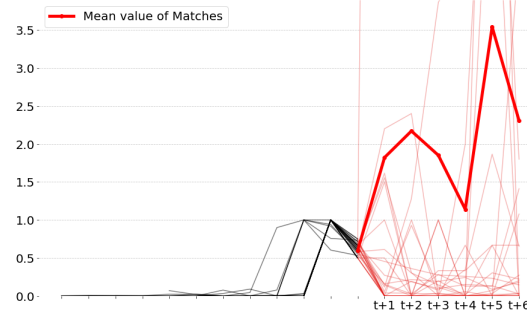


Israel

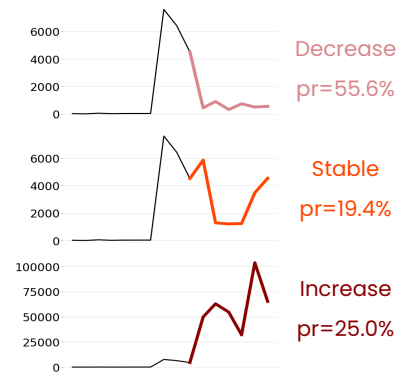
Fatalities over last 10 months



Closest historical matches

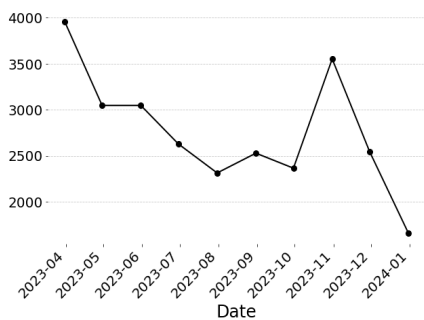


Scenarios

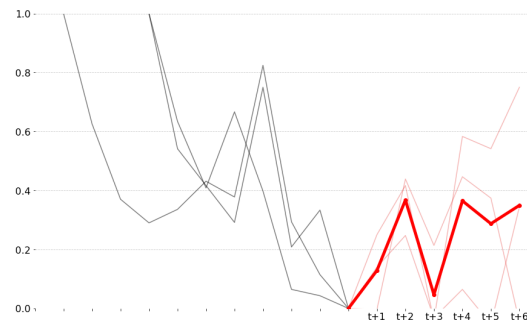


Ukraine

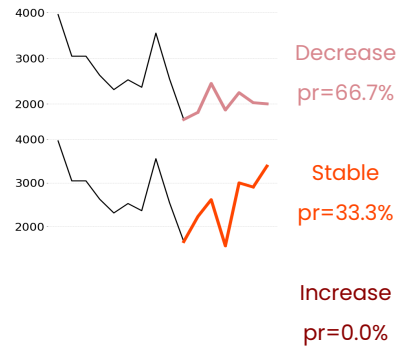
Fatalities over last 10 months



Closest historical matches

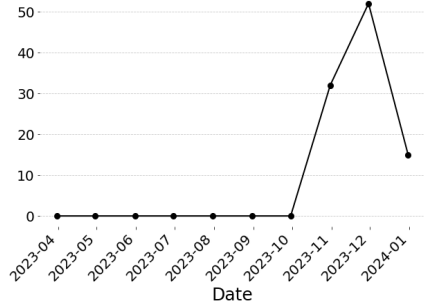


Scenarios



Lebanon

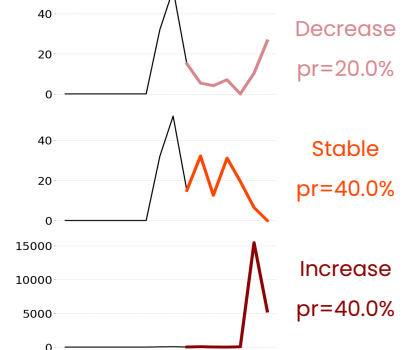
Fatalities over last 10 months



Closest historical matches

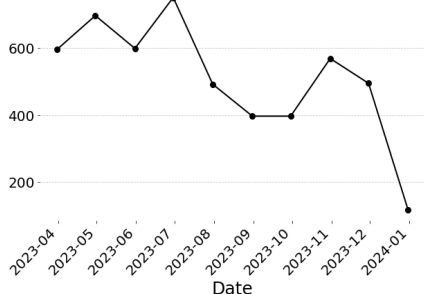


Scenarios

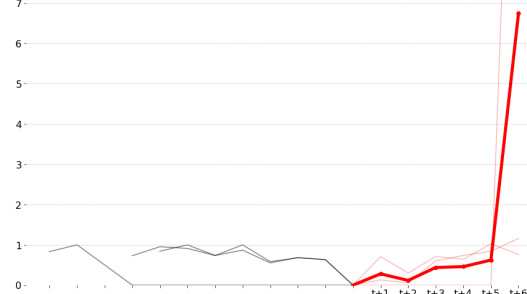


Burkina Faso

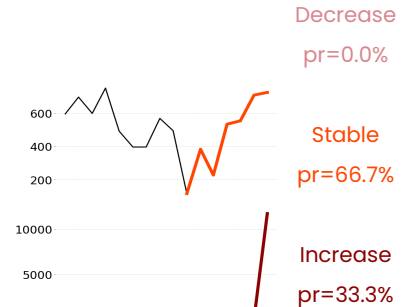
Fatalities over last 10 months



Closest historical matches



Scenarios



PaCE

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About

The "Patterns of Conflict" report identifies and compares conflict patterns across various countries. This process involves aggregating historical conflict data and matching similar patterns of conflict-related events. The methodology focuses on identifying trends and potential future scenarios based on historical data. The objective is to provide a predictive insight into how conflict patterns may evolve, aiding in better-informed strategic planning and decision-making.

The methodology in the "Patterns of Conflict" report is centered on a comparative analysis of conflict-related data across countries. It involves the following steps:

1. Data collection. The data used in the "Patterns of Conflict" report is sourced from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), a comprehensive database that records and codes data on conflict and associated events worldwide. Specifically, the report makes use of the "best" estimate variable for battle-related deaths provided by UCDP (see <https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/brd/ucdp-brd-codebook.pdf>)
2. Short sequences of casualty data are compared to each other using various algorithms (DTW, Euclidean distance), which allow us to identify similar shapes in the data, even ones that may be out of sync temporally. A distance threshold is applied to select only sequences that are close matches.
3. The model then predicts potential increases or decreases in conflict-related fatalities based on an average of past patterns.