

# Appendix 2A. Patterns of major armed conflicts, 1990–2002

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## I. Global patterns

In 2002 there were 21 major armed conflicts in 19 locations throughout the world. The number of major armed conflicts and the number of conflict locations in 2002 are lower than in 2001, when there were 24 major armed conflicts in 22 locations.<sup>1</sup> The conflicts and locations for 2002 are presented in table 2A.3. For the definition of a major armed conflict, see appendix 2B.<sup>2</sup>

The only interstate conflict that was active in 2002 occurred between India and Pakistan. Other states contributed regular troops to the internal conflict in Angola, where Namibia contributed troops to the Angolan Government, and the conflict between the USA and the al-Qaeda network, which moved to the territory of Afghanistan and in which the multinational coalition<sup>3</sup> and Afghanistan (the interim government) supported the US Government.<sup>4</sup> In the 13-year post-cold war period 1990–2002 there were 58 different major armed conflicts in 46 different locations. The number of conflicts in 2002 was the lowest for the entire period except for 1997, when there were 19 major armed conflicts. All but three of the major armed conflicts registered for 1990–2002 were internal; that is, the issue concerned control over the

<sup>1</sup> A location may have 1 or more conflicts over territory; it may also have a conflict over territory and a conflict over government. There can be only 1 conflict over government in each location because, by definition, there can be only 1 government in each location.

<sup>2</sup> For full descriptions of the conflicts in Chechnya (Russia), Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel, Nepal, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Sudan see chapter 2 in this volume; for the conflict in Afghanistan see chapter 4; and for the India–Pakistan conflict see chapter 5.

<sup>3</sup> The multinational coalition included troops from Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom.

<sup>4</sup> The location of this conflict is recorded as the USA. After the 11 Sep. 2001 attack, the military action took place geographically in Afghanistan because the al-Qaeda network was based there. The incompatibility in the conflict is the global influence of the USA and its political system; i.e., it was fought over government. The statements made by al-Qaeda leaders have mentioned the objective of the destruction of the USA, in particular its military and economic system. See Eriksson, M., Sollenberg, M. and Wallensteen, P., 'Patterns of major armed conflicts, 1990–2001', *SIPRI Yearbook 2002: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2002), pp. 67–68; and section III below.

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**Table 2A.1.** Regional distribution, number and types of major armed conflicts, 1990–2002

Region	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T
Africa	8	3	8	3	6	1	6	1	5	1	4	1	2	1	4	-	10	1	10	1	8	1	7	-	6	-
America	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	3 <sup>a</sup>	-	3 <sup>a</sup>	-
Asia	4	9	3	8	4	8	4	6	4	6	4	7	4	6	3	6	3	6	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	7
Europe	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Middle East	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>21<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>21<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>21<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>21<sup>a</sup></b>

G = government and T = territory, the two types of incompatibility.

**Table 2A.2.** Regional distribution of locations with at least one major armed conflict, 1990–2002

Region	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T
Africa	10	4	10	4	7	3	7	3	6	3	5	3	3	3	4	4	11	11	11	9	7	7	6	6	6	
America	4	8	4	7	3	9	3	8	3	8	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>a</sup>	
Asia	8	8	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Europe	-	-	1	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Middle East	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>19<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>19<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>19<sup>a</sup></b>	

<sup>a</sup> Note that this number includes the conflict between the USA and al-Qaeda. See *SIPRI Yearbook 2002*, pp. 67–68, for an elaboration of the preliminary assessment of this case and its ambiguities.

Source: The Uppsala Conflict Data Project.

government or territory of one state. The three interstate conflicts in the period 1990–2002 were Iraq versus Kuwait, India versus Pakistan, and Ethiopia versus Eritrea.

The proportion of major armed conflicts waged over territory as compared to those concerning governmental power was roughly the same over the period 1990–2002. Conflicts concerning government were slightly more numerous than those concerning territory in 1990–91 and 2002 and more markedly so in 1997–2001. In 1992 there was the same number of conflicts over government and territory. Conflicts concerning territory were slightly more numerous than those over governmental power in 1993–96.

## II. Regional patterns

In 2002 there were six conflicts in Africa and nine in Asia. As during most of the 13-year period, the vast majority of the conflicts in 2002 occurred in these two regions. There were three major armed conflicts in America (North and South America), one in Europe and two in the Middle East. The regional distribution of major armed conflicts and locations over the period 1990–2002 is shown in tables 2A.1 and 2A.2. Figure 2A shows the regional distribution and total number of conflicts for each year in this period.

For *Africa*, 19 major armed conflicts were registered for 1990–2002.<sup>5</sup> There was a marked decline in the number of conflicts in Africa from 1991 to 1996. The events in the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa led to a sharp increase from 3 conflicts in 1996 to 11 in 1998 and 1999, the same number registered for 1990 and 1991. The number of conflicts in Africa decreased by four over the three years 2000–2002. Eritrea and Ethiopia fought the one interstate conflict that took place in Africa during the period 1990–2001. In at least seven of the conflicts that were active in 1990–2002 there was military involvement, for example, the supply of troops or overt military intervention, by other states in intra-state conflicts—Angola, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Somalia. The vast majority of the conflicts in Africa have concerned governmental power in each year of the period.

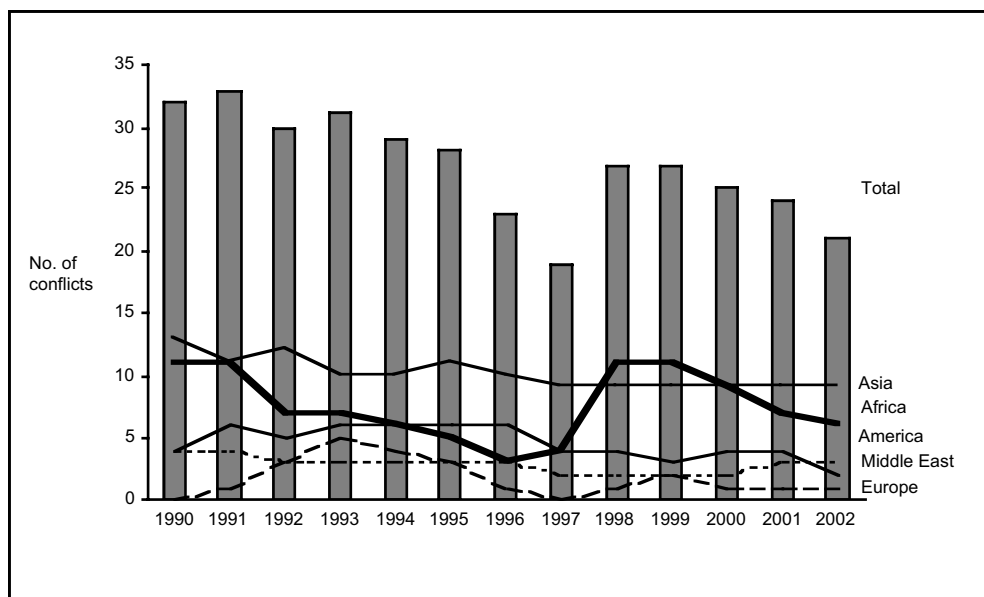
For *America*, a total of five major armed conflicts were registered for 1990–2002.<sup>6</sup> Of the four major armed conflicts recorded for 1990, two remained in 2002. There have been no interstate major armed conflicts in America in the period. In the intra-state conflict involving the USA, other states contributed regular troops. All the conflicts in America have concerned governmental power.

For *Asia*, a total of 17 major armed conflicts were registered for 1990–2002.<sup>7</sup> Asia had the highest number of major armed conflicts for most years in the period. In 1991 and 1998–2000, Africa had as many or more conflicts than Asia. There has been an overall reduction in armed conflicts in Asia since 1990. As in the Middle East, most

<sup>5</sup> The 19 conflicts in Africa are Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Chad, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) (2 conflicts), Ethiopia, Ethiopia (Eritrea), Eritrea–Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan and Uganda.

<sup>6</sup> The 5 conflicts in America are Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and the USA (the conflict between the government of the USA and al-Qaeda).

<sup>7</sup> The 17 conflicts in Asia are Afghanistan, Cambodia, India (Kashmir), India (Punjab), India (Assam), India–Pakistan, Indonesia (East Timor), Indonesia (Aceh), Myanmar (Kachin), Myanmar (Karen), Myanmar (Shan), Nepal, the Philippines, the Philippines (Mindanao), Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka (Tamil Eelam) and Tajikistan.



**Figure 2A.** Regional distribution and total number of major armed conflicts, 1990–2002

of the conflicts in Asia have been active since well before the 1990s. There was one interstate conflict during the period 1990–2002, between India and Pakistan, which was active in 1990, 1992 and 1996–2002. In the intra-state conflicts in Tajikistan, active in 1992–96, and Afghanistan, in 2001, other states contributed regular troops. The vast majority of the conflicts in Asia have concerned territory.

For *Europe*, a total of eight major armed conflicts were registered for the period 1990–2002.<sup>8</sup> The yearly number of conflicts has declined since the peak year 1993, when there were five. The only active major armed conflict in Europe in 2002 was the Chechnya conflict in Russia. All the new conflicts in Europe during the period emanated from the break-up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. There were no interstate major armed conflicts. In five of the eight conflicts in Europe in 1990–2002, other states contributed regular troops—Azerbaijan, the two conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo). All the major armed conflicts in Europe have concerned territory.

For *the Middle East* nine major armed conflicts were registered for the period 1990–2002.<sup>9</sup> There was an increase in the number of conflicts from 1990 to 1991, after which the figure remained largely the same until it dropped in 1997 and then dropped further in 2002. The two major armed conflicts in this region in 2002 have been active during almost the whole period. There was one interstate conflict, between Iraq and Kuwait, in 1991. In the intra-state conflict in Lebanon, which was active in 1990, other states contributed troops. Most conflicts in the Middle East have concerned territory, but in 1997–98 and 2001–2002 there were the same number of incompatibilities concerning government and territory.

<sup>8</sup> The 8 conflicts in Europe are Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Herceg-Bosna), Croatia, Georgia, Russia, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Croatia), and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo).

<sup>9</sup> These 9 conflicts are Iran, Iran (Kurdistan), Iraq, Iraq (Kurdistan), Iraq–Kuwait, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey and Yemen.

### III. Changes in the table of conflicts for 2002

#### **The new conflict in 2002**

The only new conflict registered for 2002 was Nepal. In the mid-1990s the Communist Party of Nepal–Maoists (CPN–M) initiated their struggle against the Nepalese Government with the aim of establishing a communist republic. Since the start of the warfare in 1996, at least 4000 people have been killed in fighting. In November 2001 a ceasefire that had been in place for four months between the CPN–M and the Nepalese Government was broken. King Gyanendra, who came to power in June 2001, declared a state of emergency and sent in the army to fight the CPN–M, previously a mission delegated to the police. Since November 2001 the intensity of the armed conflict has increased dramatically.

#### **Conflicts recorded in 2001 that were not recorded for 2002**

Four major armed conflicts recorded in 2001 do not appear in the table for 2002. No armed violence was reported for 2002 between the opposition organizations that were active in 2001 and the government. During the year Rwanda and Uganda withdrew their troops from the DRC. With the termination of the conflict an agreement called the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was signed in Pretoria, South Africa, on 17 December 2002. However, violence between armed groups taking part of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, notably various RCD factions and the Mai Mai militia, escalated in several provinces of the DRC. None of this fighting involved the Government of the DRC and was therefore not recorded in table 2A.3.

In Afghanistan, some 24 years of constant war were finally brought to an end in late 2001 as the United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan (UIFSA, also known as the Northern Alliance), aided by the US-led multinational coalition, overthrew the Taliban government.<sup>10</sup> The UIFSA took control over Kabul in November 2001 and the remaining Taliban-held areas were brought under control in December. The first interim administration was installed in December 2001 and was followed in June 2002 by an interim government led by President Hamid Karzai. The new government was to lead the country up to the elections in 2004. During 2002 there were attacks on government targets that some observers attributed to the Taliban or Taliban sympathizers. However, no incident could be clearly connected to any particular group. Local clashes in various provinces were also reported, but they were mostly small-scale and none involved the Government of Afghanistan.

In Iran, the conflict between the Mujahideen-e-Khalq and the Iranian Government seemed to have been largely dormant in 2002. There were reports of fighting but, since they could not be verified, the conflict in Iran has been recorded as inactive in 2002. The conflict began around the time of the Iranian revolution in 1979, but fighting became more sporadic after 1993. It should be noted, however, that the level of activity has been very difficult to assess in recent years owing to the scarcity of information and censorship in the country.

In Iraq, no activity was reported for 2002 in the conflict between the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) and Iraq. The conflict was active

<sup>10</sup> On the conflict in Afghanistan see also chapter 4 in this volume.

intermittently from the early 1980s and fighting was on a very low scale from 1996. As in the case of Iran, it should be noted that censorship greatly reduces the amount of available information on opposition activity.

### **Changes in intensity of conflict**

Four of the 19 major armed conflicts in 2002 showed a higher intensity compared to 2001. In three of these conflicts, the battle-related deaths increased by more than 50 per cent.<sup>11</sup> Nine conflicts showed lower intensity in 2002 compared to 2001, and in six of these conflicts the intensity levels were down by more than 50 per cent.<sup>12</sup> Seven conflicts showed no change in intensity from 2001.<sup>13</sup> The intensity levels of the remaining eight conflicts were difficult to compare with those in 2001 because of the lack of reliable information on battle-related deaths.

The six major armed conflicts in 2002 that caused at least 1000 deaths during the year were: Burundi, Colombia, India (Kashmir), Nepal, Russia (Chechnya) and Sudan. In 2001 the 11 conflicts with at least 1000 battle-related deaths were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Colombia, India (Kashmir), Russia (Chechnya), Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan and the USA.

<sup>11</sup> Four major armed conflicts showed a higher intensity than in 2001: India–Pakistan, Israel, the Philippines (Moro Islamic Liberation Front, MILF) and the Philippines (New People’s Army, NPA). Of these, the intensity increased by over 50% in India–Pakistan, Israel and the Philippines (MILF).

<sup>12</sup> Nine conflicts showed a lower intensity than in 2001: Algeria, Angola, Rwanda, Somalia, the USA, Kashmir, India (United Liberation Front of Assam, ULFA), Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Of these, the intensity decreased by over 50% in Algeria, Angola, Rwanda, Somalia, the USA and Sri Lanka.

<sup>13</sup> Seven conflicts showed no change in intensity from 2001: Burundi, Sudan, Colombia, Peru, Myanmar, Russia and Turkey.

**Table 2A.3.** Table of conflict locations with at least one major armed conflict in 2002

Location	Incompatibility <sup>a</sup>	Year formed/ year joined/ year entered <sup>b</sup>	Warring parties <sup>c</sup>	No. of troops in 2002 <sup>d</sup>	Total deaths <sup>e</sup> (incl. 2002)	Deaths in 2002	Change from 2001 <sup>f</sup>
<b>Africa</b>							
Algeria	Govt	1993/1993/ 1993	Govt of Algeria vs. GIA	300 000* 30–500	40 000– 100 000**	150–350	--
GIA: Groupe islamique armé (Armed Islamic Group)							
* Including the Gendarmerie, the National Security Forces and the Legitimate Defense Groups (local militias).							
** Note that these figures include deaths in the fighting since 1992 in which other parties than those listed above participated, notably the Front islamique du salut (FIS, Islamic Salvation Front).							
<hr/>							
Angola			Govt of Angola, Namibia	100 000	..	400–550	--
	Govt	1975/1998/ 1975	vs. UNITA	.. 10 000–20 000			
UNITA: União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola)							
<hr/>							
Burundi	Govt	1992/../ ..	Govt of Burundi vs. CNDD–FDD*	40 000 11 000–12 000	> 6 000***	1 100	0
		1992/../ ..	vs. Palipehutu–FNL**	3 000			

CNDD: Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie–Forces pour la défense de la démocratie (National Council for the Defence of Democracy–Forces for the Defence of Democracy)

Palipehutu: Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People).

\* In Oct. 2001 CNDD–FDD split into the CNDD–FDD/Ndayikengurukiye faction and the CNDD–FDD/Nkurunziza faction.

Location	Incompat- ibility <sup>a</sup>	Year formed/ year joined/ year entered <sup>b</sup>	Warring parties <sup>c</sup>	No. of troops in 2002 <sup>d</sup>	Total deaths <sup>e</sup> (incl. 2002)	Deaths in 2002	Change from 2001 <sup>f</sup>
<p>** In Aug. 2002 Palipuhutu-FNL split into the Palipuhutu-FNL/Rwasa faction and the Palipuhutu-FNL/Mugabarabona faction.  *** Political violence in Burundi since 1993 is reported to have claimed a total of at least 200 000 lives. This figure includes deaths incurred by other groups than those listed above and that are no longer active, deaths in intra-group fighting, as well as deaths that have not been classified as battle-related deaths.</p>							
Rwanda	Govt	1994/1994/ 1998	Govt of Rwanda vs. Opposition alliance*	30 000–75 000 10 000–12 000	..	> 50	--
<p>* Opposition alliance consists of the Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALiR) and the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), which the government argue consists of Forces armées rwandaises (the former Rwandan Armed Forces, ex-FAR) and Interahamwe militias.</p>							
Somalia	Govt*	1991/1991 1991	Govt of Somalia vs. SRRC* ..	..	..	100	--
<p>SRRC: Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council.  * The SRRC is an umbrella organization with 19 member organizations that oppose the TNG (Transitional National Government).</p>							
Sudan	Govt	1980/1983/ 1983	Govt of Sudan vs. NDA**	115 000* ..	..***	> 2 000	0
<p>NDA: National Democratic Alliance  * Including the paramilitary Popular Defense Force consisting of 15 000 troops.  ** The NDA is an alliance of several southern and northern opposition organizations. The SPLM (Sudan People's Liberation Movement) is the largest member organization but is increasingly operating independently. The leader of the SPLM, John Garang, is also the commander of the Unified Military Command for the NDA.  *** The total number of military deaths up to 1991 is estimated at 37 000–40 000.</p>							



<b>America</b>						
Colombia	Govt	1949/1978/ 1991 1965/1978/ 1991	Govt of Colombia vs. FARC vs. ELN	330 000–380 000* 15 000–20 000 3 000–5 000	> 41 000** > 1000***	0
<p>FARC: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia)                      ELN: Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army)                      * Including police forces.                      ** This figure includes deaths in the fighting since 1964 in which other parties than those listed above also participated.                      *** The total number of deaths in political violence in 2002, also involving right-wing paramilitary groups, is at least 1500.</p>						
Peru	Govt	1980/1981/ 1981	Govt of Peru vs. Sendero Luminoso	190 000* 300–450	> 28 000 < 25	0
<p>Sendero Luminoso: Shining Path                      * Including paramilitary forces.</p>						
USA*	Govt	2001/2001/ 2001	Govt of USA, Multinational coalition,** Afghanistan vs. al-Qaeda	1 400 000 .. 1 000 ..	.. > 400–800	--
<p>* See appendix 1A in <i>SIPRI Yearbook 2002</i> for an elaboration of the assessment of this case, particularly the discussion on the incompatibility and the ways in which it differs from other incompatibilities recorded by the Uppsala Conflict Data Project.                      ** Including troops from Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom. Minor military contributions were also made by Japan, South Korea and Turkey.</p>						

Location	Incompatibility <sup>a</sup>	Year formed/ year joined/ year entered <sup>b</sup>	Warring parties <sup>c</sup>	No. of troops in 2002 <sup>d</sup>	Total deaths <sup>e</sup> (incl. 2002)	Deaths in 2002	Change from 2001 <sup>f</sup>
<b>Asia</b>							
India	Territory (Kashmir)	.. /1989/ 1990	Govt of India vs. Kashmir insurgents*	2 400 000* 5 000	>25 000	1 500–3 000	–
	Territory (Assam)	1982/1988/ 1991	vs. ULFA	3 000	..	50–100	–
ULFA: United Liberation Front of Assam							
* Including 1 100 000 paramilitary forces, e.g., the Central Reserve Police Force, the Border Security Force and the Rashtriya Rifles.							
** Several groups are active, some of the most important being the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, the Lashkar-e-Toiba and the Jesh-e-Mohammadi.							
India–Pakistan	Territory	1947/1996/ 1947	Govt of India vs. Govt of Pakistan	2 400 000* 600 000	..	> 300	++
* Including 1 100 000 paramilitary forces, e.g., the Central Reserve Police Force, the Border Security Force and the Rashtriya Rifles. In 2002, an estimated 1 000 000 troops were deployed along the border—c. 700 000 from India and 250 000–300 000 from Pakistan.							
Indonesia	Territory	1976/1989/ 1990	Govt of Indonesia vs. GAM	300 000* 1 700–4 000	> 2 000	100–200	–
GAM: Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh Movement)							
* Including paramilitary forces. The Indonesian Government has 25 000–30 000 troops stationed in Aceh.							

Myanmar	Territory	1948/1948/ 1948	Govt of Myanmar vs. KNU	350 000–400 000* 2 000–4 000	1948–50: 8 000 1981–88: 5 000–8 000	50–150	0
KNU: Karen National Union * Including paramilitary forces.							
Nepal	Govt	1996/1996/ 2002	Govt of Nepal vs. CPN–M	100 000* 3 000–4 000	4 000	2 500–3 000	n.a.
CPN–M: Communist Party of Nepal–Maoist * Including an estimated 40 000 policemen and another 9000 paramilitaries.							
Philippines	Govt	1968/1968/ 1982	Govt of the Philippines vs. NPA	100 000–150 000 10 000–12 000	21 000– 25 000	150–250	+
	Territory	1984/1987/ 2000	vs. MILF	10 000–12 000	> 2 000	75–150	++
NPA: New People's Army MILF: Moro Islamic Liberation Front							
Sri Lanka	Territory	1976/1983/ 1989	Govt of Sri Lanka vs. LTTE	150 000 6 000	> 60 000	< 25	--
LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam							

Location	Incompat- ibility <sup>a</sup>	Year formed/ year joined/ year entered <sup>b</sup>	Warring parties <sup>c</sup>	No. of troops in 2002 <sup>d</sup>	Total deaths <sup>e</sup> (incl. 2002)	Deaths in 2002	Change from 2001 <sup>f</sup>
<b>Europe</b>							
Russia	Territory	1991/1999/ 1995	Govt of Russia vs. Republic of Chechnya	1 200 000* ..	40 000– 70 000	>1 000	0
* During 2002, Russia had a total of 80 000 troops in Chechnya.							
<b>Middle East</b>							
Israel	Territory	1964/1964/ ..	Govt of Israel vs. Palestinian organizations* ..**	160 000–170 000	1948–:*** > 14 000	> 900	+ +
* Mainly Fatah/Tanzim, but also Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement), PIJ (Palestinian Islamic Jihad), PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) and Harakat-al Jihad al-Islami al-Filastini.							
** The exact size of the various opposition organizations is unknown.							
*** Note that this figure also covers the period 1948–63 in which other parties than those listed above participated.							
Turkey	Territory	1974/1984/ 1992	Govt of Turkey vs. PKK*	800 000** 3 000–5 000	> 30 000	25–300	0
PKK: Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan, Kurdish Worker's Party, or Apocus.							
* During the year the PKK changed its name to Kadek (Kurdish Freedom and Democracy Congress).							
** Including the Gendarmerie/National Guard.							

The following notes apply to table 2A.3. Note that, although some countries are also the location of minor armed conflicts, the table lists only the major armed conflicts in those countries. For the definitions, methods and sources used, see appendix 2A.

The conflicts in table 2A.3 are listed by location, in alphabetical order, within five geographical regions: Africa—excluding Egypt; America—including North, Central, and South America and the states in the Caribbean; Asia—including Oceania, Australia and New Zealand; Europe—including the states in the

Caucasus; and Middle East—Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and the states of the Arabian peninsula.

<sup>a</sup> The stated general incompatible positions. 'Govt' and 'Territory' refer to contested incompatibilities concerning government (type of political system or a change of central government or its composition) and territory (control of territory [interstate conflict], secession or autonomy), respectively. Each location may have one or more incompatibilities over territory if the disputed territories are different entities. There can be only one incompatibility over government in each location as, by definition, there can be only one government in each location. For each incompatibility there may be more than two parties.

<sup>b</sup> 'Year formed' is the year in which the incompatibility was stated. 'Year joined' is the year in which use of armed force began or recommenced. 'Year entered' is the first year in which the conflict reached the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths in one calendar year and was therefore entered in the database of major armed conflicts.

<sup>c</sup> The non-governmental warring parties are listed by the name of the parties using armed force. Only those parties and alliances which were active during 2002 are listed in this column. Alliances are indicated by a comma between the names of the warring parties.

<sup>d</sup> The figures for 'No. of troops in 2002' are for total armed forces (rather than for army forces, as in the SIPRI Yearbooks 1988–1990) of the government warring party (i.e., the government of the conflict location) and for forces of non-governmental parties from the conflict location. Non-government parties supporting a government with troops are not included as part of the government forces unless specifically noted. For government and non-governmental parties from outside the location, the figures in this column are for total armed forces within the country that is the location of the armed conflict. Deviations from this method are indicated by a note (\*) and explained.

<sup>e</sup> The figures for deaths refer to total battle-related deaths, that is, those deaths that were caused by the warring parties and which can be directly connected to the incompatibility, during the conflict. 'Mil.' and 'civ.' refer, where figures are available, to military and civilian deaths, respectively; where there is no such indication, the figure refers to total military and civilian battle-related deaths in the period or year given. Information which covers a calendar year is necessarily more tentative for the last months of the year. Experience has also shown that the reliability of figures improves over time; they are therefore revised each year.

<sup>f</sup> The 'change from 2001' is measured as the increase or decrease in the number of battle-related deaths in 2002 compared with the number of battle-related deaths in 2001. Although based on data that cannot be considered totally reliable, the symbols represent the following changes:

++	increase in battle deaths of > 50%
+	increase in battle deaths of > 10 to 50%
0	stable rate of battle deaths ( $\pm$ 10%)
-	decrease in battle deaths of > 10 to 50%
--	decrease in battle deaths of > 50%
n.a.	not applicable, since the major armed conflict was not recorded for 2001.

*Note:* In the last 3 columns ('Total deaths', 'Deaths in 2002 and 'Change from 2001'), '.' indicates that no reliable figures, or no reliable disaggregated figures, were given in the sources consulted.