

# Appendix 2A. Patterns of major armed conflicts, 1990–2004

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## I. Global patterns<sup>1</sup>

In 2004, 19 major armed conflicts were active in 17 locations throughout the world. Both the number of conflicts and the number of locations were lower than in 2003, when there were 20 conflicts in 18 locations. The figure for the number of conflicts in 2004 is the lowest of the post-cold war period 1990–2004, recorded in only one other year of the period, 1997. The total number of conflicts was substantially higher in the first half of the 1990s, ranging from 27 to 31, with 1991 the peak year. The figure dropped in 1996 and 1997, but the total number of conflicts increased substantially to 26 in 1998. The trend since 1999 has been one of a slow but steady decline in both the number of major armed conflicts and the number of locations.

No interstate conflict was recorded for 2004. A low number of interstate conflicts is not a new phenomenon, however. In the 15-year period 1990–2004, only four of the 57 active conflicts were fought between states: Eritrea–Ethiopia (1998–2000); India–Pakistan (1990–92 and 1996–2003); Iraq–Kuwait (1991); and Iraq versus the USA, the UK and Australia (2003). The remaining 53 conflicts were fought within states and concerned either control over government (29 conflicts) or control of territory (24 conflicts).<sup>2</sup> Conflicts over government outnumbered conflicts over territory in all years of the post-cold war period, apart from 1993.

In 2004, external states contributed regular troops to three internal conflicts: the Rwandan conflict, where Burundi contributed troops on the side of the Rwandan Government; the conflict between the USA and al-Qaeda, in which a number of states contributed troops to a multinational coalition supporting the US Government;<sup>3</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Note that the Uppsala Conflict Data Program has substantially revised its series of data on major armed conflicts. The data presented in tables 2A.1–2A.3 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the revisions. For further discussion see appendix 2B.

<sup>2</sup> Note that in 2004 the incompatibility in one of the 2 conflicts in Sudan—that between the government and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army in the south of Sudan—is coded as both government and territory. In these statistics and in table 2A.1, however, it is entered only as a conflict over territory so that the numbers add up to the correct total figures.

<sup>3</sup> For background to the conflict between the USA and al-Qaeda and the complex issues affecting its coding in the database 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.

\* Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. For table 2A.3, Ylva Blondel was responsible for the conflict location Algeria, Kristine Eck for the USA, Hanne Fjelde for India, Erika Forsberg for the Philippines, Helena Grusell for Colombia and Peru, Joop de Haan for Nepal and Turkey, Lotta Harbom for Uganda, Lisa Hultman for Sudan, Stina Höglbladh for Burundi and Rwanda, Joakim Kreutz for Iraq, Myanmar and Russia, Desirée Nilsson for Liberia, Daniel Strandow for Israel, and Isak Svensson for Sri Lanka.

**Table 2A.1.** Regional distribution, number and types of armed conflicts, 1990–2004

Region	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004 <sup>a</sup>				
	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	G	T	G	T			
Africa	6	3	7	3	5	1	5	1	6	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	9	2	9	2	7	2	7	2	7	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	
Americas	5	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	
Asia	4	8	3	7	4	7	4	6	4	5	4	6	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	4	
Europe	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Middle East	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	
<b>Total G &amp; T</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Total conflicts</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>		

G = government and T = territory, the 2 types of incompatibility.

<sup>a</sup> The incompatibility in 1 of the 2 conflicts in Sudan in 2004—that between the Sudanese Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in southern Sudan—is listed in table 2A.3 as both government and territory. In this column, however, the conflict is entered for Africa as only over territory.

**Table 2A.2.** Regional distribution of locations with at least one major armed conflict, 1990–2004

Region	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004			
	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	G	T	G	T		
Africa	8	9	9	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	4	4	5	5	11	11	11	11	11	9	9	8	8	7	5	5	5	5	5		
Americas	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Asia	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	
Europe	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	

Source: The Uppsala Conflict Data Program.

the conflict in Iraq where, as of 28 June 2004, a US-led coalition contributed troops to the Iraqi interim government.<sup>4</sup>

## II. Regional patterns

Of the 19 major armed conflicts that were active in 2004, the majority were in Africa and Asia, with six conflicts in each region. There were three conflicts in the Americas and in the Middle East, and one conflict in Europe. The regional distribution of major armed conflicts and locations over the period 1990–2004 is illustrated in tables 2A.1 and 2A.2, respectively. Figure 2A.1 shows the regional distribution and total number of conflicts for each year in this period.

*Africa* has constituted one of the main arenas for major armed conflicts throughout the post-cold war period. Since 1990, 19 conflicts have occurred in 17 locations in this region, only one of which was interstate—the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia.<sup>5</sup> In 2004 the conflict in Rwanda recurred after one year of inactivity. However, because the conflict in Liberia became inactive, there was no change from 2003 in the total number of armed conflicts in the region. This continued the positive trend of almost yearly decreases in the number of armed conflicts in Africa since 2000. The vast majority (15) of the 18 intra-state conflicts in Africa in the period 1990–2004 concerned governmental power. This is an important observation, since conflicts in Africa are often described in terms of opposition between ethnic groups, even across national borders. On the whole, neither governments nor opponents challenge existing frontiers, but rather contest the direction and use of governmental power.

It is notable that several of the conflicts in Africa are highly regionalized. In Central Africa, the intra-state conflicts in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda have been interlinked since the mid-1990s. The same is true of some of the conflicts in West Africa, where there are clear linkages between the conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.<sup>6</sup>

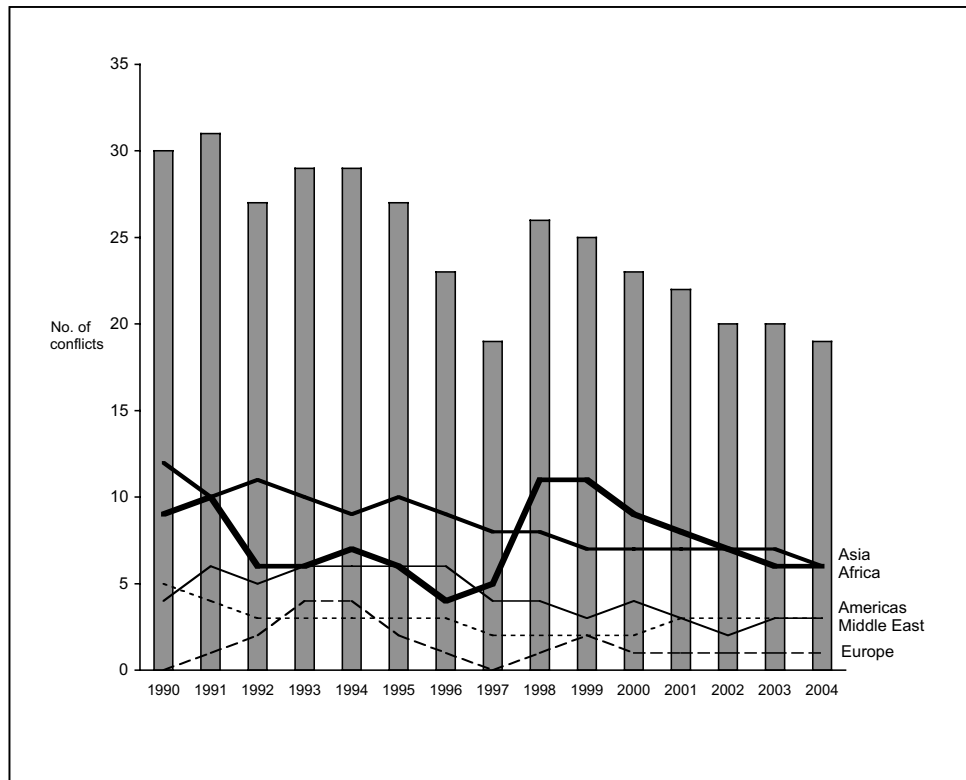
For *the Americas* (including North, Central and South America as well as the Caribbean), six major armed conflicts were registered for the period 1990–2004.<sup>7</sup> The number decreased steadily from the peak in the first year of the period, when there were five active conflicts, until 1997–2000, when only two conflicts were registered. Since 2001 the number has remained stable, with the same three active conflicts each year. Two of these conflicts, Colombia and Peru, have been active throughout the

<sup>4</sup> For more information on the states contributing troops to the conflict between the USA and al-Qaeda and to the conflict between Iraq and the USA, the UK and Australia, see table 2A.3.

<sup>5</sup> The 19 major armed conflicts recorded for Africa for the period 1990–2004 are Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire), the Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ethiopia (Eritrea), Eritrea–Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Morocco (Western Sahara), Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan (southern Sudan), Sudan and Uganda. Note that throughout this appendix when only the name of a country is given, this indicates that the conflict is over government. When the conflict is over territory, the name of the contested territory appears after the country, in parentheses.

<sup>6</sup> Note that the conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea have not reached the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths in any calendar year and are therefore not included in the tables in this appendix.

<sup>7</sup> The 6 major armed conflicts recorded for the Americas in 1990–2004 are Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru and the USA (the conflict between the US Government and al-Qaeda).



**Figure 2A.1.** Regional distribution and total number of major armed conflicts, 1990–2004

entire period.<sup>8</sup> All six armed conflicts registered for the region have been intra-state conflicts, fought over governmental power.

*Asia* has been the scene of 15 major armed conflicts in the period 1990–2004.<sup>9</sup> While Africa has seen the highest total number of conflicts for the period, on an annual basis most of the active conflicts have been in Asia. From 1990 to 1996 the number of conflicts in Asia fluctuated between 9 and 12, but since 1997 the number has slowly declined to six in 2004. Four of the conflicts recorded for 2004—India (Kashmir), Myanmar (Karen), Sri Lanka (Eelam) and the Philippines—were active in all 15 years of the period. One conflict in the region was fought between states—India and Pakistan. Of the 14 intra-state conflicts in Asia, only six concerned governmental power, with the remaining eight concerning territory.

In *Europe*, seven major armed conflicts were recorded for the post-cold war period.<sup>10</sup> Apart from the two years 1993 and 1994, Europe has been the region that on

<sup>8</sup> The third conflict in this category is that fought between the USA and al-Qaeda.

<sup>9</sup> The 15 major armed conflicts recorded for Asia in 1990–2004 are Afghanistan, Cambodia, India (Kashmir), India (Punjab), India–Pakistan, Indonesia (East Timor), Myanmar (Kachin), Myanmar (Karen), Myanmar (Shan), Nepal, the Philippines, the Philippines (Mindanao), Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka (Eelam) and Tajikistan.

<sup>10</sup> The 7 major armed conflicts in Europe in 1990–2004 are Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Herceg-Bosna), Georgia (Abkhazia), Russia (Chechnya), the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Croatia) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo).

an annual basis has experienced the lowest number of major armed conflicts. After an increase in the number of conflicts between 1990 (zero) and 1993–94 (four in each year), brought about mainly by the onset of the conflicts in the Balkans, the number again dropped to zero in 1997. Since 2000, the only active conflict in Europe has been that between the Government of Russia and the Republic of Chechnya. The seven conflicts fought in Europe over the 15-year period have all been intra-state conflicts. In contrast to the situation in other regions, they were all fought over territory.

In *the Middle East*, a total of 10 major armed conflicts were registered for the period 1990–2004.<sup>11</sup> The lowest number of conflicts in the region was recorded in 2002, when two conflicts were active. The number then increased to three in 2003 and remained at that level in 2004. Two of the conflicts that were active in 2004, Turkey and Israel, have been active for almost the entire period. Two interstate conflicts in the period since 1990 were in the Middle East: the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait; and the conflict between Iraq and the US-led coalition. There were eight intra-state conflicts in the Middle East: four fought over government and as many over territory.

### III. Changes in the table of conflicts for 2004

#### Conflicts added to the table in 2004

Three conflicts were entered in the table for 2004: in Rwanda, Iraq and Uganda. In Rwanda, fighting again flared up between the government and the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR, or Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda), a rebel group made up of former members of the Forces armées rwandaises (FAR, or Armed Forces of Rwanda) and the Interahamwe militia. The conflict dates back to the mid-1990s and is linked to the 1994 genocide in the country. No fighting was recorded for 2003 between the government and the FDLR, for the first time since 1996. Elections were held in Rwanda in 2003 and the FDLR attempted to attract support within the country in an effort to re-join the political life of the country. However, this failed, and in April 2004 the FDLR again made an incursion into the country, attacking civilians. This led the government to initiate an offensive in the border areas. No negotiations were held in the conflict, as the Rwandan Government continues to refuse to talk to those whom they call *génocidaires*.

A new, intra-state conflict was registered for Iraq in 2004. After the US-led coalition seized control of Baghdad in the spring of 2003, ending the interstate war between Iraq and the USA, the UK and Australia (see below), numerous loosely organized groups began an armed struggle against the new Iraqi regime.<sup>12</sup> However,

<sup>11</sup> The 10 major armed conflicts in Middle East in 1990–2004 are Iran; Iran (Kurdistan); Iraq; Iraq (Kurdistan); Iraq–Kuwait; Iraq–USA, UK and Australia; Israel; Lebanon; Turkey (Kurdistan); and Yemen.

<sup>12</sup> For more detail see Cottey, A., ‘The Iraq war: the enduring controversies and challenges’, *SIPRI Yearbook 2004: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2004), pp. 67–94; and chapter 2, section IV.

the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths was not crossed until 2004.<sup>13</sup> During the year Iraq remained unstable, with clashes and bombings occurring on a daily basis. Sovereignty was transferred from the occupation forces to the Iraqi interim government on 28 June. The US-led coalition forces remained in the country and continued to support the new Iraqi regime, making up the vast majority of the troops on the government side in the conflict.

The third conflict entered in the table for 2004 is Uganda. This conflict was not entered in the data series published in the SIPRI Yearbook after the early 1990s. However, new information clearly links the Ugandan Christian Democratic Army (UCDA), fighting the regime in the 1990s, to the present rebel group, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). What was previously regarded as a new group was actually the same group of people, under the same leader, but acting under a new name. Since the UCDA party crossed the 1000 battle-related deaths threshold in 1991, tables 2A.1 and 2A.2 have been revised to include the conflict, with the LRA as a party, for all years in which the conflict was active, that is, 1991 and 1994–2004.

### Conflicts removed from the table in 2004

Four conflicts were removed from the table: two interstate conflicts, and two intra-state conflicts.

No fighting was recorded for 2004 in the interstate conflict between India and Pakistan over the territory of Kashmir. Apart from a lull in the fighting in the three years 1993–95, this is the only year of the 15-year period in which the conflict was inactive. The declaration of a ceasefire by Pakistan along the disputed Line of Control on 26 November 2003 was accompanied by a thaw in relations between the two countries, and the ceasefire held throughout 2004. However, despite the stated intention of both sides to pursue negotiations, no substantial progress was made.

On 1 May 2003 the US-led coalition declared a victory and the end of 'major military combat operations' in the war against the Iraqi regime, bringing an end to the interstate conflict that began in 2003. However, in 2004 the USA and its allies were involved in the intra-state armed conflict in Iraq, where they became the main military supporters of the Iraqi interim government. In effect, of course, the USA continued to be a major actor in the conflict, although its role has formally shifted.

The conflict between the Liberian Government and the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy, which began in 1999 and crossed the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths in 2003, did not result in any battle-related deaths in 2004. A peace agreement was signed in August 2003, and the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was deployed in October. A transitional power-sharing government was sworn in in late 2003 and stayed in power throughout 2004. UNMIL remained in the country as the largest UN peacekeeping presence in the world. However, despite positive developments, the country was far from stable, with large-scale riots occurring on a number of occasions.

<sup>13</sup> The death toll in the wars in Iraq has given rise to a debate on the impact of war on civilian populations. An article in a medical journal estimated that the total number of 'excess' deaths (i.e., deaths of civilians above the normal mortality rate, not specifically battle-related deaths) since Mar. 2003 could be in the vicinity of 98 000. Roberts, L. *et al.*, 'Mortality before and after the 2003 invasion of Iraq: cluster sample survey', *The Lancet*, vol. 364, no. 9448 (29 Oct. 2004), pp. 1857–64, URL <<http://image.thelancet.com/extras/04art10342web.pdf>>. See also chapter 2, note 150.

The fourth conflict that was removed from the table is in the Indonesian province of Aceh, where a separatist rebel group, Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh Movement), has been fighting the government since the 1970s. This conflict has been intermittently included in the table since 1990, when it was first recorded as a major armed conflict. However, as more detailed information has become available, it has become apparent that the conflict has not resulted in more than 1000 battle-related deaths between the warring parties in any one calendar year. In 1990 the death toll in the province was very high, but the vast majority of casualties were civilians who were killed by government forces, as opposed to battle-related deaths. Thus, the conflict was removed from the table for 2004 (table 2A.3), and tables 2A.1 and 2A.2 were revised accordingly.

### Changes in intensity of conflict

A majority of the major armed conflicts that were active in 2004—11 of the 19 conflicts—showed an increase in intensity over 2003.<sup>14</sup> In five of these conflicts—Rwanda, Sudan (southern Sudan), Uganda, USA–al-Qaeda and Russia—the battle-related deaths increased by more than 50 per cent. The conflict in Rwanda was re-entered in the table after a year in which there were no battle-related deaths. In Uganda, the conflict between the government and the LRA escalated markedly in 2004. Improved relations between Uganda and Sudan enabled the Ugandan Government forces for the third year running to pursue the rebels across the border into southern Sudan, previously used by the rebels as a sanctuary. In Sudan, the protracted conflict between the Sudanese Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in the south of the country resulted in a higher death toll in 2004 than in 2003.<sup>15</sup> However, negotiations continued throughout 2004, and on 31 December a comprehensive peace agreement was finally reached, after eight years of peace talks. The conflict between the USA and al-Qaeda escalated in 2004, but still remained at a relatively low overall level of intensity. The USA is supported by a multinational coalition in the conflict, and in 2004 all the fighting was carried out by one of the states contributing troops to the coalition—Pakistan. Finally, in Russia, the intensity of the conflict between the Russian Government and the Chechen rebels increased significantly in 2004. The fighting spread well beyond the borders of Chechnya, featuring increasingly large, bold operations by the rebels.

Six conflicts exhibited a decrease in intensity in 2004 compared to 2003—Algeria, Burundi, the Philippines (Mindanao), Sri Lanka (Eelam), India (Kashmir) and Myanmar (Karen)—the first four of which by more than 50 per cent. In Algeria, the government authorities had by 2004 clearly gained the upper hand in the conflict against the Groupe islamique armé (GIA, or the Armed Islamic Group) and the rebels had largely lost their operational capabilities in the country. In November 2004 GIA leader Nourredine Boudiafi was captured by the Algerian authorities, resulting in the dismantling of a number of rebel cells. In Burundi, the decrease in intensity is explained by the fact that only one rebel group remained active in 2004. In November

<sup>14</sup> The 11 higher-intensity conflicts are Colombia, Israel, Nepal, the Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Sudan (southern Sudan), Sudan, Turkey (Kurdistan), Uganda and the USA.

<sup>15</sup> It is not uncommon for violence to escalate just prior to a final settlement. For further discussion see Dwan, R. and Gustavsson, M., 'Major armed conflicts', *SIPRI Yearbook 2004: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2004), p. 109.

2003, the 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) signed a peace agreement with the Burundi Government, leaving the Rwaso faction of the Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu–Forces nationales de libération (Palipehutu–FNL, or the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–Forces for National Liberation) as the sole active rebel group. In the Philippines, there was a marked decrease in intensity in the conflict between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front over the Mindanao island territory. A ceasefire that had been signed in 2003 held throughout 2004, with reports of only sporadic violations. In Sri Lanka, the ceasefire accord was largely respected throughout 2004, with no reports of fighting between the parties. Rather, the violence that did occur was a small number of suicide bombings and assassinations. In India, in the intra-state conflict between the government and the Kashmiri insurgents, fighting continued unabated.<sup>16</sup>

One conflict showed no change in intensity from 2003, the conflict in Peru.

In 6 of the 19 active major armed conflicts in 2004 there were more than 1000 battle-related deaths during the year: India (Kashmir), Iraq, Nepal, Russia (Chechnya), Sudan and Uganda. In Nepal, the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) rebel group continued its violent struggle against the Nepalese Government. A ceasefire that was initiated in October lasted for only a little over a week, and no substantial negotiations were held between the parties. In Sudan, large-scale fighting continued between the Sudanese Government and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army and the Justice and Equality Movement. This conflict received particular attention in 2004, with the United Nations imposing an arms embargo on the government-aligned Janjaweed militia, to prevent the humanitarian conditions from deteriorating. The ethnic cleansing has caused massive flows of refugees both within the Darfur region and across the border with Chad.<sup>17</sup>

The four major armed conflicts that resulted in the lowest number of battle-related deaths in 2004 were Algeria, Myanmar (Karen), Peru and Sri Lanka (Eelam). In the conflict in Myanmar, the unofficial ceasefire agreed in 2003 became an official ceasefire in early 2004, and negotiations were carried out between the government and the Karen National Union (KNU) during the year. Only sporadic violations of the ceasefire occurred. In the conflict in Peru between the government and Sendero Luminoso, the intensity continued to be very low for the fifth year running. The rebels have been reduced to a mere fraction of their former strength and managed to carry out only a small number of attacks during 2004.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> On the conflict in Myanmar see the discussion below.

<sup>17</sup> On the remaining 4 high-intensity conflicts see the discussion above.

<sup>18</sup> On Algeria and Sri Lanka (Eelam) see the discussion above.



**Table 2A.3.** Table of conflict locations with at least one major armed conflict in 2004

Location	Incompat- ibility <sup>a</sup>	Yr formed/ yr stated/ yr joined/ yr entered <sup>b</sup>	Warring parties <sup>c</sup>	Total deaths <sup>d</sup> (incl. 2004)	Deaths in 2004 <sup>e</sup>	Change from 2003 <sup>f</sup>
<b>Africa</b>						
Algeria	Govt	1982/ 1992/1992/ 1993	Govt of Algeria vs GIA	40 000– 100 000	<25	--
GIA: Groupe islamique armé (Armed Islamic Group)						
Burundi	Govt	1991/ 1991/1991/ ..	Govt of Burundi vs Palipehutu–FNL	>6 800	<400	--
Palipehutu–FNL: Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu–Forces nationales de libération (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–Forces for National Liberation)						
Rwanda	Govt	1997/ 1997/1997/ 1998	Govt of Rwanda vs FDLR*	>2 900	25–100	++
FDLR: Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda)						
* Note that the FDLR was previously called the ALiR. The group is also referred to as ex-FAR and Interahame in the news media.						
Sudan	Govt/Terr.	1983/ 1983/1983/ 1983	Govt of Sudan vs SPLM/A*	>55 000	>200	++
	Govt	2003/ 2003/2003/ 2003	vs SLM/A vs JEM	<5 300	<3 000	+
SPLM/A: Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army						
SLM/A: Sudan Liberation Movement/Army						
JEM: Justice and Equality Movement						
* Note that the SPLM/A was previously coded under the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) but has increasingly been operating independently of the NDA. The SPLM/A has therefore been coded as an independent organization since 2003. This conflict is listed here as being over both government and territory because the aims of the SPLM/A have progressively shifted from control of government to control of territory.						
Uganda	Govt	1987/ 1987/1988/ 1991	Govt of Uganda vs LRA*	<8 700	>1 600	++
LRA: Lord's Resistance Army						
* Note that in the early years of its existence the LRA used a number of different names, notably the Ugandan Christian Democratic Army (UCDA).						

Location	Incompat- ibility <sup>a</sup>	Yr formed/ yr stated/ yr joined/ yr entered <sup>b</sup>	Warring parties <sup>c</sup>	Total deaths <sup>d</sup> (incl. 2004)	Deaths in 2004 <sup>e</sup>	Change from 2003 <sup>f</sup>
<b>Americas</b>						
Colombia	Govt	1964/ 1966/1966/ .. 1964/1965/ ..	Govt of Colombia vs FARC  vs ELN	>41 000*	>700	+
FARC: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) ELN: Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army)						
* This figure includes deaths involving other parties than those listed above in the fighting since 1964, although a vast majority of the deaths can be attributed to FARC and, to a lesser extent, the ELN.						
Peru	Govt	1980/ 1980/1980/ 1981	Govt of Peru vs Sendero Luminoso	>28 000	<25	0
Sendero Luminoso: Shining Path						
USA	Govt	2001/ 2001/2001/ 2001	Govt of USA, Multinational coalition* vs al-Qaeda	>3 700	<300	++
* The following countries contributed combat troops to the multinational coalition: Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and the UK. For background and the origins of this intra-state conflict see <i>SIPRI Yearbook 2002</i> , pages 67–68.						
<b>Asia</b>						
India	Terr.	1977/ 1977/1984/ 1990	Govt of India vs Kashmir insurgents	>27 000	<1 100	–
Myanmar	Terr.	1948/ 1948/1948/ 1948	Govt of Myanmar vs KNU	>20 000	<25	–
KNU: Karen National Union						
Nepal	Govt	1996/ 1996/1996/ 2002	Govt of Nepal vs CPN(M)	<6 400	<1 600	+
CPN(M): Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)						

Location	Incompat- ibility <sup>a</sup>	Yr formed/ yr stated/ yr joined/ yr entered <sup>b</sup>	Warring parties <sup>c</sup>	Total deaths <sup>d</sup> (incl. 2004)	Deaths in 2004 <sup>e</sup>	Change from 2003 <sup>f</sup>
Philippines	Govt	1968/ 1968/1969/ 1982	Govt of the Philippines vs CPP*	20 000– 27 000	<300	+
	Terr.	1968/ 1981/1986/ 2000	vs MILF	>37 500	25–100	--

CPP: Communist Party of the Philippines

MILF: Moro Islamic Liberation Front

\* Note that the CPP was previously listed as the New People's Army (NPA), the name of the armed wing of the CPP.

Sri Lanka	Terr.	1976 1976/1975/ 1989	Govt of Sri Lanka vs LTTE	60 000	<25	--
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LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

### Europe

Russia	Terr.	1991/ 1991/1991/ 1995	Govt of Russia vs Republic of Chechnya	40 000– 70 000	>1 100	++
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### Middle East

Iraq	Govt	2003/ 2003/2003/ 2004	Govt of Iraq, Multinational coalition* vs Iraqi insurgents**	>7 700	>7 000	n.a.
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\* The US-led multinational coalition in Iraq included combat troops from Albania, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Honduras, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Thailand, Tonga, the UK, Ukraine and the USA.

\*\* These included the Jaish-i-Mahdi (Al-Mahdi Army), the Jamaat al-Tawhid wa'l-Jihad (Monotheism and Holy War) and the Jaish Ansar Al-Sunna (Army of Ansar Al-Sunna).

Israel	Terr.	1964/ 1964/1964/ ..	Govt of Israel vs Palestinian organizations*	<14 100	<500	+
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\* These included the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, Fatah (Movement for the National Liberation of Palestine), Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement), Palestinian Islamic Jihad and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Location	Incompat- ibility <sup>a</sup>	Yr formed/ yr stated/ yr joined/ yr entered <sup>b</sup>	Warring parties <sup>c</sup>	Total deaths <sup>d</sup> (incl. 2004)	Deaths in 2004 <sup>e</sup>	Change from 2003 <sup>f</sup>
Turkey	Terr.	1974/ 1974/1984/ 1992	Govt of Turkey vs KONGRA-GEL*	<30 100	<200	+

KONGRA-GEL: Conference of the People's Congress of Kurdistan

\* In Nov. 2003 the Kurdish Freedom and Democracy Congress (KADEK, previously known as the PKK) changed its name to the Conference of the People's Congress of Kurdistan (KONGRA-GEL).

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 2B.

The conflicts in table 2A.3 are listed by location, in alphabetical order, within 5 geographical regions: Africa—excluding Egypt; the Americas—including North, Central and South America and the Caribbean; Asia—including Oceania, Australia and New Zealand; Europe—including the Caucasus; and the 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 'Terr.'—refer to contested incompatibilities concerning *government* (type of political system or a change of central government or its composition) and *territory* (control of territory, secession or autonomy), respectively. Each location may have 1 or more incompatibilities over territory, if the disputed territories are different entities. There can be only 1 incompatibility over government in each location as, by definition, there can be only 1 government in each location. (Note, however, that the conflict between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) constitutes a special case in 2004: it is coded as being over both government and territory to reflect the fact that the goals of the SPLM/A have shifted over the years.)

<sup>b</sup> 'Year formed' is the year in which the original party in a major armed conflict—in conflicts where several parties have fought over the same incompatibility—first stated the incompatibility. 'Year stated' is the year in which *the active group* stated its incompatibility. 'Year joined' is the year in which the use of armed force began in the conflict between the active warring parties. 'Year entered' is the year in which the fighting between the government and the warring party for the first time reached the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths in a single calendar year and was therefore entered in the database. In connection with the major data revision carried out by the UCDP (see appendix 2B), it became evident that the years listed in the tables for the early and mid-1990s sometimes referred to the start of the entire conflict and sometimes referred to the year in which the active group had stated its incompatibility. Although these years are often the same, there are also instances in which they are not. Therefore, in order to code this variable more stringently, 'Year formed' now refers to the start of the armed conflict itself, while the other 3 years listed in the table ('Year stated', 'Year joined' and 'Year entered') refer to the active warring party.

<sup>c</sup> An opposition organization is any non-governmental group which has publicly announced a name for the group as well as its political goals and has used armed force to achieve its goals. Only those parties and alliances which were active during 2004 are listed in this column. Alliances are indicated by a comma between the names of warring parties.

<sup>d</sup> The figures for total battle-related deaths refer to those deaths caused by the warring parties which can be directly connected to the incompatibility since the start of the conflict. This

figure thus relates to the 'Year formed' variable. In the instance of intra-state conflicts, it should be noted that the figures include only battle-related deaths that can be attributed to fighting between the government and parties which were at some point listed in the table (i.e., groups that have crossed the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths in a year). 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>e</sup> Numbers over 100 are as far as possible rounded to the nearest hundred. Thus, figures ranging between 101 and 150 are presented as >100, while figures ranging between 151 and 199 are presented as <200. Figures between 1 and 24 are presented as <25, while those between 25 and 100 are presented as 25–100.

<sup>f</sup> The 'change from 2003' is measured as the increase or decrease in the number of battle-related deaths in 2004 compared with the number of battle-related deaths in 2003. Although the symbols are based on data that cannot be considered totally reliable, they represent the following changes:

- ++ increase in battle deaths of >50%
- + increase in battle deaths of >10–50%
- 0 stable rate of battle deaths ( $\pm 10\%$ )
- decrease in battle deaths of >10–50%
- decrease in battle deaths of >50%
- n.a. not applicable, since the major armed conflict was not recorded for 2003.