

# Appendix 2A. Patterns of major armed conflicts, 1997–2006

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## I. Global patterns

In 2006, 17 major armed conflicts were active in 16 locations throughout the world.<sup>1</sup> Over the past 10 years the number of conflicts has fluctuated, starting at 19 in 1997 and then climbing to 26 in the peak year 1998. The figure declined steadily between 1999 and 2005, and then remained constant in 2006. It is notable that the same conflicts that were active in 2005 remained active in 2006.

For the third year running, no interstate conflict was recorded. In fact, during the entire period 1997–2006 only three conflicts were fought between states: Eritrea–Ethiopia (1998–2000); India–Pakistan (1997–2003); and Iraq versus the USA and its allies (2003). The remaining 31 major armed conflicts recorded for this period were fought within states and concerned either governmental power (21) or territory (10). Conflicts over government outnumbered those over territory in all 10 years.

In 2006, three intra-state conflicts were categorized as internationalized—that is, they included troops from a state that was external to the basic conflict, aiding one of the parties: the conflict between the Afghan Government and the Taliban; the conflict between the Iraqi Government and the numerous insurgency groups operating there; and the conflict between the US Government and al-Qaeda.<sup>2</sup> It is noteworthy that all these conflicts are linked to the US-led ‘global war on terrorism’. In all three cases the external state contributed troops to the government side of the conflict.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) defines a major armed conflict as a contested incompatibility concerning government and/or territory over which the use of armed force between the military forces of 2 parties—of which at least 1 is the government of a state—has resulted in at least 1000 battle-related deaths in a single calendar year. For a definition of the separate elements see appendix 2B in this volume. Traditionally, the UCDP has provided data on trends from 1990 in editions of the SIPRI Yearbook. This year, the period for which conflicts are reported has been changed and will from now on focus only on the most recent 10-year period (i.e. 1997–2006 this year, and so on). However, data on major armed conflicts since 1990 constitute the basis for the information presented here. Thus, conflict dyads that were recorded as active at some time in the period 1990–96 are listed in table 2A.3 if fighting between the same parties resulted in at least 1 battle-related death in 2006. Data on the longer time series (since 1990) are available at URL <[http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/our\\_data1.htm](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/our_data1.htm)>.

<sup>2</sup> If it had exceeded the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths, the conflict between the Government of Somalia and the Supreme Islamic Council of Somalia (SICS) would have been included as an internationalized conflict, with Ethiopia contributing troops to the government side. However, reliable data set the death toll for 2006 below 600. For more on this conflict see URL <<http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/>>.

<sup>3</sup> For the states contributing troops in these conflicts see table 2A.3. On the conflict between the USA and al-Qaeda and the complex issues affecting its coding in the database see Eriksson, M., Sollenberg,

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**Table 2A.1.** Regional distribution, number and types of major armed conflict, 1997–2006

Region	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T
Africa	4	1	9	2	9	2	7	2	7	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	3	0	3	0
Americas	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Asia	3	5	3	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	4	3	4	3	4
Europe	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Middle East	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
<b>Total</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>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>23</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>17</b>	

G = Government and T = Territory, the two types of incompatibility

## II. Regional patterns

In 2006 seven major armed conflicts were recorded for Asia, the region with the highest total figure. Three conflicts each were recorded for Africa, the Americas and the Middle East regions. Europe saw the lowest number of conflicts, with only one recorded for 2006. The regional distribution of conflicts and locations for the period 1997–2006 is shown in tables 2A.1 and 2A.2, respectively. Figure 2A.1 presents the regional distribution and total number of conflicts for each year in this period.

In the 10-year period 1997–2006, 14 major armed conflicts were recorded for *Africa*.<sup>4</sup> Apart from 1997, in the first half of the period the highest number of conflicts was fought in this region, with the figure ranging from 11 (1998 and 1999) to 8 (2001). The number of conflicts then decreased from 2002 until 2005, and it remained constant in 2006. Of the 14 conflicts recorded for the period, all but one (Ethiopia–Eritrea) were fought within states. As many as seven of the intra-state conflicts were at some point internationalized in character, which distinguishes Africa from the other regions. A vast majority (12) of the 14 conflicts were fought over governmental power.

*The Americas* accounted for three major armed conflicts during the period.<sup>5</sup> The annual number of conflicts was steady throughout the period, with two conflicts recorded for 1997–2000 and three for each of the remaining years. All three conflicts in the region concerned governmental power.

M. and Wallenstein, P., 'Patterns of major armed conflict, 1990–2001', *SIPRI Yearbook 2002: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2002), pp. 67–68.

<sup>4</sup> The 14 major armed conflicts recorded for Africa for the period 1997–2006 are Algeria, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire), the Republic of the Congo, Eritrea–Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sudan (southern Sudan) and Uganda. Note that when only the name of a country is given, this indicates a conflict over government. When an intra-state conflict is over territory, the name of the contested territory appears after the country name in parentheses.

<sup>5</sup> The 3 major armed conflicts recorded for the Americas for the period 1997–2006 are Colombia, Peru and the USA (the conflict between the US Government and al-Qaeda).

**Table 2A.2.** Regional distribution of locations with at least one major armed conflict, 1997–2006

Region	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Africa	5	11	11	9	8	7	5	5	3	3
Americas	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Asia	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	6
Europe	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Middle East	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>

*Asia* was the scene of 10 major armed conflicts in 1997–2006.<sup>6</sup> The annual numbers of conflicts in the region have been fairly constant, ranging between six (2004) and eight (1997 and 1998). In 1997, 2003, 2005 and 2006, the highest number for any region was recorded for Asia.<sup>7</sup> Four of the Asian conflicts recorded for 2006 were active in all 10 years of the period: India (Kashmir), Myanmar (Karen State), Sri Lanka ('Tamil Eelam')<sup>8</sup> and the Philippines. Of the 10 conflicts in Asia, one (India–Pakistan) was fought between states. Four of the intra-state conflicts concerned government, while five were fought over territory.

Only two of the major armed conflicts in the period 1997–2006 were located in *Europe*,<sup>9</sup> making it the region with the lowest total number of conflicts. In addition, on an annual basis Europe experienced the lowest number of conflicts in all years of the period.<sup>10</sup> In fact, at the outset of the period, in 1997, no major armed conflict was recorded for the region. One conflict was recorded for 1998 and yet another in 1999, which was the peak year for the period. Since 2000 the only conflict that has been active in Europe is that between the Russian Government and the separatist actors in Chechnya. Both conflicts in Europe were fought within states and concerned territory.

*The Middle East* accounted for a total of five major armed conflicts in the period.<sup>11</sup> Four conflicts were recorded for 1997 and the number has remained fairly stable since then, ranging between two (2002) and four (1997, 1998 and 2000). In each of the four years 2003–2006 there were three conflicts, and the same conflicts were active in the three years 2004–2006: the conflict in Iraq, Israel (Palestinian territories) and Turkey (Kurdistan). In fact, the latter two conflicts were active in all years of the period 1997–2006. One of the major armed conflicts in the region was fought

<sup>6</sup> The 10 major armed conflicts recorded for Asia for the period 1997–2006 were Afghanistan, Cambodia, India (Kashmir), India–Pakistan, Indonesia (East Timor), Myanmar (Karen State), Nepal, the Philippines, the Philippines (Mindanao) and Sri Lanka ('Tamil Eelam').

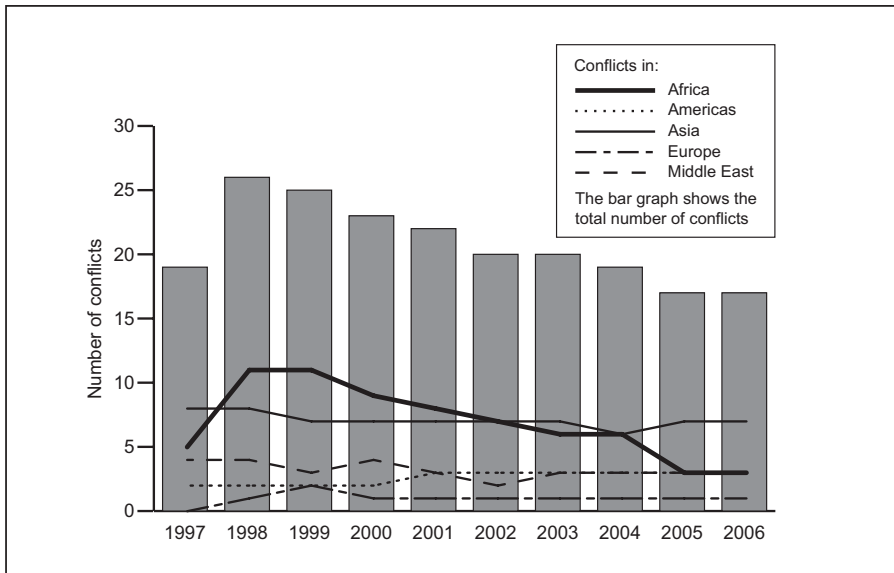
<sup>7</sup> In 2004 an equally high number was recorded for Africa.

<sup>8</sup> 'Tamil Eelam' (Tamil homeland) is the name given by Tamil separatists to the area in the north-eastern part of Sri Lanka for which they claim self-determination.

<sup>9</sup> The 2 major armed conflicts recorded for Europe for the period 1997–2006 are Russia (Chechnya) and Yugoslavia (Kosovo).

<sup>10</sup> In 1999 the figure for the Americas was as low as that for Europe.

<sup>11</sup> The 5 major armed conflicts registered for the Middle East for the period 1997–2006 are Iran, Iraq, Israel (Palestinian territories), Turkey (Kurdistan), and USA and its allies–Iraq.



**Figure 2A.1.** Regional distribution and total number of major armed conflicts, 1997–2006

between states: the conflict between the USA with its allies and Iraq. The remaining four conflicts were intra-state, two fought over government and two over territory.<sup>12</sup>

### III. Changes in the table of conflicts for 2006

The conflicts in 2006 that are listed in table 2A.3 are the same as those recorded for 2005. However, many of the conflicts in 2006 exhibited significant changes in intensity—as measured by an increase or decrease in the number of deaths—with a majority of them decreasing markedly.

#### Changes in intensity of conflict

Six of the 17 major armed conflicts that were active in 2006 showed an increase in intensity, four by more than 50 per cent—the USA, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka (‘Tamil Eelam’) and Israel (Palestinians)—and two by less than 50 per cent—Myanmar

<sup>12</sup> On 12 July 2006 Hezbollah guerrillas carried out an attack across the Lebanese border into Israel, capturing 2 Israeli soldiers and killing several more under cover of intense rocket fire. Israel responded by launching heavy military action against Hezbollah. The ensuing war lasted until 14 Aug., when it ended through UN Security Council Resolution 1701. Assessing the number of deaths in the 2006 conflict is complicated, mainly due to the vast number of strikes carried out by the Israeli Army and the difficulty this creates for single-event-based coding, the lack of reliable sources on confirmed deaths in these strikes and the problem of unreliable sources for the deaths of Hezbollah fighters. In line with the UCDP’s conservative policy regarding the reliability of sources and figures, no uncorroborated estimate of death tolls has been accepted. When employing the standard UCDP method (see appendix 2B) the estimated death toll falls below the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths. This conflict is therefore not included in table 2A.3. On this conflict and those in Afghanistan and Somalia see also chapter 2.

(Karen State) and the Philippines. The conflict between the US Government and al-Qaeda resulted in noticeably more deaths in 2006 than the previous year. As in 2005, the fighting took place mainly in Pakistan, but there were also some incidents in Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia.

In Afghanistan, 2006 was the most deadly year ever in the conflict between the government with its allies and the Taliban. The forces fighting on the government side conducted several large-scale operations during the year, but did not manage to uproot the rebels. The Taliban, for its part, changed tactics in 2006, markedly escalating its use of suicide bombings.

In Sri Lanka, sporadic ceasefire violations and tit-for-tat killings during the first months of the year quickly escalated into all-out warfare between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) rebels. Aside from several government offensives, the year also saw maritime clashes and suicide bombings, the worst event involving suicide bombers driving a truck into buses full of sailors in the north-eastern part of the country, killing over 100 people.<sup>13</sup>

The conflict between the Israeli Government and Palestinian insurgents escalated markedly in 2006. The ceasefire that was in place during much of 2005 was abandoned in January, when Hamas won the Palestinian elections. The year saw continued launching of rockets by Palestinian militants against Israeli cities and villages, with subsequent incursions by the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) into the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in search of the militants who were responsible for the attacks. This grew into full-scale clashes following the capture and abduction of an IDF soldier in a cross-border raid in late June. The IDF launched massive air and artillery strikes, coupled with infantry and tank incursions into the Gaza Strip. The Palestinians, both military and civilian, suffered heavy casualties in this fighting.

The protracted conflict between the Myanmar Government and the separatist Karen National Union (KNU) escalated somewhat during the year. However, the conflict pattern remained the same, with the rebels carrying out sporadic attacks on government troops, who are superior in both firepower and numbers, and the latter reciprocating by attacking Karen villages while purportedly looking for rebels.

In the long-running conflict between the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) rebel group and the Philippine Government, 2006 saw a slight increase in intensity. The rebels withdrew from negotiations in 2005 and in early 2006 they stepped up attacks. Escalating the conflict further, President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo ordered the retraining and redeployment of troops to crush the communist insurgency in key regions around Manila within two years.

As many as 10 of the major armed conflicts exhibited a decrease in intensity compared to 2005, nine by more than 50 per cent: Burundi, Sudan, Uganda, Colombia, Peru, Nepal, Philippines (Mindanao), Russia (Chechnya) and Turkey (Kurdistan).

In Burundi, a peace process has been underway for over five years. At the start of 2006, the Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu–Forces nationales de libération (Palipehutu-FNL, or the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–National Liberation Forces) was the only rebel group to remain outside the process, but in September a ceasefire agreement was signed. However, the parties remain far apart on critical political issues, and a more comprehensive agreement seems still to be some way off.

While the figures in table 2A.3 show a marked decrease in intensity in the conflict in Sudan, the situation in the Darfur region of the country continued to be grave in

<sup>13</sup> Agence France-Presse, 'Suicide bombing kills 103 in Sri Lanka', 16 Oct. 2006.

2006.<sup>14</sup> The Sudanese Government and the largest rebel group, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A), signed the Darfur Peace Agreement on 5 May, after which the SLM/A leader, Minni Minawi, was granted the fourth highest position in the country's government. The agreement did not change the situation on the ground, which instead was characterized by continued violence against civilians and infighting among the rebels. The turmoil in Darfur also affected neighbouring Chad, which experienced large refugee flows and an armed conflict of its own.<sup>15</sup>

In Uganda, the marked decrease in the number of casualties is due to a landmark ceasefire agreement signed by the Ugandan Government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebel group in August. The Government of Southern Sudan was instrumental in bringing the parties together and its vice-president, Riek Machar, acted as mediator. While the peace process has been painfully slow since August, there has been no fighting between the parties, apart from two alleged ceasefire violations. A major stumbling block is the indictments by the International Criminal Court (ICC) against five of the top commanders of the LRA, including Chairman Joseph Kony.

Two of the major armed conflicts registered for the Americas de-escalated in 2006. After the large government offensive in 2005, the situation was calmer in Colombia in 2006. In Peru, the last remnants of the Sendero Luminoso rebel group still operate in the Ayacucho region, south of Lima, but very few attacks are reported each year.

While fighting continued during the four first months of the year in Nepal, substantial political changes helped to reduce the conflict intensity and promote dialogue. In April King Gyanendra agreed to end direct rule and the parliament was reinstated. Subsequently, the Maoist rebels declared a ceasefire. Formal peace negotiations were initiated in May, and in November a peace agreement was signed, under which the rebels are to join a transitional government.

In the Philippines, a protracted conflict has been fought between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) separatist group and the government. A ceasefire was signed in 2003, and since then negotiations on a comprehensive agreement have been conducted in Malaysia. While solutions to some key issues have yet to be found, such as the size of the ancestral domain claimed by the MILF, the ceasefire was largely respected in 2006 and the casualty figures are therefore low.

The conflict between the Russian Government and the self-proclaimed separatist Republic of Chechnya continued to de-escalate for the third year running. Despite decreasing intensity, fighting did occur both in Chechnya and in neighbouring regions, notably Dagestan and Ingushetia. The separatists experienced a great setback when one of their key leaders, Shamil Basayev, was killed in July.

<sup>14</sup> A note is warranted on the exceptionally low casualty figure for Sudan presented in table 2A.3. The reason is twofold: (a) information about the conflict is vague in the sense that reports often just use the term 'rebels', rarely stating which rebel group or faction is referred to; and (b) the SLM/A was severely weakened in late 2005, when a large faction left the movement. It was this breakaway faction as well as other groups that are not listed in the table that were involved in most of the fighting against the government in 2006. Furthermore, much of the violence in Darfur involves infighting between rebel and communal groups, as well as one-sided violence targeting civilians, neither of which is the focus of this appendix.

<sup>15</sup> Note that, since the fighting between the Chadian Government and any 1 rebel group did not reach the threshold of 1000 battle-related deaths, this conflict is not defined as a major armed conflict and is therefore not included here.

In Turkey, the protracted conflict between the government and the Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (PKK, or the Kurdistan Workers' Party) continued, but on a markedly lower scale.

One conflict de-escalated by less than 50 per cent: that between the government of India and Kashmiri insurgents. The reduction brought the conflict below 1000 battle-related deaths for the first time since 1999 and points to the importance of improved relations between India and Pakistan for stability in the region.

Only one of the active conflicts displayed an unchanged, high rate of battle-related deaths: that between the Iraqi Government, supported by the US-led coalition, and Iraqi insurgents. It should be noted that the overall level of violence in Iraq actually increased in 2006 and that the stable death rate reported here reflects a distinct trend: the balance in the character of the violence changed, with a similar rate of battle-related deaths and an increase in clashes between Shia and Sunni groups as well as in incidents of death squads carrying out killings.

In three of the 17 major armed conflicts that were active in 2006, there were more than 1000 battle-related deaths: Iraq (over 5500), Afghanistan (over 3100) and Sri Lanka (over 1950).

**Table 2A.3.** Conflict locations with at least one major armed conflict in 2006

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. 2006)	Deaths in 2006	Change from 2005 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Africa</b>						
Burundi	Govt	1991/ 1991/1991/ ..	Govt of Burundi vs Palipehutu–FNL	<7 300	>100	--
Palipehutu-FNL: Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu–Forces nationales de libération (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–National Liberation Forces)						
Sudan	Govt	2003/ 2003/2003/ 2003	Govt of Sudan vs SLM/A	<4 500	25–100	--
SLM/A: Sudan Liberation Movement/Army						
Uganda	Govt	1987/ 1987/1988/ 1991	Govt of Uganda vs LRA*	<9 600	>200	--
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).						
<b>Americas</b>						
Colombia	Govt	1964/ 1966/1966/ .. 1964/1965/ ..	Govt of Colombia vs FARC  vs ELN	>44 800*	>500	--
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	--
Sendero Luminoso: Shining Path						



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. 2006)	Deaths in 2006	Change from 2005 <sup>e</sup>
USA*	Govt	2001/ 2001/2001/ 2001	Govt of USA, Multinational coalition** vs al-Qaeda	<2 900	<200	++

\* Note that the 'Location' column refers to the government of the state that is being challenged by an opposition organization. Thus, location refers to the incompatibility and is not necessarily the geographical location of the fighting. For background and the origins of this intra-state conflict see *SIPRI Yearbook 2002*, pages 67–68.

\*\* In 2006 the USA-led multinational coalition included troops from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain and the UK.

### Asia

Afghanistan	Govt	1990/ 1994/1994/ 2005	Govt of Afghanistan, Multinational coalition*, ISAF**, vs Taliban	..	>3 100	++
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\* In 2006 the USA-led multinational coalition included troops from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain and the UK. After a gradual takeover, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) formally took full control over the international military presence in Afghanistan on 5 Oct. 2006.

\*\* In 2006 the following countries contributed troops to ISAF: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the UK and the USA. Note that, while all these countries sent troops to the ISAF force, not all had a mandate to fight. All the countries are listed here because information on the mandate of individual states' troops is often sensitive and hard to find.

India	Terr. (Kashmir)	1977/ 1977/1984/ 1990	Govt of India vs Kashmiri insurgents	>28 800	>700	–
Myanmar	Terr. (Karen State)	1948/ 1948/1948/ 1948	Govt of Myanmar vs KNU	>20 000	25–100	+

KNU: Karen National Union

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. 2006)	Deaths in 2006	Change from 2005 <sup>e</sup>
Nepal	Govt	1996/ 1996/1996/ 2002	Govt of Nepal vs CPN-M	<8 200	>400	--
CPN-M: Communist Party of Nepal–Maoist						
Philippines	Govt	1968/ 1968/1969/ 1982	Govt of the Philippines vs CPP	20 000 – 27 000	>300	+
	Terr. (Mindanao)	1968/ 1981/1986/ 2000	vs MILF	<37 600	<25	--
CPP: Communist Party of the Philippines MILF: Moro Islamic Liberation Front						
Sri Lanka	Terr. (‘Tamil Eelam’)	1976 1976/1975/ 1989	Govt of Sri Lanka vs LTTE	>61 950	>1 950	++
LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam						
<b>Europe</b>						
Russia	Terr. (Chechnya)	1991/ 1991/1991/ 1995	Govt of Russia vs Republic of Chechnya	40 000– 70 000	<300	--
<b>Middle East</b>						
Iraq	Govt	2003/ 2003/2003/ 2004	Govt of Iraq, Multinational coalition* vs Iraqi insurgents**	>18 600	>5 500	0
* The US-led multinational coalition in Iraq included combat troops from Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, the UK and the USA.						
** These included e.g. Tanzim Qa’idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (Organization of Jihad’s Base in the Country of the Two Rivers), the Jaish Ansar al-Sunna (Army of Ansar al-Sunna) and al Jaysh al-Islami fi Iraq (Islamic Army of Iraq).						

Location	Incompatibility <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. 2006)	Deaths in 2006	Change from 2005 <sup>e</sup>
Israel	Terr. (Palestinian territories)	1964/ 1964/1964/ ..	Govt of Israel vs Palestinian organizations*	>14 800	>500	++

\* These included Fatah (Movement for the National Liberation of Palestine), Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement), Palestinian Islamic Jihad (Jihad) and Popular Resistance Committees.

Turkey	Terr. (Kurdistan)	1974/ 1974/1984/ 1992	Govt of Turkey vs PKK*	<30 600	>200	--
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PKK: Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan: Kurdistan Workers' Party

\* Note that the PKK has changed names three times in as many years: in 2002 to Kadek (Kurdish Freedom and Democracy Congress), in Nov. 2003 to the Conference of the People's Congress of Kurdistan (KONGRA-GEL), and in Apr. 2005 the group to its previous name, the PKK.

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.

<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, *SIPRI Yearbook 2005*), 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 2006 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 2005' is measured as the increase or decrease in the number of battle-related deaths in 2006 compared with the number of battle-related deaths in 2005. 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 2005.