Intra State Conflict

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Presentation

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Why Intra State Wars?
Graph 1: Armed conflicts in 2006

**5 wars (1000 battle deaths)**

- **ASIA**
  - Afghanistan 2003-
  - Iraq 2004-
  - Sri Lanka 2005

- **AFRICA**
  - Chad 2005-
  - Sudan (Darfur) 1983-

**23 armed conflicts (25 battle related deaths in one year)**

- **ASIA**
  - India (Asam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Maoists, Kashmir)
  - Iran (Kurdistan) 2004-
  - Israel (Palestine) 2000-
  - Israel (Hezbollah in Lebanon) 2006
  - Myanmar (Karen, Shan) 2005-
  - Nepal 1996-
  - Pakistan (Baluchistan) 2004-
  - Philippines (Mindanao, KPF) 1993-
  - Thailand 2003-
  - Turkey (Kurdistan) 1984-

- **AFRICA**
  - Algeria 1991-
  - Burundi 1994-
  - Central African Republic 2006
  - Ethiopia (Ogaden, Oromia) 1999-
  - Somalia 2006
  - Uganda 1994-

- **EUROPE**
  - Russia (Chechnya) 1999-

- **AMERICAS**
  - Columbia 1966-
  - USA 2004-
  - Mexico 2006-

(UCDP)
Graph 2: Armed conflicts in 2008

5 wars (1000 battle deaths)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Conflicts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASIA</td>
<td>Afghanistan 2003-&lt;br&gt;Iraq 2004-&lt;br&gt;Sri Lanka 2005-&lt;br&gt;Pakistan (Talibans) 2007-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>Somalia 2006-</td>
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31 armed conflicts (25 battle related deaths in one year)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Conflicts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>Colombia 1964-&lt;br&gt;Peru 2007-&lt;br&gt;USA 2004-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Graph 3: Armed conflicts in 2011

5 wars (1000 battle deaths)

ASIA
- Afghanistan 2003-2009
- Iraq 2004-2011
- Sri Lanka 2005-2009
- Pakistan 2007-2012
- Syria 2010-2011

AFRICA
- Somalia 2006-2011

37 armed conflicts (25 battle related deaths in one year)

ASIA
- India (Assam, Bodoland, Manipur, Tripura, Maois., Dimaraj, Islamist- Kashmir 1989)
- Iran (Kurdistan) 2005-2011
- Israel (Palestinea) 2000-2011
- Myanmar (Karen, Shan) 2005-2011
- Pakistan (Baluchistan) 2004-2011
- Philippines (Mindanao, KPF) 1993/1999-2011
- Cambodia-Thailand 2003-2011
- Turkey (Kurdistan) 1984-2011
- Yemen 2009-2011
- Tajikistan 2010-2011

AFRICA
- Algeria 1991-2012
- Central African Republic 2009-2012
- Ivory Coast 2011-2012
- Lybia 2011-2012
- Ethiopia 1999-2012
- Mauritania 2010-2012
- Nigeria 2011-2012
- Ruanda 2009-2012
- Mali 2011-2012
- Senegal 2011-2012
- South Sudan 2011-2012
- Sudan 1983-2012

(Cooperative Peace Building Project)
Graph 4: Inter vs. Intra-state conflicts

1946-1988
- Inter state conflicts (30)
- Intra state conflicts (65)

1989-2007
- Inter state conflicts (9)
- Intra state conflicts (54)
Reasons for decline of Inter-state wars

- Ending of colonial politics
- The end of the Cold War
  - no proxy wars
- Increased level of international activism sperheaded by UN
  - preventive diplomacy
  - peacekeeping and peacemaking missions
  - *Friends of the Secretary-General*
- Increased popularity of global legal norms proscribe the use of military force

(Mack 2007)
One form of violence against civilians that is of particular concern to the UN and other humanitarian actors is attacks on humanitarian workers in the field. The belief that violent threats to humanitarian aid workers in conflict zones are increasing is widespread.

Every humanitarian agency and NGO has stories of aid workers threatened, attacked and sometimes killed. Such assaults are widely believed to be part of a broader worldwide trend towards increased political violence against civilians. Some humanitarian workers believe that the increased threat to aid workers is not accidental, that it has been caused by blurring of the dividing line between humanitarian assistance and military counterinsurgency operations in Afghanistan and elsewhere. Others worry that the United Nations' embrace of "integrated missions"—which bring aid workers and peacekeepers into a closer relationship—is a further erosion of the tradition of humanitarian impartiality, and a development that also puts aid workers at risk.

Clearly humanitarian assistance in zones of conflict can be a dangerous endeavor, but most claims about growing threats to aid workers have been based on anecdotal information. Only with the publication of a joint study by the Center for International Cooperation at New York University and the UK's Humanitarian Policy Group in October 2006 has the evidence needed to make objective assessments become available.

In what is by far the most comprehensive analysis of the problem to date, the study's authors compiled data on major acts of violence against humanitarian workers between 1997 and 2005. They found that between 1997 and 2005, the number of humanitarian workers killed each year had jumped from thirty-nine to sixty-one. The number of violent incidents (leading to death, injury or kidnapping) more than doubled from thirty-four to seventy-two over the same period.

These findings appear to confirm the widespread perception that humanitarian work was indeed becoming more dangerous and could be seen as further evidence that deadly assaults on civilians were increasing. However, during this same period, the number of humanitarian workers in the field also increased (by an estimated 77 percent). This meant, as Figure 6 shows, that the rate of violent assaults per 10,000 aid worker had only increased marginally.

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**Graph 5: Number of campaigns of one-sided violence 1989-2005**

Data source: UCDP/Human Security Centre Dataset
Graph 6: Armed conflicts 1946-2010

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Definitions
Intra-state conflict - Definition 1

Intra-state wars involve sustained combat, involving organized armed forces capable for effective resistance, resulting in a minimum of 1,000 battle-related combatant fatalities within a twelve month period.

Effective resistance implies: (a) both sides are organized for violent conflict and prepared to resist the attacks, or (b) the weaker side, although initially unprepared, is able to inflict upon the stronger opponents at least 5% of the number of fatalities it sustains (*Syria vs Egypt*).

*(Small & Singer 1972)*
Intra-state conflicts - Definition 2

A conflict between government and non-government entity over contested incompatibility with use of armed forces which results in at least 25 battle related deaths (per incompatibility) in one calendar year

- Multiple incompatibilities (Sudan)

(Wallensteen & Sollenberg 2001)
### Types of conflicts (by actors)

**Traditional typology**

I. International wars
   - A. Inter-state wars
   - B. Extra-systemic wars
     1. Colonial
     2. Imperial

II. Civil wars

**New (expanded) typology**

I. Inter-state wars

II. Extra-systemic wars
   - A. Colonial - conflict with colony
   - B. Imperial - state vs. non-state

III. Inter-state wars
   - A. Civil wars
     1. for central control
     2. over local issue
   - B. Regional internal
   - C. Inter-communal

IV. Non-state wars
   - A. In non state territory
   - B. Across state borders

*(Sarkees 2010)*
Conflict types (by incompatibility)

I. Revolution-ideology conflicts
   A. capitalism - socialism - (i.e. Nicaragua, Nepal)
   B. dictatorship - democracy - (i.e. Libya)
   C. secular - Islamic state - (i.e. Iran, Afghanistan)

II. Identity-secession conflicts
   A. access or power control - (i.e. Syria, Mali)
   B. autonomy - (i.e. Sudan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan)
   C. secession - (i.e. Nigeria-Biafra, Indonesia)

III. Factional conflicts
   A. political power - (i.e. Liberia, Sierra Leone)
   B. economic resources - (i.e. DR Congo)

(Ramsbotham et al. 2011)
Graph 7: Conflicts by incompatibility 1946-2010

(c) UCDP 2012
New Wars

- Different political nature
  - (political power based on ethnicity)
- New ideologies
  - (instead of democracy and socialism, tribalism and identity based politics)
- Different mobilization
  - (by fear, corruption, religion and media)
- Methods of warfare
  - (instead of regular army with heavy weapons now present paramilitary and criminal groups, children soldiers who use light weapons and conduct crimes such as sexual rapes, ethnic cleansing and food deprivation)
- Foreign support
  - (no superpower involved, instead conflict parties backed by diaspora, mafia, regional powers, and various mercenaries)
- New war economy
  - (drug and precious metal trafficking, blackmats, profit maximizing, etc.)

(Kaldor 1999)
Greed and Grievance

- Greed as main cause of conflicts
  - (gold, oil, “blood diamonds”)
  - the role of diaspora (Azar)

- Grievance used to prolong conflicts
  - (religion, class, ethnic group membership, political affiliation, inequality)

- Rational Choice Model

(Collier i Hoeffler 2004)
Criticism

- Ethnic and identity conflicts are not “new”;
- Atrocities against civilians are conducted in other wars as well;
- Greed is not only motivation, or can’t be separated from grievance;
- Experience of Africa’s wars is not universal;
- “Feud and hate” is not a unique characteristic of new wars;
- War economy is not always a factor outside of Africa;
- Illegal practices as means to an end or an end to itself?
- Globalization (“cosmopolitan law enforcement”) is not a novel process;
Conflict geography
Zones of peace and war

Security communities
- strong states
- regional security complexes (Buzan)
- North America, Western Europe

Zones of peace
- stable states
- Caribbean, South Pacific, Eastern Europe

No-war zones
- weak states
- South East and East Asia, South America

Zones of wars
- failed or collapsed states
- Africa, former USSR, Middle East, Central America, South Asia, Balkans

(Holsti 1996)
Graph 8: Conflicts by region 1946-2010
Possible solutions
Solutions

- **Economic change**
  - rise in per capita income in poor countries
  - reduction of inequality
  - less incentives to go to war

- **Normative change**
  - development of global norms regarding the use of violence in human relationships
  - affirmative action towards minority groups
  - negotiations instead of victory

- **Fewer incentives to resort to war**
  - economic interdependence

- **The role of international community**
  - more capable and equipped UN and its agencies
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