

Intra State Conflict

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Presentation

Part 1: Conflicts trends

Armed conflicts in 2006, 2008 and 2011

Inter and Intra state wars

Part 2: Definitions and types

Definitions COW and UCDP

Conflicts by actors and incompatibility

New Wars

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Criticism

Part 3: Geography of conflicts

Zones of peace and war

Global Peace Index

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Why Intra State Wars?

Graph 1: Armed conflicts in 2006

5 wars (1000 battle deaths)

ASIA
Afganistan 2003-
Iraq 2004-
Sri Lanka 2005

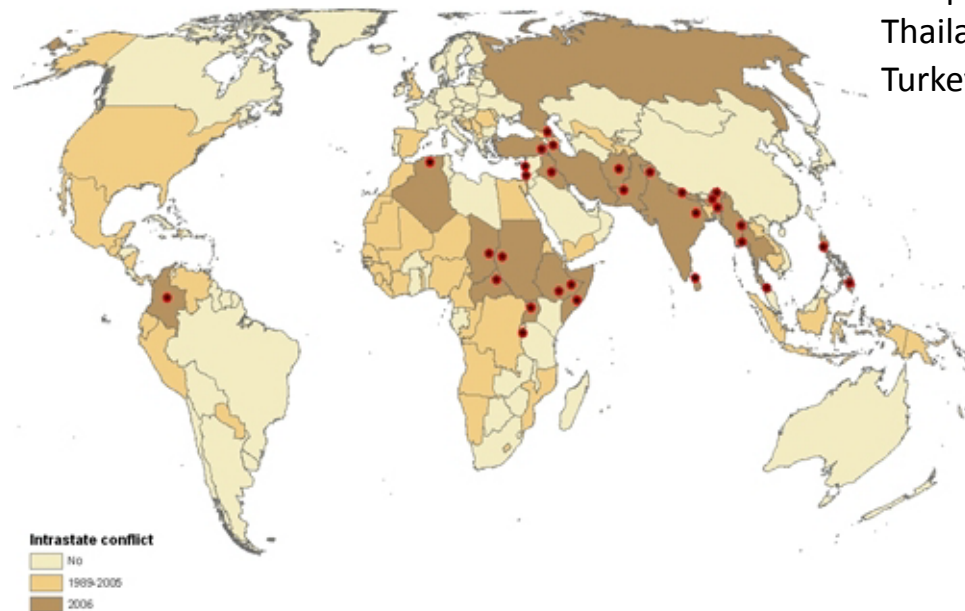
AFRICA
Chad 2005-
Sudan (Darfur) 1983-

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, Šan) 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)

ASIA Afganistan 2003-
Iraq 2004-
Sri Lanka 2005-
Pakistan (Talibans)
2007-

AFRICA Somalia 2006-

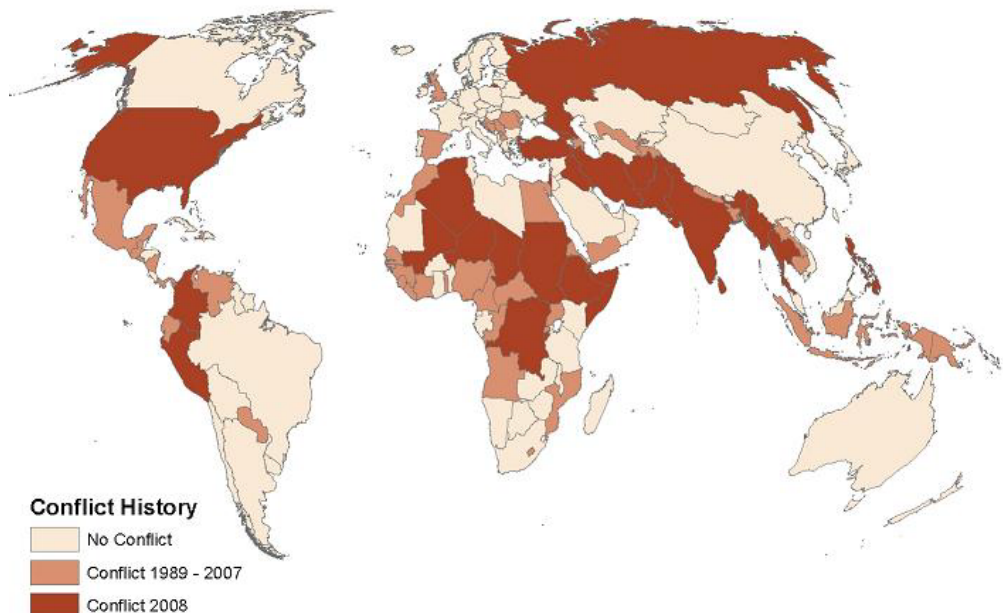
31 armed conflicts (25 battle related deaths in one year)

ASIA India (Asam, Bodoland, Manipur, Tripura, Maois., Dimaraj, Islamist- Kashmir 1989)
Iran (Kurdistan) 2005-
Israel (Palestine) 2000-
Myanmar (Karen, Shan) 2005-
Pakistan (Baluchistan) 2004-
Philippines (Mindanao, KPF) 1993/1999-
Thailand 2003-
Turkey (Kurdistan) 1984-

AFRICA Algier 1991-
Burundi 2005-
Chad 2005-
DR Congo (Bundu dia Congo; CNDP) 2006-
Djibouti-Eritrea 2008-
Ethiopia (Ogaden, Oromia) 1999-
Mali 2007-
Niger 2007-
Sudan 1983-

EUROPE Georgia 2008-
Russia (Caucasus) 2007

AMERICAS Colombia 1964-
Peru 2007-
USA 2004-



(UCDP)

Graph 3: Armed conflicts in 2011

5 wars (1000 battle deaths)

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

AFRICA Somalia 2006-

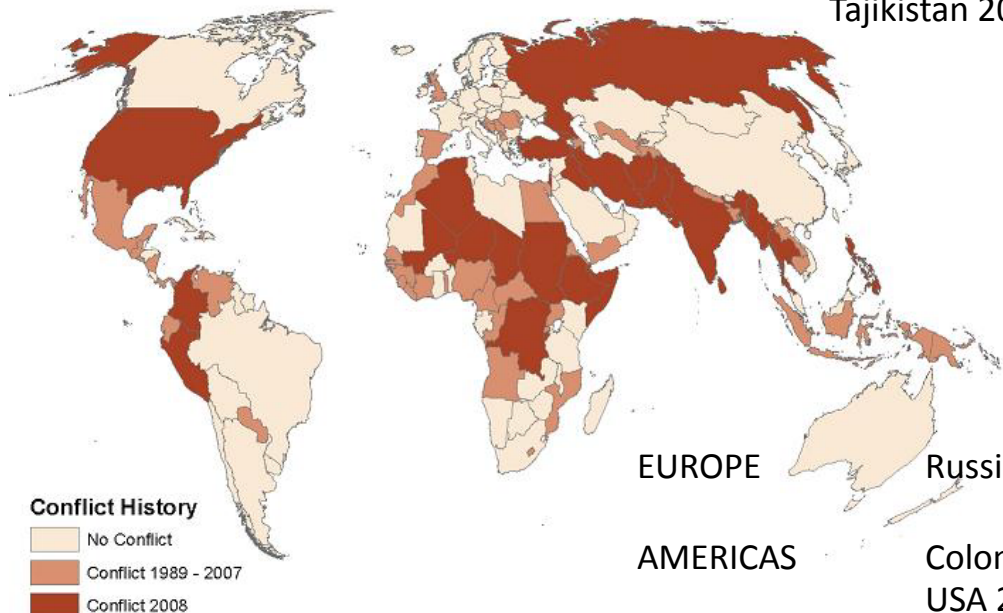
37 armed conflicts (25 battle related deaths in one year)

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

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

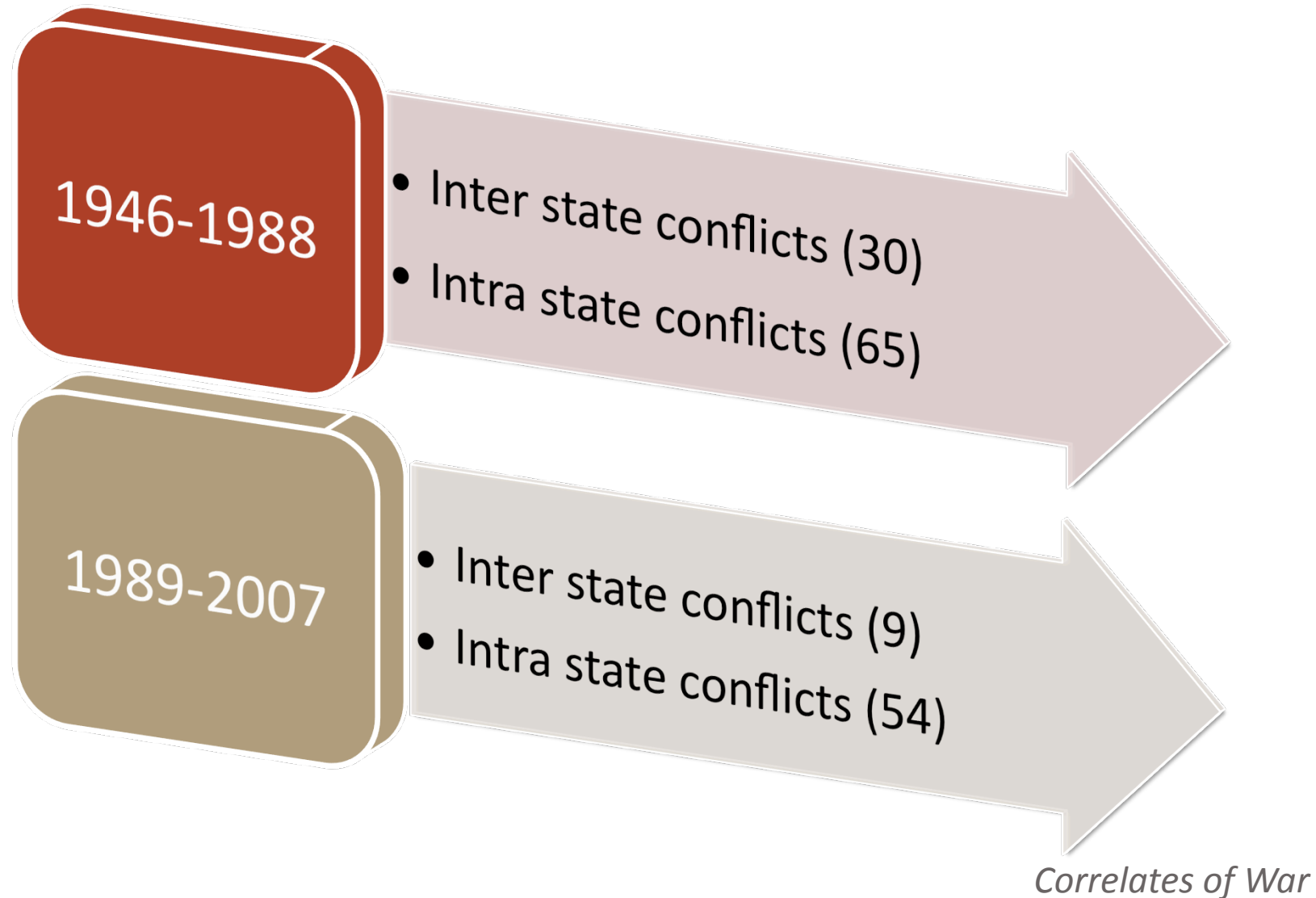
EUROPE Russia 2007-

AMERICAS Colombia 1964-
USA 2004



(UCDP)

Graph 4: Inter vs. Intra-state conflicts

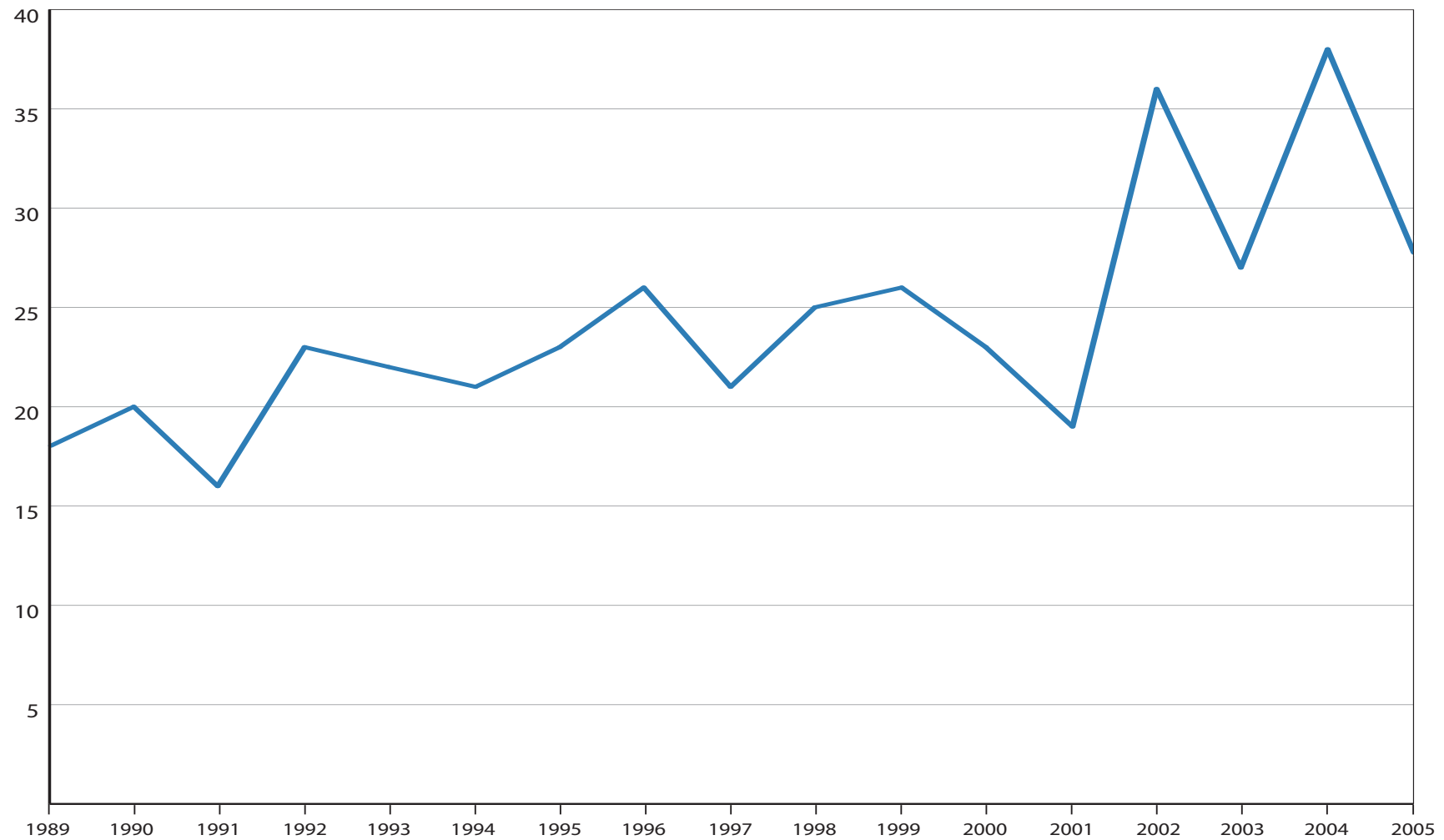


Reasons for decline of Inter-state wars

- Ending of colonial politics
- The end of the Cold War
 - *no proxy wars*
- Increased level of international activism spearheaded 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

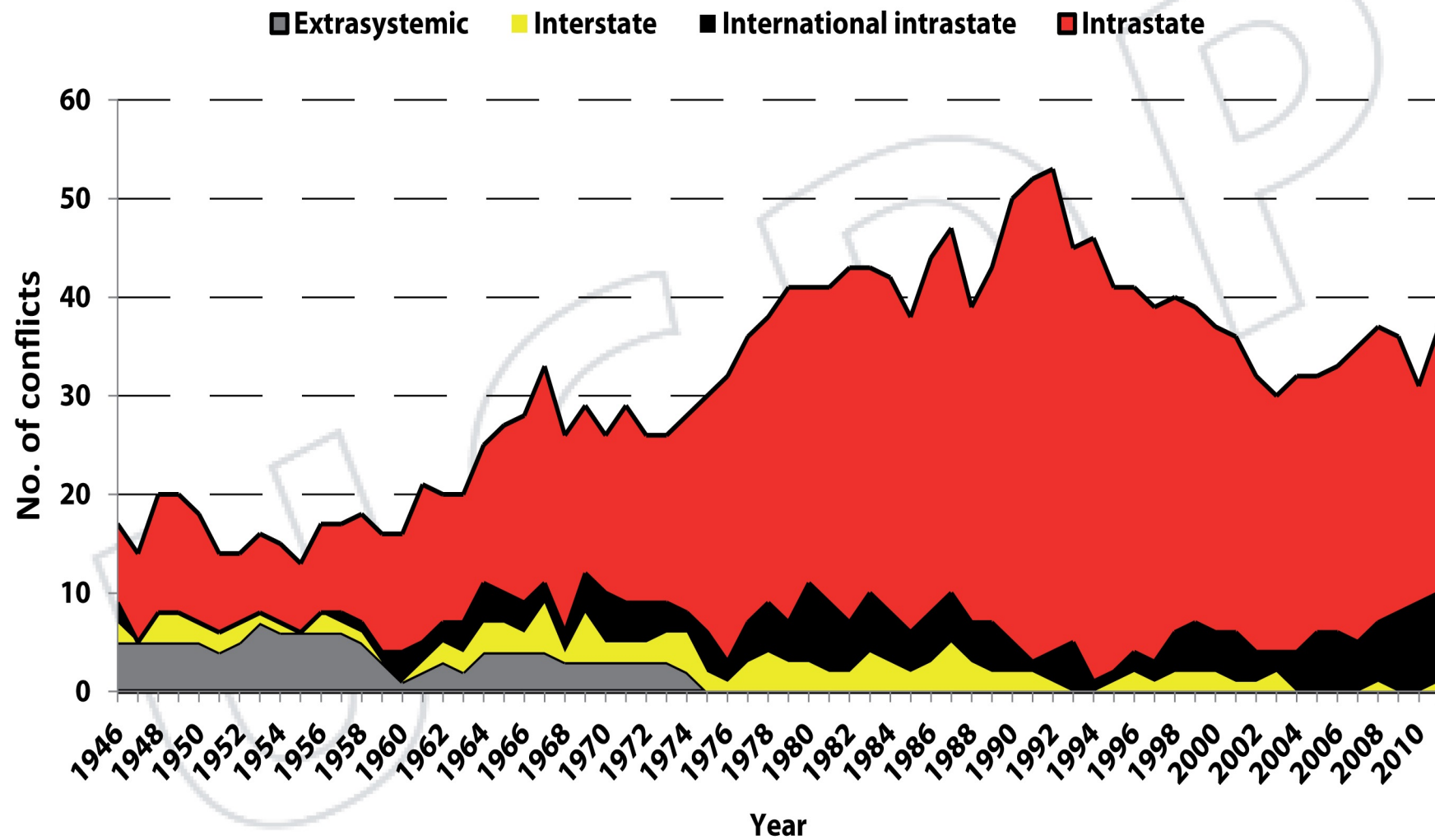
(Mack 2007)

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



Data source: UCDP/Human Security Centre Dataset

Graph 6: Armed conflicts 1946-2010



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

(Sarkees 2010)

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

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

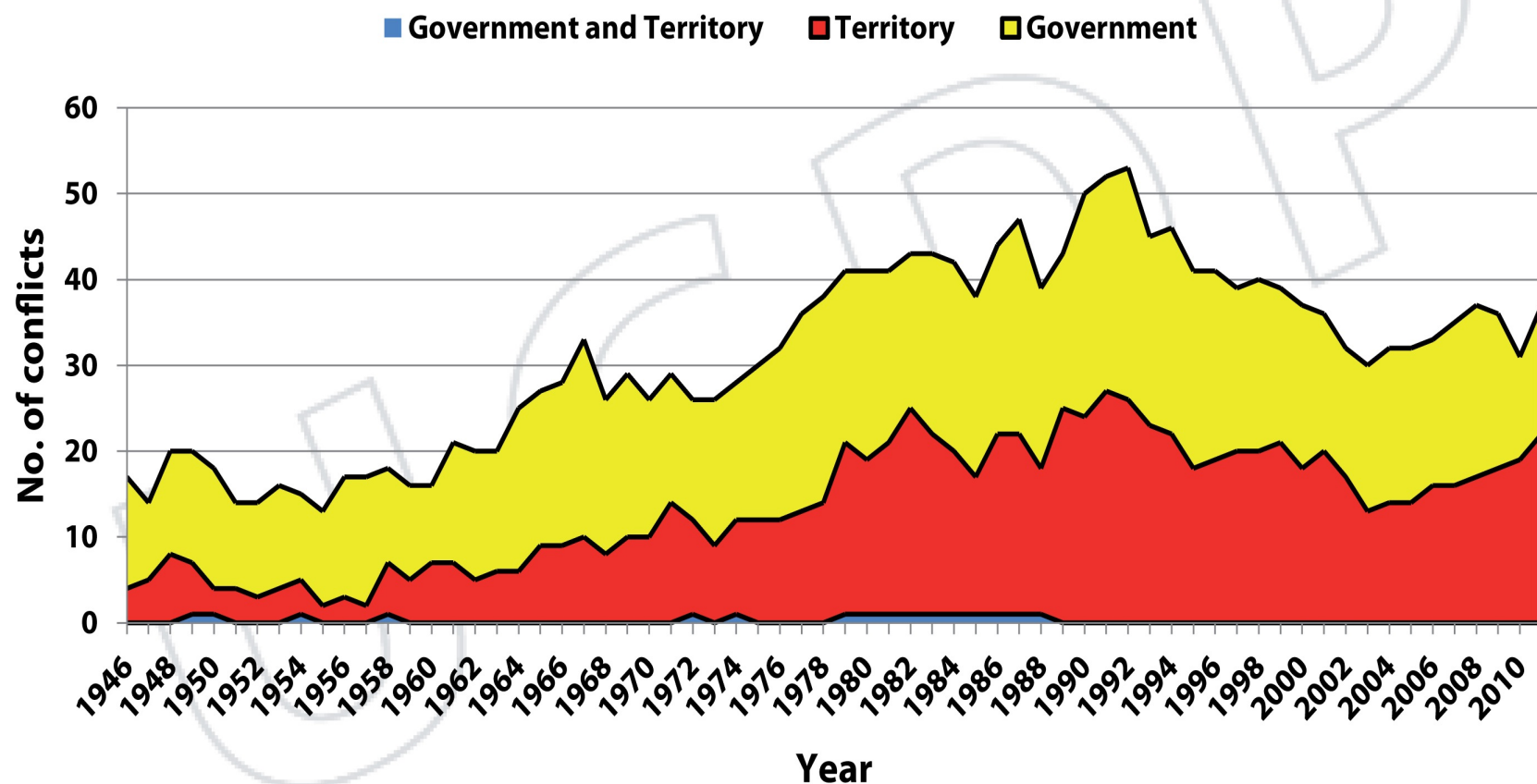
- A. access or power control - (*i.e. Syria, Mali*)
- B. autonomy - (*i.e. Sudan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan*)
- C. secession - (*i.e. Nigeria-Biafra, Indonesia*)

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



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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, blackmails, 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;
- “Fear 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

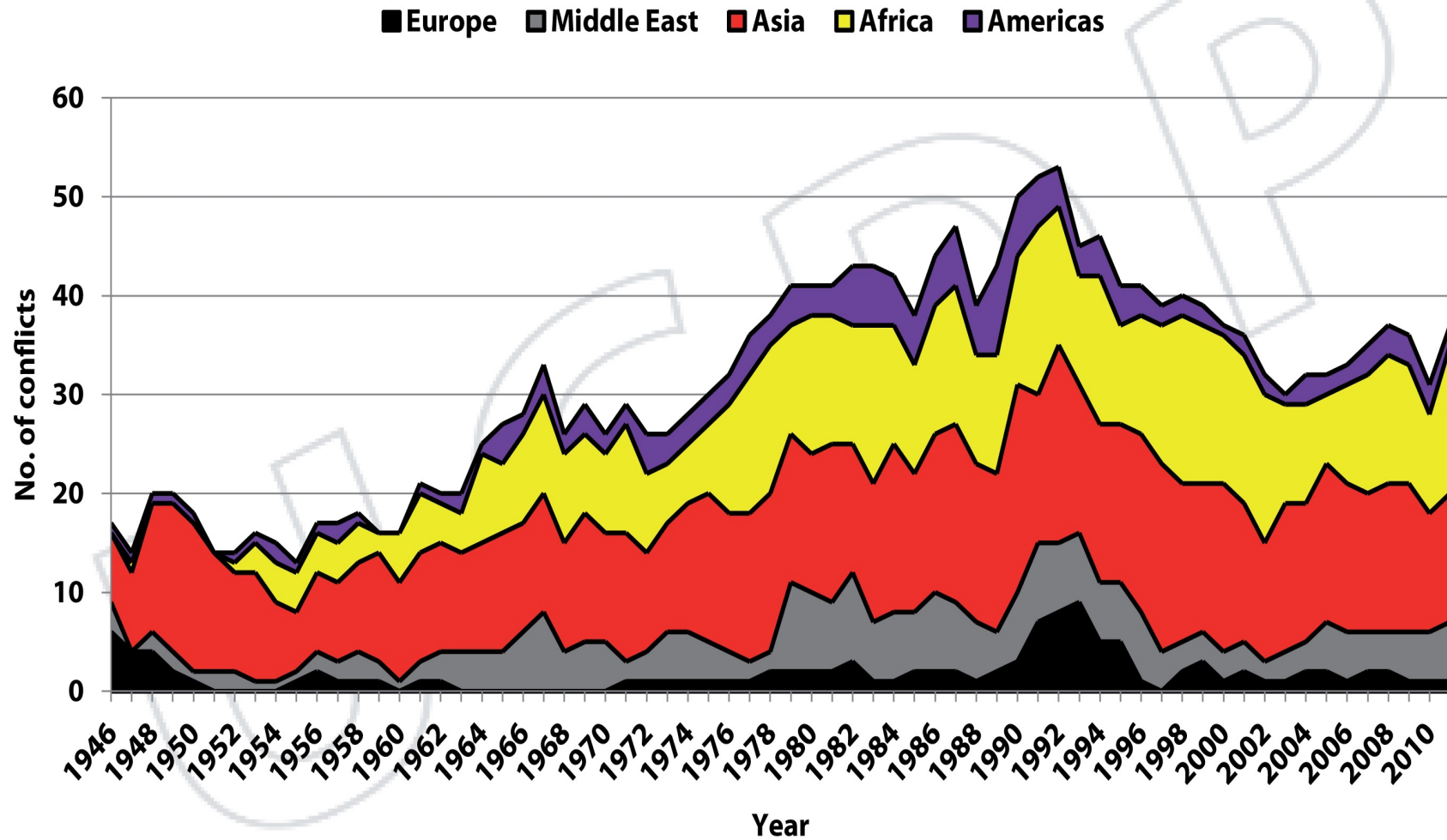
- *weak states*
- South East and East Asia, *South America*

Zones of wars

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

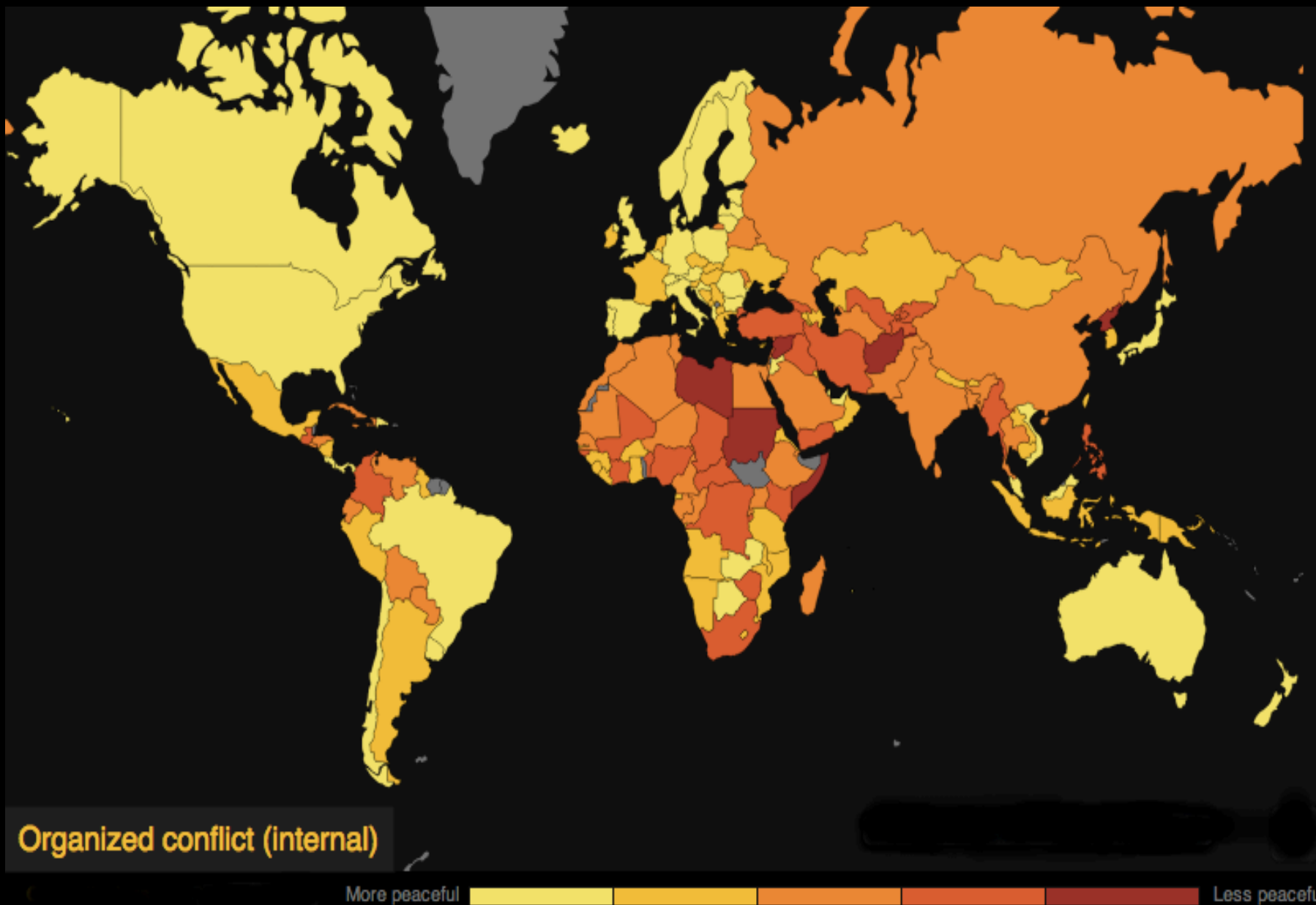
(Holsti 1996)

Graph 8: Conflicts by region 1946-2010



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Global Peace Index



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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Datasets on Intra State Conflicts

- Uppsala Conflict Data Program
- Correlates of War Project
- National, Ethnic and Communal Conflicts - Penn University
- The Failed State Index
- Global Peace Index
- Global Conflict Trends - Systemic Peace
- Minorities at Risk
- Journal of Peace Research: Replication Data

Graphs and maps taken from:

www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/graphs/charts_and_graphs.htm

www.prio.no

www.systemicpeace.org

www.visionofhumanity.org