

Armed Conflict and Peace Agreements*

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In 2005, there were 31 ongoing conflicts, down by 1 from 2004. Notable for 2005 as well as for the previous year is that, while there were no major fluctuations in the number of conflicts, there were numerous changes when it comes to the conflicts listed. While ten of the conflicts recorded for 2004 were no longer active in 2005, nine conflicts restarted, four with action taken by new rebel groups and five by previously recorded actors. A total of 231 armed conflicts have been recorded since the end of World War II and 121 after the end of the Cold War. In one-third of the conflicts recorded after the Cold War, the conflicting parties have concluded peace agreements, solving, regulating, or deciding the incompatibility. Of the 144 accords, 70% were signed in conflicts over government; many of them were part of a peace process containing more than one agreement. In conflicts over government, the most common provision for resolving the incompatibility was the holding of elections. In conflicts over territory, the agreements often established local governance over the disputed territory.

The Year 2005

Since the end of World War II, there have been a total of 231 armed conflicts active in 151 locations throughout the world.¹

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¹ For definitions of key concepts, see Appendix 1. For a detailed discussion of the terms, see http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/definitions_all.htm. Since 2002, UCDP has also collected data on two other categories of violence: non-state conflicts and one-sided violence. This information is presented in the *Human Security Report* (Mack, 2005) and can also be found at http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/our_data1.htm. The one-sided category has recently been

During the 17 years since the end of the Cold War, the corresponding numbers are 121 conflicts in 81 locations.² The annual numbers of conflicts in this period – by intensity and by type – are given in Tables I and II respectively. Figure 1 shows the trend in armed conflict by type back to 1946.

In 2005, there were 31 ongoing armed conflicts in 22 locations. The highest number of armed conflicts was recorded in 1991 and 1992, with 51 conflicts active. Thus, the overall trend since the early 1990s has been that of a marked, steep decline. However, this decline has not been constant: the number of conflicts increased marginally in 1996, 1999,

updated to include information from 1989. For a presentation of the new dataset, see Eck & Hultman (2007).

² For additional information on the conflicts active since 1989, visit the UCDP (Uppsala Conflict Data Program) database at <http://www.pcr.uu.se/database>.

Table I. Armed Conflicts and Conflict Locations, 1989–2005

<i>Level of conflict</i>	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1989–2005 ^a
Minor	12	17	20	23	17	19	14	20	18	13	14	14	13	13	9	15	12	56
Intermediate	15	16	13	10	15	18	18	15	15	12	14	11	12	14	16	10	14	13
War	17	16	18	18	13	8	6	6	7	14	13	12	11	5	5	7	5	49
All conflicts	44	49	51	51	45	45	38	41	40	39	41	37	36	32	30	32	31	121
All locations	36	36	38	38	32	34	30	31	30	32	31	28	29	24	22	23	22	81

^a At the highest level recorded.

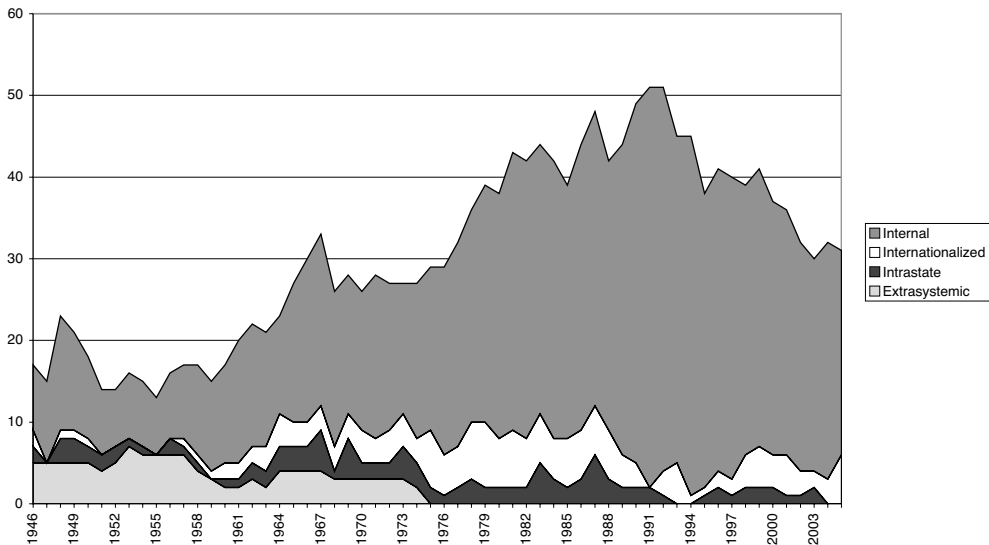
Table II. Interstate and Intrastate Armed Conflicts, 1989–2005^a

<i>Type of conflict</i>	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1989–2005
Intrastate	38	44	49	47	40	44	36	37	37	33	34	31	30	28	26	29	25	90
Internationalized intrastate ^b	4	3	0	3	5	1	1	2	2	4	5	4	5	3	2	3	6	24
Interstate	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	7
All conflicts	44	49	51	51	45	45	38	41	40	39	41	37	36	32	30	32	31	121

^a For data back to 1946, see <http://www.prio.no/cscw/ArmedConflict>.

^b The category 'Internationalized intrastate' has been renamed and recoded (prior to 2002, it was called 'Intrastate with foreign intervention' and included fewer conflicts) in order to be consistent with the terminology used in the database at <http://www.prio.no/cscw/ArmedConflict>. In an 'Internationalized intrastate' armed conflict, the government, the opposition, or both sides receive military support from other governments.

Figure 1. Number of Armed Conflicts by Type, 1946–2005



and again in 2004 when the number increased from 30 to 32.³ The number of wars remains lower than ever in the post-World War II period, except for a few years in the 1950s (Gleditsch et al., 2002: 621).

While there were no major fluctuations in the number of conflicts, there were numerous changes when it comes to the conflicts listed. Ten conflicts recorded for 2004 were no longer active in 2005, and nine of the armed conflicts active in 2005 were not registered for 2004. Many ongoing conflicts are low-intensive, some with a death toll hovering around the 25 battle-related deaths threshold. While some conflicts do end, for instance by the signing of a peace agreement, others simply drop below the fatalities threshold for a year and then re-appear.

In 2005, only five conflicts reached the

intensity of war. The one with the most battle-related deaths was the internationalized internal conflict in Iraq.⁴

In all years since the end of World War II, a majority of conflicts have been fought within states. In 2005, all 31 conflicts were intrastate. Six of these were internationalized: the conflict between the Ugandan government and the LRA (Lord's Resistance Army); between the Azerbaijan regime and the break-away republic of Nagorno-Karabakh; between the government of India and NSCN-K (National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang faction); between the Afghan government and the Taliban; the conflict between the numerous Iraqi insurgent groups and the Iraqi government; and the one between the USA and Al-Qaeda.⁵

Conflicts Restarted by New Rebels

During the year, four conflicts restarted with actions by new rebel organizations. In Chad,

³ Last year (Harbom & Wallensteen, 2005), we reported 30 conflicts active in 2004 and 29 conflicts active in 2003. On the basis of new information, we have now added the conflicts in Thailand (Patani) for both 2003 and 2004 and Nigeria (Niger delta) for 2004. The databases in Uppsala (http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/our_data1.htm) and at PRIO (<http://www.prio.no/csw/ArmedConflict>) have been amended accordingly.

⁴ The conflict in Iraq was classified as an interstate war in 2003 (Eriksson & Wallensteen, 2004).

⁵ For details on the states sending troops to these conflicts, see Appendix 2.

numerous rebel groups have fought the government over the years. During 2005, the situation was very volatile, mainly due to the continued fighting in the Darfur region in neighboring Sudan. In December, a new rebel group, RDL (Rally for Democracy and Liberty), emerged in eastern Chad, calling for the overthrow of President Idriss Deby. On 18 December, the group launched an attack on the border town Adré from Darfur. The Deby government accused the Sudanese government of aiding the rebels, and relations between the two states became very tense.

In Iran, a new rebel group became active in 2005. PJAK (Free Life Party of Kurdistan) held its first congress in April 2004, aiming to replace the present regime in Iran with a democratic confederacy where ethnic groups would have the right to self-governance. Although the group is of Kurdish origin and has ambitions to create a self-governing region for the Kurds in Iran, its goal is broader, concerning the change of the entire political system. In June 2005, a member of PJAK was killed by Iranian security forces, which for the first time sparked clashes between government forces and the rebel group.

In Turkey, a conflict over government was registered for the first time since 1992. There are a myriad of left-wing groups in the country, and in 2005 the MKP (Maoist Communist Party), fighting for a 'Marxist-Leninist-Maoist state' in Turkey and a proletarian worldwide revolution, clashed repeatedly with government forces from January through June.

There has been intermittent fighting in the north-eastern Indian state of Nagaland for decades, with the Naga tribes striving for independence. The group that became active in 2005, NSCN-K, was created by a split in the original NSCN in 1988. During the 1990s, this group fought occasionally, but other groups were more important. While negotiations have failed to lead to a political

breakthrough, the government has concluded ceasefire agreements with several parties and the conflict was not active in 2000–04. In 2005, the government together with Myanmar troops launched several attacks on NSCN-K bases in western Myanmar, attempting to shut them down.

Conflicts Restarted by Previous Actors

During the year, five conflicts were restarted by previously recorded actors. Three of Myanmar's territorial conflicts restarted in 2005. In the Karen conflict, the KNU (Karen National Union) and the government had announced a 'gentleman's agreement' ceasefire in 2003. After a year of relative calm, the government launched a large-scale offensive during the Karen New Year celebrations in mid-January 2005.

The conflict over the Karenni territory was coded as active in 2005 for the first time since 1996. One reason for this was the government's security considerations as part of moving the country's administrative capital to Pyinmana. Pyinmana is closer to Karenni state, where KNPP (Karenni National Progressive Party) has launched occasional attacks in the past decade. The fighting continued to escalate through 2005.

In the conflict between Myanmar and SSA/s (Shan State Army – South Command) over the status of the Shan state, almost no conflict activity was reported in 2003 and 2004. However, the fighting slowly increased and in April 2005 serious battles took place between the parties.

In 2005, the conflict between the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) and the government of Sri Lanka became active after a year of relative calm. The situation deteriorated throughout the year as the impasse in the peace process could not be broken. The LTTE leadership accused the government of fuelling infighting among the Tigers, but this claim was denied by Colombo. By the end of the year, Sri Lankan troops came under

claymore mine attacks on a few occasions, and the death toll mounted.

The conflict over the status of the Azerbaijani break-away region Nagorno-Karabakh, which had been 'frozen' since 1994, resumed in 2005. There had been breaches of the ceasefire during these years, but only in 2005 did they cause over 25 battle-related deaths.

Conflicts No Longer Active in 2005

Ten conflicts listed in 2004 were no longer active in 2005. The conflict between Georgia and the break-away republic South Ossetia ceased once more, after a brief outbreak of fighting in August 2004. Negotiations failed to yield any progress, and a long-term solution to the conflict is yet to be found.

The conflict registered in Uzbekistan in 2004 was no longer active in 2005. The rebel group JIG (Jihad Islamic Group) appears to have been defeated in late 2004, with at least 135 people arrested and convicted to prison.

In the Indian territory of Bodoland, the rebel group NDFB (National Democratic Front of Bodoland), demanding a Bodo homeland, declared a unilateral ceasefire in 2004, paving the way for negotiations. The truce held and was extended through the spring of 2005 and then again for another year.

In the conflict in the north-eastern Indian state of Tripura, separatist rebel groups have fought the Indian government ever since the late 1970s. The violence de-escalated in 2005, and the death toll did not reach 25.

No armed conflict was registered in Haiti in 2005. However, a year after the ousting of President Aristide, the situation remained volatile, with numerous actors attempting – and succeeding – to disrupt the political process and suspend the elections scheduled for the fall of 2005. The violent acts that did take place could in most cases not be clearly linked to specific groups.

For the first time since the conflict in Ivory Coast started in 2002, there was no fighting between the rebel group Forces Nouvelles and government troops. However, no substantial progress was made in implementing the 2003 and 2004 agreements or the Pretoria agreement of April 2005. Elections scheduled for October were postponed, and for some weeks the country teetered on the brink of new violence before the parties in December could agree on a new transitional prime minister.

In the exclave of Cabinda, fighting between the FLEC (Frente da libertação do enclave de Cabinda: Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda) rebels and Angolan government forces de-escalated once more in 2005, and the violence did not cause 25 battle-related deaths.

No fighting was reported in the conflict between the Ahlul Sunnah Jamaa, aiming to establish an Islamic State in a small part of northern Nigeria, and the Nigerian government. The rebels may have been defeated in October 2004, when government forces managed to drive them out into the swampy plain surrounding Lake Chad, killing and arresting numerous fighters.

The conflict registered in the Nigerian Niger delta in 2004 did not continue in 2005. The rebel group NDPVF (Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force), fighting for self-determination for the oil-rich delta, negotiated with the government in September 2004 and agreed on a ceasefire. One year later, in September 2005, NDPVF leader Mujahid Dokubo-Asari was arrested on charges of treason.

The protracted conflict between the government of Sudan and SPLM/A (Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army), ongoing since 1983, came to a halt with the signing of the January 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The death of SPLM chairman John Garang, only weeks after he had been sworn in as first vice-president, was

a blow to the peace process and sparked unrest in the capital. However, the SPLM/A leadership announced that his death had been an accident and called for calm.

Peace Agreements, 1989–2005

The conflict in southern Sudan is only one of many well-known conflicts that have been terminated by a peace agreement in recent years. During the year 2005, peace agreements were concluded in four conflicts: Chad, Indonesia (Aceh), Ivory Coast, and Sudan (Southern Sudan). Studying the period after the Cold War, we can identify 144 accords between warring parties covering one-third of the 121 armed conflicts active since 1989.⁶ These are agreements solving, regulating, or deciding on a process for regulating the incompatibility.⁷

We distinguish between three groups of agreements. The most clear-cut is a *full agreement*, defined as an accord where at least one dyad agrees to settle the whole incompatibility. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2003, the government and all main rebel formations and civil society actors signed the Inter-Congolese Political Negotiations – The Final Act. This ended the conflict and provided for elections, the interim governance, and a new constitution. There have been 43 full agreements in the studied period.

A *partial agreement* is defined as an accord where the parties in at least one dyad agree to settle part of the incompatibility. Some peace processes deal with one issue at a time in partial agreements, and the conflict is not regarded as solved until a final agree-

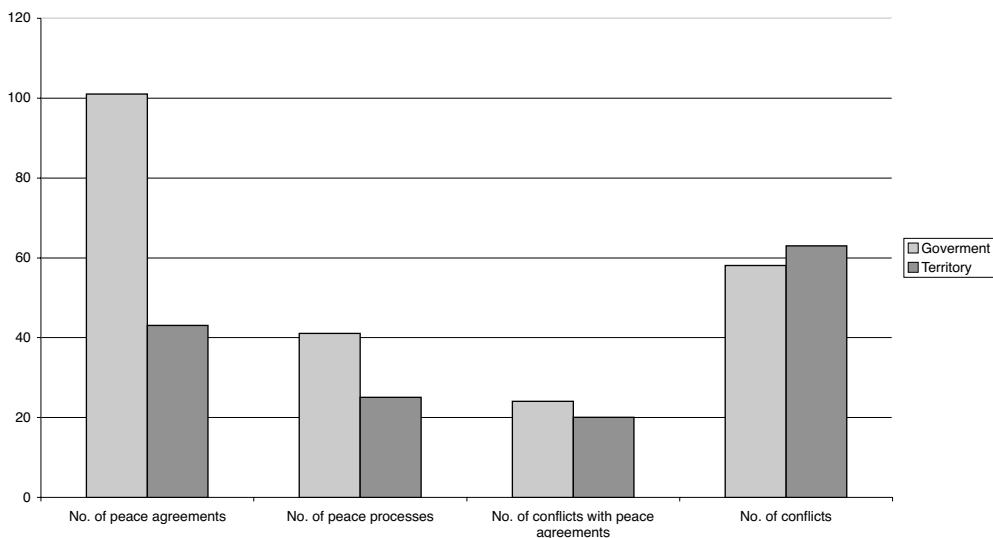
ment has been signed. In Sudan, partial treaties were signed over security issues, wealth sharing, power-sharing, and over the administration of certain areas, before a final agreement was concluded formally ending the peace process. A partial agreement can also be one that notes outstanding issues to be solved in later negotiations. The San Andrés Accords in Mexico 1996 dealt with indigenous rights but did not address agrarian reforms nor the conditions for ending hostilities. In partial agreements, certain issues can also be delegated to a commission to work out the practical elements of implementation. In Georgia, a committee was established chaired by the United Nations, with participation of representatives of CSCE and the Russian Federation. It also included international experts. The aim was to reach a comprehensive settlement in the end. Some agreements regulate other political issues than the incompatibility. Therefore, some agreements are treated as partial after comparing the outcome in the written agreement with the stated goal of the parties. For example, the Donya agreement between Armed Forces of the Federal Republic (FARF) and the government of Chad provided for the transformation of FARF into a political party and its integration into the civil service. Since FARF was fighting for a referendum on the structure of the state and on bilingualism, the agreement did not fully solve the incompatibility. There were 79 partial agreements in the studied period.

The third type is a *peace process agreement*, an accord where at least one conflict dyad agrees to initiate a process to settle the incompatibility. A typical peace process agreement has a detailed agenda for talks, but in some the parties only agree to initiate negotiations on substantial issues, such as the territorial status of a region. In many high-profile peace processes, for instance, the one in Guatemala 1990–96, a number of agreements dealt with

⁶ Peace agreements have been signed in 46 conflicts.

⁷ Data are available at <http://www.pcr.uu.se/database>. For a more comprehensive presentation of the new data, see Högladh (2006). UCDP has collected information and full-text versions on all these peace agreements for 1989–2005. Full-text versions were not available in 13 cases. UCDP will eventually provide an electronic archive of all full-text agreements.

Figure 2. Peace Agreements by Incompatibility, 1989–2005



the agenda of the talks before approaching the conflict issues. The UCDP reports 22 peace process agreements for the period 1989–2005.

UCDP codes two types of incompatibility. *Government conflicts* deal with regime type and the composition of the government. In *territorial conflicts*, the incompatibility concerns the status of a territory and may include demands for secession or autonomy (Wallensteen, 2002; Harbom & Wallensteen, 2004). Over two-thirds of the peace agreements in 1989–2005 were signed in government conflicts, although most conflicts were fought over territory. Figure 2 shows the number of peace processes and the number of conflicts with a peace agreement by type of incompatibility.⁸ A typical peace process in a conflict over government includes more partial agreements than a process in a conflict over territory, and follow-up agreements con-

cluded after previous agreements have failed to be implemented are also more common.

Features of the Agreements

Table III shows the military provisions of peace agreements. A ceasefire between the warring parties is often regarded as a principal objective in a peace process. However, in some conflicts, the parties had already agreed to end violence before starting negotiations on substantial issues. In other cases, cessation of hostilities was included only in the final agreement. Either way, formal ceasefires were included in 60% of the 144 peace agreements. Six of ten also provided for the demobilization of troops and for disarmament. Some agreements went even further and included the integration of former combatants into the national armed forces, whereas 26% of the agreements did not include any military provisions at all.⁹ Almost all were partial agreements signed in a peace process where ceasefire or other

⁸ A peace process includes one or more peace agreements. Peace process is defined as a formal process in which the warring parties either have decided to settle the incompatibility in a process in which one issue at a time is regulated by an agreement, or where an agreement that builds on a previous peace agreement is signed.

⁹ The 37 agreements are found in the conflicts in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Mozambique, Rwanda, Comoros (Anjouan), Israel (Palestine), and Sudan (Southern Sudan).

Table III. Military Provisions in Peace Agreements, 1989–2005 (%)

<i>Military provisions</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Intrastate Government</i>	<i>Intrastate Territory</i>	<i>Interstate*</i> <i>Territory</i>
Ceasefire	60	63	49	100
Disarmament	44	46	41	0
Integration in army	38	43	27	50
Amnesty	28	30	27	0
Deployment of PKO	23	25	20	0
Withdrawal of foreign forces	13	15	7	100
Any of the above	74	73	76	100
No. of agreements	144	101	41	2

* All interstate conflicts with peace agreements were fought over territory.

military provisions were found in separate arrangements. The San Andrés Accord in Mexico is exceptional as it included a list of issues to be dealt with in talks a month later, but these talks stalled and the accord was never implemented. The parties never agreed on the cessation of hostilities, but violence did not restart.

In Tables IV and V, the political provisions of peace agreements are categorized. Agreements in intrastate government conflicts often provide for elections and have provisions on the composition of an interim government. A number of the agreements grant the warring party a place in the government or the right to become a political party. These can be seen as elements of democrati-

zation, which thus is a feature in solving government conflicts. Researchers (e.g. Jarstad, forthcoming) have emphasized that power-sharing is a logical solution to conflicts over government, but 15% of the peace agreements in governmental conflicts included explicit power-sharing provisions. Even when considering only the full agreements, power-sharing provisions are not typical: they are found in 29% of the agreements. It suggests that power-sharing is used only in some conflicts, possibly in ethnically divided societies (Jarstad, 2001).

Table V shows that the most common solution in intrastate conflicts over territory was to grant a disputed region local governance or autonomy. For full agreements, the

Table IV. Political Provisions in Peace Agreements in Conflicts over Government, 1989–2005 (%)

<i>Political provisions</i>	<i>Intrastate All agreements</i>	<i>Intrastate Full agreements</i>
Elections	48	68
Interim government	30	29
Integration into government/civil service	28	54
The right to become political party	26	54
Power-sharing	15	29
Any of the above*	70	93
No. of agreements	101	28

* The accords that do not include any political provisions are either peace process agreements or agreements reaffirming an earlier accord.

Table V. Political Provisions in Peace Agreements in Conflicts over Territory, 1989–2005 (%)

<i>Political provisions</i>	<i>Intrastate All agreements</i>	<i>Intrastate Full agreements</i>
Local government	39	57
Autonomy	37	43
Cultural freedoms	32	57
Regional development	27	36
Referendum on future status	22	36
Federalism	15	21
Local power-sharing	12	29
Independence	0	0
Any of the above	93	100
No. of agreements	41	14

most common provision was to grant extended cultural group rights or grant the region local governance. No agreement has granted the secessionists independence. However, some deals gave the right to vote for independence in a referendum, for example Papua New Guinea on Bougainville 2001 and Sudan for Southern Sudan 2005. Other typical features are contributions to regional development, local referenda, the creation of a federal state, and provisions of power-sharing on the local level. The two agreements signed in interstate armed conflicts were solved by demarcation of the borders.

Tables IV and V suggest that conflicts dealing with government and territory will require different measures of conflict resolution. In some cases, however, the issues can be intertwined, as in the conflict over Southern Sudan. In Sudan, the peace process included both agreements stipulating power-sharing and agreements granting referendum on the future status of the south.

Sources

UCDP uses a variety of sources for the annual update of armed conflicts. Since 2003, the data collection for the armed

conflict list has primarily been based on automatic scanning of the Factiva news database (<http://www.factiva.com>), which contains nearly 9,000 news sources from 118 countries. The automatic scanning procedure is complemented by material from a number of particularly useful sources: *Africa Confidential* (London), *Africa Research Bulletin* (Oxford), *Far Eastern Economic Review* (Hong Kong), *Horn of Africa Bulletin* (Uppsala), *International Crisis Group* (Brussels, various reports), *Jane's Intelligence Review* (Coulsdon, Surrey), *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (<http://www.pcbs.org>), *Israeli Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories* (<http://www.btselem.org>), *Keesing's Record of World Events* (Cambridge), *The Military Balance* (International Institute of Strategic Studies, London), and *South Asia Terrorism Portal* (New Delhi, <http://www.satp.org>).

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Appendix 1. Definitions

An armed conflict is defined by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) as a contested incompatibility that concerns government or territory or both where the use of armed force between two parties results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year. Of these two parties, at least one has to be the government of a state.

The incompatibility refers to a statement (in writing or verbally) of generally incompatible positions.

A more detailed definition can be found on UCDP's webpage, <http://www.ucdp.uu.se>. The conflicts are divided into three categories:

- *Minor armed conflicts*: at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year and fewer than 1,000 battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict.
- *Intermediate armed conflicts*: at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year and an accumulated total of at least 1,000 deaths, but fewer than 1,000 in the given year.
- *War*: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a year.

Furthermore, the conflicts are divided according to type of conflict:

- *Interstate armed conflict* occurs between two or more states.
- *Internationalized internal armed conflict* occurs between the government of a state and internal opposition groups, with intervention from other states in the form of troops.
- *Internal armed conflict* occurs between the government of a state and internal opposition groups.

Appendix 2. Armed Conflicts Active in 2005

This list includes all conflicts that exceeded the minimum threshold of 25 battle-related deaths in 2005 and fulfilled the other criteria for inclusion. The column 'Year' shows the latest range of years in which a specific group has been active without interruption. Thus, the year(s) given in this column refer to the activity of the opposition organization(s) listed for 2005. The start year is found in parentheses in the 'Incompatibility' column. This indicates when the armed conflict reached 25 battle-related deaths for the first time. If a conflict has been inactive for more than ten years or if there has been a complete change in the opposition side, the start year refers to the onset of the latest phase of the conflict. For more complete information on the conflict history, see (a) the list of armed conflicts 1946–2005, at <http://www.prio.no/cscw/ArmedConflict> and http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/our_data1.htm and (b) the Uppsala Conflict Data Program's online database at <http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/index.php>. The column 'Intensity in 2005' displays the intensity in each active dyad. If more than one dyad is active in a conflict, the intensity of the conflict (as displayed in e.g. Table I) corresponds to the intensity of the dyad with the highest intensity level. Thus, in the case of e.g. Israel, the *conflict* intensity is coded as intermediate.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Incompatibility</i>	<i>Opposition organization(s) in 2005</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Intensity in 2005</i>
<i>EUROPE</i>				
Azerbaijan	Territory (Nagorno-Karabakh) ¹ (2005)	Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh	2005	Minor
Russia	Territory (Chechnya) (1994)	Republic of Chechnya (Ichkeria)	1999–2005	Intermediate
<i>MIDDLE EAST</i>				
Iran	Government (2005)	PJAK (Parti Jiyani Azadi Kurdistan: The Free Life Party of Kurdistan)	2005	Minor
Iraq	Government ² (2004)	TQJBR (Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn: Organization of Jihad's Base in the Country of the Two Rivers), Jaish Ansar Al-Sunna (Army of the Ansar Al-Sunna), Al Jaysh al-Islami fi Iraq (the Islamic Army of Iraq)	2004–05 2004–05 2005	War Minor Minor
Israel	Territory (Palestine) (1949)	Fatah (Harakat al-Tahrir al-Watani al-Filastini: Palestinian National Liberation Movement), PIJ (Al-Jihad al-Islami fi Filastin: Palestinian Islamic Jihad), Hammas (Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya: Islamic Resistance Movement)	2005 2002–05 2000–05	Minor Minor Intermediate
Turkey	Territory (Kurdistan) (1984)	PKK (Partiya Karkeran Kurdistan: Kurdistan Workers' Party) ³	1984–2005	Intermediate

¹ Supported by troops from Armenia in 2005.

² 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, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, the UK, Ukraine, and the USA.

³ On 4 April 2005, Kongra-gel changed its name back to PKK.

Appendix 2 *continued*

<i>Location</i>	<i>Incompatibility</i>	<i>Opposition organization(s) in 2005</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Intensity in 2005</i>
<i>MIDDLE EAST</i>				
Turkey	Government (2005)	MKP (Maoist Komünist Partisi: Maoist Communist Party)	2005	Minor
<i>ASIA</i>				
Afghanistan	Government ⁴ (1978)	Taliban	2003–05	War
India	Territory (Assam) (1990)	ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam)	1994–2005	Minor
	Territory (Kashmir) (1989)	Kashmir insurgents ⁵	1989–2005	War
	Territory (Manipur) (1982)	UNLF (United Liberation Front)	2003–05	Minor
	Territory (Nagaland) ⁶ (1992)	NSCN-K (National Socialist Council of Nagaland – Khaplang faction)	2005	Minor
	Government (1990)	CPI-M (Communist Part of India-Maoist)	2005	Intermediate
Indonesia	Territory (Aceh) (1990)	GAM (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka: Free Aceh Movement)	1999–2005	Intermediate
Myanmar	Territory (Karen) (1949)	KNU (Karen National Union)	2005	Intermediate
	Territory (Karenni) (1996)	KNPP (Karenni National Progressive Party)	2005	Minor
	Territory (Shan) (1959)	SSA/s (Shan State Army – South Command)	2005	Intermediate
Nepal	Government (1996)	CPN-M (Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist)/UPF (United People's Front)	1996–2005	War

⁴ Reliable information regarding which states contributed troops to the multinational coalition is sensitive and hard to find. Thus, this list should be seen as preliminary. In 2005, the following countries contributed combat troops to the multinational coalition: Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, the UK, and the USA.

⁵ A large number of groups have been active. Sixty groups were reported active in 1990, 140 in 1991, and 180 in 1992. Some of the larger groups have been JKLF (Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front), the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen and, in recent years, also the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Toiba, and Jesh-e-Mohammad.

⁶ Supported by troops from Myanmar in 2005.

Appendix 2 *continued*

<i>Location</i>	<i>Incompatibility</i>	<i>Opposition organization(s) in 2005</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Intensity in 2005</i>
<i>ASIA</i>				
Philippines	Territory (Mindanao) (1970)	ASG (Abu Sayyaf Group), MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front)	1997–2005 1996–2005	Minor Intermediate
	Government (1969)	CPP (Communist Party of the Philippines) ⁷	1999–2005	Intermediate
	Sri Lanka	Territory (Eelam) (1983)	LTTE (Thamil Eelam Viduthalai Puligal: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam)	2005
Thailand	Territory (Patani) (2003)	Patani insurgents ⁸	2003–05	Minor
<i>AFRICA</i>				
Algeria	Government (1991)	GSPC (al-Jama'ah al-Salafiyah lil-Da'wah wa'l-Qital: Groupe Salafiste pour la prédication et le combat: Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat)	1999–2005	Intermediate
Burundi	Government (1991)	Palipehutu-FNL (Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu-Force nationale de libération: Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People-Forces for National Liberation)	1997–2005	Intermediate
Chad	Government (2005)	RDL (Rassemblement pour la Démocratie et la Liberté: Rally for Democracy and Liberty)	2005	Minor
Ethiopia	Territory (Ogaden) (1996)	ONLF (Ogaden National Liberation Front)	2004–05	Minor ⁹
	Territory (Oromiya) (1989)	OLF (Oromo Liberation Front)	1999–2005	Minor ¹⁰
Sudan	Government ¹¹ (2003)	SLM (Sudan Liberation Movement)	2003–05	Intermediate
Uganda	Government ¹² (1981)	LRA (Lord's Resistance Army)	1994–2005	Intermediate

⁷ Previously coded as New People's Army (NPA).⁸ E.g. BRN-C (Barisan Nasional Revolusi – Coordinate), PULO (Patani United Liberation Organisation), and GMIP (Gerekan Mujahideen Islam Pattani).⁹ Possibly Intermediate from 2001.¹⁰ Possibly Intermediate from 2001. Possibly war in 2002.¹¹ While the SLM are based in the Darfur region, their overall goal is to change the political system in the entire country. Thus, the incompatibility is over government, as opposed to territory.¹² Supported by troops from Sudan in 2005.

Appendix 2 *continued*

<i>Location</i>	<i>Incompatibility</i>	<i>Opposition organization(s) in 2005</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Intensity in 2005</i>
<i>AMERICAS</i>				
Colombia	Government (1966)	FARC (Fuerzas armadas revolucionarias colombianas: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), ELN (Ejército de liberación: People's Liberation Army)	1966–2005 1966–2005	War Intermediate
USA	Government ¹³ (2001)	Al-Qaeda (The Base)	2004–05	Intermediate

¹³ Reliable information regarding which states contributed troops to the multinational coalition is sensitive and hard to find. Thus, this list should be seen as preliminary. In 2005, in addition to the USA the following countries contributed combat troops: Afghanistan, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Italy, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, and the UK.

Appendix 3. Unclear Cases in 2005

Cases that have been completely rejected on the grounds that they definitely do not meet the criteria of armed conflict are *not* included in the list below. For the conflicts listed here, the available information suggests the *possibility* of the cases meeting the criteria of armed conflicts, but there is insufficient information concerning at least one of the three components of the definition: (a) the number of deaths, (b) the identity or level of organization of a party, or (c) the type of incompatibility. For unclear cases for earlier years, see <http://www.prio.no/csw/ArmedConflict>. The unclear aspect can concern an entire conflict (e.g. Yemen) or a dyad in a conflict that *is* included in Appendix 2 (e.g. MNLF faction in the Mindanao conflict in the Philippines).

<i>Location/ government</i>	<i>Incompatibility</i>	<i>Opposition organization</i>
Democratic Republic of Congo	Government	MRC (Movement Révolutionnaire du Congo: Congolese Revolutionary Movement)
India	Territory (Manipur)	PLA (People's Liberation Army), KYKL (Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup: Organisation to Save the Revolutionary Movement in Manipur)
Nigeria	Territory (Biafra)	MASSOB (Movement for the Actualization of a Sovereign State of Biafra)
Pakistan	Territory (Baluchistan)	BLA (Baluchistan Liberation Army)
Philippines	Territory (Mindanao)	MNLF faction (Moro National Liberation Front – faction)
Yemen	Government	Shabab al-Mu'mineen (Believing Youth)

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