Monitoring Trends in Global Combat: A New Dataset of Battle Deaths

Documentation of Coding Decisions I: Uppsala/PRIO Data

Bethany Lacina¹

Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)
International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)

¹ Bethany Lacina (blacina@stanford.edu) is the John A. and Cynthia Fry Gunn Graduate Fellow of political science at Stanford University. She completed this project as a research assistant at the Centre for the Study of Civil War, PRIO.
Acknowledgements and a Note on Citations and Copyrights

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Users of this dataset should contact Bethany Lacina (blacina@stanford.edu) with comments or corrections.

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Table of Contents

Notes to Users .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 9
Definition of Battle Deaths ........................................................................................................................................................................................10
Discrepancies and Known Errata ............................................................................................................................................................................... 12
Information for Users Interested in War Deaths ........................................................................................................................................................ 14
Conflict Documentation Organized by the Geographical Location of Battle Violence ............................................................................................ 17
  Afghanistan ............................................................................................................................................................................................................ 17
  Albania: See United Kingdom
  Algeria ................................................................................................................................................................................................................. 25
  Angola .................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 32
  Argentina ................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 40
  Azerbaijan .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 44
  Balkans ................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 48
  Bangladesh ............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 54
  Bolivia ................................................................................................................................................................................................................. 57
  Bosnia and Herzegovina: See Balkans
  Brunei ........................................................................................................................................................................................................... 60
  Burkina Faso ....................................................................................................................................................................................................... 61
  Burma (Myanmar) ................................................................................................................................................................................................. 63
  See also: China
  Burundi ........................................................................................................................................................................................................ 73
  Cambodia ............................................................................................................................................................................................................... 80
  See also: China, Indochina, Laos, Thailand
  Cameroon ....................................................................................................................................................................................................... 88
  Central African Republic ................................................................................................................................................................................... 91
  Chad ................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 94
  Chile .................................................................................................................................................................................................................. 100
  China & the Taiwan Strait ................................................................................................................................................................................ 102
  Columbia ....................................................................................................................................................................................................... 122
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See also: Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Honduras .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 190

See also: El Salvador

Hungary .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 191

Hyderabad: See India & Pakistan

India & Pakistan ................................................................................................................................................................................................... 193

See also: China

Indochina .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 223

Indonesia .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 226

See also: Malaysia

Iran ....................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 238

Iraq ....................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 247

See also: Israel & Palestine

Israel & Palestine .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 258

Ivory Coast .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 268

Jordan: See Israel & Palestine

Kenya ............................................................................................................................................................................................................... 269

Korean Peninsula .............................................................................................................................................................................................................. 271

Kosovo: See Balkans

Kyrgyzstan: See Uzbekistan

Kuwait: See Iraq

Laos ............................................................................................................................................................................................................... 277

See also: Indochina

Latvia: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Lebanon ............................................................................................................................................................................................................... 280

Lesotho ............................................................................................................................................................................................................... 284

Liberia ............................................................................................................................................................................................................... 285

Libya: See Chad

Macedonia: See Balkans

Madagascar ............................................................................................................................................................................................................... 289

Malaysia ............................................................................................................................................................................................................... 291
Mali ......................................................................................................................................................................................................................294
See also: Burkina Faso
Mexico .................................................................................................................................................................................................................295
Moldova ...............................................................................................................................................................................................................296
Morocco ...............................................................................................................................................................................................................297
See also: Algeria
Mozambique ........................................................................................................................................................................................................302
Myanmar: See Burma (Myanmar)
Namibia ................................................................................................................................................................................................................306
Nepal ....................................................................................................................................................................................................................308
Nicaragua ...............................................................................................................................................................................................................311
See also: Honduras
Niger ....................................................................................................................................................................................................................314
Nigeria ..................................................................................................................................................................................................................316
See also: Cameroon, Chad
North Korea: See Korean Peninsula
North Vietnam: See Vietnam. See also: Indochina, Cambodia, China
Oman ....................................................................................................................................................................................................................318
Pakistan: See India & Pakistan
Palestine: See Israel & Palestine
Panama ................................................................................................................................................................................................................320
Papua New Guinea ............................................................................................................................................................................................................323
Paraguay ...............................................................................................................................................................................................................325
Peru ......................................................................................................................................................................................................................328
See also: Ecuador
Philippines ............................................................................................................................................................................................................333
Puerto Rico ...............................................................................................................................................................................................................341
Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) ..........................................................................................................................................................................................342
Romania ...............................................................................................................................................................................................................344
Russia ...................................................................................................................................................................................................................345
See also: Azerbaijan, China, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Rwanda ................................................................................................................................................................................................................351
Saudi Arabia.........................................................................................................................................................................................................354
Senegal .................................................................................................................................................................................................................355
Serbia and Montenegro: See Balkans
Sierra Leone ........................................................................................................................................................................................................357
Somalia ................................................................................................................................................................................................................360
South Africa .........................................................................................................................................................................................................366

See also: Namibia
South Korea: See Korean Peninsula
South Vietnam: See Vietnam. See also: Indochina
Spain ...............................................................................................................................................................................................................369
Sri Lanka..................................................................................................................................................................................................371
Sudan ........................................................................................................................................................................................................378
Suez ................................................................................................................................................................................................................385

See also: Israel & Palestine
Suriname ........................................................................................................................................................................................................388
Syria ................................................................................................................................................................................................................389

See also: Israel & Palestine, Lebanon
Taiwan: See China & the Taiwan Strait
Tajikistan ................................................................................................................................................................................................392
Thailand ......................................................................................................................................................................................................395

See also: Cambodia, Indochina, Laos
Togo ........................................................................................................................................................................................................399
Trinidad and Tobago ..................................................................................................................................................................................................401
Tunisia ...........................................................................................................................................................................................................402
Turkey ..........................................................................................................................................................................................................405
Uganda ........................................................................................................................................................................................................410
Ukraine: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..................................................................................................................................................................................418
See also: Azerbaijan, China
United Kingdom...................................................................................................................................................................................................422
See also: Argentina, Suez
United States of America: See Afghanistan, Puerto Rico
Uruguay................................................................................................................................................................................................................425
Uzbekistan............................................................................................................................................................................................................427
Venezuela.............................................................................................................................................................................................................428
Vietnam................................................................................................................................................................................................................430
See also: Cambodia, China, Indochina
Yemen................................................................................................................................................................................................................436
Yugoslavia: See Balkans
Zaire: See Democratic Republic of Congo
Zimbabwe: See Rhodesia
References................................................................................................................................................................................................................443
Notes to Users

This document contains information on the sources used in compiling the Lacina & Gleditsch (2005) dataset on battle-related deaths. To obtain that dataset and the accompanying codebook, please visit www.prio.no/cscw/cross/battledeaths. Versions of the dataset are also available for use with two other major conflict datasets: the Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000) and the Fearon & Laitin (2003) dataset on civil conflict.
Definition of Battle Deaths

Our definition of battle deaths closely follows from the definition of conflict used to create the Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (Gleditsch et al., 2002; Eriksson et al., 2003). According to codebook for the Uppsala/PRIO dataset (Strand et al., 2005, 3–4):

‘An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths.

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows:

1. Use of armed force: use of arms in order to promote the parties’ general position in the conflict, resulting in deaths.
   1.1 Arms: any material means, e.g. manufactured weapons but also sticks, stones, fire, water, etc.

2. 25 deaths: A minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year and per incompatibility.

3. Party: A government of a state or any opposition organization or alliance of opposition organizations.
   3.1 Government: The party controlling the capital of the state.
   3.2 Opposition organization: Any non-governmental group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force.

4. State: A state is:
   4.1 an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory, or
   4.2 an internationally unrecognized government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory.

5. Incompatibility concerning government and/or territory: The incompatibility, as stated by the parties, must concern government and/or territory.
   5.1 Incompatibility: the stated generally incompatible positions.
   5.2 Incompatibility concerning government: Incompatibility concerning type of political system, the replacement of the central government, or the change of its composition.
   5.3 Incompatibility concerning territory: Incompatibility concerning the status of a territory, e.g. the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession, or autonomy (internal conflict).’

The Lacina & Gleditsch dataset defines battle deaths as deaths resulting directly from violence inflicted through the use of armed force by a party to an armed conflict during contested combat. Contested combat is use of armed force by a party to an armed conflict against any person or target during which the perpetrator faces the immediate threat of lethal force being used by another party to the conflict against him/her and/or
allied fighters. Contested combat excludes the sustained destruction of soldiers or civilians outside of the context of any reciprocal threat of lethal force (e.g. execution of prisoners of war).

Timeframe: We have collected annual battle deaths data which includes both deaths during combat and deaths from wounds received in combat. Some of those considered dead of wounds may have died in a year following that in which combat actually took place, especially in the case of battles taking place late in the calendar year. These deaths were included, however, if they were the direct and immediate result of injuries sustained during combat violence. Long term reduction in life expectancy because of wounds or disability was not included.
Discrepancies and Known Errata

This dataset of battle deaths does not strictly follow the conflict intensity codings provided by Uppsala University/PRIO, but is based on independent assessment of these conflicts. Users should be aware, therefore, that Uppsala/PRIO annual intensity codings and the yearly battle-death information presented here may not agree in all cases; discrepancies are marked with a dummy variable in the data files.

The following cases may cause particular confusion:

Afghanistan: Conflict #3270 encompasses both the attacks within the US on 11 September 2001, and the US–led invasion of Afghanistan. In order to allow users to distinguish these events if appropriate for their purposes, separate observations of conflict #3270 appear in the dataset for battle deaths that occurred in the US and for those within Afghanistan.

Balkans: The civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina 1993–5 is coded as three conflicts by Uppsala/PRIO: conflict #2960 between the government and the Serbian separatists; conflict #3050 between the government and Croatian separatists and conflict #3040 in the Bihac region. Annual fatality estimates were distributed between simultaneous theaters based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity codings. However, reaggregating these conflicts will provide the user with more accurate information and is recommended.

Bolivia: The Uppsala/PRIO dataset miscodes the civil war in Bolivia. It is recorded as occurring in 1951, but should be coded in 1952. The Lacina & Gleditsch battle-deaths data corrects this mistake.

Burma (Myanmar): Uppsala/PRIO note seven distinct conflicts in Burma, most sporadic but concurrent since independence. Disaggregation of annual battle-death estimates between conflicts was based on Uppsala intensity codings. Reaggregation of figures for Burma’s civil wars is recommended, however.

China: Uppsala/PRIO code a level 3 intensity conflict between China and Taiwan from 1952–4. However, they code no conflict in 1955 during the actual invasion of Taiwan. Fatalities in 1955 were included in the battle-deaths dataset.

China vs. India: Uppsala/PRIO code a small conflict in 1967. The events referred to could not be positively identified. A minimum value, 25 deaths, was coded.
**Georgia:** Civil conflict is coded from 1991–3. The composition of ‘Side B’ of the conflict changed in January 1992, a change that the Uppsala/PRIO annual data do not note until 1993. However, in the battle-deaths dataset deaths were coded in the year in which they occurred. Thus, some of the deaths coded in 1992 were a part of the conflict that Uppsala/PRIO first note in 1993.

**Guatemala:** The events of 1954 have been misidentified in part by Uppsala/PRIO. On 18 June 1954, Carlos Castillo Armas invaded Guatemala with the support of the CIA and overthrew the government on 28 June. This is the conflict that should be noted by Uppsala/PRIO with Carlos Castillo as ‘Side B.’ In August 1954 there was an unsuccessful countercoup in Guatemala. Uppsala/PRIO have noted the August data as the beginning of conflict in Guatemala in 1954. However, this is a separate incident, in which Carlos Castillo Armas was no longer ‘Side B’ but in power. Only the deaths in the former conflict are coded in the battle-deaths dataset.

**Spain:** Most secondary sources suggest additional years of more than 25 battle deaths could be added to this conflict. The battle-deaths dataset does not alter Uppsala/PRIO’s original coding because this conflict is already being reviewed by Uppsala.

**Sudan:** A coup in 1971 is miscoded by Uppsala/PRIO as occurring in 1970. (The ‘precision’ start date is correct in the Uppsala/PRIO dataset). Battle-deaths dataset recodes the conflict in 1971.

**Thailand:** No record of fatalities in a coup coded by Uppsala/PRIO in 1951 was found. The coup was coded with the minimum of 25 deaths.

**Thailand:** Uppsala/PRIO does not begin coding a conflict between the government and the CPT until 1974. Coding of this conflict should begin at least in 1970, possibly earlier. The battle-deaths dataset adds additional years of fatalities information.

**United Kingdom:** The conflict in Northern Ireland is not coded as active by Uppsala/PRIO in 1994. Sources suggest more than 25 deaths in that year, but an additional year was not added to the battle-deaths dataset because this conflict is currently being reviewed by Uppsala.
Information for Users Interested in War Deaths

It is quite difficult to obtain information on war-related deaths for many conflicts. However, the following list alerts users to conflicts that are known to have caused significant numbers of deaths that are not battle-related according to the definition used here. The list may be of particular interest for users who do not wish to exclude one-sided violence or intracommunal violence from their data.

Conflicts with a Significant Disparity between Violent and Non-Violent Deaths:

- Afghanistan civil war, 1978–2002
- Algerian war of independence, 1954–62
- Angolan civil war, 1975–2002
- Burma (Myanmar) civil war, 1948–2002
- Cambodian civil war, 1967–75 & 1979–98
- Democratic Republic of Congo, civil war 1998–2001
- East Timor, war with Indonesia from 1975–98
- French Indochinese war, 1946–54
- Indonesian war of independence, 1946–9
- Korean War, 1950–3
- Laos, civil war 1959–73
- Liberia, civil war 1989–96 & 2000–02
- Madagascar, war of independence 1947
- Mozambique, civil war 1976–92
- Nigeria, civil war in Biafra 1967–70
- Pakistan, civil war 1971
- Philippines, insurgency in Mindanao 1970–2002
- Sierra Leone, civil war 1991–2000
- Somalia, civil war 1981–96
- Sudan, civil war 1963–72
- Sudan, 1983–2002
- Vietnam War, 1955–75
Conflicts with Significant Intracommunal/Unorganized/Non-political Violence:
Algerian war of independence, 1954–62 (intra-Algerian fighting after independence is not defined as a war by Uppsala/PRIO)
Columbia, civil war from 1965–2002
Ethiopia, civil war in Eritrea 1962–91
Haiti, coup activity in 1991
India, civil conflict in Punjab/Khalistan in 1983–93
India, civil conflict in Tripura in 1980
Iranian revolution and subsequent conflict, 1979–2002
Gulf War, 1990–1 (post-war attacks on Palestinians in Kuwait are not included as battle deaths)
Somalia, civil war 2001–2
South Africa, civil war 1981–8 (violence between the ANC and Inkatha)

Conflicts with Significant One-sided Violence:
Argentina civil war, 1973–7 (‘Disappeared’ persons are not considered battle-related deaths)
Bosnia-Herzegovina civil war, 1992–5 (see Balkans)
Bangladesh, Chittagong Hills Tracts insurgency 1974–92
Cambodia civil war, 1967–75 (The Cambodian genocide is not included in the Uppsala/PRIO coding)
Chad, civil war from 1965–94
Chile, military coup in 1973 (The ‘Dirty War’ of disappearances was excluded)
China, rebellion in Taiwan in 1947
China, rebellion in Tibet in 1959
Democratic Republic of Congo/Zaire, civil war 1996–7
Democratic Republic of Congo, civil war 1998–2001
East Timor, war with Indonesia from 1975–98
El Salvador, civil war 1979–91
Greece, civil war 1946–9
Guatemala, civil war 1965–95
Indonesian war of independence, 1946–9
Iranian revolution and subsequent conflict, 1979–2001
Nigeria, civil war in Biafra 1967–70 (massacres in 1966 not included)
Pakistan, civil war 1971
Rwanda, civil war 1990–4 (Rwandan genocide is not included)
Somalia, civil war 1981–96
Uganda, attempted coup in 1977 (There was significant one-sided violence throughout Idi Amin’s control of Uganda 1971–9)
Uganda, civil war 1981–91
Uganda, civil war 1994–2002
Conflict Documentation Organized by the Geographical Location of Battle Violence

Afghanistan

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Afghanistan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
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<tr>
<td>2370</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Various Organizations</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2370</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Soviet Union</td>
<td>Various Organizations</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2370</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Various Organizations</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3270</td>
<td>USA, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Turkey, United Kingdom</td>
<td>al–Qaida (The Base)</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3270</td>
<td>USA, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Afghanistan</td>
<td>al–Qaida (The Base)</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2370, civil war in Afghanistan and Soviet invasion from 1978–89:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict number 698, ‘Afghanistan vs. Mujahedin, 1978–92, 1,045,000 Afghan states deaths, 14,454 Soviet deaths, 1,300,000 total deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003):
1978–89 civil war/Soviet intervention: 1 million total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1978–92 ‘USSR intervenes in civil war:’ 1 million civilian war-related deaths, 500,000 military war-related deaths, 1.5 million total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 187: ‘The Afghanistan conflict cost 1.5 million lives – most of them civilian. The Soviets lost approximately fifteen thousand military personnel, while Afghan troop losses were two to three times greater.’

(Sliwinski 1989):
Gives estimates of the yearly loss of Afghan life through 1989 based on surveys conducted among refugees from Afghanistan in Pakistan. The study includes deaths due to factors such as ‘exhaustion’ and ‘miscellaneous’, as well as violent deaths. The totals have also been adjusted upward to include an increased rate of infant mortality among infants in refugee camps (p. 42–43, 45).

P. 39: The number killed from April 1978 to 1989 is approximately 1.25 million, with a high estimate of 1.5 million and a low estimate of 1 million.

(Brogan 1998):
p. 647: 1978–continuing, 600,000 deaths.
P. 123–24: ‘Estimates vary wildly. In the war against the Communist government and the Soviet occupation, 1979–92, guesses ranged from 100,000 to 1 million, the figure favoured by the American government, certainly too high even if it is taken to include those who died of disease or starvation. A better estimate would be 400,000. The Soviets lost about 150,000 killed, 311 missing and 35,000 wounded. Perhaps another 200,000 have been killed since 1989 in fighting between Mujaheddin groups and in the civil war between the Taliban and its opponents since 1994. Relief agencies estimate that 2 million people have been permanently disabled by the fighting, land-mines and disease.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 672: ‘[Soviet] battle deaths had totaled 11,897 (9,511 KIA and 2,386 DOW), 817 Soviets had died of disease, and 1,739 had died of all other causes.
P. 672: ‘In March 1989 the biggest battle yet of the war commenced when the Mujahideen opened what all assumed would be the final triumphant offensive that would end with the liberation of Kabul. …At least 5,000 lives were lost in the siege…’
P. 672: ‘By 1990 Afghanistan was a devastated country. Half of the nation’s 30,000 villages had been destroyed. As many as 1.3 million Afghans had died from causes directly related to the war…’
P. 672: ‘Kabul was shelled and rocketed for 13 months, January 1994–February 1995, with 8,000 people killed there and 30,000 wounded. …the Taliban arose in the south and swept forward to Kabul to capture the city on September 27, 1996…Three–fourths of Kabul was in ruins by then and 50,000 people had died in the city since 1992 because of the continuing chaos.’

SIPRI Yearbooks
(Goose 1987): Gov and USSR vs. Mujahideen since 1978. >200,000 fatalities.


(Lindgren et al. 1990): Gov and USSR vs. Afghan Mujahideen since 1978. 1978–87: 1 million. 1989: >15,000. Note saying this figure probably includes all war-related deaths rather than only battle deaths.

**Interpretation:**

Although Sliwinski’s methodology is not entirely clear, his figure of 1.3 million deaths has been taken in most sources as total war-related deaths. For battle-related deaths, the Brogan figure of 400,000 dead and the SIPRI figure of 450,000 agree closely, and match fairly well with the mid-war estimate by Clodfelter. Annual death rates provided by Sliwinski were used to trend the data.

In the participant file Soviet losses were set at 14,453 military KIA, per Clodfelter, remaining losses coded as Afghan.

**Fatalities information for conflict #2370, civil war in Afghanistan from 1990–2001:**

(Eckhardt 1996):
1991–95 ‘fighting between factions:’ civilian and military deaths not available, 50,000 total war-related deaths

(Brogan 1998):
P. 123–24: Estimates 200,000 killed since 1989


‘At least 1,500 people were killed in the fighting this year [2002]. Most of those killed were Taliban and al Qaeda soldiers. However, civilians also fell victim to fighting between rival factions, and between the coalition forces and Taliban and al Qaeda combatants.

…At least 1,000 conflict-related deaths occurred during the year [2001]. Prior to the beginning of the US bombing campaign, there were reports of at least 300 deaths. After the bombing began, estimates of civilian deaths ranged from 600 to 5,000. Likely hundreds of Taliban soldiers were also killed.

…It is likely that hundreds died this year [2000] in the ongoing fighting or as a result of widespread human rights abuses.

…Spring and summer fighting left hundreds, likely thousands, of civilians and combatants dead [in 1999].

…With estimates ranging upward from 3,000, there was a sharp increase in civilian deaths in 1998.

…There were reports of as many as 3,000 Taliban killed during and after a May battle [in 1997].

…Rocket attacks and troop clashes killed hundreds in 1996. In addition, malnutrition and disease arising from war shortages may have killed 250,000 children.

…‘[In 1994 alone], 8000 Kabulis have been killed and 100,000 more have been injured. The Red Cross estimates that more people are dying here than in any other war in the world, yet the country’s plight has been all but forgotten, particularly by the UN which pulled out in January”.

The Observer, 20 November, 1994”

SIPRI Yearbooks:


(Amer et al. 1993): Note saying that it is no longer possible to distinguish sides or government. Conflict includes Mujahideen and military factions. Direct and indirect deaths 1978–90: 1 million. 1992: unknown.


**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>Subsequent year taken to be representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>Subsequent year taken to be representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>From SIPRI total for April 1992 to December 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>SIPRI Yearbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>SIPRI: 8,000 is Project Ploughshare’s estimate for Kabul only, and Clodfelter cites a similar figure for Jan 1994 to Feb 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Harpviken suggests &gt;1,000; Amnesty estimates 25,000 civilians killed 1992 to 1995; total here for those years is 25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Fatalities</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Harpviken suggests &gt;1,000 in SIPRI; year of major Taliban offensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>SIPRI reports &gt;2000; 3,000 Taliban dead in Project Ploughshares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>Low figure in Amnesty Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>SIPRI; supported by information in Project Ploughshares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>SIPRI; Harpviken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1000 minimum implied by Uppsala coding; 300 is minimum in Project Ploughshares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 1990–Sep. 2001</td>
<td>60,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #3270, war in Afghanistan from US–led invasion in fall 2001 to 2002:**

(Center for Defense Information 2003b):

(Herold 2003):
Herold has used media reports to compile an estimate of civilian deaths due to US bombing from October 2001 to December 2001. Gives a low estimate of 3,070 and a high estimate of 3,590.

(Benini and Moulton 2004):
Household surveys investigating victims of landmine and UXO incidents, aerial or indirect fire bombardment, shooting and other forms of violence before and after September 11, 2001.
P. 419: ‘During the twelve months preceding 9/11, an estimated 12,421 residents of the 600 communities became victims of violence—8,935 to direct violence, 3,486 to landmine and UXO strikes.’ Annualized post–9/11 figure is 14,360, but the post 9/11 violence seems to have fallen off dramatically after January 2002.
P. 419–20: ‘… the 5,576 deaths during our post–9/11 survey period approximate one-twelfth of the historic violence level.’

SIPRI Yearbooks
(Seybolt 2002): Govt. vs. UIFSA and international coalition. Total deaths unknown. Deaths in 2001 >1,000; note saying this is only an absolute minimum.

(Mack 2004):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Al-Qaeda</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Supporters of Rashid Abdul Dostum (Uzbek) v. Supporters of Ustad Mohammad Atta (Tajik)</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Forces of Amanullah Khan (Pashtun) v. Forces of Ismail Khan (Tajik)</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>605</strong></td>
<td><strong>585</strong></td>
<td><strong>1095</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatality information for conflict #3270, terrorist attacks in the United States of 11 September 2001:


- In New York City: 2,752 civilians, including passengers and crew of two airlines crashed into World Trade Center Towers
- In Washington, DC: 125 civilians on the ground and an additional 59 airline passengers and crew
- In Pennsylvania: 40 passengers and crew

Al-Qaeda members: A total of 19 deaths. 5 each aboard flights American Airlines #77 (flown into the Pentagon), American Airlines #11 (North Tower of the WTC), United Airlines #175 (South Tower of the WTC), and 4 aboard United Airlines #93 (crashed in Pennsylvania).

Total dead: 2,995.

Interpretation:
To more logically capture the geographic distribution of fatalities in world conflicts, two observations of fatalities in conflict #3270 appear. One is located in the US and one in Afghanistan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low estimate</th>
<th>High estimate</th>
<th>Best estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US 2001:</td>
<td></td>
<td>2995</td>
<td>2995</td>
<td>2995</td>
<td>Among estimated civilian deaths, the AP figure of 600 and the Herold figure of 3,070–3,590 are both methodologically transparent, the former based on interviews and the latter on media reports. With no information available on Afghan military losses (among Taliban or Northern Alliance), the high estimate is a rounded figure of 4,000. The low estimate is 1,000. The best estimate was taken from the mean of the AP and Herold estimates for civilian dead (2,190) plus at least 300 ('several hundred') Afghan military dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>2002:</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participant File:**
17 US deaths, 1 Australian death.
Remaining deaths Afghan.

**Other information:**

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.
Algeria

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Algeria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>FLN, MNA</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>FLN, MNA</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>FLN, MNA</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>OAS</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1490, Algerian war of independence versus the French from 1954 to 1962, and conflict #1730, French conflict with the OAS from 1961–2:

Correlates of War Project (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #432, Franco-Algerian War from 1954–62: 18,000 state deaths and 100,000 total deaths.
(Eckhardt 1996):
1952−62 & 1962−63, ‘France intervenes in civil war; Rebel leaders vs. Government’ 83,000 civilian war-related deaths, 19,000 military war-related deaths, 102,000 total war-related deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003):
1954−62 ‘independence struggle vs. France’ 1 million total war-related deaths.
1962−63 ‘rebels leaders vs. government’ 1,000 military, 1,000 civilian, and 2,000 total war-related deaths.

(Rummel 1997, Table 14.1, line 630): Total war dead 1954−62 estimated as: 100,000 (low), 611,000 (middle), 1.003 million (high). Additional low estimate of 13,000 killed in OAS democide from 1961−62.

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.
Algeria, July–Dec 1962. Victimized groups: Harkis, OAS supporters. Number of victims: 12,000–60,000.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 78–9: ‘Fifteen thousand French troops died during the conflict, while tens of thousands of civilians, most of them Algerians, were killed in terrorist attacks and reprisals.’

(Brogan 1998):
p. 6: ‘600,000 people were killed in the War of Independence’
pg 9: Algerians cite figure of 1.5 million deaths in war of independence.
P. 645: ‘Algeria: colonial insurrection’ 1954–62, 100,000

(Clayton 1988):
P. 177: French forces increase from 80,000 by end 1954, to 100,000 in June 1955 to 190,000 in March 1956 and to 390,000 in August 1956.
Peak in late 1957 with Army alone at 415,000.
P. 179: FLN casualties April to December 1956 were over 13,000.
The campaign’s casualty figures can never be adequately reckoned. French estimates claim that 141,000 ALN were killed, a further 12,000 died in internal FLN purges, and some 1,500–2,000 were killed by the Tunisian and Moroccan armies in efforts to maintain order. To these figures must be added several thousand more Moslems who died in the grim conditions of the French regroupment camps. In respect of the French side of the equation, the French admitted 13,000 soldiers of European origin and 3,500 indigenous killed in action, with further totals of 7,000 and 1,000 respectively killed in accidents and a further combined total of 11,000 died from disease or suicide. About half of these deaths occurred after April 1961. To these totals must be added 2,788 Europeans and 13,296 indigenous disappeared, presumed dead, figures all covering the pre–April 1961 period only. The activities of the OAS and the measures necessary to repress this organization caused many further European and Moslem deaths. French estimates suggest a further 50,000 indigenous disappeared between March 1961 and March 1962, with the likelihood of revenge killings of indigenous after the March cease-fire totaling at least 151,000, almost certainly more. In addition over 4,000 Algerians were killed in France during internal factional strife. Nationalist claims extend to totals of 300,000 indigenous dead.’

By July 1, 1962, the date that Algerian independence was mandated, 2,360 people had died and 5,418 had suffered wounds in the Secret Army’s campaign of terror.’

‘Postwar feuding between opposing factions of the FLN, mostly pitting the ‘interior’ forces…against the ‘exterior’ forces…cost up to 150,000 lives. Another 30,000 Algerians, from the 200,000 harkis who served with the French during the war, were massacred by the rebel victors. All told, there were 42,090 acts of terrorism committed by Algerian against Frenchman, Frenchman against Algerian, Algerian against Algerian, and Frenchman against Frenchman. French and French Algerian civilian losses from this terror totaled 2,788 killed, 7,541 wounded, 375 missing and believed dead. Muslim civilian casualties due to terrorism were 16,738 killed, 13,610 wounded, and 13,296 missing and believed dead. In France another 4,300 Muslim Algerians were killed and 9,000 wounded, mostly in clashes between the FLN and the rival independence organization, the MNA. … Military casualties in the guerilla conflict fought in the countryside were even heavier than those of the war in the cities. The FLN lost at least 141,000 killed. Combined with civilian losses in the bled and Muslim deaths in the cities, the Arab Algerian death toll may have reached 300,000. The French military lost 17,456 killed…French records listed 5,966 of the military fatalities as death by accident, but this is suspiciously high…’

**Interpretation:**

Estimate total of 252,026 battle deaths, based on the following groups:
13,000 European soldiers KIA (Clayton)
3,500 non-European French forces KIA (Clayton)
141,000 FLN KIA (Clayton)
2,788 French deaths in terrorist incidents (Clodfelter)
16,738 Algerian deaths in terrorist incidents (Clodfelter)
75,000 Algerian civilians KIA (Based on 300,000 total indigenous dead from Clodfelter).

Fatalities information for conflict #1810, border war between Algeria and Morocco in 1963:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): Between 127 and 350 deaths total, 101–250 for Algeria and 26–100 for Morocco.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 116: ‘There were thought to be as many as a thousand fatalities during the conflict.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 613: ‘cost Algeria 300 dead and Morocco probably 200 slain.’

Interpretation:
Clodfelter estimates just slightly higher fatalities for each participant than the MID coding suggests. His estimate of 500 total fatalities was accepted based on further information on single battles in Clodfelter and the Bercovitch & Jackson suggestion that this was a relatively high intensity conflict. Participant file also based on Clodfelter.

Fatalities information for conflict #2930, civil war in Algeria from 1991–2002:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #739, Algeria vs. Islamic Rebels from 1992–ongoing (1997): 80,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.


(Eckhardt 1996):
1992–95, ‘Rebels leaders vs. Government:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 50,000 total war-related deaths.
(Brogan 1998):
p. 6: ‘Between 50,000 and 100,000 have been killed in fighting between Islamic terrorists and the army since 1992.’

(Leitenberg 2003):
1990–95, ‘government vs. Muslim extremists:’ 30,000 total war-related deaths.
1993–2000, ‘government vs. Muslim extremists’: 100,000 total war-related deaths.
These estimates are based on private archives.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 618: ‘In the first eight months of 1997 at least 1,500 people died in the campaign of terror and counterterror. Although the Islamic Salvation Army agreed to a cease-fire that year, the 3,000-man Armed Islamic Group continued to slaughter those who disagreed with their vision of a theocratic Algeria. ... Official government figures to the end of January 1998 listed 26,536 security personnel and civilians killed and 21,000 injured, but other observers estimated as many as 100,000 dead in the violence by June 1999.

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
Total: An estimated 130,000 people have been killed in the past 10 years.
2002: According to independent media reports, approximately 900 people died in the first eight months of 2002.
1999: There were estimates that as many as 3,000 people, mostly civilians, died in 1999.
1998: Between 7,000 and 10,000 people were killed in conflict during 1998, marking a further increase in casualties from the previous year’s already extreme death toll.

SIPRI Yearbooks


(Mack 2004): Estimates of deaths in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Armed Islamic Group or Groupe Islamique Armé (GIA) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation:

Most sources prefer an estimate of approximately 100,000 battle deaths. SIPRI trend data has been used to obtain the following high and low estimates, and given preference to the estimate that totals nearly 90,000 battle deaths. This conflict included large amounts of terrorist violence against civilians. These are considered battle deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High &amp; Best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Intensity one estimate 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>SIPRI 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>SIPRI 6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>SIPRI estimate, doubled 30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>SIPRI estimate, doubled 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>SIPRI estimate, doubled 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>SIPRI estimate, doubled 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares 2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares 1,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1993−2001</td>
<td>42,750</td>
<td>Subtotal of 20150 from 1997−2001 agrees with IISS 89,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Human Security 350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal of 29,150 from 1997–2001 is slightly higher than IISS.
Angola

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Angola:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>MPLA, FNLA, UNITA, Cuba, South Africa, Zaire</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>MPLA, FNLA, UNITA, Cuba, South Africa, Zaire</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2310</td>
<td>Angola, Cuba</td>
<td>UNITA, South Africa, FNLA, Zaire</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2310</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>UNITA</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2310</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>UNITA</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2310</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>UNITA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2310</td>
<td>Angola, Namibia</td>
<td>UNITA</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2310</td>
<td>Angola, Namibia</td>
<td>UNITA</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2940</td>
<td>Cabinda</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>FLEC</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2940</td>
<td>Cabinda</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>FLEC</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2940</td>
<td>Cabinda</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>FLEC</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2940</td>
<td>Cabinda</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>FLEC</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1660, Angolan war of independence against Portugal 1960–74:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #434, ‘Angolan-Portugese War,’ 1961–75: 8,000 state deaths and an unknown total number.

(Brogan 1998, 13): ‘About 90,000 people were killed during the colonial war, 1961–75.’

(Rummel 1997, Table 14.1, line 1676): Estimates for the period 1961–75: 30,000 (low), 55,000 (middle), 90,000 (high) total dead.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1961–75, ‘independence struggle vs. Portugal:’ 300,000 civilian, 300,000 military, and 600,000 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1961–75, ‘Indep vs. Port; USSR, S Af interv:’ 30,000 civilian war-related deaths, 25,000 military war-related deaths, 55,000 total.
(Clodfelter 2002, 620): ‘Portuguese battle deaths by year up to December 1, 1968, were as follows: 1961–134; 1962–115; 1963–83; 1964–101; 1965–87; 1966–90; 1967–88; 1968–102. After twelve years of war Portuguese military losses in Angola stood at 1,071 KIA…Guerrilla combat fatalities totaled more than 10,000 ….Estimates of total violent deaths in the colonial wars, 1961–74, were as follows: Portuguese military and civilian dead 4,000 in Angola…guerrilla dead 25,000 in Angola…African civilian dead 50,000 in Angola’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 101): ‘Guinea-Bissau formally gained independence on September 10, 1974. Mozambique completed the transition to independence on June 25, 1975, and Angola on November 11, 1975. More than a hundred thousand people were killed during the struggle for independence, including large numbers of civilians and Portuguese troops. As many as five thousand Portuguese troops died in the war…’
(Note: Unclear whether these figures refer to all three conflicts or only to Angola)

*Interpretation:*

Clodfelter’s figures are 4,000 state deaths and 75,000 Angolan deaths or 79,000 in total. This falls within the range presented by Rummel, and relatively close to figures presented by Brogan, COW, and Eckhardt. Leitenberg’s figures seem to be a clear outlier. Because Clodfelter’s figures are based on detailed information on Portuguese fatalities and because other higher figures purport to be total war-related deaths, Clodfelter’s figure was used as the best estimate.

Estimates:
Low: 55,000 (COW)
High: 90,000 (Brogan, Rummel)
Best: 79,000 (Clodfelter)

Participant file includes 4,000 as low and best estimate for Portuguese losses, and 8,000 (from COW) as a high estimate.

Trend: No estimation made because of limited information available regarding African casualties.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2310, Angolan civil war with UNITA from 1975–95:*

(Laffin 1994, 14): At least 350,000 deaths up to 31 May 1991.

(Lamphear 2003): A half million deaths in the Angolan Civil War, no dates specified.

(Rummel 1997, Table 14.1A, line 112): Gives a low estimate of 20,000 Angolan military dead from 1975 to 1987.

(Brogan 1998, 13): ‘About 50,000 were killed in the civil war and foreign intervention, 1975–6, and 500,000 people have been killed since 1976. These are all very approximate totals’.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 156): From 1975–95, ‘more than 360,000 people were killed … Two thousand Cuban troops died in the fighting; South Africa lost about one thousand personnel and Zaire a few hundred.’


(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 625–6: ‘The conventional war was over by February 12, 1976, although a vicious guerilla war continued with UNITA in southern Angola. In this conventional phase, as many as 50,000 Angolans, the majority of them non-combatants, were killed or died from starvation and disease caused by the war. South Africa reported its casualties, up to the final withdrawal of its forces from Angola on March 27, 1976, as 28 killed and 100 wounded. …observers estimated the Cuban toll at from 7,000 to 11,000. On May 31, 1991, UNITA and the central government negotiated a power-sharing arrangement that finally ended more than a decade and a half of civil war. The death toll among soldiers and civilians from all causes was estimated at 340,000. All-out warfare broke out again in October 1992…By April 1, 1999 another 6,000 soldiers and 4,000 civilians had died…’

SIPRI Yearbooks:


(Lindgren et al. 1991): Gov vs. UNITA, FLEC, SNLA since 1975. Casualties from 1975–89: >25,600. In 1990: unknown. Note saying that from January to October 1990 the government and UNITA claimed to have killed over 1,800 of each other’s soldiers but admitted only small loses. According to the government, UNITA also killed 1,720 civilians during that period.


(Amer et al. 1993): Angola vs. UNITA since 1975/1992 and vs. FLEC since 1975. Casualties from 1975–92: 32,000 military and 70,000 civilian in only the conflict with UNITA. 3,000 deaths in 1992, in only the conflict with UNITA.

(Wallensteen and Axell 1994): Govt. vs. UNITA since 1975. Casualties from 1975–93: >36,000 military and >86,000 civilian. 4,000 military deaths and 16,000 civilian deaths in 1993. Notes that the UN estimates that a total figure for war victims, including starvation and disease between October 1992 and December 1993 is 450,000 to 500,000. UN estimates about 1,000 war-related deaths per day in 1993.

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1995): Gov vs. UNITA since 1975. Casualties from 1975–94: >36,000 military and >86,000 civilian. Deaths in 1994 unknown. A note says that 4,000 military deaths and 16,000 civilian deaths in 1993 was a conservative estimate and that there is ample evidence that figures were no lower in 1994.
(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1996): Gov vs. UNITA since 1975. Casualties from 1975–95: >40,000 military and >100,000 civilian. Deaths in 1995: 500–1,500. Note that an estimated 1.5 million war-related deaths have occurred since 1975, approximately 50% of them since the war restarted in October 1992.

Interpretation:

The SIPRI yearbooks provide the only source for battle-related, rather than total war-related, fatalities. Battle deaths from 1985–91 were taken from SIPRI as 100,000 total battle deaths. Clodfelter and Brogan both note that about 50,000 war-related deaths from all causes occurred during the first conventional period of the conflict 1975–February 1976, which is between 16.6% and 10% of the total war-related deaths reported in SIPRI 1992. To trend the data in accordance with this estimate, 17% of the total battle deaths for the conflict were coded in 1975–76 (a total of 17,000).

Fatalities information for 1992 and on taken from SIPRI Yearbooks.
This estimate results in a total of 143,750 battle deaths from 1975–95 (roughly equal to the 140,000 total battle deaths reported in SIPRI 1996).

Participant file:
800 South African dead, from COW.
Estimates for Cuban dead of 2,100 (low); 7,000 (high); 4,000 (best), taken from COW and Clodfelter.

Fatalities information for conflict #2310, Angolan civil war with UNITA from 1998–2002:


(Clodfelter 2002, 626): ‘Another ceasefire was negotiated on November 21, 1994, but it collapsed in December 1998. By April 1, 1999 another 6,000 soldiers and 4,000 civilians had died…’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
1998: ‘Approximately 600 people died in the renewed conflict, with most of the casualties occurring during the major escalation in fighting in December.’
2000: > 1,000 people, including one-sided violence.
2001: > 800 people died ‘as a result of the fighting between January and August of 2001.’
2002: not available

SIPRI Yearbooks:


(Seybolt 2001), 2002: Gov of Angola, Namibia vs. UNITA since 1998. Unknown total fatalities. Deaths in 2000, 2001 >1,000, with a note saying that this is only an absolute minimum. The real figure may be much higher and comparisons with the previous year are not meaningful.


(Mack 2004): Figures for deaths in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>INCOMPATIBILITY</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
<td>National Union for the Total Independence of Angola or União Nacional pará a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) v. Government</td>
<td>intrastate</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*It is very difficult to determine what is actually happening in Cabinda. The actual number of dead is more likely to be lower than the best estimate than higher. We treat FLEC as two factions: FLEC−R and FLEC−FAC. FLEC−R did not meet the fatality threshold for inclusion in 2002.

**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,000 (low); 5,500 (high); 3,250 (best–mean of low and high)</td>
<td>IISS estimates 11,000 casualties from mid-1999 to mid-2001; &gt;1,000 figure presented by both SIPRI 2000 and Project Ploughshares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>Mean of range in SIPRI 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #2340, civil war in Cabinda in 1991, 1994, 1996–8, 2002:**

(Africa Confidential 1991b):
P. 6: ‘Within Cabinda, FLEC-R, with around 500 combatants, was behind the skirmishes with FAPLA soldiers in May and June in which 29 Angolan soldiers and 6 FLEC combatants died.’

(Congo et al. 2003): This report details a number of specific incidents of human rights abuse and one-sided violence perpetrated by both insurgents and government forces.

**Interpretation:**

Given the limited information available, the Human Security Report data was used in 2002 and fatalities were estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores in other years, adjusting to total less than 1,000 fatalities.

**Additional Information:**


Argentina

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Argentina:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>ERP, Montoneros</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>ERP, Montoneros</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>ERP, Montoneros</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2520</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1500, military coup in 1955:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #647, Argentina vs. Army 1955, 3,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1955–55, ‘Armed forces vs. Peron:’ 2,000 civilian war-related deaths, 2,000 military war-related deaths, 4,000 total war-related deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 716: ‘On June 16, 1955, upon hearing the news of Perón’s excommunication by the Vatican, units of the navy revolted and planes bombed Casa Rosada…About 400 people were killed, mostly civilians caught in the crossfire or in the bombing. … Another revolt began in Córdoba on September 16, 1955, and it quickly spread to Buenos Aires, where 4,000 naval personnel…joined the uprising.’

(Lewis 2004):
P. 14278: ‘A revolt against the Government broke out in Buenos Aires on June 16 … The first official reports said that 156 people had been killed in the bombing and street fighting and 846 wounded, but later reports gave the figures as over 300 killed and about 1,000 injured.’
P. 14437–8: ‘The Peronista regime, which had been in power for ten years, was overthrown by a four-day revolt of the Argentine armed forces on Sept. 16–19. … Total casualties in the revolution were not officially published, but unofficial estimates placed the number of dead at about 500.’
Interpretation:
Keesing’s estimate of >300 dead in June and Clodfelter’s estimate of 400 dead in June agree closely. Keesing’s notes an additional 500 deaths in the September phase of the conflict.
Estimate: 900.

Fatalities information for conflict #1500, attempted military coup in 1963:

(Lewis 2004):
December 1964 – ARGENTINA
‘…confused fighting, in which the rebels were supported by sections of the Navy under Admiral Reins, resulted, according to unofficial reports, in 25 persons killed and 34 wounded.’

Interpretation:
Estimate 25 fatalities

Fatalities information for conflict #1500, war with the ERP and Montoneros from 1973−7:

(Lopez 1988):
P. 514: over 20,000 disappearances between 1976 and 1981.

(Leitenberg 2003): up to 30,000 people were killed in the 1976–79 ‘disappearances’

(Harff and Gurr 1988):

(Brogan 1998):
P. 457: Over 10,000 people were killed by the Argentinean military and police during the ‘dirty war’ in the 1970s.
P. 459: Best estimate of between 10,000–15,000 people killed in Dirty War.
(Eckhardt 1996): 1976–79, ‘Disappearances:’ 12000 civilian war-related deaths, 3,000 military war-related deaths, 15,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 718–9: ‘By the end of 1980 the guerrilla movement had been crushed with 5,000 people killed in the junta’s repression since 1976 and 9,000 since 1970. Another 70,000 (los desaparecidos) had disappeared after arrest by the junta. The junta claimed 2,050 civilians were killed by terrorists of the left and right, 1973–79, but only 688 deaths can be convincingly blamed on the leftists. Later investigations into the toll inflicted by political violence from 1969–83 determined that 790 people had been killed by the leftist guerrillas, 2,462 civilians had been killed in armed confrontations with security forces, and 8,910 individuals had been made to disappear by the military and police forces…’
P. 719: ‘Argentina had entered into a secret alliance with other South American tyrannies to exterminate one another’s opponents living in exile. In this Operation Condor, Argentina’s military regime had killed 118 Uruguayan exiles, 57 Paraguayans, 49 Chileans, and 9 Brazilians.’

*Interpretation:*

Codings based on Clodfelter’s information which is the only source that separates the campaign of ‘disappearances’ from violence related to leftist attacks or police–leftist battles. Total of 2984 based on Clodfelter’s yearly data.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2520, the Falklands Islands dispute between Argentina and the UK:*


(Brogan 1998):
Pg 464: 5 Falkland civilians, 746 Argentinean servicemen, 250 British servicemen killed.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 204: ‘Throughout the conflict more than 1,200 troops and civilians were killed…’

(Eckhardt 1996):
1982–82, Argentina vs. UK in Falklands: civilian war-related deaths not available, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 1,000 total war-related deaths
(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 720–722: See Clodfelter for a detailed military history of this war, with exact fatalities for various stages of the engagement
P. 722: ‘Falklands War fatalities totaled: United Kingdom KIA – 218 (122 army, 87 navy, 26 Royal Marines, 9 merchant navy, 7 Royal Fleet Auxiliary, 1 RAF, 3 Falkland civilians); deaths from other causes (all services) – 37. … Argentina KIA –746 (393 navy, 261 army, 55 air force, 37 marines).’

*Interpretation:*
There is general agreement among all authors here. Clodfelter’s estimate of 964 total fatalities was used as it is the most completely specified available.
Azerbaijan

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Azerbaijan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2840</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>Azerbaijani Popular Front</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2830</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>Government of Armenia and ANM</td>
<td>Nagorno-Karabakh</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3030</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Husseinov military faction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3030</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>OPON forces</td>
<td></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2840, Azerbaijani nationalist rebellion in 1990:


(Lewis 2004): January 1990 – SOVIET UNION
‘The official death toll from the assault was put at 83, including nearly 70 civilians, but nationalists claimed that it was as high as 600.’

Interpretation:
Estimate of 142 killed.

Fatalities information for conflicts #2830 and 2950, the separatist war in Nagorno-Karabakh in 1990-4:


(Eckhardt 1996):
1989–95, ‘Armenia vs. Azerbaijan:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 20,000 total war-related deaths

(Brogan 1998):

(Leitenberg 2003):

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): >22,010 combat-deaths since 1992

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 251: ‘By the end of 1995 it was estimated that twenty thousand had been killed and 1 million people displaced as a result of the conflict.’

(Clodfelter 2002, 606): ‘Up to January 1, 1994 the Armenians had lost 4,000 dead and 140,000 wounded; the Azeris had lost 6,600 dead and 20,000 wounded. A higher count claims 20,000 dead to the end of 1994, two-thirds of them noncombatants.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

Deaths in 1992: 2,000


Interpretation:
The range from 10,000 to 20,000 total deaths is used by most sources for this conflict, with most preferring the higher figure.
Low estimate: 10,600 (summing parties’ losses from Clodfelter)
High and best estimate: 20,000

Data was also trended according to information in Bercovitch & Jackson, with an estimated 800 deaths occurring before the dissolution of the USSR.

In the participant file the sides’ losses taken from Clodfelter.

Fatalities information for conflict #3030, coup in 1993:

(The Economist 1993): ‘On June 4th anti-government rebels from the local garrison seized the country’s second city, Ganja. More than 50 people were killed.’

(Lewis 2004):
June 1993 – AZERBAIJAN
‘…rebellion began in the Gandja area after a violent clash on June 4 between his forces and the National Army, in which dozens were reportedly killed.’

(Lieven 1993):
‘In the wake of a revolt in Gyandzha, Azerbaijan’s second city, at the weekend in which more than 60 people died, opposition demonstrators gathered outside the parliament in Baku yesterday to demand the government’s resignation. Meanwhile, the revolt in Gyandzha seemed to be spreading.’

Interpretation:
Estimate of 60 deaths. This is a conservative figure given that fighting was ongoing when most of these sources made their estimates.

Fatalities information for conflict #3030, coup attempt in 1995:

(Lewis 2004):
March 1995 – AZERBAIJAN
‘Official figures put the total number of dead at 36, with 58 injured, but unofficial figures put the toll at 100 people dead and 150–200 injured. Some 200 rebels were arrested, including Makhir Javadov.’

(International Herald Tribune 1995): ‘Troops in Azerbaijan on Friday crushed a four-day coup attempt … As many as 80 people were reported to have been killed, including civilians, and there were unconfirmed reports most of the rebels had surrendered.’

(BBC Monitoring Service 1995):
Excerpts from ITAR-TASS news agency, Moscow, 17 March 1995: ‘A later report from Interfax news agency quoted sources in the Azerbaijani Health Ministry saying that at least 28 had been killed and over 60 wounded among government troops and rebels during the fighting. It said that losses on the government side were eight killed and 22 wounded, while on the rebel side over 20 had been killed and about 40 wounded. Up to 10 civilians were also killed and wounded as a result of the fighting, the agency said.’
Excerpting from The Guardian, 18 March 1995: ‘Up to 80 people were believed to have died in the attack, Russian television said.’
Excerpting from ITAR-TASS news agency, Moscow, 22 March 1995: ‘The (security) agency also gave the official casualty figures for last week’s mutiny as 38 dead and 67 wounded. According to a joint report by the republic’s Prosecutor’s Office, and the interior, security and defense ministries issued on the 22nd, the dead included 22 members of the government forces, 10 rebels and six civilians.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 38 (official figure)
High and best estimate: 80 (Russian state television)
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in the Balkans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2910</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Republic of Slovenia</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2920</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Republic of Croatia, Croatian irregulars</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2970</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Serbian irregulars, Serbian Republic of Krajina</td>
<td>Serb</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2970</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Serbian irregulars, Serbian Republic of Krajina, Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Serb</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2970</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Serbian irregulars, Serbian Republic of Krajina</td>
<td>Serb</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2960</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbian irregulars, Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Serb</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2960</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbian irregulars</td>
<td>Serb</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3040</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia</td>
<td>Bihac</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3050</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Croatian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Croatian irregulars</td>
<td>Croat</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3050</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Croatian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatian irregulars</td>
<td>Croat</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3210</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>UCK</td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3210</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>UCK (UCK, Belgium, Canada, Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States)</td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3260</td>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>UCK (Ushtria Çlirimtare Kombetare: National Liberation Army)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2910, Slovenian secession from Yugoslavia in 1991:

(Heldt et al. 1992): ‘The fighting in Slovenia is estimated to have resulted in c. 50 persons killed, 15 of whom were civilians.’
(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 604: ‘The 150,000-man federal Yugoslavian army made only a token effort to prevent the secession of Slovenia. After ten days of fighting which left at least 63 dead and over 250 wounded, hostilities in Slovenia ceased…’

Interpretation:
SIPRI and Clodfelter agree closely. Estimate of 63 dead.

Fatalities information for conflicts #2920 & #2970, Croatian secession from Yugoslavia and war withing Croatia in 1991–93 & 1995:
Correlates of War Conflict Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #733, ‘Yugolavia/Serbia vs. Croatians’ 1991–2: 10,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.
(Eckhardt 1996): 1991–92, ‘Croatia; civil war:’ military and civilian war-related deaths not available, 25,000 total war-related deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 604: ‘Fourteen separate cease-fires were negotiated only to break down within hours or days before a more stable agreement was reached on January 3, 1992. … The first seven months of the Serb–Croat conflict had cost the lives of probably 10,000 soldiers and civilians…Most of the areas of Croatia held by the Serbs at the time of the ceasefire were recovered by the Croats in a sudden offensive in 1995…’

SIPRI Yearbooks


**Interpretation:**
10,000 total deaths estimated. SIPRI yearbooks estimates were used to trend the estimate.

**Fatalities information for conflicts #2960, 3040, and 3050, the secession of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Yugoslavia and war within Bosnia and Herzegovina:**

Correlates of War Conflict Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #733, ‘Bosnia/Herzegovina vs. Serbs’ 1992–5: 250,000 Bosnian ‘state’ deaths, and unknown number of Yugoslavian state deaths, and total deaths unknown.

(Leitenberg 2003):
1991–96, ‘Former Yugoslavia’ (Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina) civil war:’ 300,000 total war-related deaths. Estimate based on personal archive.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1992–95, ‘Bosnia; civil war; massacres:’ military and civilian war-related deaths not available, 263,000 total war-related deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 643: Estimate 60,000 total deaths. ‘Many of the deaths were among civilians – victims of massacres, summary executions, large-scale disappearances, concentration camps, and other atrocities.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 648: 1992 ‘Bosnia, civil war:’ 150,000.
P. 437: massacre of over 8,000 men in Srebrenica in 1995

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 604: ‘In all of Bosnia 17,000 people had been killed in 1992.’
P. 604: Estimates 7,414 Muslim noncombatants killed at Srebrenica
P. 604: UN forces lost 212 including 66 in traffic accidents
P. 604: ‘Another 3,091 people were killed in Sarajevo in 1993 and 1,794 more in 1994.’
P. 605: ‘By the end of 1997, 50,000 American servicemen had rotated in and out of Bosnia and had lost 1 killed by hostile action, 6 wounded, and 11 nonhostile deaths. The death toll for the Bosnian Civil War, 1992–95, totaled at least 150,000, including 30,000 Serbs. Another 27,000 people, mostly civilians, were missing.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Amer et al. 1993): Serbs of Bosnia Herzegovina, Govt of Serbia, and Serb irregulars vs. Rep of Bosnia Herzegovina since 1992. Total deaths including 1992: 10,000 to 20,000. Deaths in 1992: 10,000 to 20,000

(Wallensteen and Axell 1994): Serbs of Bosnia Herzegovina, Govt of Serbia, and Serb irregulars vs. Rep of Bosnia Herzegovina since 1992, and Croats of Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia vs. Rep of Bosnia Herzegovina. Total deaths including 1993: 20,000 to 50,000. Deaths in 1993: 10,000 to 30,000


Interpretation:
Coded SIPRI estimate of 55,000 total deaths because this is the only battle-related figure available. Widely cited estimates of 100,000–150,000 dead are considered here to refer to the significant and systematic one-sided violence that marked this conflict rather than battle deaths.

The SIPRI figure is supported by the estimates of annual deaths provided by Clodfelter: he estimates that 3,060 died in Sarajevo in 1992 and 17,000 in all of Bosnia. He then estimates another 3,091 people were killed in Sarajevo in 1993 and 1,794 dead in 1994. If violence outside of
Sarajevo changed intensity in a parallel manner, this would imply perhaps 17,000 total killed in 1993 and about 10,000 in 1994. That total of 44,000 is roughly in line with the figure of 20,000 to 50,000 total deaths reported by SIPRI through the end of 1994.

The civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1993–5 is coded as three conflicts by Uppsala/PRIO: conflict #2960 between the government and the Serbian seperatists; conflict #3050 between the government and Croatian seperatists and conflict #3040 in the Bihac region. Annual fatality estimates were distributed between simultaneous theaters based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity codings. However, reaggregating these conflicts will provide the user with more accurate information and is recommended.

Fatalities information for conflict #3210, civil war between Yugoslavian government and Kosovo 1998–9:


(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): estimates <4,000 battle deaths from 1998 to present. Annual data also available to subscribers.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 605: ‘The Physicians for Human Rights reported 9,269 Albanian Kosovars killed during the war, 2,500 of whom were killed in the year prior to the NATO bombing campaign. … No NATO personnel were killed in combat and only 2 American pilots were killed when their Apache helicopters crashed in neighboring Albania.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
Total: ‘Estimates of conflict deaths range from 4,000 to over 12,000.’
2002: ‘Media reports suggest that at least 25 people were killed this year.’
2001: ‘At least 50 people were killed in 2001.’
1999: ‘Estimates of civilian deaths during Serb operations against ethnic Albanians range from 2,500 to over 10,000. Another 500 Serbian civilians died in NATO’s air bombing campaign.’
1998: ‘Reports from most major sources put the 1998 death toll at well over 1,000, with some reports as high as 2,000.’

SIPRI Yearbooks


Interpretation:

For 1998, Project Ploughshares, SIPRI, and IISS all agree on a range of 1,000 to 2000 deaths. For 1999, the information that Project Ploughshares suggesting about 3,000 deaths accords well with SIPRI and IISS.

Coded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,000-5,000

Fatalities information for conflict#3260, civil war in Macedonia in 2001:

Keesing’s Record of World Events (Lewis 2004) reports filed in March to September 2001 noted a total of 145 deaths.

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Provides a timeline and description of the events in this conflict which notes a total of up to 122 deaths in 2001.

Interpretation:

Estimate of 145 deaths coded.
Bangladesh

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Bangladesh:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2260</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>JSS/SB/Shanti Bahini</td>
<td>Chittagong Hill Tracts</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>JSS/SB/Shanti Bahini</td>
<td>Chittagong Hill Tracts</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2260, civil war in Bangladesh 1974−92:

(Leitenberg 2003): 1975−89, ‘autonomy struggle in Chittagong:’ 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, lines 184-194): Estimates of deaths from 1972−87: 2,000 (low); 6,000 (middle); 9,000 (high).

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 157: Estimate more than 3,500 total deaths

(Brogan 1998):
P. 139: guerilla insurgency in Chittagong Hill tracts began in 1976 and ‘has so far resulted in the deaths of at least 3,500’
P. 140: In 1972 JSS was formed, Shanti Bahini formed as its military wing ‘which in the mid-1970s began attacking army outposts and harassing Bengali villages. Hundreds of people were killed during this campaign.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 670: ‘The bloodiest incident in this Buddhist Rebellion was the May 31, 1984 murder of 100 Muslim Bengali villagers by Shanti Bahini terrorists. Government troops retaliated by killing 200 Buddhist noncombatants in the nearby hills. By the time the insurgency had faded away in 1996 at least 8,500 people had become victims of the violence.’

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):
Internal coder’s notes accessed for intensity level estimates for 1989 and on:
1989: 25 deaths in 1989
1990: low and best estimate of 43 deaths
1991: estimate of 46 deaths
1992: estimate of 38 deaths

SIPRI Yearbooks

Not included in 1988–9


Not included in later SIPRI Yearbooks.

*Interpretation:*
Estimated 3,500 total deaths, based on SIPRI estimate of battle deaths. Trend coded based on SIPRI Yearbook and UCDP estimates.
Bolivia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Bolivia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Startdate</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Popular Revolutionary Movement</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1–Jun–46</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>MNR</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>9–Apr–51</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>ELN</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1–Mar–67</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1010, civil war in Bolivia in 1946:

(OnWar.com 1999): Provides background information on Bolivian Popular Revolt 1946

(Lewis 2004): August 1946 – Bolivia
‘President Villarroel’s Government was overthrown on July 21 in a successful uprising by a ‘Popular Revolutionary Movement’, which commenced on July 18 at La Paz. … Fierce fighting had also occurred at another barracks in La Paz … and at Oruru, Bolivia’s second largest city, total casualties in the 4 days of street fighting being reported as 1,000 killed and 2,000 wounded.’

Interpretation:
Estimate of 1,000 battle dead, based on Keesing’s Record of World Events and Uppsala/PRIO intensity estimate.

Fatalities information for conflict #1010, civil war in Bolivia in 1952:

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset has miscoded these events. In 1951 a military coup prevented the MNR from taking power after it won elections in that year. In 1952 the MNR overthrew the government; this is the war noted by other conflict datasets and in which significant fatalities occurred.

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #643, ‘Bolivia vs. Leftists’ 1952: 1,500 state deaths and an unknown total number of deaths.
(Eckhardt 1996): 1952–52: ‘Revolution vs. Government:’ 1,000 civilian war-related deaths, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 2000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 716: ‘Three days of fighting in the capital of La Paz and in other Bolivian cities cost at least 600 and as many as 3,000 lives.’

(Library of Congress 1989a):
‘On April 9, the MNR launched the rebellion in La Paz by seizing arsenals and distributing arms to civilians. … After three days of fighting, the desertion of Seleme, and the loss of 600 lives, the army completely surrendered; Paz Estenssoro assumed the presidency on April 16, 1952.’

(Lewis 2004):
May 1952
‘The military junta under General Hugo Ballivian which seized power in May, 1951, after the Presidential elections of that year was overthrown by a revolt which broke out on April 9 … Although no definite figures of casualties were available it was authoritatively stated that at least 450 soldiers and civilians had been killed.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 450 (Keesing’s)
High estimate: 1,500 (COW)
Best estimate: 600 (Clodfelter, Library of Congress)

Fatalities information for conflict #1010, civil war in Bolivia 1967:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 132: ‘Fatalities caused by the conflict were reported at 138’

(Leitenberg 2003): 1955–67, ‘guerilla insurgency:’ 200,000 total war-related deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 718: ‘Of the 54 guerillas...40 were killed, including 15 of the 18 Cubans. The Bolivian army...suffered 42 fatalities; and 32 wounded.’

Interpretation: Estimate of 82 total deaths, from Clodfelter. This estimate was preferred to Bercovitch & Jackson’s figure because it is more exactly specified. Unable to account for the extremely high figure used by Leitenberg.
Brunei

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Brunei:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>North Kalimantan Liberation Army</td>
<td>North Borneo</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 686: ‘British Commonwealth forces…put down a four-day rebellion in Brunei in December 1962, in which 40 of some 4,000 poorly armed rebels of A.M. Asahari’s North Kalimantan National Army and 5 Royal Marines were killed…’

(Lewis 2004):
March 1963 – BRUNEI
‘Limbang was also recaptured on Dec. 12 by No. 42 Royal Marine Commando, after fierce fighting in which the Marines overcame strong rebel resistance; five Marines were killed and six wounded in the battle, rebel losses being described as ‘very considerable.’

*Interpretation:* Estimate of 45 battle deaths coded.
Burkina Faso

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Burkina Faso:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2610</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Agacher Strip</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2660</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Popular Front</td>
<td></td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2610, between Burkina Faso and Mali in 1985:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID coded with a minimum of 26 and a maximum of 100 fatalities on each side of the dispute.

(Lewis 2004):
‘May 1986 – BURKINA
… Estimates of the number of dead over five days of sporadic fighting (Dec. 25–29) varied between 60 and 100 (with one unconfirmed report placing the number of dead at about 300). Burkina in mid-January announced that 41 of its nationals had been killed, including 21 civilians; no official figures were issued by Mali.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 60 (From Keesing’s)
High estimate: 200 (From MID maximum)
Best estimate: 100 (From Keesing’s)

In the participant file, Burkina Faso’s losses are set at 41 and Mali’s losses account for the balance of the total battle deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #2610, civil conflict in 1987:

(Lewis 2004):
‘October 1987 – BURKINA
… Unconfirmed reports stated that up to 100 people, among them Capt. Sankara, had been killed in the coup during clashes in the capital, Ouagadougou, between troops loyal to the President and Capt. Compaore’s forces.’

(OnWar.com 1999): ‘In Ouagadougou (Wagaduga), the capital, rival groups of soldiers exchanged heavy gunfire, killing about 100 people; Sankara and 12 of his aides were shot to death and hastily buried in a mass grave.’

Not included in SIPRI Yearbooks.

Interpretation:
Estimate of 100 battle deaths.
Burma (Myanmar)

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Burma (Myanmar):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KNU and KNDO</td>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KNU and KNDO</td>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KNU</td>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KNU</td>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>BCP, leftist organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>BCP, leftist organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>BCP, leftist organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>BCP, leftist organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>ABSDF</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Arakan Insurgents</td>
<td>Arakan</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Arakan Insurgents</td>
<td>Arakan</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Arakan Insurgents</td>
<td>Arakan</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1260</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Various Insurgents</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1260</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>NMSP</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1340</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>PNDF</td>
<td>Kachin</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1340</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KIO</td>
<td>Kachin</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1340</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KIO</td>
<td>Kachin</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1560</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KNPP</td>
<td>Kaya</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1560</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KNPP</td>
<td>Kaya</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1560</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>KNPP</td>
<td>Kaya</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>SSA and SSIA</td>
<td>Shan</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>SSA and SSIA</td>
<td>Shan</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>SSNPLO, SSRA, MTA, and PSAO</td>
<td>Shan</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>MTA</td>
<td>Shan</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fatalities information for fatalities in conflicts #1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1340, 1560, & 1670, civil war in Burma from 1948–2002 (Very few sources provide information on conflict in Burma disaggregated in the manner coded above):

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):  
Conflict #639, ‘Burma vs. Karens’ 1948–51: 8,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.  
Conflict #639, ‘Burma vs. Kachin’ 1983–95: 9,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.


(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):  
P. 64: Since independence ‘perhaps as many as 140,000 people lost their lives, many of them civilians.’

(Eckhardt 1996):  
1948–51, ‘Karens vs Govt; China interv:’ civilian and military deaths not available, 8,000 total war-related deaths.  
1980, ‘Communists vs Government:’ civilian and military deaths not available, 5,000 total war-related deaths.  
1985–95, ‘Rebels vs Government:’ civilian and military deaths not available, 8,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):  
P. 644: 40,000 total deaths since 1948  
P. 142: ‘The American University country study for Burma (1983) lists 28 insurgent groups operating in Burma, whose forces ranged in size from the Burmese communist party (8,000–15,000) and the Karen National Union (5,000–8,000) down to the Kayah New Land Revolution Council (50) and the Karenni People’s United Liberation Front (70). Their total manpower was between 27,000 and 44,000.’
Smith (2002):
P. 10: ‘hundreds of thousands’ dead by the early 1980s. In 1988, as many as 10,000 people died
P. 16: Between 1961 and 1986 the Kachin Independence Organization ‘claims to have recorded the deaths of over 30,000 Kachin villagers at the hands of government forces, and, by the early 1990s, over 130,000 Kachins (over 10 per cent of the population) had become internally displaced or refugees.’
P. 21: ‘Decades of conflict have witnessed casualty rates of at least 10,000 fatalities a year if hunger, disease and the true costs to society are included.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 682–3: ‘One estimate of violent deaths attributable to the insurrections in Burma 1948–55 exceeds 28,000.’
P. 683: ‘Insurgency was far from ended, however. From November 1958–April 1960 rebel strength declined from 9,300 to 5,000 as they took losses of 2,278 KIA…and 4,022 surrendered. The fighting went on sporadically through the 1960s and into the following decades. The fighting was low-level but never ending. A typical year was 1984, when 1,870 members of the various rebel factions were killed and 506 captured. Government losses that year numbered 566 killed…’
P. 693: ‘The insurgent armies received an influx of up to 5,000 new recruits from the cities in 1988 in the wake of massive repression by the dictatorship of General Ne Win…As many as 3,000 people were killed nationwide in the street violence and army roundups of dissidents, beginning August 8 and lasting six weeks.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
‘2002 …Sporadic fighting between rebel groups and the Burmese army along the Thai–Burmese border claimed at least 100 lives. …
2001 … More than one hundred soldiers, rebels and civilians were reported killed. …
2000 … Hundreds of people, mostly civilians, were reported killed. …
1999 … Beyond an unknown number of combatant deaths, dozens of farmers and villagers were killed by the military and several government officials were executed by insurgents. …
1998 … During 1998 skirmishes between ethnic opposition armies and government forces and government-backed attacks on villages in Burma and refugee camps in Thailand resulted in dozens of deaths. …
1996 …Skirmishes between government troops and ethnic insurgents and government-supported attacks on refugee camps killed over 100…
1995 … Although the military regime released the opposition leader in July, hundreds of people died in 1995 from government attacks on ethnic rebel bases and from government slave-labour projects.’
Smith (1999):
P. 4: ‘Sein Lwin’s declaration of martial law on 3 August [1988] was immediately followed by the call for a general strike. … In Rangoon alone doctors were later to put the death toll as high as 3,000 in what rapidly became a blood-bath as troops repeatedly opened fire on demonstrators. … Similar shootings were reported in many other towns across the country.’
P. 15–6: ‘The death toll in the year’s violence is today generally estimated to have passed the 10,000 mark.’
P. 100–1: ‘As with other government statistics, after the tens of thousands of casualties in the open civil war of 1948–52, there has been a certain symmetry to official Tatmadaw battle reports, with the government usually claiming the deaths in battle of an average 2,000 insurgents each year against the loss of some 500–600 government troops. Insurgency leaders, however, more than put these figures in reverse. … I suspect that civilian casualties are just as high. Few reliable records have been kept but the KIO claims to have recorded the verifiable deaths of 33,336 civilians at the hands of government forces in the years 1961–86; for its part, in the first nine months of 1965 alone, the Tatmadaw claims to have ‘crushed’ 4,500 Kachin insurgents. Under present circumstances it is impossible to verify any of these claims or statistics, but a figure of about 10,000 deaths a year nationwide from the insurgencies over the last five decades is probably fairly accurate.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

Total deaths:
1948−51: 8,000
1950: 5,000
1981−84: 400−600 yearly
1985−87: >1,000 yearly
1988: 500−3,000

(Heldt et al. 1992): Burma vs. KNU, KIA, NMSP, All–Burma Students Democratic Front, RSO. Breakdown of total deaths same as that given in 1991.

Total deaths:
1948−49: 3,000
1950: 5,000
1981–84: 400–600 yearly
1985–87: 1,000 yearly
1988: 500–3,000
1992: <2,000

(Wallensteen and Axell 1994): Burma vs. KNU since 1948
Total deaths:
1948–49: 3,000
1950: 5,000
1981–84: 400–600 yearly
1985–87: 1,000 yearly
1988: 500–3,000
1993: unknown

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1995): Burma vs. KNU since 1948
Burma vs. MTA since 1993
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8500
1993–94: >1,000 in Shan area only
1994: >1,000

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1996): Burma vs. KNU since 1948
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8500
1993–94: >1,000 in Shan area only
1995: >500

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1997): Burma vs. KNU
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8,000
1996: <100

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1998): Burma vs. KNU
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8,000
1997: 50–200

(Sollenberg et al. 1999): Burma vs. KNU
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8,000
1998: unknown

(Seybolt and Uppsala Conflict Data Project 2000): Burma vs. KNU
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8,000
1999: unknown

(Seybolt 2001): Burma vs. KNU
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8,000
2000: 50–200

(Seybolt 2002): Burma vs. KNU
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8,000
2001: 50–200

(Wiharta and Anthony 2003): Burma vs. KNU
Total deaths:
1948–50: 8,000
1981–88: 5,000–8,000
2002: 50–150

(Mack 2004):
Fatalities estimates for 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State-Based Conflict:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Shan</td>
<td>Shan State Army (SSA) v. Government</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>Karen National Union (KNU) v. Government</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>Non-State Conflict:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shan State Army (SSA) v. United Wa State Army (UWSA)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Karen National Union (KNU) v. Democratic Kayin Buddhist Army (DKBA)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation:

All observations of the Arakan conflict (given an intensity of one by Uppsala/PRIO) are coded with 25 deaths, although this still results in a total of >1,000 dead over the course of the entire conflict (1,100). The Mon conflict was coded with an estimate of 55 deaths per year resulting in just under 1,000 total deaths in the conflict (935). Other conflicts were coded based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity codings for individual conflicts, SIPRI estimates of battle deaths by era, and additional information in the Correlates of War data and Clodfelter. It is recommended that figures for Burma’s civil wars be aggregated, as the accuracy of figures for individual conflicts is tenuous at best.

Yields the following yearly estimates and a total of 75,318 killed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>2,965</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2,355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2,355</td>
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<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>660</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>660</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of 8,000 in all conflicts to this point (per SIPRI). Division among years results from differing numbers of ongoing conflicts.

Previous fatality levels in each conflict taken as representative. Differing totals result from differing active conflicts.

Violence in subsequent three years taken as roughly representative.

Based on Clodfelter's figure of 2,278 rebel KIA in these years. Total dead here is 2,270.

1,000 battle deaths per year coded for conflicts given an intensity score of 3 by Uppsala/PRIO.

Estimate of 100 battle deaths per year for level one and two conflicts. Resulting figures are roughly similar to subsequent period.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>3,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>3,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3,125</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>2,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>2,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>2,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1,325</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>425</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>425</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>600</td>
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<td>1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1,397</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>1,397</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,000 battle deaths per year coded for level 3 conflicts. Estimate of 100 battle deaths per year for level one and two conflicts. Resulting figure is 24,825 deaths, roughly similar to COW total of 25,000 dead from 1968-80.

SIPRI total of 5,000 from 1981−88. (Low estimate was preferred because of a lot of unorganized violence occurring in 1988.) Trend created in the data based on SIPRI estimates of 400–600 dead per year 1981–84 and >1,000 dead per year 1985–88.

Estimated based on similar intensity conflict-years in subsequent period.

SIPRI records <2000 in all conflicts

SIPRI estimated >1,000 in Shan conflict in 1994; other areas coded based on previous years

SIPRI estimates >500 in all conflicts

SIPRI estimates <100; Project Ploughshares estimates >100
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Previous years taken as representative.

SIPRI estimates 50–200; Project Ploughshares estimates 'hundreds'.

SIPRI estimates 50–200; Project Ploughshares estimates >100.


Other information:

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Burundi:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Ubumwé, Palipehutu, CNDD, Frolina, CNDD–FDD</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Ubumwé, Palipehutu, CNDD, Frolina, CNDD–FDD</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Ubumwé, Palipehutu, CNDD, Frolina, CNDD–FDD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Ubumwé, Palipehutu, CNDD, Frolina, CNDD–FDD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1900, military coup in 1965 and subsequent executions and ethnic massacres:

(OnWar.com 1999):
‘Establishment of First Burundian Republic 1965–66 … In the complicated sequence of events that followed the abortive coup, some 34 Hutu officers were executed in the first of a series of steps intended to give Tutsi elements unfettered control of the government.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 28: ‘The first Hutu revolt occurred in October (1965); before it was suppressed, between 2,500 and 5,000 Hutu had been killed, including over 100 prominent officials and officers.’


(United Nations Economic and Social Council Commission on Human Rights: Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities 1985): ‘The Tutsi minority government first liquidated the Hutu leadership in 1965, and then slaughtered between 100,000 and 300,000 Hutu in 1972.’
(Lewis 2004):
‘December 1965 − BURUNDI
…According to press reports, some 40 rebels and 10 loyalists were killed during the fighting, including several loyalist officers who were imprisoned and then machine-gunned to death by the rebels.
…Thirty-four mutineers – five gendarmerie and two Army officers and 27 men – were shot on Oct. 21 at the Rwagasore sports stadium outside the capital after trial by court-martial; two other convicted men escaped while being taken to the place of execution. Seven more gendarmerie officers and two warrant officers were executed on Oct. 25, and 10 leading politicians on Oct. 27–28; virtually all those executed were Bahutu.
…Disorders of a tribal character had meanwhile broken out in rural areas outside Bujumbura following the first executions of rebels on Oct. 21.’

*Interpretation:*
Estimate of 50 battle-related deaths. (Keesing’s estimates a total of 40 rebel battle-related casualties in the attempted coup, and 10 loyalist casualties.)

*Fatalities information for conflict #1900, civil war in Burundi 1990–92:*

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #735, ‘Burundi vs. Tutsi Supremacist’ 1991: 3,000 state deaths and total deaths unknown.

(Africa Confidential 1991a):
P. 6–7: ‘A spate of violent attacks in late November [1991]… leaving some 270 people dead. … Most of those killed were civilians, though the army suffered fairly heavily, with around 70 dead.’

(Africa Confidential 1992):
‘Since the 23 November attacks by the extremist Hutu party *Palipehutu*, there has been a distinct rise in Tutsi extremism. In December, troops indiscriminately killed Hutu Civilians in Musagati and other northern areas…On 3 January, official figures were 550 people killed since 23 November, though a visiting European team said perhaps 3,000 could have died.’
(African Studies Center 1995): ‘Attacks by Paliphutu rebels in the northwest provinces of Cibitoke and Kayanza take place on November 23 [1991]. The government reports that over 270 people have been killed in fighting in Bujumbura. … Human rights groups estimate that 3,000 Hutu have been killed in army reprisals…’

(Lewis 2004): ‘December 1991… According to government figures issued on Dec. 1 more than 270 people were killed in several simultaneous attacks by rebels on Nov. 23 … On Jan. 3, 1992, the Burundi government stated that the number of deaths since the November uprising had risen to 551 … By contrast, a group representing European human rights organizations which had returned from a 12−day visit to Burundi, maintained the same day that at least 3,000 people had been killed in reprisals by the army and paramilitary groups after the rebellion.’

*Interpretation:*

The figure of 3,000 Hutu deaths estimated by the European human rights organization was used as a high estimate. However, this figure reflects significant amounts of one-sided violence as well as battle deaths. The low and best estimates were based on government figures, therefore:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>High estimate based on European estimate of 3,000 total deaths; best and low estimates based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>High estimate based on European estimate of 3,000 total deaths; best and low estimate based on government's admitted figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>High estimate based on European estimate of 3,000 total deaths; best and low estimates based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fatalities information for conflict #1900, civil war in Burundi 1993-2002:*


By the end of 1999 as many as 200,000 Burundins had died in this conflict.

From 1992–3 ‘about 100,000 people (most of them civilians and refugees) were killed.’ In 1995, an estimated 10–15,000 died.

In October 1993 President Ndadaye was kidnapped and murdered by Tutsi officers and this event was ‘followed by riots and massacres that killed 50,000 people, displacing 150,000 Tutsi villagers, who fled to the cities and 300,000 Hutu, who crossed the borders, mostly into Rwanda.’

‘There was a further outbreak of violence in the summer of 1996, leading to a coup, in which 6,000 were killed. One estimate puts the death toll at about 30 a day in quiet times, much more in moments of extreme fighting. The total numbers killed since 1993 are about 150,000.’

‘Independent media reports estimate that approximately 300,000 people have been killed since 1993. … Unconfirmed sources report that approximately 1,000 combatants and civilians were killed in the first eight months of 2002. … Human rights groups in Burundi issued a report which stated that more than 400 civilians were killed in the fighting during the first half of 2001. According to media reports hundreds of government soldiers and rebels were also killed in the fighting. … There were reports of hundreds killed in 2000 … More than 500 hundred people were killed by government forces and the rebels in 1999 … At least 2,500 people died in the fighting during 1998, with some reports suggesting many more.’

‘Political violence in Burundi since 1993, involving other groups than the CNDD, has claimed a total of at least 100,000 lives.’
(Sollenberg et al. 1999):
Government vs. CNDD since 1994, vs. Palipehutu since unknown. Total including 1998 >2,000. Deaths in 1998: 1,000. Note saying that ‘Political violence in Burundi since 1993, involving other groups than the CNDD, has claimed a total of at least 100,000 lives.’

(Seybolt and Uppsala Conflict Data Project 2000):
Government vs. CNDD–FDD since 1998, vs. Palipehutu since unknown. Total deaths including 1999 >3,000. Deaths in 1999: >600. Note saying that ‘Political violence in Burundi since 1993, involving other groups than the CNDD–FDD, has claimed a total of at least 100,000 lives.’

(Seybolt 2001):
Government vs. CNDD–FDD since 1998, vs. Palipehutu since unknown. Total including 2000 >4,000. Deaths in 2000: c. 1,000. Note saying that ‘Political violence in Burundi since 1993, involving other groups than the CNDD–FDD and Palipehutu, has claimed a total of at least 200,000 lives.’

(Seybolt 2002):
Government vs. CNDD–FDD since 1998, vs. Palipehutu since unknown. Total including 2001 >5,000. Deaths in 2001: >1,000. Note saying that ‘Political violence in Burundi since 1993 is reported to have claimed a total of at least 200,000 lives. This figure includes deaths incurred by groups other than those listed above that are no longer active, deaths in intra-group fighting, as well as deaths that have not been classified as battle-related.’

(Wiharta and Anthony 2003):
Government vs. CNDD–FDD since 1992/unknown, vs. Palipehutu–FNL since 1992/unknown. Total including 2002 >6,000. Deaths in 2002: 1,100. Note saying that ‘Political violence in Burundi since 1993 is reported to have claimed a total of at least 200,000 lives. This figure includes deaths incurred by groups other than those listed above that are no longer active, deaths in intra-group fighting, as well as deaths that have not been classified as battle-related.’

(Mack 2004):
Fatality Estimates for 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict Type</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

77

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–National Liberation Forces or Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu–Force Nationale de Liberation (Palipuhutu–FNL)–both factions v. Government</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>SIPRI 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>SIPRI 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>SIPRI 2000; Project Ploughshares records &gt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 2000; Project Ploughshares records ‘100s’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>SIPRI 2000; Project Ploughshares records &gt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 2000; Project Ploughshares records ‘100s’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>SIPRI 2002 records &gt;1,000; violence taken to be at an equal level to that in 2002; Project Ploughshares records 400 civilians plus ‘100s’ of rebels and Govt. troops. Also roughly correlates to IISS reporting a total of 2,500 for mid-2001 to mid-2003.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>SIPRI 2003; Project Ploughshares records c. 1,000. Human Security Report between 430 and 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:
The SIPRI yearbooks provide the only figures for this conflict that explicitly attempt to separate significant levels of one-sided and unorganized political violence from battle deaths in this conflict, and their figures are generally supported by Project Ploughshares data.
Total: 6,000. SIPRI 2003 gives a total of 6,000 casualties including 2002, with an ambiguous start date.
Cambodia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Cambodia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Khmer Rouge</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Khmer Rouge</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Cambodia, USA, South Vietnam</td>
<td>FUNK, North Vietnam</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>FUNK, North Vietnam</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>KNUFNS, Vietnam</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Cambodia, Vietnam</td>
<td>Khmer Rouge, FUNCINPEC, KPNLF</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1970, conflict between Cambodia and Thailand in 1966:

(Lewis 2004)
‘September 1967 – CAMBODIA …During 1966 over 300 frontier incidents occurred in which 320 people were killed or wounded, 151 of them by mine explosions. The gravest incident of this type took place on June 12, 1966, when a train was derailed in Battambang province by the explosion of an anti-tank mine placed on the rails, several people being killed and many more injured.’

Interpretation:
Keesing’s reports 320 KIA and WIA. One-third of this figure, or 106, was used as an estimate of only KIA.

Fatalities information for conflict #1970, conflict between Cambodia and Thailand in 1977–78:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID#1231 coded from 1975–6 with 1–25 dead on each side.
(This MID is possibly related, although the dates are different.)

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 174: ‘Thai military officials indicated that 111 border incidents had occurred in the first half of 1978 … About 120 fatalities resulted from this conflict, a number of them civilian.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 692: ‘During 1977 Cambodian probes into Thai territory cost the lives of 173 Thais, including 117 civilians. Another 272 Thais were wounded and 48 abducted.’

*Interpretation*:

Low estimate: 120 (from Bercovitch & Jackson)
High estimate: 173 (from Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 147 (mean of low and high)
No trend was coded.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2030, Cambodian civil war from 1967–75:*

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #675, ‘Cambodia vs. Khmer Rouge of 1970’ 1970–75: 185,000 total deaths, including 50,000 Cambodian state deaths, 500 state deaths from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, 5,000 from the Republic of Vietnam and 500 from the United States.

(Rummel 1997, Table 4.1A, line 73): Estimates of total battle-related dead in Cambodia 1970–75: 170,000 (low), 455,000 (middle), 650,000 (high).

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 141: Estimate 300,000 people dead

(Eckhardt 1996):
1970–75, ‘NV & US intervene in civil war:’ 78,000 civilian war-related deaths, 78,000 military war-related deaths, 156,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 646: Estimates 150,000 killed between 1970–75.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 689–90: ‘The last months of the conflict were the costliest for the army of the Khmer Republic. In January 1975 government KIAs numbered 2,400; for the first 20 days of February 1975 they totaled 1,857. Government casualties from January 1–April 17, 1975 totaled at least 10,000 killed, 20,000 wounded... Government military losses for all five years of the conflict are believed to total at least 50,000 killed ... With Communist and civilian losses added, the number of war dead was probably in excess of 250,000. Some estimates that include those who succumbed to disease, starvation, and other war-related causes place the total number of civil war deaths at 600,000.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987):
Govt. vs. Khmer Rouge, KPNLF and ANS since 1970.
1970–78: 2,000,000–3,000,000 casualties. 1979–86: 24,000.

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988):

(Lindgren et al. 1989):

Interpretation:
The earliest SIPRI estimates seem to include the genocide, while Brogan’s range of 700,000 – 1 million is more reasonable for war-related than battle-related deaths.
Among battle-related death figures, the low figures are the COW estimate of 185,000 (with 56,000 military) and the SIPRI 1989 estimate of 156,000 (probably derived from 56,000 military deaths and 100,000 other deaths). Clodfelter estimates at least 250,000 dead, and proposes that the COW figure of 50,000 Cambodian military deaths is sufficient only for government, not Khmer Rouge, forces.

Low estimate: 185,000 (COW)
High estimate: 300,000 (Bercovitch & Jackson)
Best estimate: 250,000 (Clodfelter; preferred because of detailed battle information)

Data was trended somewhat based on Uppsala intensity codings and the information in Clodfelter.

In the participant file, state losses for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Republic of Vietnam and the US were taken from COW.

Fatalities information for conflict #2320, Cambodia vs. Vietnam from 1975–77:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #187, ‘Vietnamese-Cambodian’ 1975–9: 5,000 Cambodian deaths and 3,000 DRV deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 692: ‘Fighting was restricted to border skirmishes for more than two years. … Cambodia admitted to 559 KIA in all of 1977 and losses of 470 KIA…during the period of escalated warfare, September 1977–January 7, 1978. According to the Pol Pot government, Vietnamese losses since September 1977 totaled 30,000 killed or wounded. A more reliable count puts Cambodian losses in 1977 at 2,500 killed and wounded, not including civilian losses and Vietnamese casualties at 1,000 military and 2,000 civilian fatalities or injuries during the year. Another neutral source calculated total Vietnamese deaths at the hands of the Cambodians at 5,000 since April 1975.’
P. 693: ‘Vietnam claimed that 30,000 of its civilians died in the border war 1975–8 that led to the all-out invasion of Cambodia.’

Interpretation:

COW codes 8,000 dead in the Cambodian–Vietnam border skirmishes, but with dates extending beyond the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978. Estimates were based on information in Clodfelter, therefore.
1975: 330 (1/3 of 1,000 Vietnamese civilian and military casualties, out of 2,000 reported by Clodfelter for 1975–6)
1976: 330 (1/3 of 1,000 Vietnamese civilian and military casualties, out of 2,000 reported by Clodfelter for 1975–6)
1977: 1830 (1/3 each of 2,500 Cambodian military KIA and WIA and 3,000 Vietnamese KIA and WIA)

Participant file: 1,660 Vietnamese and 830 Cambodian battle deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #2030, the Cambodian civil war 1978-98:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #702, ‘Cambodia vs. Khmer Rouge of 1978’ 1978–91: 15,000 Cambodian state deaths, 25,300 Vietnamese state deaths, and 200,000 total deaths.
Conflict #747, ‘Cambodia vs. Khmer Rouge of 1993’ 1993–97: 15,000 Cambodian state deaths, total deaths unknown.

(Rummel 1997, Table 4.1A, line 381):
Estimates of total battle dead in Cambodia 1979–87: 45,000 (low); 60,000 (middle); 100,000 (high).

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 188: ‘This was a particularly brutal war – half a million people are thought to have died, many of them civilian. The Vietnamese army is estimated to have lost more than fifty thousand personnel.’

(Eckhardt 1996):
1978–79, ‘Vietnam vs Cambodia:’ 14,000 civilian war-related deaths, 51,000 military war-related deaths, 65,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 155: ‘Up to 100,000 people were killed in the Vietnamese invasion that began in December 1978, and in the Khmers Rouges’ retreat. The Vietnamese admit to losing 25,000 men killed during the occupation (1978–88). Perhaps 50,000–100,000 people have died as a result of the guerilla war since 1979.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 690: ‘...the debilitating guerrilla warfare that had killed at least 150,000 Cambodians since 1979 (in addition to the tens of thousands who had
died in refugee camps in Cambodia and Thailand...’

P. 692–3: ‘Indicative of the trailing off of hostilities was the casualty count provided by Khieu Samphan for Khmer Rouge forces. From
December 1978 through May 1979 the Khmer Rouge lost 30,000 killed or wounded. But from June 1979 through February 1980 Khmer Rouge
losses diminished to 2,000. Fighting did flicker on through 1980 ... The Cambodian War had cost Vietnam at least 25,300 dead and 55,000
wounded. Another estimate places Vietnamese deaths in Cambodia from all causes as high as 520,000. Vietnam claimed that 30,000 of its
civilians died in the border war 1975–78 that led to the all-out invasion of Cambodia.’

P. 693: ‘A fair estimate would probably fix the number of Cambodian dead as a result of the Vietnamese invasion and the Khmer Rouge retreat,
1978–9, at around 100,000, with another 100,000 attributed to the guerrillas war from 1979 to 1989.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987):
Govt. vs. Khmer Rouge, KPNLF and ANS since 1970.
1970–78: 2,000,000–3,000,000 casualties. 1979–86: 24,000.

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988):
civilian. 1987: <1,000.

(Lindgren et al. 1989):
1,500,000 civilian. 1979–87: 10,000 military and 14,000 civilian. 1987: <1,000. 1988: <200.

(Lindgren et al. 1990):

(Lindgren et al. 1991):


**Interpretation:**

Uppsala intensity codings and information in SIPRI imply a significantly smaller scale conflict than the COW/Clodfelter suggested total of 100,000. The following estimates were constructed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low estimate</th>
<th>High estimate</th>
<th>Best estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>Best estimate is based on Eckhardt’s estimate of the invasion. Clodfelter estimates 100K dead in the invasion and COW figured roughly parallels this. However, many of these deaths may be war-related, perhaps caused by the forced migration of civilians as the Khmer Rouge retreated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>High estimate codes a total of 100,000 from 1980 to 1991. Low estimate is based on Uppsala intensity codings. Best estimate based on SIPRI figure of &gt;25,300 deaths for 1980–89).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Lower Estimate</td>
<td>Upper Estimate</td>
<td>Number of Records</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>3,422</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>3,422</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>3,422</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>8,333</td>
<td>950 Low and best estimates from SIPRI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8,334</td>
<td>200 Low and best estimates based on SIPRI figure for 1988</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8,334</td>
<td>200 Low and best estimates based on SIPRI figure for 1988</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8,334</td>
<td>200 Low and best estimates based on SIPRI figure for 1988</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>8,334</td>
<td>200 Low and best estimates based on SIPRI figure for 1988</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,142</td>
<td>200 Low and best estimates from SIPRI; High estimate from COW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>100 High estimate from COW. Low and best estimate based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>100 High estimate from COW. Low and best estimate based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>100 High estimate from COW. Low and best estimate based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>100 High estimate from COW. Low and best estimate based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>100 High estimate from COW. Low and best estimate based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>100 High estimate from COW. Low and best estimate based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>59,850</td>
<td>215,000</td>
<td>91,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The participant file codes 25,000 Vietnamese dead.

Other information:

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII. Country: Kampuchea, 1975–79. Victimized groups: Old regime loyalists, urban people, disloyal cadre, Muslim Cham. Number of victims: 800,000–3 million.

For further information on the Cambodian genocide see also: Brogan (1998: 159–62), Clodfelter (2002: 690), Kiernan (Kiernan 2002), and Kiljunen (Kiljunen 1984).
Cameroon

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Cameroon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1570</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>UPC</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2590</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3130</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Bakassi</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1570, Cameroon war of independence against the French 1957–60:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #433, ‘Cameroon’ 1955–60: 32,000 UK deaths, 0 French deaths, total deaths unknown.


(Wood 1968: 13): 80,000 civilian casualties.


(Clayton 1988): P. 195–6: ‘Wide variety in the estimates of the numbers killed in the repression exists … a figure between 50 and 100 seems most likely as the upécistes were more concerned with organization than with terror.’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 619: ‘Rebel forces lost about 600 killed, 300 wounded, and 300 captured. Government security forces suffered approximately 1,000 total casualties, including 300 French soldiers and policemen. Included among the some 10,000 non-combatant casualties of the insurgency (one estimate goes as high as 32,000 total dead) were at least 250 government officials killed or injured.’
Interpretation:
The figure given by COW of 32,000 military fatalities for Great Britain is interpreted by other sources as an estimate for all war-related fatalities. In general however, authors vary widely, and Clayton’s figure is quite puzzlingly as an extreme low outlier.

Low estimate: 100 (from Clayton)
High estimate: 32,000 dead (from COW)
Best estimate: 4,270 (from Clodfelter: 600 rebel deaths plus 1/3 of 11,000 KIA and WIA among security forces and noncombatants)

Participant file codes French deaths as follows:
Low estimate: unknown
High and best estimate: 417 (1/3 of 1,250, from Clodfelter)

Fatalities information for conflict #2590, attempted coup in 1984:

(Lewis 2004)
‘September 1984 – CAMEROON …
Fighting took place in Yaounde, the capital, from April 6−9, 1984, as troops loyal to President Paul Biya put down an attempted coup on the part of rebel elements in the Republican Guard. About 70 people were killed, according to official estimates (unofficial estimates giving a much higher death toll of between 500 and 2,000), and there was extensive material damage.’

(Africa South of the Sahara 1985):
P. 303: In the early hours of 6 April 1984 a large faction of the elite republican guard … attempted to overthrow Biya. … The official death toll was put at 70, including four civilians, but it is more likely that the true figure was several hundred and possibly as many as 1,000 killed.’

Interpretation:
Low and Best Estimate: 500 (Keeseing`s minimum independent estimate)
High Estimate: 1,000 (from Africa South of the Sahara)

Fatalities information for conflict #3130, conflict between Cameroon and Nigeria in 1996:
Militarized International Disputes Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID #4166 estimates 26–100 fatalities on each side of the conflict.

(Lewis 2004):
‘February 1996 – CAMEROON
…Clashes between Cameroon and Nigerian troops in the Bakassi peninsula on Feb. 3–4 left two soldiers dead. …
May 1996 – CAMEROON
… Nigerian and Cameroonian forces clashed in the disputed Bakassi peninsula on May 3–6. …diplomatic sources said that more than 50 Nigerian soldiers had been killed and a number taken prisoner. No details of Cameroonian casualties were available.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 76 (50 Nigerian deaths based on Keesing’s, 26 Cameroon soldiers dead based on minimum set by MID)
High estimate: 200 (100 deaths on each side, from MID maximum)
Best estimate: 100 (Approximately 50 deaths on each side)
Central African Republic

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in the Central African Republic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3250</td>
<td>Central African Republic, Libya</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3250</td>
<td>Central African Republic, Libya</td>
<td>Forces of François Bozize</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3250, attempted coup in 2001:

For information on human rights situation in Central African Republic following the coup see Amnesty International (2001).

(Marshall and Jaggers 2001):
‘Ethnopolitical violence broke out in the wake of the failed coup as forces loyal to President Patasse sought to capture Kolingba and dismantle his political apparatus. At least 59 people were killed and over 88,000 people displaced in the weeks following the coup attempt.’

(Reporters Without Borders 2002):
‘The Central African Republic was the victim of a new coup attempt on 28 May 2001. For ten days the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) fought against soldiers of former president André Kolingba. The official death toll was about 60 but local human rights organisations say that over 200 people were killed.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘May 2001 – CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
…
On May 28 rebel soldiers attacked the presidential palace in the capital, Bangui, in what was subsequently described as a failed coup attempt. At least 20 people died during the attack on President Ange-Felix Patassé’s residence and in subsequent fighting in south Bangui.
…
June 2001 – CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Aftermath of failed coup
…

91
Fighting again resumed in rebel strongholds in southern Bangui on June 5. … A report in The Times of June 8 … estimated that 300 people had died in the fighting and that some 50,000 people had been forced to flee their homes. The Economist of June 9 reported that government troops had executed both suspected rebels and civilians who had defied a curfew. There were also reports in the aftermath of the coup that members of Koningba’s ethnic group, the Yakoma from the south of the country, were being targeted for reprisal attacks by militias.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimated 60 battle deaths (Reporter’s Without Borders and Polity IV). Figures of 200–300 deaths were interpreted as better estimates for total deaths including summary executions. See Amnesty International (2001).

*Fatalities information for conflict #3250, attempted coup in 2002:*

(Lewis 2004):
‘October 2002 – CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Rebel assault on Bangui
Rebel forces reportedly loyal to former armed forces chief of general staff Gen. François Bozize occupied a large part of northern Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic (CAR), on Oct. 25. Some reports claimed that the rebels had been reinforced by troops from neighbouring Chad, to where Bozize had fled following his dismissal by President Ange-Félix Patassé in November 2001. However, the Chadian authorities denied any involvement in the unrest. According to The Economist of Nov. 2, the rebels held control of the north of the capital for five days before apparently being forced to retreat by troops loyal to Patassé.’

(Mack 2004):
Fatalities estimate for 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>INCOMPATIBILITY</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Forces of François Bozize</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>This is the official fatality total; there is no basis on which to create any other estimates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation:

Estimate of 159 deaths, based on Mack (2004).
Chad

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Chad:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Various groups, Libya</td>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Military faction, MOSANAT, Islamic Legion, Libya</td>
<td></td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Military faction, MOSANAT, Islamic Legion, Libya</td>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>MDD (−FANT), CSNPD, CNR, FNT, FARF, MDJT</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>MDD (−FANT), CSNPD, CNR, FNT, FARF, MDJT</td>
<td></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2550</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Lake Chad</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2670</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Aozou strip</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #1910, civil war from 1965–94:**

Conflict #705, ‘Chad vs. Fronlinat of 1980’ 1980–8: 3500 Chadian state deaths, 200 French deaths, and 1,000 Libyan deaths out of 11,200 total deaths.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1A, lines 495-508): Total war dead 1965–87 estimated as: 25,000 (low), 30,000 (middle), 50,000 (high).

(Leitenberg 2003): Chad, 1965–89, ‘government vs. opposition/Libyan intervention:’ 28,000 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1980–7, ‘Rebels vs Govt; Fr, Libya interv:’ 2,000 civilian war-related deaths, 5,000 military war-related deaths, and a total of 7,000 war-related deaths.
1990–4, ‘Govt vs southern rebellion:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, a total of 2,000 war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 36: ‘About 50,000 Chadians and Libyans have been killed in the civil wars and foreign interventions since 1965.’

P. 38: Fighting as well as massacres on both sides after the collapse of the Government of National Unity in February 1979 killed between 10,000 and 20,000 people.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 129: Estimate from 1965–72 there were 3500 killed, including 50 French soldiers.
P. 181: Estimate from 1978 to June 1982 there were as many as 9,000 killed, including 300 Libyan and 9 French soldiers.
P. 205–6: Description of third Chad civil war and Chad–Libya conflict from mid-1982 to time of writing (1997)
P. 206: From mid-1982 to time of writing, estimate 25,000 people have died, including 2,000 Libyan and 9 French deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 613: ‘By 1969 Tombalbaye felt threatened enough to ask for French assistance. … One French patrol was ambushed in the Chadian desert in early 1970, losing 11 KIA and 10 WIA. By March 1971 French forces had lost 35 KIA. … (French) evacuation was completed by June 16, 1971. … In April 1978 an upsurge of Frolinat violence prompted the Chad government into a request for renewed French intervention. France sent 1,150 men in three days, and helped Chadian forces repel a major Frolinat attack on the desert fortress of Salai. Casualties included 100 rebels killed; 5 government soldiers slain and 8 wounded; 2 French Foreign Legionnaires killed.’
P. 613: ‘…accord broke down on February 12, 1979, when Habré’s northern followers … At least 500 people died in the hostilities, including 1 American and 4 French civilians. … In early March, communal riots broke out in Moundou. …in two weeks as many as 10,000 people, most of them Muslims, were slain. The anti-Muslim bloodbath continued in the south to the end of the year. Some reports indicate as many as 40,000 lives were lost in the pogroms.’
P. 613–614: ‘On March 21, 1980, the rival Muslim factions ruling N’Djamena clashed and a new civil war, involving northerners against northerners wracked Chad … The FAP and FAN battled sporadically for more than seven months in N’Djamena and elsewhere, during which 3,500 people were killed and 10,000 wounded. Then in November 1980 Muammar Qaddafi of Libya intervened on the side of the president. … by mid-1981 as many as 1,000 of Qaddafi’s soldiers had died in Chad’s civil war. … The death toll in all of Chad’s civil wars and foreign interventions since 1966 has certainly exceeded 50,000.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987):
Habre gov and Oueddadi forces vs. Libya and rebels since 1965. >21,000 fatalities.
(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988):
‘In 1987 the war turned into a struggle between the combined forces of the Habré Govt. and Oueddai against Libya, with France giving active
support to the Chad Govt. After Libyan forces were defeated a ceasefire was agreed between Chad and Libya on 11 Sep. 1987. Libyan forces
remain in the Aouzou area, and forces from Chad crossed the border into Libya, destroying considerable quantities of Libyan armor.’


Interpretation:

For the period up to 1978, a figure of between 3037 and 3500 fatalities is recorded by multiple sources. For the period up to the mid-1990s, the
COW estimate is the lowest. The SIPRI and Bercovitch & Jackson estimates are reasonably close to each other, and agree roughly with the
Brogan and Clodfelter estimates if the latter are adjusted to exclude the massacres of 1979.

3,500 deaths were estimated between 1965–78. A total of 28,000, from SIPRI, was coded for all deaths from 1965–89, and SIPRI’s yearly
estimates were used for 1990–92.

For 1993 and 1994, fatalities information was not available. These values were estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity codings.
In participant files, French losses are taken from COW and Libyan losses from COW and Clodfelter.

Fatalities information for conflict #1910, civil war from 1997–2002:

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
‘Total: More than 50,000 people have been killed since the conflict began in 1965. Approximately 6,000 of these deaths occurred after 1990. … The number of conflict deaths [in 2002] likely exceeded 50 as civilians continued to be targets for both rebel and government forces. … The death toll for 2001 was much lower than 2000 due to the reduction in fighting between government and rebel troops. … The death toll for 2000 was in the hundreds with claims that at least 413 government soldiers and more than 120 rebels lost their lives. … At least 65 people were killed, and possibly hundreds more, in 1999. … … At least 110 people died in the conflict in 1998, mostly civilians caught in pre-May attacks.’


(Mack 2004)
‘AFP reported that 182 rebels and 102 government soldiers were killed from October 3 to October 15 [2002]. The rebels claim the loss of only 2 of its fighters during this period. The army reported only 2 soldiers killed. These numbers are not credible since there are several reports of clashes with causalities during this period. … because of the vague reports, the range for battle-related deaths could be higher, or possibly even lower.’
Estimated fatalities in 2002: 418 (best); 392 (low); 435 (high).

Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>IISS annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Based on IISS annual estimates. Project Ploughshares notes de-escalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>Human Security Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

97
Fatalities information for conflict #2550, conflict between Chad and Nigeria in 1983:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID #3066 notes between 26–100 Nigerian casualties and 251–500 Chadian casualties.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): P. 213: ‘…serious military clashes from April to July 1983. More than 370 soldiers are thought to have been killed…’

(Lewis 2004):
December 1983 – CHAD
‘Over 70 soldiers were killed in fighting in the islands in late April, and on May 16 the New Nigeria newspaper claimed that over 300 Chadian troops had been killed in a Nigerian counter-attack.’

Interpretation:
Estimate of 370 fatalities. Participant file codes 70 Nigerian dead and 300 Chadian dead.

Fatalities information for conflict #2670, conflict between Chad and Libya in 1987:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID #3635 notes zero French deaths, fatalities for Chad and Libya coded as unknown.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate approximately 250 killed

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 617: Description of Chadian–Libyan Border War, 1987, including casualty figures for many of the major battles of the war.
P. 617: ‘By the time a cease-fire ended the border war on September 11, Libya had lost 7,500 killed and 200 captured in the first nine months of 1987. Chad’s casualties barely surpassed 1,000.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 41: ‘By the end of March [1987], Chad claimed to have killed 3,603 Libyans and captured 1,165, with losses of 35 Chadians killed.’
P. 42: ‘The OAU organized a ceasefire, which took effect on 11 September 1987. By American calculations, Khadafy had lost one-tenth of his army, 7,500 men killed.’

Interpretation:
High estimate: 8,500 (from Clodfelter and Brogan)
Low estimate: 250 (from Bercovitch & Jackson)
Best estimate: 8,500 (from Clodfelter and Brogan; supported by the detailed information each presents for losses in various battles)
Chile

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Chile:

<table>
<thead>
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*Fatalities information for conflict #2250, military coup in 1973:*

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #688, ‘Chile vs. Pinochet Led Rebels’ 1973: 100 state deaths and a total of 8,000 deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1973–73, ‘Military coup; US intervenes:’ military and civilian war-related not available, 5,000 total war-related

(Brogan 1998):
P. 646: Chile’s ‘Dirty War’ 1973–76: 20,000

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

(Lopez 1988):
P. 515: Within the first 6 months of assuming power, the government interrogated and detained over 60,000 persons, with estimates of extrajudicial murders varying from 1 to 7,000.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 719: ‘By the military’s own admission at least 1,500 leftists had been killed or executed during the coup. Another 700 disappeared after the junta took power. …According to opposition sources, on the first day of the coup 3,000 people died violently in Chile, 800 of them in the capital. … Altogether, according to this probably inflated count, 14,800 Chileans were killed, 5,900 of them in Santiago, along with 100 soldiers who
remained loyal to the constitutional government and 400 men of the military junta set up by General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. … Official figures released in 1998 for the Pinochet coup was 2095 Chileans killed in the overthrow of the Allende government and 1102 disappeared.’

_Interpretation:_

Used the official 1998 Chilean government figure of 2,095 deaths during the coup. Summary executions and persons disappeared in the following period are not considered battle-related deaths.
China & the Taiwan Strait

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in China and the Taiwan Strait:

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Fatalities information for conflict #1030, Chinese civil war, 1946–49:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #632, ‘China vs. Communists of 1946’ 1946–50: 1 million state deaths and an unknown total of deaths.

(Rummel 1991, Table 7.4, line 37): Estimates of: 500,000 (low), 1.2 million (middle), 4 million (high).

(Eckhardt 1996): 1946–50, ‘Comms vs Kuomintang; US interv:’ 500,000 civilian war-related deaths, 500,000 military war-related deaths, 1 million total war-related deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1946–50, ‘Civil war:’ 5 million civilian war-related deaths, 1.2 million war-related military deaths, and a total of 6.2 million war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): P. 47: Estimate 100,000 people killed

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 695: ‘The PLA put its losses in dead and wounded for the twelve months from June 1946 to June 1947 at 357,000.’ P. 696: ‘The PLA casualties between June 1947 and June 1948 totaled 542,600 killed or wounded. Kuomintang losses in the 24 months from June 1946 to June 1948 were 1,450,000 killed or wounded and 1,640,000 missing or taken prisoner.’ P. 696: ‘Operations in Manchuria, 1945–48, cost the Chiang Kai-Shek government 3 million killed, wounded, missing, and captured.’ P. 696: ‘The climactic battle of the Chinese Civil War…was the Battle of the Hwai Hai (also called the Battle of Suchow), fought November 6, 1948–January 12, 1949. … Nationalist losses numbered 250,000 killed or wounded…The PLA losses were never reported but surely must have approached 100,000. Total battle deaths on both sides exceeded 100,000.’ P. 697: ‘Communist casualties in dead and wounded for the twelve months from June 1948 to June 1949 were 533,300, slightly less than the previous twelve months. … The PLA in June 1950 numbered 5 million strong. Since June 1949 it had suffered an additional 89,600 casualties, making a total since June 1946 of 1,522,500 killed or wounded. The Nationalists since June 1948 and to the end of 1949 had lost 571,610 killed or wounded…Total battle deaths for both sides was at least 1,200,000.’

(Wortzel 2003): P. 59: ‘Liang Xingchu’s three divisions fought a pitched defensive battle from October 23 to 25 (1948) against five nationalist divisions that had air and artillery support. The action at Heishan cost the 10th Column 10,000 casualties, about the strength of a division, of which 6,000 casualties
were taken in the first day of the battle. . . . The strength of the Nationalist forces was reduced by a total of about 1 million men between early July 1948 and November of the same year...[including defections, wounded and POWs]'
P. 63: In the Beiping–Tianjin Campaign from November 21, 1948, through January 31, 1949: ‘The forces of the People’s Liberation Army suffered heavy casualties in the effort to secure the cities ... There were, for example, almost 40,000 casualties at Zhangjiakou (also called Kalgan) alone. PLA forces in turn, however, killed, wounded, or captured some 520,000 Nationalists during the campaign.’

Interpretation:
Bercovitch & Jackson’s figure is far lower than other sources. Wortzel’s detailed military history does not venture a total figure for battle deaths but it does lend support to larger estimates. Clodfelter’s figure of 1.2 million fatalities is within the range of figures presented by all authors and based on his relatively detailed account of battle losses on both sides; his information on KIA and WIA by year was also used to trend the data.

Fatalities information for conflict #1180, Chinese conflict with, Taiwanese Insurgents in 1947:
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #634, ‘China vs. Taiwanese’ 1947−7: 1,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1947−47, ‘Taiwan vs China:’ civilian deaths not available, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.
China, Feb.–Dec. 1947, vs. Taiwanese nationalists: 10,000−40,000 killed.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 697: ‘The revolt began on February 27, 1949, with riots in Taipei that killed 25 people and injured 1,000. ... Although probably no more than 100 government officials were slain and 440 Nationalist soldiers and policemen killed or wounded, the count of the dead among the Taiwanese in the month-long rebellion may have reached as high as 18,000. The despotic Kuomintang, governor, Chen Yi, had 70 young Formosan dissidents executed for their role in the rebellion.’

Interpretation:
Clodfelter lists 540 state deaths, considerably less than the COW figure of 1,000 (it is also possible that this figure was used by COW simply to indicate that the conflict crosses the threshold for inclusion). Figures of 18,000–40,000 people killed in the rebellion are probably figures for one-sided violence.

Low estimate: 540 (minimum based on state casualties)
High and best estimate: 1,000 (Uppsala intensity coding, COW coding interpreted as a reasonable estimate for battle deaths on all sides).

Fatalities information for conflict #1350, conflict between China and Taiwan in 1949–50:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 65–6: The CCP shelled islands in Amoy (Xiamen) harbor in October 1949, and then launched an amphibious assault on Quemoy (Kinmen) in late October, which was unsuccessful, and undertook the conquest of Hainan Island in May 1950. Raids and bombings continued until late 1952.

(Li 2003):
P. 148: ‘Ye was the 10th Corps commander during the disastrous failed invasion attempt against Jinmen in 1949 and had lost three regiments totaling 9,000 men on the beaches of Jinmen.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 698: ‘Quemoy had already resisted one mainland attempt at conquest during the civil war of 1945–49. On October 27, 1949, Chen Yi’s Third Field Army had landed 27,000 men onto the island from rubber rafts and sampans. But this force was nearly annihilated; 13,000 were killed or drowned and 7,000 taken prisoner.’

(Di 2003):
P. 78: The PLA ‘occupied Fuzhou, Fujian’s capital city, on August 15, 1949, won control of southern Fujian by late September, and seized the island city Xiamen (Amoy) on October 17. More than 100,000 GMD troops were annihilated in the campaign. Among the remaining GMD
troops, about 20,000 retreated to the Jinmen (Quemoy) Islands … the 28th Division under the 10th Army Corps landed at Jinmen on October 25. … After three days of fierce fighting, three PLA regiments with more than 9,000 soldiers were lost.’

P. 82–3: ‘On May 1 (1950), the Fourth Field Army occupied Hainan Island after annihilating more than 30,000 GMD troops. … On May 11, the PLA’s 10th Army Corps attacked Dongshan Island, the second largest island off Fujian. Of some 5,000 GMD troops on the island, about 2,000 were annihilated and 3,000 retreated to Taiwan.’

*Interpretation:*

1949:

Uppsala/PRIO coding begins in September 1949, presumably with the actions at Jinmen. Clodfelter puts the Chinese losses at Jinmen at 13,000, Li and Di each estimate them at 9,000. GMD losses are not reported, although they were probably lighter.

Low and best estimate: 9,000 deaths  
High estimate: 13,000

1950:

Di’s estimate is 30,000 killed at Hainan and 2,000 killed at Dongshan. Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores imply a much smaller conflict.

Low and best estimate: 900 (Uppsala/PRIO intensity coding)  
High estimate: 32,000

*Fatalities information for conflict #1350, conflict between China and Taiwan 1952–54:*

NB: Uppsala/PRIO code a level 3 intensity conflict from 1952–4. However, they code no conflict in 1955 during the actual invasion of Taiwan. Error likely.

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):

MID #50, 1953−56: 26–100 Chinese deaths, 26–100 Taiwanese deaths, and no US or Korean deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 76–77: On 3 September 1954 mainland China began a massive bombardment of Quemoy Island. In January 1955 Chinese forces took the Tachen islands. The United States did not intervene, and few fatalities resulted.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 698: ‘Communist China attempted in the fall of 1954 the conquest of the offshore islands in the Taiwan Strait … In September Mao’s guns opened on the Nationalist garrisons on the offshore islands. … Two US military advisers were killed … On January 18, 1955 … 5,500 Communist troops, backed by 20 small warships and 210 aircraft, waded ashore onto tiny Yikiangshan Island off the coast of Chekiang Province. The 720 Nationalist defenders put up a valiant fight, resisting for three days and to the last man, and taking 1,200 Communist soldiers, killed or wounded.’

(Li 2003):
P. 147–8: ‘…May 15 (1954) … The troops landed at Toumen first, and then at Tianshan (Tian’ao) and Jiangershan (Jiang’er’ao), without meeting much resistance. They eliminated the GMD garrison, capturing sixty prisoners … At 0652 on May 18, four GMD bombers sank the PLA Navy escort ship Ruinjin, and its crew of ninety-six was lost. But the PLA successfully defended the occupied islands.’
P. 150: ‘Two American officers were killed by the heavy shelling on this first day [in September 1954] … All told, according to PLA records, between September 22 and November 20 PLA artillery shelled Jinmen more than seventy times and the GMD garrison suffered some 800 casualties.’
P. 154–5: ‘On January 18, 1955, the ZFC launched the Yijiangshan landing campaign. The GMD lost its entire garrison of 1,086 men, including 567 dead and 519 prisoners. The PLA suffered 1,592 total casualties: landing troops had 393 dead and 1,037 wounded; naval forces had 23 dead and 139 wounded.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘Sept. 18–25, 1954… A heavy bombardment of the Nationalist-held island of Quemoy, lying in the Formosa Straits about four miles off the port of Amoy, was opened on Sept. 3 by Communist batteries on the mainland … It was stated that the Quemoy garrison had suffered some casualties, and that two US officers who were on the island at the time had been killed …’
‘January 8−15, 1955… The Nationalist−held Tachen Islands (off the Chekiang coast, about 200 miles north of Formosa) were heavily raided by Communist aircraft from Nov. 1−4, 1954 and on Jan. 10, 1955. … On Nov. 14 the Chinese Nationalist destroyer−escort Tai Ping (1,400 tons) was sunk by four Communist torpedo−boats near the Tachen Islands, about 40 of her crew of 200 being lost.’

‘March 26−April 2, 1955… Following the repeated and heavy Chinese Communist air attacks on the Tachen Islands the Chinese Nationalist Government announced on Feb. 6 that the islands were being evacuated. … An attempted assault by 40 Communist motorized junks on Kaoteng Island (in the Matsu group) was driven off on March 4, whilst on March 14 the Nationalists announced that their aircraft had destroyed three Communist gunboats and seven armed junks west of Wu Yu Island, southeast of Amoy; apart from these engagements there was little activity during February and March except exchanges of gunfire between Quemoy and the mainland opposite and Nationalist air attacks on Communist shipping.’

*Interpretation:*

1952: Unable to identify a record of hostilities. Estimated 25 battle deaths (Uppsala/PRIO minimum)

1953: Unable to identify a record of hostilities. Estimated 25 battle deaths (Uppsala/PRIO minimum)

1954: 1,000 deaths coded (Uppsala/PRIO minimum). Other sources record 297 (GMD) + 96 (PLA) + 2 (US) deaths (in Li), plus 40 deaths (GMA) in the sinking of the Tai Ping (Keesing’s), and an unknown number of additional civilian casualties and military deaths.

1955: Li estimates 983 dead in January, Clodfelter’s figures suggest a similar figure of about 940. Estimated 983 deaths.

*Fatalities information for conflict #1350, conflict between China and Taiwan in 1958:*

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #173 is coded between China, Taiwan, USA and USSR from 1958−58, with an unknown number of battle deaths for all participants.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 92: On 23 August 1958, the Chinese resumed bombardment of Quemoy. On 7 September US warships were deployed as escorts for Taiwanese supply convoys. Estimate 1,500 people killed.
(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 698: ‘In August 1958 ... Communist Chinese unleashed a massive artillery siege against these offshore remnants ... The heavily dug-in garrison reported only 239 casualties for that first day. ... The Kuomintang garrisons had suffered about 2,000 casualties. Civilian losses were 101 killed ...’

*Interpretation:*
Clodfelter and Bercovitch & Jackson agree fairly closely here. 1,500 was used as an estimate for total fatalities.

*Fatalities information for conflict #1390, conflict between China and Tibet in 1950:*

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #426, ‘Sino–Tibetan war of 1950’ 1950–1: 1,000 state deaths and an unknown total number of deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1950–51, ‘China vs. Tibet’: 2,000 civilian war-related deaths, military deaths not available, 2,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 69: ‘About two thousand people were killed in the invasion and subsequent crackdown.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 697–8: ‘Communist losses in the conquest were about 2,000 killed, 3,000 missing, 2000 frozen to death and 3,000 dead of disease. Almost all of the battle casualties suffered by the Chinese were inflicted by the irregulars from the mountain tribes, not the totally ineffective Tibetan army. The army of Tibet lost only 180 killed or wounded... Several thousand mountain irregular and noncombatants were slain.’

*Interpretation:*
Low estimate: 2,000 (Bercovitch & Jackson)
High and best estimate: 5,000 (Based on Clodfelter, includes 2,000 PLA killed plus ‘several’ thousand irregulars and noncombatants estimated as 3,000.)

*Fatalities information for conflict #1390, conflict between China and Tibet in 1956 and 1959:*
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #648, ‘China vs. Tibetans, 1956–9: 40,000 state deaths and 100,000 total deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988): Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1956–59, ‘Tibetan revolt’, 60,000 civilian war-related deaths, 40,000 military war-related deaths, 100,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 82–3: Estimate 100,000 dead including as many as 40,000 Chinese soldiers.

(Brogan 1998): P. 177: ‘The Tibetan peasantry began to resist, and in 1955, a guerilla movement started… In one battle in 1958, Kampas wiped out a Chinese garrison of 3,000 men. …The Dalai Lama claims about 65,000 Tibetans were killed.’

(Stewart-Smith 1964): P. 209–10: ‘March 17th, 1959 Chinese mortars opened fire on the Norbulingka summer palace, where the Dalai Lama was staying. This triggered off a full-scale revolt. ... Out of Lhasa’s total population of between sixty to seventy thousand some five to ten thousand Tibetans were estimated to have been killed.’
Pg 223: Estimates 200,000 total casualties from 1956–9.

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 699: ‘In May 1956, in what was called the Kanding Rebellion, it was reported that as many as 2,000 Chinese troops were ambushed and massacred by rebel tribesmen. The Chinese exacted revenge by bombing the monastery in Batang, where up to 2,000 monks and pilgrims were killed.’
Widespread rebellion in the spring and summer of 1954 by some 40,000 tribesmen was put down only with the killing of most of the rebels either in battle or in executions and massacres. Khampa guerilla groups continued operations until 1973, by which time Chinese security forces had suffered from 65,000 to 75,000 casualties.

The gravest threat to Chinese rule came in March 1959 when revolt broke out in Lhasa ... killed at least 2,000 and as many as 10,000 people in Lhasa. After a week of heavy fighting, the rebellion was crushed. As many as 65,000 Tibetans were killed in the uprising and the death toll, with the purges and executions that followed included, may have reached 87,000. At least 2,000 Chinese soldiers lost their lives in the revolt and in the guerilla resistance that continued to the end of the year.

Interpretation:

1956: Kanding Rebellion. Estimated 2,000 Tibetan and 2,000 PLA dead (Clodfelter).

1959: A figure of about 100,000 deaths (87,000 in Clodfelter) seems to be frequently floated for total war-related deaths. The Dalai Lama’s estimate of 65,000 Tibetans killed in the uprising is also used by many sources, and probably includes both one-sided and battle violence. No estimate of only battle fatalities is available.

There is also wide disagreement over the number of Chinese troops killed. COW and Bercovitch & Jackson (probably relying on each other as sources) both cite 40,000, while Clodfelter suggests up to 70,000 KIA and WIA over all of 1950–73, but with just 2,000 dead in 1959. The higher figures seem somewhat unlikely given the disparity in Tibetan and Chinese military power.

Estimate: 67,000 total deaths. (65,000 Tibetan dead and 2,000 Chinese deaths).

Fatalities information for conflict #1770, conflict between China and India in 1962:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #160, ‘Assam’ 1962: 500 Chinese deaths, 1,353 Indian deaths, yields a total of 1,853 deaths.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, lines 1652-1656): Estimates of 2,000 to 4,500 dead.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 113: ‘China lost more than a thousand troops during the fighting, while India lost two thousand.’

(Eckhardt 1996): 1962–62, ‘China vs India at border’: 1,000 civilian war-related deaths, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 2,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998): P. 189: ‘At that point, on 21 November 1962, China announced a unilateral ceasefire … India had 1,383 dead, 1,696 missing and 3,105 taken prisoner, 26 of whom died in captivity. Chinese casualties were probably about half that.’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 662–3: Indian losses were ‘1,423 KIA, 1,655 MIA and presumed dead, 3,078 WIA, and 3,968 POWs. About 290 of the killed or missing were lost in Ladakh. Twenty-six of the Indian POWs died in captivity. Chinese battle deaths were estimated at over 1,000.’

(Lewis 2004): ‘December 1962… Definitive Indian casualty figures were not known for some time after the cease-fire, but on Dec. 12 Mr. Nehru announced that the Indian Army had suffered 6,765 casualties since Oct. 20, comprising 197 killed, 291 wounded, and 6,277 listed as missing … No casualty figures were given by the Chinese, although Peking statements described Chinese losses as “very heavy”…’

(Feng and Wortzel 2003): P. 188: ‘According to PLA records from the archives, Indian casualties during the war were 4,897 killed or wounded and 3,968 captured. (Indian records differ on this: the Indian Defense Ministry in 1965 showed 1,383 Indian soldiers killed, 1,696 missing in action, 3,968 captured, and 1,047 wounded.) In comparison, the number of PLA casualties in the war was quite low: 722 Chinese soldiers killed and 1,697 wounded. In addition, no soldier of the PLA was captured…’

Interpretation:
The official Indian figure is 1,383 dead, provided by Feng & Wortzel, is quite close to Clodfelter’s estimate, as are the two sources’ estimates for MIA. Estimated 1,383 Indian KIA. The PLA archival figure, provided by Feng & Wortzel, of 722 Chinese KIA was used. Total estimate: 2,105

Fatalities information for conflict #1770, conflict between China and India in 1967:
Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):

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(Brogan 1998):
P. 189: ‘In September 1967, after a period of increasing tension between the two governments … China shelled Indian positions on the Sikkim border at the Natu La Pass. Ten Indian soldiers were killed. China accused the Indians of repeated violations of the frontier, and of killing 25 Chinese soldiers. The incident was not taken any further.’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 128: ‘India asserted that on September 19, 1965, Chinese border guards had abducted and killed three Indian policemen, also accusing China of having kidnapped three-man border patrols in Ladakh and Sikkim on September 26.’
P. 128: China began to shell Indian positions in Sikkim, and India responded. About 10 people were killed in total.

(Lewis 2004):
‘December 1965… On Sept. 16 the Chinese Government sent India an ultimatum … asserting that since September 1962 Indian troops had built 56 military works on the Chinese side of the Sikkim border or on the border itself, intruded into Chinese territory, kidnapped the inhabitants, and seized their livestock. … The Indian Government, in a Note of Sept. 24, accused the Chinese of abducting and killing three Indian policemen in Ladakh on Sept. 19, and on Sept. 27 alleged that a three–man Indian Army patrol had been abducted by Chinese troops from the Indian side of
the Sikkim border on the previous day. The Chinese Government replied to the first Note on Oct. 2, repeating its allegation that Indian troops had intruded into Chinese territory on Sept. 19, and to the second on Oct. 18, claiming that the three soldiers had been arrested on the Chinese side of the border. Two more Indian Notes, both delivered on Oct. 3, alleged that Chinese troops had crossed the Sikkim border on the previous day and opened fire, and called upon the Chinese authorities to desist from provocations on the frontier.’

NB: Keesing’s does not include any reports of India–China border conflict in 1967.

*Interpretation:*
The MID data records some conflict in both 1965 and 1967, although there, oddly, seems to be a record of the same events in Keesing’s and Bercovitch & Jackson taking place in 1965 and then in Brogan in 1967. These may have been very similar incidents, or there may be a coding error.

Sources estimate between 10 and 35 deaths in the incident. The minimum value, 25, was coded because the precise incidents referred to by Uppsala/PRIO could not be identified.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2080, conflict between China and Burma in 1969:*

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #352 estimates 101–250 Burmese deaths and codes Chinese deaths as unknown.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 138: ‘Between May and October 1969, Burmese units occasionally clashed with Chinese troops … as many as 300 fatalities resulted from these skirmishes.’

*Interpretation:*
The Bercovitch & Jackson total estimate is not reasonable given the magnitude of Burmese deaths estimated by the MID coders. Estimate: 300 battle deaths.

In the participant file an estimate of 175 Burmese deaths was coded based on the mean of the MID range, and 125 Chinese deaths.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2090, conflict between China and the USSR in 1969:*


Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID #349 estimates 101−250 Chinese deaths and 26−100 Soviet deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 646: China vs. USSR in 1969, 1,000 deaths

(Eckhardt 1996):
1969–69, ‘China attacks USSR border:’ civilian deaths not available, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 114: Estimate 3,000 Soviet and Chinese troops killed

(Robinson 2003):
P. 213: ‘The Chinese asserted that the battles of March 2, 15, and 17 overall claimed 17 Soviet tanks and PACs and about 260 Soviet dead and wounded (according to post-Soviet Russian estimates, 58 were killed and 94 wounded). Available Chinese sources do not provide estimates of Chinese casualties. Their silence indicates that the casualties were considerable, although the initial Soviet estimate of 800 has not been repeated in latter-day Russian analyses.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 700–1: ‘...March 2, 1969 when a Soviet patrol was ambushed... Thirty-one Russians were slain... Two weeks later, March 14–15, the Russians retaliated... According to Soviet claims, at least 800 Chinese soldiers... were killed or wounded. The Soviets lost only 58 killed and 94 wounded, March 2–21. In May and June the fighting shifted 2,000 miles west from the Ussuri River to Central Asia and the border between Kazakhstan and Sinkiang. The biggest clash of all came near Lake Zhalanashkol along this border on August 13... The Soviets admitted to only 2 border guards killed and 5 wounded.’

_interpretation:_

115
Uppsala codes this as intensity one conflict, and MID suggests a maximum of 350 deaths. Clodfelter reports 31 Russians killed on March 2–3; post-Soviet records estimate 58 Russian KIA. Soviet claims for the battle March 14–15 are 800 Chinese KIA and WIA; if 1/3 of these were KIA this would suggest about 267 deaths. That figure is slightly more than but in agreement with the MID maximum of 250 Chinese deaths.


Fatalities information for conflict #2380, conflict between China and Vietnam in 1978:

(Lewis 2004) Keesing’s Record of World Events contains a report filed in February 1979 consisting of government reports, generally obviously unreliable and contradictory, and some independent sources. The reports suggest an approximate total of 55 people killed in 1978, with at least 30 of these deaths independently verified.

Interpretation:

Estimate: 55 deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #2380, conflict between China and Vietnam in 1979:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #193, ‘Sino–Vietnamese’ 1979: 13,000 Chinese deaths, 8,000 Vietnamese deaths, yields a total of 21,000 dead.

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #3007 estimates a minimum of 2,000 deaths and sets no maximum.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1979, ‘China vs. Vietnam:' 9,000 civilian, 21,000 military and 30,000 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1979–79, ‘China vs. Vietnam:' 9,000 civilian war-related deaths, 26,000 military war-related deaths, 35,000 total war-related deaths.
(Brogan 1998):
P. 264: In 1979: ‘About 20,000 people were killed, by Chinese count, an equal number on each side.’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 188–9: China invaded in February 1979 with 75,000 troops, and withdrew in March 1979, totally defeated. Total deaths estimated at 50,000. Fighting continued along the border until 1982.

(Ryan et al. 2003):
P. 11: ‘… [The PLA] may have suffered one–forth killed among the 100,000 troops sent into combat, but they still pressed the attack and inflicted almost as many casualties on the Vietnamese.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 694: ‘The Vietnamese had lost, according to Chinese claims, 30,000 killed… China lost, according to Vietnamese claims, 26,000 killed…Neutral observers estimated a more realistic total of about 10,000 battle deaths for each side and 75,000 total casualties for both sides (although a former Chinese intelligence officer claimed that China took 58,000 casualties alone).’

(Kenny 2003):
P. 231: ‘Besides the tactical problems cited, the slowness of the attack, and reported heavy losses of as many as 25,000 [PLA] dead … While limited by logistics problems, the artillery appears to have caused the lion’s share of Vietnamese casualties, estimated at over 20,000 dead. … Casualty figures from both sides are suspect, but Western observers generally agree that the PLA lost some 20,000 to 30,000 dead. In a well–documented doctoral dissertation, Paul Marks estimates PLA killed-in-action at 26,000.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

1979: 21,000 military, 9,000 civilian.
1980–87: 1,000 total.

1979: 21,000 military, 9,000 civilian.
1980–87: 1,000 total.
1988 <100.

**Interpretation:**

Bercovitch & Jackson give a figure of >50,000 killed, which is roughly the same as the governments’ summed claims of 56,000 as well as the estimate contained in Kenny. COW and Clodfelter agree on about 20,000 total forces lost by China and Vietnam although they differ on the ratio of losses, and SIPRI records 21,000 military deaths and 9,000 civilian deaths.

High estimate: 55,000 deaths (46,000 military deaths from Kenny + 9,000 civilian deaths)

Low estimate: 30,000 (from SIPRI)

Best estimate: 45,000 (26,000 based on Kenny’s detailed study of Chinese casualties + 10,000 Vietnamese military deaths from COW and Clodfelter + 9,000 Vietnamese civilians)

**Fatalities information for conflict #2380, conflict between China and Vietnam from 1980–1:**

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #3102 estimates 101–250 Chinese deaths and 101–250 Vietnamese deaths.

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events includes a report filed in October 1981 that reviews Chinese and Vietnamese relations. The report is primarily based on government diplomatic reports, which are flatly contradictory and clearly unreliable. Overall, they do suggest, however, that 1981 was a year of more intense conflict than 1980. Vietnam claimed ‘hundreds’ were killed in 1980. In 1981, China claimed 216 Chinese deaths. In addition, the governments reported many incidents for which no casualty figures were given.

SIPRI Yearbooks

**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Based on the Vietnamese estimate of up to ‘hundreds’ killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Based on MID range. The higher figure was preferred based on Keesing’s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the participant file, deaths were split evenly, according to the MID estimate of roughly balanced of losses.

**Fatalities information for conflict #2380, conflict between China and Vietnam from 1983–84:**

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #3614 is estimated with 26–100 Chinese deaths and 26–100 Vietnamese deaths.

**SIPRI Yearbooks**


(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 216: Estimate as many as 3,000 people killed.

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events includes a report filed in September 1984 that reviews Chinese and Vietnamese relations. The report is primarily based on government diplomatic reports, which are often contradictor. Overall, in 1984 the governments’ combined reports of battle deaths totaled over 500.

**Interpretation:**

119
1983: MID estimates between 52 and 200 battle deaths, and Bercovitch & Jackson describe fairly heavy fighting. In Keesing’s the Chinese government claims losses of 270 KIA and WIA. Estimate: 200 deaths.

1984: The governments’ combined reports in Keesing’s total over 500 battle deaths, although the reports do not seem reliable. An estimate of 200 battle-deaths was coded, based on 1983 as a representative year of violence.

For the participant file, deaths were split evenly, according to the MID estimate of roughly balanced losses.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2380, conflict between China and Vietnam in 1986–88:*

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #208, ‘Sino–Vietnamese’ 1987: 1,800 Chinese deaths, 2,200 Vietnamese deaths, yields a total of 4,000.


(Eckhardt 1996): 1987–87, ‘China vs. Vietnam–border:’ civilian war-related deaths not available, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 216-7): ‘Clashes continued along the border until March 1987, with particularly heavy fighting in October 1986 and January 1987 … hostilities tapered off after 1987.’ Estimate 3,000 fatalities, most of them Chinese.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 265: ‘In January 1988, the Chinese sent a military force ashore in the Spratlys, and on 14 March, Chinese navel vessels sank a Vietnamese gunboat there. Vietnam reported three men killed and 74 missing.’

*SIPRI Yearbooks*


**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity codings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>Best estimate accords with B&amp;J suggestion of about 3,000 for entire period 1984–7. High estimate is from COW. Low estimate is from SIPRI’s suggestion of no more than 1,000 deaths in the entire period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SIPRI 1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the participant file, deaths were split evenly, according to the MID estimate of roughly balanced of losses.
Columbia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Columbia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Colombia FARC, ELN, EPL, M−19</td>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Colombia FARC, ELN, EPL, M−19</td>
<td></td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Colombia FARC, ELN, EPL, Faction of FARC, Faction of ELN, MAO, Quintin Lame</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Colombia FARC, ELN, EPL, Faction of FARC, Faction of ELN, MAO, Quintin Lame</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Colombia FARC, ELN, EPL, Faction of FARC, Faction of ELN, MAO, Quintin Lame</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Colombia FARC, ELN, EPL, Faction of FARC, Faction of ELN, MAO, Quintin Lame</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Colombia FARC, ELN, EPL, Faction of FARC, Faction of ELN, MAO, Quintin Lame</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1920, Columbian civil war, 1965–2002:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #719, ‘Columbia vs. M-19 & Drug Lords’ 1949–ongoing: 31,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1986–95, ‘Govt. vs. rebels, civilians:’ 36,000 civilian war-related deaths, 9,000 military war-related deaths, 45,000 total war-related deaths

(Leitenberg 2003): 1980–89, ‘government vs. Left opposition:’ 8,000 total war-related deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 30,000 people killed since 1965


(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 715: ‘By early 1989 it was estimated that 76,000 Colombians had been killed since 1965 in Colombia’s guerilla war.’
P. 716: ‘An estimated 35,000 people had died in the insurgency and counter-insurgent violence in the decade from 1988–98.’
(Giraldo 2003a):
This is an unpublished paper completed at Uppsala University that makes a study of annual battle-related casualties in the Columbian conflict
P. 13: graph of battle-related deaths per year, 1946–89. Estimates a total of 24,427 battle deaths. See also Giraldo (Giraldo 2003b) for full documentation of these figures.

(Restrepo et al. 2004):
This is an unpublished paper reflecting a newly compiled dataset tracking, since 1988, casualties, including injuries and murders, in the Columbian conflict. It records victimization according to the perpetrating forces, and combatant versus civilian casualties. Also includes a discussion of measures of levels of narcotrafficking, kidnapping revenues, and intensity of violence.
P. 15: 1988–2002: 47,420 casualties attributed directly to the conflict

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
‘Total: At least 50,000 people have died in the conflict since 1964. … An estimated 3,500 were killed this year [2002], many of them civilians.’
2001: ‘A total of over 2,500 conflict-related deaths.’
2000: ‘1,200 people were killed according to the Colombian Commission of Jurists, the vast majority at the hands of paramilitaries.’
1999: ‘Between 2,000 and 3,000 political and extrajudicial killings.’
1998: ‘Between 2,000 and 4,000.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987): Government vs. M–19, FARC, other rebels since 1978, 1,000 deaths per year


(Lindgren et al. 1990): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978, vs. EPL since 1977, vs. Quintin Lame since unknown. Total fatalities 1980–89: >7,500, 1989: <2,000. Note reads: ‘Politically related deaths (i.e., excluding deaths resulting from fighting between Govt and cocaine cartels).’
(Lindgren et al. 1991): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978, vs. EPL since 1977, vs. Quintin Lame since unknown. Total fatalities 1980–90: >8,500, 1990: 1,000. Note reads: ‘Politically related deaths (i.e., excluding deaths resulting from fighting between Govt and cocaine cartels). This figure does not include Oct.–Dec. 1990.’


(Amer et al. 1993): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. 1980–92: >11,000 deaths. 1992: 1,600 military deaths. Note reads: ‘The figure is 3,600 (mil. and civ.) if activities of death squads and paramilitary groups are included. This figure was 3,700 in 1991.’

(Wallensteen and Axell 1994): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. Total deaths unknown. Deaths in 1993: 1,500 military. Note reads: ‘In the last three decades the civil war of Colombia has claimed a total of some 30,000 lives.’

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1995): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. Total deaths unknown. Deaths in 1994: <1,000. Note reads: ‘In the last three decades the civil war of Colombia has claimed a total of some 30,000 lives.’

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1996): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. Total deaths unknown. Deaths in 1995: <1,000. Note reads: ‘In the last three decades the civil war of Colombia has claimed a total of some 30,000 lives.’

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1997): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. Total deaths unknown. Deaths in 1996: 400–1,000. Note reads: ‘In the last three decades the civil war of Colombia has claimed a total of some 30,000 lives.’

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1998): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. Total deaths unknown. Deaths in 1997: 500–1,000. Note reads: ‘In the last three decades the civil war of Colombia has claimed a total of some 30,000 lives.’

(Sollenberg et al. 1999): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. Total deaths unknown. Deaths in 1998: 1,000–1,500. Note reads: ‘In the last three decades the civil war of Colombia has claimed a total of some 30,000 lives.’
(Seybolt and Uppsala Conflict Data Project 2000): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. Total deaths unknown. Deaths in 1999: >1,000. Note reads: ‘In the last three decades the civil war of Colombia has claimed a total of some >30,000 battle deaths.’


(Seybolt 2002): Government vs. FARC since 1978, vs. ELN since 1978. Total deaths including 2000: >40,000. ‘This figure includes deaths in the fighting since 1964 in which parties other than those listed above also participated.’ Deaths in 2001: >1,000. ‘The total number of deaths from political violence in 2001, also involving right−wing paramilitary groups, is at least 2,000−3,000.’

(Wiharta and Anthony 2003): Government vs. FARC since 1978/1991, vs. ELN since 1978/1991. Total deaths including 2002: >41,000. ‘This figure includes deaths in the fighting since 1964 in which parties other than those listed above also participated.’ Deaths in 2002: >1,000. ‘The total number of deaths from political violence in 2002, also involving right−wing paramilitary groups, is at least 1,500.’

(Mack 2004): Estimates of fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Type of Conflict</th>
<th>Best Estimate</th>
<th>Low Estimate</th>
<th>High Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FARC vs. Gov</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>1298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELN vs. Gov</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARC (and some ELN) vs. AUC</td>
<td>non−state</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td>1726</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>2271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

Geraldo’s estimate was compiled based on Uppsala’s definitions of battle deaths, as opposed to intracommunal violence, one−sided violence, or deaths related to criminal violence. Therefore, his year−by−year fatalities counts were used, changing them only by adjusting them to at least 1,000 total deaths in years coded as level 3 by Uppsala/PRIOR.
Comoros

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Comoros:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2680</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>Presidential guard</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3160</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2680, coup in 1989:

(Lewis 2004):
‘November 1989 – COMOROS … President Ahmed, 70, was killed at the presidential palace in Moroni (the capital) in the early hours of Nov. 27. … In the ensuing battle the guard defeated the regular Army and seized control of the islands.’

(Library of Congress 1989b):
‘President Abdallah was shot to death on the night of November 26–27, reportedly while asleep in his residence, the Beit el Salama (House of Peace). … on November 29, the real reasons for the assassination emerged when Denard and the GP seized control of the government in a coup. Twenty–seven police officers were killed, hundreds of people were arrested, and all journalists were confined to their hotels. … Denard surrendered to French forces without a fight on December 15.’

Interpretation:
Estimate: 27 battle deaths (The assassination of President Abdallah was not considered battle-related)

Fatalities information for conflict #3160, civil conflict in 1997:

(Lewis 2004):
‘September 1997 – COMOROS … However, on Sept. 5 it emerged that at least 30 Comoran troops had been killed in the operation, mainly in fighting in Mutsamudu, the island’s capital, as well as a number of civilians. On Sept. 7 France Info radio put the number of soldiers killed at 40. Some 16 Anjouan civilians were said to have died in what appeared to have involved a significant defeat of the government’s forces. …’
Interpretation:
Estimate: 56 deaths (Keesing’s suggests 40 state military deaths and 16 civilian/rebel deaths.)
Congo (Brazzaville)

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Congo (Brazzaville):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3170</td>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
<td>FDU</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3170</td>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
<td>FDU, Angola</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3170</td>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville), Angola, Chad</td>
<td>Ninjas, Cobras, Cocoyes, Ntsioulous</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3170</td>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville), Angola, Chad</td>
<td>Ninjas, Cobras, Cocoyes, Ntsioulous</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3170</td>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville), Angola</td>
<td>Ninjas, Cobras, Cocoyes, Ntsioulous</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3170, civil war in 1993–94:

(Lewis 2004):
Review of reports filed in Keesing’s Record of World Events led to an estimate of 121 deaths in 1993 and 54 deaths in 1994.

Interpretation:

Estimate of 175 total deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #3170, civil war in 1997:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #760, ‘Congo vs. Denis Sassou Naguemo’ 1997–97: 4,000 state deaths, 10,000 total deaths.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 10,000 total deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002, 630): Estimates 10,000 dead.
(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate 6,000 deaths from 1 August 1996 to 31 July 1997 and 10,000 deaths from 1 August 1997 to 31 July 1998.

(Lewis 2004): ‘June 1997 – CONGO … A French soldier was killed and five others were hurt as they attempted to evacuate foreign residents from a building during fighting on June 7… Reports suggested up to 10,000 casualties, although French military sources estimated the number of deaths by the end of the month at 2,000. … July 1997 – CONGO … Local radio reported on July 23 that more than 4,000 people had been killed in the violence which had erupted on June 5 when the army had surrounded Sassou-Nguesso’s house in an attempt to disarm his supporters. … August 1997 – CONGO … Fighting between government forces loyal to President Pascal Lissouba and supporters of former President Denis Sassou-Nguesso escalated during August.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1998): Govt of Congo, FDU, Angola (note reading ‘Armed action was primarily carried out by the Cobras, the private militia of FDU leader Sassou-Nguesso’) since 1997. Total deaths including 1997: 4,000–7,000. Dead in 1997: 4,000–7,000.

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 7,000 (SIPRI, supported by Keesing’s estimate of 4,000 dead by the end of July)
High estimate: 10,000 (from COW, IISS)
Best estimate: 7,000 (SIPRI, supported by Keesing’s estimate of 4,000 dead by the end of July)

Fatalities information for conflict #3170, civil war in 1998–99:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003):
1 August 1998 to 31 July 1999: 2,000 combat deaths
1 August 1999 to 31 July 2000: 500 combat deaths

(Lewis 2004):
November 1998 – CONGO … Some 40 people, including six priests, all members of a mediating committee on a peace mission to the Pool region, were massacred on Nov. 14. … At least 20 of Kolelas’s supporters were killed by government security forces following the massacre …

December 1998 – CONGO … Throughout December Congolese forces loyal to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, supported by Angolan troops, fought with Ninja militiamen loyal to Bernard Kolelas, who had briefly served as Prime Minister in September–October 1997.  

January 1999 – CONGO … Throughout January troops loyal to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso repeatedly bombarded positions in and around the capital, Brazzaville, which were occupied by ‘Ninja’ rebels, followers of former Prime Minister Bernard Kolelas. Estimates of the number of people killed in an artillery assault on ‘Ninja’ positions in hills 20 km south–west of the city on Jan. 4 ranged from several hundred to more than 1,500.’

Reports filed in Keesing’s throughout 1999 note continued fighting, and record at least 168 fatalities, although most events simply have no fatalities information recorded.

Interpretation:

1998: 1,617 deaths (IISS estimates 2,000 deaths from mid-1998 to mid-1999. In the first half of 1999 Keesing’s records at least 383 fatalities, which were subtracted from the total of 2,000.)

1999: 883 deaths (Events reported in Keesing’s from the beginning of 1999 to August total at least 383 fatalities. IISS estimates 500 fatalities from August 1999 to July 2000.)

Fatalities information for conflict #3170, civil war in 2002:

(Lewis 2004): Reports in Keesing’s Record of World Events in April and June 2002 and March 2003 note at least 164 deaths in 2002.

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003):
1 August 2001 to 31 July 2002: 300 combat deaths
1 August 2002 to 31 July 2003: 80 combat deaths

(Mack 2004): Estimates for fatalities in 2002: 116 (best); 116 (low); 130 (high).
Interpretation:
Low estimate: 116 (Human Security Report)
High estimate: 164 (Keesing’s)
Best estimate: 116 (Human Security Report. This source relies on more extensive media searches than that conducted here).
Costa Rica

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Costa Rica:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1270</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>National Liberation Army</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #637, ‘Costa Rica vs. National Union Party’ 1948: 2,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1948–48, ‘Natnl Un. vs. Govt; US intervenes:’ 1,000 civilian war-related, 1,000 military war-related and 2,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 1,000 deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 701: ‘Government forces lost 1,500 killed. The victorious rebels claimed that they lost only 67 killed in battle, but this is suspiciously low.’

**Interpretation:**
Estimate: 2,000 deaths. (Information in Clodfelter about government losses corroborates the the Lever Sigard and COW estimates of 2,000 total battle deaths.)
Cuba

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Cuba:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Movimiento 26 De Julio: 26th of July Movement</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Movimiento 26 De Julio: 26th of July Movement</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>National Revolutionary Council, USA</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1450, civil war in 1953:

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 704: ‘...attack by Castro and 134 supporters on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago in the former Oriente Province (now Santiago de Cuba Province) on July 26, 1953. ... [Government soldiers] easily repelled the rebel attacks at a cost of 19 killed. At least 68 rebel prisoners were brutally murdered after the battle (only 3 rebels were killed in the actual attack on the Moncada Barracks and 6 more were slain in a simultaneous attack delivered by 28 more of Castro’s men against the barracks in Bayamo).’

Interpretation:

Estimate 28 killed (From Clodfelter)

Fatalities information for conflict #1450, civil war in 1957–58:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #652, ‘Cuba vs. Castorites’ 1958–9: 5,000 state deaths and an unknown total number of deaths.

(Brogan 1998): 5,000 total deaths.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, line 726): Estimates of deaths from 1956–59: 898 (low), 2,000 (middle), 5,000 (high).
(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate at least 5,000 dead from late 1955 to 1959


(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 705: ‘Many estimates settle on 20,000 dead, but this figure is probably too high. However, the figure of 2,000 killed, arrived at by Hugh Thomas in his authoritative history of Cuba…is probably too low; he estimates government army battle deaths at only 300, for example.’

*Interpretation:*

5,000 deaths estimated. (Based on Clodfelter, the widely cited total of 5,000 battle dead was considered acceptable.) Trended based on battle information in Clodfelter.

*Fatalities information for conflict #1450, civil war in 1957–8 (The Bay of Pigs Incident):*

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 103–4: ‘…the Bay of Pigs (April–May 1961)…In all, approximately 300 people were killed in the failed invasion.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 706: ‘A total of 114 of the invaders were killed, along with the 4 American airmen. Castro admitted to 161 dead including civilians among his forces, but it is probably that his losses were considerably heavier. … But the exiles’ claims of 1,250 Castro troops killed, 400 later dying of wounds and 2,000 wounded are clearly too high.’

*Interpretation:*
Totaling Clodfelter’s figures, including the official Cuban estimate of casualties, gives a total of 279 deaths. This is just slightly less than the Bercovitch & Jackson estimate. Estimate: 279 deaths.
Cyprus

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Cyprus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>EOKA</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2270</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Turkish Cypriots, Turkey</td>
<td>Northern Cyprus</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1510, conflict between the United Kingdom and EOKA in 1953:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 80–81: ‘There were frequent Turkish retaliatory attacks, and in the most serious fighting between the two ethnic communities in 1958, 115 people were killed. … Approximately one hundred British soldiers and more than five hundred civilians died’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 409: British losses were 105 soldiers and 51 police killed, ‘the vast majority by accident – 21 soldiers were killed in a forest fire. … A total of 238 civilians were also killed, of whom 203 were Greek Cypriots, most of them EOKA fighters. In the first serious fighting between Greeks and Turks, in 1958, 115 people were killed.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 598–99: ‘The British lost 142 killed – 104 soldiers, 12 policemen, and 26 noncombatants – and 684 wounded. … The Greek Cypriot population lost 366 killed, but only 106 of them died at the hands of the British and 60 were slain by Turkish Cypriots. The other 200 were killed by EOKA for opposing Cypriot independence or for simply being apathetic to the cause. … The Turkish Cypriots lost 84 killed, 22 of whom were policemen, and 150 wounded.’

Interpretation:

Clodfelter’s information was primarily used because he has the most detailed reckoning of casualties available.
British fatalities: 142 minus 21 soldiers killed in a fire (per Brogan). Yields: 121
Greek Cypriots: 306 (60 slain in intracommunal riots excluded)
Turkish Cypriots: 84  
Total estimated deaths: 511

Fatalities information for conflict #2270, civil war in Cyprus 1974:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #184, ‘Turco-Cypriot’ 1974: 500 Cypriot state deaths, 1,000 Turkish state deaths, and 1,500 total deaths.

(Brogan 1998): 5,000 deaths estimated.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘More than 5,000 people lost their lives in the conflict, including a thousand Turkish troops…’

(Eckhardt 1996):
1974–74, ‘Natl Guard; Turkey invades:’ 3,000 civilian war-related deaths, 2,000 military war-related deaths, 5,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 603: ‘At least 4,500 Greek Cypriots, soldiers and civilians, were killed and 1,614 more were missing and believed dead. About 1,000 Turkish Cypriots were slain. Turkey’s military forces lost 300 killed …’

Interpretation:

The COW estimate is quite low, and seems to include only military deaths, especially when compared to Bercovitch & Jackson’s estimates.

Low estimate: 5,000 (Bercovitch & Jackson, Brogan)
High and best estimate: 5800 (Clodfelter’s data; used as the best estimate because it is based on the most precise account of casualties)
Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire</td>
<td>Katanga</td>
<td>Katanga</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire</td>
<td>Independent Mining State of South Kasai</td>
<td>South Kasai</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire</td>
<td>CNL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire</td>
<td>Opposition militias</td>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire</td>
<td>FLNC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire</td>
<td>FLNC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire</td>
<td>AFDL, Rwanda, Angola</td>
<td></td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire</td>
<td>AFDL, Rwanda, Angola</td>
<td></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire, Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia, Chad</td>
<td>RCD, RCD faction, MLC, Rwanda, Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire, Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia</td>
<td>RCD, RCD faction, MLC, Rwanda, Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Congo/Zaire, Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia</td>
<td>RCD, RCD faction, MLC, Rwanda, Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflicts #1680, 1690 & 1860, civil war 1960–5:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #655, ‘Zaire vs. Katanga & Leftists’ 1960–5: 100,000 Congolese state deaths, 50 Belgian deaths, total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1950–65, ‘UK, Belgium intervene, Katanga:’ military and civilian war-related deaths not available, 100,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 97–98: Estimate more than 110,000 killed, including 50 Belgians and 126 UN peacekeepers.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 645: Estimates 100,000 killed
(Harff and Gurr 1988): Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 620: ‘On July 11, 1960, Moise Tshombe had declared … Katanga … to be independent…September 13–20, 1961…the UN troops in the province lost 20 KIA…the gendarmes lost 79 killed; 152 Africans and 14 European civilians were slain. … December 5–18, 1961,… gendarmes lost 160 KIA, 298 WIA. Civilian dead numbered 45. The UN lost 33 KIA…a final round, December 19, 1962–January 15, 1963 …The UN losses were 10 KIA, 77 WIA. About 70 Katangans were killed. Total UN losses in all Congolese operations 1960–64 included 126 KIA, 34 dead of disease, and 75 accidental deaths.’ (Totals 583 KIA in Katanga, civilian and military)
P. 621: ‘In last 1963 a revolt flared in Kwilu Province … some 3,000 insurgents, who called themselves Jeunesse (young warriors), carried out attacks … that took the lives of 9,000 Congolese between October 1963 and the beginning of 1965’
P. 621: ‘A much more serious insurrection broke out in 1964 … in the northeastern province of Kwilu. … The Belgian paratroopers lost 4 killed and 12 wounded…Another 104 hostages were slain in the region in the weeks following the Dragon missions. About 500 Simba prisoners were put to death in Stanleyville by the Congolese. As may as 4,000 black noncombatants were slaughtered by either the rebels or the government troops during the battle for Gbenye’s capital … violent deaths to April 1965 included 253 white civilians (with 200 more missing and presumed dead). About 200 Congolese soldiers and 35 mercenaries were killed in battle. Simba KIA numbered 2,000 or more, with another 2,000 executed. At least 18,000 black civilians were murdered by the two sides.’

Interpretation:
The widely used figure of 100,000 deaths seems more likely to be war-related than battle-related deaths given the number of massacres associated with this conflict, and the battle information provided by Clodfelter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uppsala/PRIO Coding</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Side_B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>Katanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>Katanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>Katanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Independent Mining State of South Kasai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Combines data on the Jeunesse and Simba (CNL) insurgencies, from Clodfelter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CNL</th>
<th>1964</th>
<th>1965</th>
<th>Total 1960–65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflicts #1860, coup in 1967:

Clodfelter, 2002:
P. 621: ‘In November 1965 General Joseph Mobutu overthrew the government of Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe. … According to the claims of the mutineers, the Congolese lost 700 killed in retaking Bukavu. They reported their own casualties since July 5 as 21 mercenaries and 57 Katangese killed.’

Interpretation:
Estimate: 778 deaths (Clodfelter)

Fatalities information for conflicts #1860, civil war in Shaba in 1977:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate a thousand people were killed during the first invasion of Shaba

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 626: ‘On March 8, 1977, a force of about 2,000 Katangan exiles and Luga tribesmen invaded Shaba in the name of the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo. … Only in the final days of the Zairean advance did the rebels offer stiff resistance, some 100 of them dying in the defense of Kapanga and Sandoa… Mobutu’s army lost 219 KIA and MIA. The Moroccans suffered 7 battle deaths.’

(Totals 326 including government MIA but without a full count of rebel losses)

Interpretation:
Low and best estimate: 326 (Clodfelter, Uppsala/PRIO intensity coding)
High estimate: 1,000 (from Bercovitch & Jackson)

Fatalities information for conflicts #1860, civil war in Shaba in 1978:
(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate a thousand people were killed during the second invasion of Shaba.

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 627: Invasion in May 1978. ‘The Foreign Legionnaires lost 2 killed and 14 wounded in securing the city and 2 more killed in pursuit of the rebels, while killing up to 300 of the invaders. They were in time to save most of the hostages, but at least 131 Europeans were murdered…The Red Cross announced the toll of Africans killed in the Kolwezi fighting as 589.’ (Total of 593 deaths. The slain European hostages were not considered battle deaths.)

*Interpretation:* 593 battle deaths estimated.

**Fatalities information for conflict #1860, civil war in 1996–97 (the invasion of Zaire by the AFDL, Rwanda, and Angola, overthrow of Mobutu and installation of Kabila from Sept/Oct 1996–May 1997):**


(Brogan 1998):
pg 44: ‘About 100,000 people were killed in the 1996–97 revolt that overthrew the Mobutu dictatorship. … The new government was installed with little of the violence that many people had feared.’
pg 49: ‘The rebels took Bukavu on 5 March 1997, Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville) on 15 March, and Lubumbashi on 10 April. On each occasion, government troops fled at the rebels’ approach. So did Hutu refugees, and later investigations showed that the rebels slaughtered thousands of them. … Kinshasa fell without a fight. … It was clear the Tutsis in the rebel army had taken their revenge on the Hutus and that there had been a revenge genocide in the jungles as the refugees (including tens of thousands who had participated in the massacres of Rwandan Tutsis in 1994) fled the avenging Tutsis.’

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events suggests a relatively low number of battle-related deaths during the invasion, the primary cause of fatalities being civilian massacres, as suggested by Brogan. Information on battle-related deaths:

‘May 1997 – ZAIRE (Democratic Republic of Congo) … The insurgency had begun in late September 1996 in the east of the country as a rebellion of Banyamulenge, ethnic Tutsis. The rebels had made rapid advances … They had driven the ill-disciplined and demoralised government armed forces (FAZ) before them, often meeting little resistance … Aid agencies reported on May 8 that hundreds of people, including an estimated 200 civilians, had been killed in Kenge. … According to local Red Cross workers 177 people were killed in relatively isolated revenge attacks and looting incidents [in the capital]. On May 17, as ADFL troops entered Kinshasa, Kabila announced the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Congo in which he would be president. … The rebels had taken Camp Tshashi, the final stronghold of the FAZ, by the morning of May 18, and made rapid progress in mopping up the last isolated pockets of resistance. Diplomatic sources estimated that the rebel force numbered some 10,000 and that it was well-armed with mortars, light machine guns and anti-tank weapons.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:


Interpretation:

Estimated deaths:
4,000 total deaths (from SIPRI 1997). Trend according to Uppsala/PRIO intensity codings.

Fatalities information for conflict #1860, civil war in the DRC from 1998–2001:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate 145,000 total combat deaths. Annual data available to subscribers.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 630: ‘by June 2000 about 200,000 people had been killed in battle or massacre, with as many as 1.5 million more dying from disease and malnutrition.’

(Roberts 2000):
First of three household surveys conducted by the International Rescue Committee
P. 1: Estimates 1.7 million excess deaths over the past 22 months as a result of the fighting in eastern DRC and reports indiscriminate violence against civilians by all sides.
P. 16: Estimate 200,000 violent civilian deaths.

(Roberts et al. 2001):
Second of three household surveys conducted by the International Rescue Committee
P. 3: 2.5 million excess deaths have occurred during the 32-month period August 1998–March 2001. Estimate 350,000 violent deaths among civilians.
P. 13: ‘it is believed that the majority of the reported violent deaths were intentional murders. Approximately two-thirds of the victims were shot, with burnings, stabbings and hackings accounting for most of the others…. Evidence indicates that all sides in this conflict have been complicit in widespread and intentional murder.’

(Roberts et al. 2003):
The third of three household surveys conducted by the International Rescue Committee
P. 1: Estimates that 2.5 million people died as a result of the war. ‘Most of these deaths were related to infectious diseases induced by displacement, severe poverty and social dysfunction.’
P. 13: ‘The number of excess deaths between August 1998 and April 2001 was approximately 2.5 million…. It is estimated that approximately 3.3 million excess deaths occurred between August 1998 and December 2002 in the five eastern provinces of the DRC. As a worst ‘reasonable’ case scenario … the excess death toll would be 4.7 million (in the same time period).’

SIPRI Yearbooks


(Seybolt and Uppsala Conflict Data Project 2000): Govt. of DRC, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Chad vs. RCD, Rwanda, Uganda vs. MLC, Uganda since 1998. Total deaths including 1999 >4,000. Deaths in 1999 >2000. Note saying that these figures serve only as an indication of the absolute minimum and that real figures may be much higher.
(Seybolt 2001): Govt. of DRC, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe vs. RCD, Rwanda, Uganda vs. MLC, Uganda since 1998. Total deaths including 1999 unknown. Deaths in 2000 >2000. Same note that this is only a minimum.

(Seybolt 2002): Gov of DRC, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe vs. RCD, Rwanda vs. RCD−ML, MLC, Uganda since 1998. All casualty figures unknown.


*Interpretation:*

145,000 battle deaths (IISS. This figure seems reasonable based on the total of 300,000 deaths by violence reported by the IRC combined with their contention that most of those violent deaths were one-sided violence rather than battle-related deaths.)
Djibouti

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Djibouti:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2860</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>FRUD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2860, civil war in Djibouti 1991–4:

(Latimer Clarke 2003):
‘In Dec. 1991 army forces searching for Afar guerrillas shot into a crowd killing some eight or more people further inciting Afar–Issa violence. …In Dec. 1992 fighting broke out in the northeastern town of Tadjoura between the government and FRUD forces which continued in Jan. 1993 and resulted in dozens of deaths.’

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events has contains reports filed in November and December 1991; January, February, and August 1992; February and July 1993; and June 1994 on the conflict. The descriptions are not sufficiently detailed to provide fatalities estimates. However, they do support the impression that this was a low intensity conflict with at most a few hundred deaths per year.

Interpretation:

Conflict estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity levels.
Low: 50 per year (Total 200)
High: 200 per year (Total 800)
Best: 100 per year (Total 400)
Dominican Republic

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in the Dominican Republic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1930, civil war in the Dominican Republic in 1965:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #665, ‘Dominican Republic v. Leftists’ 1965: 2,500 Dominican state deaths, 26 US deaths, total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1965–65, ‘US intervenes in civil war:’ 1,000 civilian war-related, 2000 military war-related and 3,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 126: ‘As many as 3,500 people were killed in the fighting, including 30 American soldiers.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 707: ‘The US intervention cost 27 American lives lost in battle, 20 dead from other causes... At least 4,000 Dominicans, most of whom were noncombatants, were killed in the civil war. Junta forces lost 500 soldiers and 350 policemen killed; rebels counted 600 dead.’

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 2,526 (COW)
High estimate: 4,027 (Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 3,276 (For Dominican deaths the best estimate is the mean of 2,500 and 4,000. 26 US KIA from COW)

Participant file coded 26 US dead as a low and best estimate, following COW. 27 US deaths as a high estimate, from Clodfelter.
Ecuador

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Ecuador:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3110</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Cordillera del Condor</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Fatalities information for conflict #3110, conflict between Ecuador and Peru in 1995:_

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #4013 estimates 101–250 fatalities on each side of the conflict.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 269: ‘In all, an estimated one hundred troops were killed in the fighting’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 532: ‘The 1995 conflict was the most serious since the treaty (in 1942) although only a handful of people were killed, 12 in Ecuador and 38 in Peru.’

(Domínguez et al. 2003):
P. 5: ‘In 1995, Ecuador and Peru went to war, resulting in more than a thousand deaths and injuries and significant economic loss.’

(Clodfelter 2002):

(OnWar.com 1999):
‘Finally a cease-fire and truce took effect on March 1, 1995, after tense peace talks, calling for demilitarization of the disputed jungle border. Peru reported losing several warplanes and almost 50 soldiers; Ecuador’s official toll was about 30 dead and 300 wounded, but the casualties on
both sides most likely were greater. On October 26, 1998, the two countries signed a peace treaty defining the 48-mile stretch of border, creating a committee to resolve boundary issues peacefully, and setting down terms for bilateral trade and navigation rights.’

(Lewis 2004)
‘January 1995 – PERU … A significant escalation of military activity occurred on Jan. 27–28, when there were contradictory reports of offensives by both sides. An Ecuadorean military official, cited in the Guardian of Jan. 29, put the number of deaths in the fighting at 24. … An Ecuadorean Army communiqué claimed that a Peruvian helicopter had been shot down on Jan. 29, killing seven Peruvian troops. …
March 1995 – PERU … Skirmishes had been reported in mid–March (when three Peruvian soldiers were reportedly killed), again on March 22 (when the Peruvian Defence Ministry said that six Peruvian soldiers were wounded) and on March 28 (when one Peruvian soldier was reported killed).’
(Totals 41 deaths reported explicitly)

Interpretation: Clodfelter and OnWar.com give the official government figures, which roughly agrees with Bercovitch & Jackson as well as the descriptions of individual battles in Brogan and Clodfelter. Although some sources suggest a much higher number of deaths, there is no explanation provided for those figures.

Estimate:
Low and best estimate: 78 deaths (Clodfelter)
High estimate: 202 (minimum from MID dataset)
The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Egypt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Startdate</th>
<th>Startprecision</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1930, civil conflict in Egypt in 1992–8:

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 660: ‘Muslim extremists began terrorist attacks on the government of President Hosni Mubarak in 1991, killing 11 people that year. The toll increased year by year – 93 killed in 1992, 207 in 1993, 279 in 1994, 373 in 1995. The level of violence declined in 1996, with 174 fatalities blamed on the extremists. ... By the end of 1997, 1,200 people had died as a result of the extremist violence and, though the number of incidents declined in the ensuing year, no real end to the terrorism was in sight.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
‘There were few reports of armed clashes between Islamic militants and government security forces in 1999, although the latter committed extrajudicial killings. At least 10 people died, extending the decline from the estimated 50 conflict deaths in 1998 and 200 deaths in 1997. … [In 1998] Security forces and rebel groups reportedly killed at least 47 people.’
1997: ‘The number of deaths, including civilians, police officers, and terrorists range in the hundreds. According to an APS news report, over 1,300 deaths have occurred since the Islamic insurgency began in 1992.’ Project Ploughshares also gives explicit reports of at least 68 deaths in 1997.

Interpretation:
Clodfelter and Uppsala agree closely here. Deaths were coded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Annual data from Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>Annual data from Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>Annual data from Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>Annual data from Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Annual data from Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Violence in 1996 estimated as representative. At least 68 and up to 100's reported by Project Ploughshares. Clodfelter lists &gt;1200 by the end of 1997, Project Ploughshares estimates at least 1300. The total estimate coded here through 1997 is 1300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
El Salvador

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts in El Salvador:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Common Border</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>ERP, FAL, FARN, FPL, PRTC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>ERP, FAL, FARN, FPL, PRTC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>FMLN, Gerado Barrios Civic Front</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2100, conflict between El Salvador and Honduras in 1969:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #175, ‘Football’ 1969: 1,200 Honduran state deaths and 700 Salvadoran state deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 5,000 killed

(Brogan 1998):
P. 475: Estimates about 2000 people killed, mostly Honduran civilians

(Eckhardt 1996):
1969–69, ‘El Salv vs Honduras (Soccer War): 3,000 civilian war-related deaths, 2000 military war-related deaths, 5,000 total war-related deaths

(Domínguez et al. 2003): ‘The 1969 war between El Salvador and Honduras was brief but produced several thousand deaths.’ See this publication for regional perspectives on border conflict in Latin America.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 708: ‘El Salvador reported about 700 casualties, including 107 KIA. As many as 2000 Honduran soldiers and civilians may have died in the brief conflict (although the Honduran government admitted to military casualties of only 99 KIA and 66 WIA).’
Interpretation:
A figure of around 2,000 deaths is used by several authors, ranging from COW’s estimate of 1900, to Clodfelter’s figure of 2,107. Clodfelter and COW use the same figure of 700 Salvadoran casualties but these are interpreted as WIA and KIA in Clodfelter.

Low estimate: 1,200 Honduran deaths and 700 Salvadoran deaths (COW)
High and best Estimate: 2,000 Honduran deaths and 107 Salvadoran deaths (Clodfelter)

Fatalities information for conflict #2200, coup attempt in 1972:

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 710: ‘Over 300 Salvadorean died in the coup attempt.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘May 1972 – EL SALVADOR
… Broadcasting on March 25, President Sanchez Hernandez said that more than 100 soldiers and civilians had boon [sic] killed and at least 200 injured in fighting between loyalist forces and rebels…’

Interpretation:
Official government pronouncements of the time, given in Keesing’s, are in the same range of small scale conflict reported by Clodfelter. Estimate: 300 deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #2200, civil war 1979–91:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #703, ‘El Salvador vs. Salvadorean Democratic Front’ 1979–92: 25,000 state deaths and a total of 69,000 deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate more than 75,000 killed, most of them civilians.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1979–89, ‘FMLN vs. government:’ 50,000 civilian, 23,000 military, 73,000 total war-related deaths
(Eckhardt 1996):
1979–91, ‘Dem. Salv. Front vs Government:’ 50,000 civilian war-related deaths, 25,000 military war-related deaths, 75,000 total war-related deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1 line 1025 and 1026):
Estimates for war dead:
1979–87: 23,000 (low), 29,000 (middle), 40,000 (high).
1979–84: 11,000 (low), 15,000 (middle), 20,000 (high).

(Brogan 1998):
P. 473: Estimate over 75,000 killed from 1979–92.
P. 476: In 1980–82, deaths squads responsible for up to 800 deaths a month, perhaps 20,000 people in all, including about 8,000 trade unionists.
P. 478: ‘In 1988, the army reported that it was losing about 3,000 soldiers dead or wounded a year, and claimed the rebels were losing 1,000 annually.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 710–1: ‘The army’s unofficial allies, the butchers of the rightist goon squads, accelerated the slaughter in the last months of 1980, … Of the 13,194 people killed in El Salvador’s civil conflict in 1980, at least two-thirds of them were civilians murdered by either the armed forces or terrorists of the oligarchy. Based on guerilla bulletins, the US State Department estimated 4,017 soldiers and civilians slain by the revolutionary left.’
P. 711: ‘The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission employed guerilla sources, local press reports, and personal testimony to arrive at a figure of 16,726 violent deaths in 1981. According to a UN fact-finding team, at least 70% of the civilian noncombatant deaths as a result of the civil war in 1981 were the handiwork of government forces or right-wing vigilante squads.’
P. 711: ‘According to Catholic University, a total of 4,149 civilians were the victims of political violence in 1982 and 1,045 were reported missing.'
P. 711: ‘According to the Catholic Church in El Salvador, 6,096 civilians were killed in the country in 1983, 4,736 by government forces and the death squads. … June 30, 1984–June 30, 1985 … 1,338 civilians were slain and 97 disappeared.’

P. 712: ‘A total of 3,600 US military personnel served in El Salvador, 1981−90, incurring losses of 9 KIA, 26 WIA, and 11 nonhostile deaths. … civil war that had claimed the lives of at least 75,000 Salvadorans and 33 American soldiers and civilians.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987): Govt. vs. FMLN since 1977, >60,000 total deaths

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988): Govt. vs. FMLN since 1977/79, 1979–85: 15,000 military and 40,000 civilian deaths, 1986: 1,500 military deaths, 1987: >1,000 military deaths

(Lindgren et al. 1989): Govt. vs. FMLN since 1977/79, 1979–87: >17500 military deaths and 40,000 civilian deaths, 1988: 1,000 total deaths

(Lindgren et al. 1990): Govt. vs. FMLN since 1979, 1979–89: >23250 military deaths and 40,000–47,000 civilian deaths, 1989: 4750 military deaths

(Lindgren et al. 1991): Govt. vs. FMLN since 1979, 1979–90: 76,000 deaths, 1990: 1,500–2,000 deaths

(Heldt et al. 1992): Govt. vs. FMLN since 1979, 1979–91: 77,000–82,000 deaths, 1991: unknown

Interpretation:

The figure of 75,000 total deaths in this conflict is cited by many authors, and most estimates fall closely within that range (COW gives 69,000, SIPRI’s maximum is 82,000). As in Guatemala, the activities of the death squads are considered one-sided rather than battle-related violence. Brogan estimates the toll of the death squads from 1980–2 at 20,000, and yearly estimates from Clodfelter roughly corroborate that estimate.

A total of 55,000 battle-deaths was estimated. Clodfelter provides a year-by-year account of government losses, which allows the data to be trended.
**Equitorial Guinea**

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Equitorial Guinea:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2430</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fatalities information for conflict #2430, coup in 1979:*

(Lewis 2004)
‘October 1979 – EQUATORIAL GUINEA … In fighting which took place in the days preceding his capture President Macias Nguema and his bodyguards tried to resist the rebels, first in Bata and later around Mongomo, casualty figures being variously reported as ranging from 70 to several hundred.’

*Interpretation:*
Low estimate: 70
High estimate: 300 (‘several’ hundred)
Best estimate: 185 (mean of low and high estimates)
Eritrea

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Eritrea:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3180</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Badme</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3180, conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 1998-2000:


(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 618: ‘...the conflict resumed in February 1999 ... until September. By then as many as 10,000 Eritreans and 30,000 Ethiopians had been slain. After a long lull, Ethiopia commenced a major offensive, May 12, 2000, on the western front ... a cease-fire went into effect on June 18.’

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate 50,000 total deaths.

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Sollenberg et al. 1999): Total deaths including 1998 >1,000. Deaths 1998 >1,000.

(Seybolt and Uppsala Conflict Data Project 2000): Total deaths including 1999: 50,000 to 100,000. Deaths in 1999: 30,000

(Seybolt 2001): Total deaths including 2000: 50,000 to 100,000. Deaths in 2000: note that it could only be determined that there were more than 1,000 but that the figure was probably substantially smaller than the 30,000 reported in 1999.

Interpretation:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>From SIPRI. Clodfelter reports at least 40,000 fatalities by September 1999, followed by a major lull until May 2000 (also seen in IISS annual data); 1998 estimate based on this data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000 battle deaths gives a total of 50,000, from SIPRI 2001. SIPRI 2001 also estimates substantially fewer deaths in 2000 than in 2001, a trend which is also seen in IISS data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The participant file uses a ratio of 1:3 Eritrean to Ethiopian deaths, from Clodfelter.
Ethiopia

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts in Ethiopia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>EPRP, TPLF, EPDM, OLF</td>
<td></td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Cuba</td>
<td>WSLF</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Cuba</td>
<td>WSLF</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Cuba</td>
<td>WSLF</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1987</td>
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<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>ONLF</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>ELF, ELF factions, EPLF</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>ELF, ELF factions, EPLF</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>ELF, ELF factions, EPLF</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>ALF</td>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>ARDUF</td>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3140</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>al–Itahad al–Islami</td>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3140</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>al–Itahad al–Islami</td>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
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<td>3220</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>OLF</td>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1991</td>
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<td>3220</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>OLF</td>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1700, coup in 1960:

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 611: ‘…after three days of fighting and over 1,000 casualties, the Imperial Guard surrendered.’
(Lewis 2004):
‘January 1961 – ETIOPIA
While he was in the palace, rebel troops machine-gunned 20 members of the Government who were being held as hostages, killing 15 and seriously wounding three ... Casualties during the fighting were announced on Dec. 20 as follows: armed forces − 29 killed, 43 wounded; Imperial Guard − 174 killed, 300 wounded; civilians − 121 killed, 442 wounded. Seven foreigners were known to have been killed, including a British subject from Aden.’

Interpretation:

Uppsala/PRIO code the intensity score on this conflict as one with less than 1,000 battle deaths
Low estimate: 324 (From Keesing’s)
High estimate: 1,000 (From Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 662 (The mean of Keesing’s and Clodfelter estimates; supported by Uppsala coding of <1,000 battle deaths)

Fatalities information for conflict #1700, civil war 1976−91:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #697, ‘Ethiopia vs. Tigrean Liberation Front’, 1978−91: 15,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 612: ‘Since 1972 the various insurgencies, the revolution, and the famines that made Ethiopia a synonym for starvation in the 1980s had cost up to 2 millions lives, including as many as 1 million in the great famine of 1984–5.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987): Gov vs. EPLF, TPLF; and other separatists since 1962. >45,000 killed.

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988): Gov vs. EPLF, TPLF; and other separatists since 1962. 1962−87: 45,000 military, 50,000 civilian.

(Lindgren et al. 1990): Ethiopian gov vs. various groups. 1962–89: >100,000. During 1989: 10,000.

(Lindgren et al. 1991): Ethiopian gov vs. various groups. 1962–90: 500,000, including Eritrean conflict and civilian and military deaths. During 1990: >10,000.


(NB: The SIPRI data combines Uppsala/PRIO conflicts #1700 and #1780, and may also include pre-1991 observations of conflicts #2690 and #3220.)

**Interpretation:**

The preponderance of the up to 500,000 deaths SIPRI records in Ethiopia occurred in the Eritrean conflict. Coding 1,000 battle deaths per year in the civil conflict for control of Ethiopia results in a total of 16,000 deaths, which is fairly close to the COW estimate of 15,000 deaths. Estimate: 16,000 deaths.

**Fatalities information for conflict # 1710, conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1960:**

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): Two non-fatal MIDs are coded between Ethiopia and Somalia, #1423 in 1960 and #1421 in 1961.

(OnWar.com 1999): ‘Ethiopian–Somalian Border Clashes 1960: Somalia became an independent nation (July 1). Border clashes with neighboring Ethiopia quickly followed (August).’

**Interpretation:**

Record of this conflict was not found in Keesing’s Record of World Events. Estimated 25 battle deaths, based on the Uppsala/PRIO minimum.

**Fatalities information for conflict # 1710, conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1964:**
Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID # 1425 estimates between 26–100 Ethiopian fatalities and 101–150 Somalian fatalities.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 117: ‘the first Ogaden war (January–March 1964)… As many as seven hundred people were killed in the fighting…’

Interpretation:
The total coded here should include loses due to the guerilla campaign as well as the interstate fighting.
Low estimate: 350 (MID maximum)
High and best estimate: 700 (from Bercovitch & Jackson; preferred to MID Dataset, which purports to code only military fatalities)

Fatalities information for conflict # 1710, conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1973:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #2068 is coded from 1973–73: Ethiopia and Somalia both have no fatalities.
MID #1427 is coded from 1974–74: Estimated 1–25 fatalities for each side.
MID #1428 is coded from 1975–75: Estimated 1–25 fatalities for each side.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): The second Ogaden war began in mid-1972, as a low intensity conflict by both Somali rebels and Somali regulars. The war escalated in June 1972, prior to invasion by Somalia.

Interpretation:
The incidence of casualties was not covered in Keesing’s Record of World Events. 25 battle deaths coded, from the Uppsala/PRIO minimum and based on relatively low intensity in subsequent years recorded in the MID dataset.

Fatalities information for conflict # 2330, civil war in Ogaden in 1975–8:
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #694, ‘Ethiopia vs. Somali Rebels’ 1976–84: 1,500 Cuban deaths, 1,900 Somali deaths, and 9,000 Ethiopian state deaths out of a total of 39,000 total deaths.
Conflict #189, ‘Ethiopian–Somalian’ 1977–78: 700 Cuban deaths, 1,800 Ethiopian deaths and 3,500 Somali deaths. This sums to a total of 6,000 deaths.
Yields a total for the entire period of 45,000 deaths.

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #1427, 1974–74: 1–25 fatalities each for Ethiopia and Somalia
MID #1428, 1975–75: 1–25 fatalities each for Ethiopia and Somalia
MID #2069, 1977–77: At least 1,000 deaths each for Cuba, Ethiopia and Somalia. No maximum.
MID #2070, 1978–78: An unknown number of Ethiopian and Somali deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 148–9: Estimate upwards of 30,000 dead.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 616–7: Ogaden War: 1977–78
P. 616–7: ‘Deaths on both sides were estimated at 10,000 by late September. … The Soviet Union and Cuba intervened on the side of Ethiopia. … According to Ethiopian claims, the Somalis lost about 2000 killed from the opening of the counteroffensive on January 22 [1978] up to the beginning of the Second Battle of Jijiha in late February. Ethiopia gave its own losses as 700 killed and 1,500 wounded…. The Somali army was destroyed as a fighting force. It had lost probably 8,000 killed … since July 23, 1977.’

(Leitenberg 2003): 1978, ‘Somalian invasion:’ 150,000 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1976–83, ‘Cuba & Somalia intervene:’ 15,000 civilian war-related deaths, 24,000 military war-related deaths, 39,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 9,000 fatalities.
**Interpretation:**
High estimate: 45,000 (COW)
Low estimate: 30,000 (Bercovitch & Jackson)
Best estimate: 37,500 (mean of COW and Bercovitch & Jackson)

Trended based on qualitative information in Clodfelter and Uppsala/PRIO intensity codings.

Participant file: Cuba 2200 KIA, Somalia 5400 KIA, both from COW.

**Fatalities information for conflict #2330, civil war in Ogaden from 1979–83:**

Militarized International Dispute Datatset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #2071, 1980–81: 26–100 Ethiopia deaths and 101–150 Somali deaths

(Brogan 1998): By 1980 ‘the wars in the Ogaden, Tigray and Oromo provinces had degenerated into minor guerilla actions.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 617: ‘Though the war of the conventional armies was over, the other Ogaden War, the guerilla conflict, continued. ... From the end of the Ethiopian–Somali war in March 1978 to November 1979 guerilla hostilities claimed, according to the WSLF, 60,000 lives, including 25,000 civilians. These figures are probably exaggerated.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘August 1984 – ETHIOPIA
... The Somali Defence Ministry alleged in August 1982 that its forces had repulsed a number of cross-border raids by Ethiopian and ‘allied troops’, claiming that 500 Ethiopian soldiers had been killed or wounded on Aug. 10 at Balaballe, 215 miles north of Mogadishu, and (ii) that nearly 600 Ethiopian troops had been killed in a two-day battle on Aug. 12–13. Somali losses in the two battles were reported to be 94 killed and over 200 wounded. ... A communiqué issued by the WSLF on Sept. 13 claimed that the guerrillas had killed 163 Ethiopian troops and wounded 300 since the current phase of fighting began in July. In three days of fighting in mid-September the Somali government claimed that the Ethiopian forces had sustained over 500 casualties.’
Interpretation:

The reports provided in Keesing’s imply more than 1,000 battle-deaths in 1982 but the claims are questionable. Because of extremely limited information, the conflict was estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

Fatalities information for conflict #1710, conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1983 & 1987:

Militarized International Dispute Datatset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
A series of MIDs are coded between Ethiopia and Somalia during roughly this time-frame:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DispNum</th>
<th>StAbb</th>
<th>StDay</th>
<th>StMon</th>
<th>StYear</th>
<th>EndDay</th>
<th>EndMon</th>
<th>EndYear</th>
<th>Fatality</th>
<th>FatPre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2071</td>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2071</td>
<td>SOM</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2072</td>
<td>SOM</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2072</td>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2073</td>
<td>SOM</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2073</td>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2074</td>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2074</td>
<td>SOM</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2075</td>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2075</td>
<td>SOM</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 230: The third Ogaden war from February 1987 to April 1988 is estimated to have killed more than 300

(Lewis 2004):
‘August 1984 — ETHIOPIA … After reports of limited air raids on Somali border targets in April 1983, the conflict apparently intensified again in June and July, when Ethiopian forces were alleged to have suffered ‘heavy losses’ after attacking Somali positions near Gholdogob. Mr Abdi–Nasir Abdullahi, the WSLF secretary-general, on Oct. 3, 1982, had accused the Ethiopians of massacring 500 civilians … the Somali government stated that it had no knowledge of such a massacre. The WSLF on Sept. 14, 1983, accused Ethiopian forces of a further massacre in the Ogaden, where 311 civilians were allegedly killed in apparent retaliation for guerrilla actions the previous month.’

*Interpretation:*

1983: The range of fatalities estimated for MID #2072 is 502–1,000. Reports in Keesing’s suggest a high figure, although the sources of information are suspect.

Low Estimate: 502 (MID minimum)
High estimate: 1000 (MID maximum)
Best estimate: 751 (mean of high and low estimates)

In participant file, deaths divided evenly, reflecting MID ratio of losses.

1987:

There is no coverage in Keesing’s of conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia conflict in 1987.

Estimate: 300 (from Bercovitch & Jackson)

In participant file, deaths divided evenly, reflecting MID ratio.

*Fatalities information for conflict #1780, civil war in Eritrea in 1962–91:*

Correlates of Conflict War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #689, ‘Ethiopia vs. Eritrean Rebels’ 1974–91: 64,000 Ethiopian state deaths and 6,000 Cuban deaths out of a total of 150,000 deaths.
(Leitenberg 2003): 1962–89 ‘Eritrean and other opposition vs. government:’ 1 million total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1974–92, ‘Eritrean revolt & famine:’ 500,000 civilian war-related deaths, 75,000 military war-related deaths, 575,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): P. 122–123: Estimate 200,000 people killed, many of these were civilians killed in reprisal attacks. This figure does not include the many more dead from famine.

(Brogan 1998): P. 56: ‘In 1983, Colin Legum estimated that up to 250,000 people had been killed in the fighting since 1974, and another 50,000–100,000 have been killed since then.’
P. 56: ELF and EPLF also fought each other: ‘Between 1970 and 1975, about 3,000 Eritreans were killed in this war within a war, in which the EPLF prevailed.’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 612: ‘in the early 1970s the independence movement split; with the more radical and Marxist guerillas leaving the ELF to form the Eritrean People’s Liberation Front (EPLF),…The two fronts came to blows 1970–75 in a civil war within the secessionist movement that cost 3,000 lives’
P. 612: ‘The Eritrean war had already cost up to 350,000 lives by the end of 1988. Since 1972 the various insurgencies, the revolution, and the famines that made Ethiopia a synonym for starvation in the 1980s had cost up to 2 millions lives, including as many as 1 million in the great famine of 1984–5. The Eritreans finally captured Assmara in mid-May [1991] and on May 28 … the victorious Eritreans, who had sacrificed at least 65,000 lives in combat, one-third of whom were women (besides many more civilian deaths)…’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Lindgren et al. 1991): Ethiopian gov vs. various groups. 1962–90: 500,000, including Eritrean conflict and civilian and military deaths. During 1990: >10,000.

**Interpretation:**

Among estimates that are not ‘war-related’ totals that include starvation, figures range from 150,000 (COW) to 350,000 by 1988 (Clodfelter). The war also included two intra-communal conflicts between ELF and EPLF, the first of which cost at least 3,000 lives, which should not be included in the conflict according to Uppsala/PRIO conflict definitions.

Low estimate: 150,000  
High estimate: 350,000  
Best estimate: 200,000

Trended in accordance with Uppsala/PRIO intensity codings.

For participant file: Cuba has an unknown number of battle deaths.

**Fatalities information for conflicts #2690 and 3220, civil conflicts in Afar and Oromiya from 1989–91:**

No sources were found with fatalities data on these sources distinguished from the overall violence in Ethiopia from 1989–91.

**Interpretation**

The observations of conflicts #2690 and 3220 from 1989–91 are included by most sources in general description of war in Ethiopia up to 1991, including SIPRI’s estimates of the total number of deaths up to 1991. Because of limited data, these conflicts were estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

**Fatalities information for conflicts #2330, 2690, 3140, and 3220, civil conflict in Ethiopia from 1992–2002:**

(Lewis 2004):  
‘February 1997 – ETHIOPIA … Two people were killed and nine injured when a grenade was thrown into a hotel at Harar, eastern Ethiopia, on Feb. 10. … April 1997 – ETHIOPIA … The most serious incident was on April 11 when two grenades were thrown at diners at the Bleu Tops restaurant, killing a waitress and injuring 41 people. In the third attack in three days, a grenade was thrown into a crowded supermarket on April 13, injuring 33 people. No group took responsibility for the attacks. Responsibility for similar attacks in 1996 had been claimed by Al-Itihad Al-Islam, a group of ethnic Somalis fighting for the independence of Ogaden.’

(Lewis 2004): Reports on activity of OLF in 1997–9 (conflict #3220):
‘October 1997 – ETHIOPIA … Three men, allegedly carrying illegal weapons, were killed and two others injured in an exchange of fire with police in Addis Ababa on Oct. 9. … August 1999 – ETHIOPIA … There were repeated clashes throughout August between government forces and guerrillas of the rebel Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) in eastern and southern areas, with both sides claiming to have inflicted thousands of casualties upon the other.’


(Mack 2004): Estimates the following totals for fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group(s)</th>
<th>Type of conflict</th>
<th>Fatalities Estimates</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF)</td>
<td>intrastate</td>
<td>Best: 25, Low: 25, High: 929</td>
<td>The range for the data coded is 833–929, but because none of the fatality reports can be independently verified we have a low and best of 25. The only reports we have are reported by one of the conflict parties and we cannot judge their reliability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromo Liberation Front (OLF)</td>
<td>intrastate</td>
<td>Best: 25, Low: 25, High: 1600</td>
<td>The range for the data coded is 1096–1600, but because none of the fatality reports can be independently verified we have a low and best of 25. The only reports we have are reported by one of the conflict parties and we cannot judge their reliability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td>ONLF</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>From IISS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td>ONLF</td>
<td>Ogaden</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2000 taken to be representative year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2000 taken to be representative year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>IISS Timeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2000 taken to be representative year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2000 taken to be representative year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>ALF</td>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2690</td>
<td>ARDUF</td>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3140</td>
<td>al-Itahad al-Islami</td>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Keesing’s data suggests a low intensity guerilla campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3140</td>
<td>al-Itahad al-Islami</td>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3220</td>
<td>OLF</td>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3220</td>
<td>OLF</td>
<td>Oromiya</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>IISS Timeline; minimum only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>IISS Timeline; minimum only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2000 taken to be representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>IISS Timeline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 865

Further information:

(Harff and Gurr 1988): Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

(Kissi 2003): Analysis of one-sided violence in the context of Ethiopia’s civil wars
Gabon

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Gabon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Gabon, France</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1870, coup in 1964:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 119: On 17 February 1964 a bloodless coup installed Aubame as president in place of M’Ba, and French troops then entered Gabon to reinstate M’Ba as president on February 20. An estimated 30 people died, including 2 French soldiers.

Interpretation:
30 fatalities coded. 2 French fatalities noted in participant file
Gambia

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in the Gambia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>SRLP</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1700, coup attempt in 1981:

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 628: ‘President Abdou Diouf of the neighboring nation of Senegal dispatched 1,500 troops to Gambia to help put down the rebellion. … About 800 Gambians – rebels, loyalists, and noncombatants – were slain. … The Senegalese crushed the revolt at a cost of 9 KIA and 32 WIA.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘November 1981 – THE GAMBIA … The number of deaths was estimated at between 500 and 800.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 500 (from Keesing’s Record of World Events)
High estimate: 800 (Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 650 (Mean of high and low estimates)
Georgia

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts in Georgia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Startdate</th>
<th>Start precision</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2870</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Zviadists</td>
<td></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Republic of South Ossetia</td>
<td>South Ossetia</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1991</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Zvad Gamaskurdia was violently overthrown in the first weeks of January 1992 and then fought an insurgency against the government that had replaced him. From that point, the Zvadists became ‘Side B’ of the conflict. Uppsala/PRIO does not note this change until 1993, however. In the battle deaths dataset, deaths were coded in the year in which they occurred, regardless of which side of the conflict the Zvadists were fighting on (Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 239).

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Included in Conflict #736, ‘Georgia vs. Gamaskurdia and Abkaz’ 1991-4: 3,000 state deaths and total deaths unknown.

(Clodfelter 2002, 606): ‘After two weeks of fighting that left at least 100 people dead and the city center in ruins, Gamaskhurdia fled into neighboring Armenia.’

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):

(Lewis 2004): ‘January 1992 – GEORGIA … full-scale armed conflict between Dec. 22 and Jan. 6, which left 113 dead and 420 wounded and culminated in the flight of President Zviad Gamsakhurdia with 80 of his supporters. … There was increasing unrest among Gamsakhurdia loyalists in major
cities in western Georgia after his flight on Jan. 6. .... The new government, however, responded by dispatching troops to the area, and appeared by the end of January to have re-established control throughout Georgia.'

Reports filed in Keesing’s Record of World Events in February, March, April, July, and August 1992, and August, September, October, November, and December 1993 report 22 confirmed battle deaths in 1992 and a number of other reports of fighting with no casualty figures available. In 1993, Keesing’s reports 49 deaths and a number of incidents for which no figures are given, including the final defeat of the Gamsakhurdian forces.

Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Half of the 113 recorded in Keesing's, which closely agrees with UCDP coder’s notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>One-half of 113 plus 22 deaths, recorded in Keesing's. Falls within the range estimated by UCDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Based on UCDP’s estimate for the final toll of the conflict. Best estimate from deaths reported in Keesing’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2990, civil war in Abkhazia 1992–3:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Included in Conflict #736, ‘Georgia vs. Gamaskurdia and Abkaz’ 1991–4: 3,000 state deaths and total deaths unknown.


(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 6,000 deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 239–40): Estimate 5,000 deaths in Georgia before 1995. It is unclear whether this estimate includes deaths in South Ossetia and the conflict with Gamaskurdian forces.

(Brogan 1998): Estimate 15,000 dead in ‘Georgia, civil wars and wars of secession in South Ossetia and Abkhazia (to ceasefires in 1993)’ 15,000.

(Clodfelter 2002, 606): ‘From August 1992 to August 1993 over 3,000 people were killed in Abkhazia before Russian intervention enforced a tenuous truce.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:


*Interpretation:*

Figures from ‘more than’ 2,500 to 3,000 predominate, with Berocvitch & Jackson’s higher estimate of 5,000 possibly including deaths in all conflicts in Georgia.

Estimated 3,000 battle deaths and trended this estimate based on SIPRI data.

*Fatalities information for conflict #3000, civil war in South Ossetia in 1992:*

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate <1,000 combat deaths

(Eckhardt 1996): 1992–95, ‘Georgia-Ossetians vs Govt:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 3,000 total war-related deaths.

(Lewis 2004):

Keesing’s Record of World Events contains reports filed on the South Ossetia conflict in January, March, April, May, July and November 1992. They do not contain sufficient detail from which to construct a casualties estimate, although they report relatively constant military action and shelling.

*Interpretation*
Estimated 950 battle deaths, to agree with Uppsala/PRIO intensity coding and IISS coding of less than 1,000 battle deaths. Estimate at the high end of that range based on Keesing’s Record of World Events and Eckhardt.
Ghana

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts in Ghana:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1966</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1980, coup in 1966:


(Lewis 2004):
‘March 1966 – GHANA … One of the coup leaders, Brigadier A. K. Ocran, said on March 7 that … no more than 27 persons had lost their lives, including seven members of the Army and between 10 and 20 presidential guards at Flagstaff House.’

Interpretation:
Estimate of 27 battle deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #1980, coup in 1981:

(Lewis 2004):
‘May 1982 – GHANA…Initial unofficial estimates of casualties during the coup were up to 70 dead and up to 400 wounded, although subsequent official statements implied that the death toll had been between 30 and 40.’

Interpretation:
High estimate: 70 deaths
Low estimate: 30 deaths
Best estimate: 50 deaths (mean of low and high)

*Fatalities information for conflict #1980, attempted coup in 1983:*

(Lewis 2004):
‘December 1983 – GHANA …The situation was complicated by a further coup attempt on June 19, 1983 …The radio station was recaptured by loyal troops after three hours of fighting during which 26 people, including some of the released detainees, were killed.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimate of 26 battle deaths coded.
Greece

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Greece:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1040</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>DSE</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1040, civil war in 1946-9:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #630, ‘Greece vs. Communists’ 1944–45 & 1946–49: 160,000 Greek state deaths, 125 UK deaths, and total deaths unknown.

(Brogan 1998): Estimated 160,000 deaths

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, line 1408): Estimated total war dead from 1944–49: 24,000 (low), 79,000 (middle), 133,000 (high)

(Eckhardt 1996):
1966–95, ‘UK intervenes in civil war:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 160,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 48: ‘More than 158,000 people lost their lives in this conflict, many of them civilian; foreign forces suffered no more than 200 fatalities.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 596: ‘Total Greek National Army casualties were 15,969 KIA…The men of the Greek Democratic Army lost at least 50,000 dead from all causes. The Greek government claimed that the rebels executed 165 priests and 4124 other civilians, and that 931 more non-combatants were killed by land mines … Including all civilian fatalities, the death toll of the Greek Civil War has been estimated as high as 158,000.’

Interpretation:
158–160,000 is the widely cited figure presented for this conflict. An estimated 4,289 people were summarily executed. A total of 154,000 battle-related deaths was estimated, therefore. In participant file, UK deaths are taken from COW.
Grenada

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Grenada:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2560</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2560, coup and invasion in 1983:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #3058 estimates zero 1–25 US deaths, 26–100 Cuban deaths, and 101–150 Grenadan deaths.

(Clofelter 2002):
P. 714: ‘The Cubans lost 24 killed (only 2 of whom were professional soldiers)...No more than 21 Grenadans were killed in action, while at least 24 civilians died, 18 of them when a mental hospital was accidentally bombed by US aircraft. Grenadan wounded totaled 358. US casualties totaled 19 killed...

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 215: ‘More than 250 people are estimated to have been killed in the invasion, including 45 US soldiers and up to 70 Cubans.’

(Musicant 1990):
P. 389: ‘Total casualties in Operation URGENT FURY are difficult to calculate, especially as much of the operation is still classified. A low estimate counts eighteen Americans killed and 116 wounded. Grenadan dead are estimated at 110, of whom twenty-four were civilians. The Cuban labor battalion suffered twenty-five killed and fifty-nine wounded; the remainder were repatriated.’

Interpretation:
Clofelter and Musicant have done the most careful reckoning of casualties. They approximately agree on the number of Grenadan civilians, US forces and Cubans killed, but Clodfelter estimates 21 Grenadan combatants KIA and Musicant estimates 86. The MID coders find a minimum of 101 total Grenadian deaths.
Low estimate: 88 (Clofelter)
High estimate: 153 (Musicant)
Best estimate: 19 Americans killed, 24 Cubans, 24 Grenadian civilians, and 54 (the average of 21 and 86) Grenadian combatants. Total: 121
Guatemala

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts in Guatemala:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Forces of Carlos Castillo Armas</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>MR−13, FAR, EGP, PGT, ORPA</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>MR−13, FAR, EGP, PGT, ORPA</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>MR−13, FAR, EGP, PGT, ORPA</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>URNG</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>URNG</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>URNG</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #1360, attempted coup in 1949:**

(Lewis 2004: 10130): ‘Heavy fighting occurred in Guatemala City on July 18–19 [1949] ... Some 40 people were killed and many wounded in the uprising.’

**Interpretation:**

Estimate: 40 battle deaths.

**Fatalities information for conflict #1360, coup in 1954:**

NB: This event has been misidentified by Uppsala/PRIO. On 18 June 1954, Carlos Castillo Armas invaded Guatemala with the support of the CIA and overthrew the government on 28 June (Bercovitch and Jackson 1997). This is the conflict that should be noted by Uppsala/PRIO with Carlos Castillo as ‘Side B.’ In August 1954 there was an unsuccessful countercoup in Guatemala. Uppsala/PRIO has noted the August data as the beginning of conflict in Guatemala in 1954. However, this is a separate incident, in which Carlos Castillo Armas was no longer ‘Side B’ but in power.
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #645, ‘Guatemala vs. Conservatives,’ 1954: 1,000 state deaths and total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1954–54, ‘Conservatives vs. Govt; US interv;’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 702: ‘With CIA connivance and collaboration, a rightist force of some 500 men, led by Carlos Castillo Armas, invaded Guatemala … at a total cost of about 100 casualties on both sides, overthrew the reformist-minded, left-wing government of President Jacobo Arbenz.’

(Doyle and Kornbluh 2003):
Reviewing recently declassified documents from the CIA archives: ‘The CIA scrambled to convince the White House that it was an unqualified and all but bloodless victory, however. … Cullather’s account now reveals that the agency lied to the president, telling him that only one of the rebels it had backed was killed. ‘Incredible’, said the president. And it was. At least four dozen were dead, according to the CIA’s own records.’

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events includes data regarding the subsequent coup attempt in August:
‘August 1954…Fighting broke out in Guatemala city when cadets of the G. military academy supported by some regular army units staged a revolt against the Liberation army which had brought colonel Castillo Armas into power … 25 people killed’

**Interpretation:**

Clodfelter estimates total WIA and KIA at about 200, which agrees closely with the CIA files estimate of at least 48 dead. The Correlates of War and Eckhardt estimate of 1,000 dead is much higher, although it seems possible that this is simply a round figure coded before information about the coup was declassified.

Estimated 48 battle deaths.

*Fatalities information for conflict #1360, civil war in 1965–95:*
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #668, ‘Guatemala vs. Indians’ 1966–72: 58,000 state deaths and a total of 138,000 deaths.
Conflict #678, ‘Guatemala vs. Leftists of 1970’ 1970–1: 1,000 state deaths and an unknown total number of deaths.
Conflict #695, ‘Guatemala vs. Leftists of 1978’ 1978–84: 73,000 state deaths and an unknown total number of deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 485: ‘About 100,000 people were killed between 1961 and 1997, the great majority of them civilians. A further 40,000 were reported ‘disappeared’, meaning murdered by army, police or guerrillas. Neither figure is precise.’

(Rummel 1997, Table 14.1, line 870): Estimated war deaths in the period from 1954–87: 30,000 (low), 45,000 (middle), 60,000 (best).

(Leitenberg 2003):
1966–89, ‘government vs. URNG vs. Military opposition’ 200,000 civilian, 38,000 military, 238,000 total war-related deaths
1990–95 ‘slaughter of indigenous peoples’, 10,000 civilian and total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 120,000 killed from June 1954 to 1995

(Eckhardt 1996):
1966–95, ‘Govt. mass Indians; US intervenes:’ 100,000 civilian war-related deaths, 40,000 military war-related deaths, 140,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clofelter 2002):
P. 702: ‘One estimate claimed political deaths in since 1954 totalled 70,000, with 40,000 of them slain since 1966, and 13,000 since 1977. The toll accelerated in 1981, reaching a figure of 4,000 by December. The monthly toll grew from 85 killed each month in 1980 to 275 per month in 1981 to over 500 slain each month in the first quarter of 1982.’
P. 703: ‘By 1990 an estimate 100,000 people had died in Guatemala’s political violence since the Armas coup in 1954.’

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.
(Ball et al. 1999): This is the most complete post-conflict documentation of the murder of civilians in Guatemala, and it contains information on political murders across time periods and groups from throughout the war.

P. 119: A total of 37,255 people were killed or disappeared from 1959–95

(Grandin 2003): A discussion of the Guatemalan truth commission and the investigation of the charges of genocide related to the Guatemalan civil war

SIPRI Yearbooks


(Heldt et al. 1992): Govt. vs. URNG since 1967/1968. Total including 1991: <2,500 military fatalities, 43,000 civilian fatalities. 1991: <1,000 fatalities


*Interpretation:*

The activities of death squads in Guatemala are considered one-sided violence rather than battle related deaths. SIPRI gives the only available estimate for battle deaths: 46,300 deaths. Added to the 37,255 known and documented persons murdered or disappeared (Ball et al. 1999) the total obtained is 83,555, short of the frequently cited range of 100–140,000 total deaths in Guatemala from the 1950s to the 1990s. Clodfelter’s estimate of 70,000 people killed in political violence from 1954–1980 in combination with SIPRI’s estimate of battle deaths totals 116,300, and does not include the one-sided violence of the 1980s and early 1990s. Thus, 46,300 seems sufficient to account for battle violence in Guatemala, although not the total toll of the war.

The estimate of 46,300 battle dead was trended based on SIPRI, Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores, and COW data.
Guinea

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Guinea:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2110</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2110</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2110, attempted coup in 1970:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 143: Estimate ‘several hundred fatalities’ in an invasion sponsored by Portugal and aimed at overthrowing President Sékou Touré.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 623: ‘At least 50 of the invaders were slain and 100 taken prisoner. Over 200 Guinean soldiers and civilians died resisting the invasion.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 250 (Clodfelter’s minimum total)
High and best estimate: 300 (‘several hundred’ from Bercovitch & Jackson; Clodfelter estimates that >200 Guineans died and > 50 invaders dead)

Fatalities information for conflict #2110, civil war in 2000–01:

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
Estimate more than 1,500 total deaths. Note that in 2001 ‘hundreds of rebels were reported killed, with thousands of civilians and refugees placed at risk due to government operations and in 2000 ‘an estimated 1,000 people, including many Guinean civilians and refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia, were killed in cross-border raids in 2000.’ Project Ploughshares also quotes a US State Department estimate of more than 900 killed in 2000.
(Lewis 2004): Keesing’s Record of World Events contains reports on violence in Guinea in October 2000 and January, February, and March 2001. Keesing’s reports 218 deaths in 2000 explicitly, with a number of additional clashes for which fatalities information was not available. In 2001, Keesing’s reports 181 deaths explicitly and an additional claim by the government of ‘hundreds’ more killed.

**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low estimate</th>
<th>High Estimate</th>
<th>Best Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>High and best estimate: 900 deaths from Project Ploughshares. Low: Keesing’s minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Low and best: ‘Hundreds’ reported in Project Ploughshares, supported by a minimum of 181 in Keesings. High: coded to obtain a total of 1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guinea-Bissau

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts in Guinea-Bissau:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
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<th>Begin</th>
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<th>Intensity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>PAIGC</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>PAIGC</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3190</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau,</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senegal, Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3190</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau,</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senegal, Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1820, Guinea-Bissau’s war of independence with Portugal in 1963-73:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #436, ‘Guinean-Portuguese’ 1962–74: 1,500 Portuguese deaths and a total of 15,000 deaths.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 15,000 war deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1962–74, ‘Independence vs. Portugal:’ 5,000 civilian war-related deaths, 10,000 military war-related deaths, 15,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 620: ‘A typical year’s casualties in the three colonies were those of 1971: …In Guinea, Portugal reported 145 soldiers and 105 civilians killed; the independence fighters lost 333 killed. … Estimates of total violent deaths in the colonial wars, 1961–74, were as follows: Portuguese military and civilan dead…1,000 in Guinea; guerrilla dead…5,000 in Guinea.’

Interpretation:

The COW and Clodfelter estimates of Portuguese losses are reasonably close. Uppsala/PRIO code the conflict as having reached a total of 1,000 battle-deaths only in 1965, and having no years of more than 1,000 battle-deaths thereafter. The implied maximum is roughly 9,990 total deaths, somewhat less than the COW figure of 15,000. If Clodfelter’s estimate of 105 civilians killed in a ‘typical year’ is used to estimate all years’
African civilian casualties, the implied total is 1,155. Added to Portuguese military and civilian casualties (1,000) and guerilla casualties (5,000) this yields a total death toll of 7,155.

Low and best estimate: 7,155 (Clodfelter’s data preferred because it is most fully detailed)
High estimate: 9,990 (The maximum allowed by Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores)

Fatalities information for conflict #3190, civil war in 1998-9:

(Clodfelter 2002, 623): ‘In November 1998 [Guinea]…and Senegal dispatched troops to help stamp out an uprising that had broken out in June 1998 and had cost several thousand lives. The intervention brought a brief halt to the conflict, but fighting resumed in Guinea-Bissau in January and February 1999.’

SIPRI Yearbooks


(Seybolt and Uppsala Conflict Data Project 2000): Govt. of Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Guinea vs. military faction since 1998. Total including 1999 >1,000. Died in 1999: 700–1,000.

Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Low and best estimate: SIPRI 1999. High estimate: Clodfelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>SIPRI 2000 minimum, maximum, and mean.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Haiti

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Haiti:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2880</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Tonton Macoute/Military faction</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2880, coup in 1991:

(Eckhardt 1996):
1991–94, ‘Military coup, political violence:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 3,000 total war-related deaths

(Lewis 2004):
‘September 1991 – HAITI … Fr Jean–Bertrand Aristide, Haiti’s first democratically elected President, was deposed in a violent military coup on Sept. 30. … This spread to a penitentiary where several opponents of Aristide were held, including Roger Lafontant, imprisoned for life in July for leading an abortive coup in January 1991. … In all 26 people were reported to have been killed and 200 others wounded.’

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):
Internal coders’ notes record at least 250 battle deaths in all incidents related to control of the Haitian government in 1991.

Interpretation:
Estimate of 250 deaths.
Honduras

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Honduras:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Common Border</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2880, conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua in 1957:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #1173 in 1957 estimates zero fatalities for both Honduras and Nicaragua.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 1,000 deaths

(De Mar 2002): Estimate fatalities level as ‘minimal’


(Lewis 2004: 15574): ‘…on April 18 some 50 Nicaraguan troops crossed the Coco River and occupied the small township of Morocon, on the north (Honduran) bank of the river. On May 1 Morocon was attacked and recaptured by a Honduran battalion with air support, 35 Nicaraguan troops being killed in bombing and strafing attacks by Honduran aircraft. Subsequent claims by President Somoza of Nicaragua that Morocon had been recaptured by Nicaraguan forces were officially denied in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.’

Interpretation:
Estimate of 35 battle deaths.
Hungary

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflict in Hungary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1530</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1530, conflict between Hungary and the Soviet Union in 1956:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #154, ‘Russo-Hungarian’ 1956: 2,502 Hungarian deaths and 1,500 Soviet deaths.

(Small and Singer 1982): Estimate 10,000 battle deaths, 7,500 Soviet and 2,500 Hungarian

(Brogan 1998): Estimate 10,000 deaths

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1 line, 1537): Estimates of deaths: 10,000 (low), 25,000 (middle), 100,000 (high)

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘…approximately three thousand civilians died’

(Eckhardt 1996): 1956–56, ‘USSR intervenes in civil war:’ 10,000 civilian war-related deaths, 10,000 military war-related deaths, 20,000 total war-related deaths.

(Stewart-Smith 1964):
P. 197: ‘Casualties are estimated at twenty-five to thirty thousand Hungarians and seven thousand soviet troops dead, an unknown number wounded, and three hundred and twenty Soviet tanks destroyed.’

(Schmid 1985):
P. 27: ‘The Hungarians must have mourned about 20,000 dead. … Soviet fatalities were, according to one source, 7,000.’
Clodfelter 2002:
P. 599: ‘Although Indian Prime Minister Nehru claimed that the toll of the revolution included 25,000 Hungarian and 7,000 Russian dead, Hungary’s Central Statistical Office counted considerably smaller casualties. In Budapest 1,945 Hungarians were killed, and elsewhere in the country the death toll stood at 557. ... Official Soviet losses were 669 KIA, 1,540 WIA, 51 MIA. ... The rebels also executed 37 members of the AVH (the Hungarian secret police)... Nagy, the prime minister, and Paul Maleter, the military commander ... and 226 others were executed by the Soviets...

*Interpretation:*

Post-Cold War sources converge on a figure of about 3,000 deaths in this conflict. Clodfelter’s figures, taken from the Hungarian statistical service, were used for an estimate of 3,171 battle deaths. (Executions are not considered battle-related deaths).
India & Pakistan

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts between India and Pakistan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2700</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Kashmir Insurgents</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2700</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Kashmir Insurgents</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2700</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Kashmir Insurgents</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2700</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Kashmir Insurgents</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1200, conflict between India and Pakistan in 1947−8:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #147, ‘First Kashmir’ 1948−9: 1,000 Indian and 1,000 Pakistani deaths.

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID # 1238 from 1947−9 estimates a minimum of 1,000 deaths on each side of the conflict and no maximum.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1947−9, ‘Muslims, Pakistan vs. Kashmir:’ 1,000 civilian war-related deaths, 2000 military war-related deaths, 3,000 total war-related deaths.
(Clodfelter 2002): P. 661: ‘...the First Kashmir War of 1947−49 cost the Indian army about 1,500 killed, 3,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing; the Azed Kashmir and the Pakistani Army about 1,000 battle-dead; and the Pathan tribesmen and Kashmiri civilians about 5,000 slain.’

_Interpretation:_

Clodfelter and COW agree closely if COW is coding (correctly per its coding rules) only military losses on each side of the conflict.

Low estimate: 2,000
High and best estimate: 7,500 (Clodfelter)

_Fatalities information for conflict #1200, conflict between India and Pakistan in 1964:_

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID # 1316 from 1964−5 estimates 26−100 deaths on each side of the conflict
MID #1467 in 1964 estimates 26−100 deaths on each side of the conflict

_Interpretation:_

Both MIDs were used to generate an estimate of battle deaths.

Low estimate: 104 (MID minimum)
High estimate: 400 (MID maximum)
Best estimate: 252 (mean)

In participant file these fatalities were evenly divided to reflect MID ratio.

_Fatalities information for conflict #1200, conflict between India and Pakistan in 1965:_

194
Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #1312 in 1965 estimates at least 1,000 deaths each for India and Pakistan and no maximum number
MID #1315 in 1965–6 estimates 26–100 fatalities each for India and Pakistan
MID #2631 in 1965 estimates 101–150 fatalities each for India and Pakistan

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 20,000 deaths, mostly civilian

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate more than 7,000 Indian and Pakistani troops were killed in 1965

(Clodfelter 2002, 661): Estimates over 5,000 fatalities in 1965

(Eckhardt 1996): 1965–65, ‘Pakistan vs. Kashmir; India interv.’ 13,000 civilian war-related deaths, 7,000 military war-related deaths, 20,000 total war-related deaths.

(Lewis 2004): ‘December 1965… Both sides claimed to have inflicted far heavier losses in men and material than they had themselves suffered. An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman stated on Sept. 25 that 1,333 Indians had been killed, 128 Indian tanks lost, and 35 Indian aircraft destroyed. Against this he estimated Pakistani losses at 4,802 men killed, 475 tanks destroyed or captured, and 73 aircraft destroyed; subsequently it was stated in New Delhi on Nov. 5 that 197 Pakistani tanks had been captured, 115 tanks destroyed, and more than 100 badly damaged. A military spokesman in Rawalpindi, on the other hand, on Sept. 24 gave Pakistani losses in men as 830 killed, compared with 7,000 Indians…’

Interpretation:

Clodfelter and Bercovitch & Jackson give reasonably similar estimates. The rival government estimates in Keesing’s imply between 6,135–7,830 deaths in August–September. Although the governments do not agree on the balance of losses, their figures fall within the range of those found in secondary sources.

Low estimate: 5,000 (Clodfelter)
High estimate: 7,000 (Bercovitch & Jackson)
Best estimate: 6,000 (mean)
In the participant file these losses are split evenly between the two sides.

Fatalities information for conflict #1200, conflict between India and Pakistan in 1971: See below

Fatalities information for conflict #1200, conflict between India and Pakistan in 1984: See below

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID #3959 in 1984 estimates 1–25 deaths each for India and Pakistan.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 100 killed in the Siachen Glacier dispute from April 1984 to September 1985

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 50 (MID Dataset)
High estimate: 100 (Bercovitch & Jackson)
Best estimate: 75 (mean)

In the participant file these losses are split evenly between the two sides.

Fatalities information for conflict #1200, conflict between India and Pakistan in 1987:

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988): Estimate 100 fatalities in 1987

Interpretation:
Estimated 100 battle deaths. In the participant file these losses are split evenly between the two sides.

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #3659 in 1990 estimates no Indian fatalities and 1–25 Pakistani fatalities
MID #4007 in 1993–9 estimates 501–999 fatalities each for India and Pakistan
MID #4223 in 1999–2000 estimates 26–100 fatalities each for India and Pakistan
MID #4277 in 2001–2 records an unknown number of fatalities for both India and Pakistan


(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 335: ‘The fighting in Kashmir claimed as many as twenty thousand lives between 1989 and 1995…’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 674–5: ‘By September 1, 2000 the official toll of the Kashmir Insurgency stood at 22,584 dead, including 19,781 non-combatants, 11,575 militants, and 2,316 members of the Indian security force.’
P. 675: ‘Kashmir Border War: 1999 … By the end of 1998 India had counted 616 military fatalities in the low level war on the glacier. Much more serious was the conflict that commenced on May 14, 1999… on July 11, India announced that battle-deaths in the Kargil conflict totalled 398 for its forces and 691 for Pakistan and the Kashmiri guerillas.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
Annual information: ‘According to media reports at least 1,500 people died in 2001 as a result of the conflict, the majority of them separatists and government soldiers. … Conflict casualties rose again in 2000, increasing to more than 2,600 deaths of Indian and Pakistani troops, Muslim insurgents and civilians – the highest figure in four years according to one source. … Conflict casualties increased in 1999 when at least 1,200
Indian and Pakistani troops and Muslim insurgents died … Several hundred people were killed, including at least 100 in summer artillery exchanges between Indian and Pakistani troops [in 1998]. … Over 2,100 civilian, security forces, and militant deaths, according to at least one source [in 1997]. … The hundreds of deaths from conflict violence during 1996 may be a decline from fatality levels of earlier years. However, one report claimed 2,500 deaths up to the end of November.’

Estimate more than 1,000 deaths in 1995 and at least 1,300 deaths in 1994.

**SIPRI Yearbooks:**

Conflict between India and Pakistan:

(Lindgren et al. 1989): Total 1971: 11,000; 1988: <100


(Lindgren et al. 1991): Total 1971: 11,000; 1982–90: <600; During 1990: <100


(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1997): Included with unknown marked for total deaths and for deaths in 1996

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1998): Included with unknown marked for total deaths and for deaths in 1997

(Sollenberg et al. 1999): Included with unknown marked for total deaths and >300 for deaths in 1998

(Seybolt and Uppsala Conflict Data Project 2000): Included with unknown marked for total deaths and 1,000–1,500 for deaths in 1999

(Seybolt 2001): Included with unknown marked for total deaths and >200 for deaths in 2000

(Seybolt 2002): Included with unknown marked for total deaths and >100 for deaths in 2001
(Wiharta and Anthony 2003): Included with unknown marked for total deaths and >300 for deaths in 2002

(Mack 2004): Estimates for fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India−Pakistan</td>
<td>Interstate</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Kashmir insurgents v. Government</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Kashmir insurgents</td>
<td>INTRASTATE</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(This data considers terrorist attacks against civilians to be one-sided violence. Such fatalities are considered battle deaths in the Lacina & Gleditsch dataset.)

SIPRI Yearbooks:

Conflict between India and Kashmir insurgents:

(Lindgren et al. 1990): India vs. KCF; All Bodo Students Union, Muslim Liberation Front, and Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front. Total all conflicts 1983−89: >16,000. In 1989: >2,000 in all conflicts.

(Lindgren et al. 1991): India vs. KCF, JKLF, Hizbul Mujahideen, all Student’s Liberation Front, All−Umar, ABSU/BVF, SPAC, ULFA, Naxalites, People’s War Group, NSCN. Total all conflicts: 1983−90: >19,800. 1990 in Punjab only: >3,800

(Heldt et al. 1992): India vs. Sikh militants, Kashmir militants, ULFA, Naxalites, People’s War Group, People’s Liberation Army Total: unknown. During 1991: >7,000 in all conflicts

(Amer et al. 1993): India vs. Sikh militants, Kashmir militants, ATTF, BSF, NSCN, PLA, ULFA faction, JMM, MCC, People’s War Group Total in Kashmir (since ‘unknown’) and Punjab (since 1981), including 1992: >30,000. Approximately 25,000 of these killed in the Sikh conflict.

In 1992: 2,000 killed in Kashmir. 3,600 killed in Punjab.
(Wallensteen and Axell 1994): India vs. Sikh militants, Kashmir militants, ATTF, BSF, NSCN, PLA, ULFA. Total including 1993 for Kashmir and Punjab since ‘unknown’ and 1981, respectively: 33,600, with 25,200 from the Sikh conflict and 8,200 from the Kashmir conflict. In 1993 a total of >3,000 for all active conflicts with at least 2,600 in Kashmir.


(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1996): vs. Kashmir insurgents, Sikh insurgents, BDSF, ULFA. Total deaths Sikh and Kashmir conflicts since ‘unknown’ for Kashmir and 1981 for Sikhs: >37,000 with 25,000 in Sikh and at least 12,000 in Kashmir. In 1995 >500 deaths in these two conflicts combined.


Interpretation:

For conflict #1200 between India and Pakistan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>SIPRI Yearbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SIPRI Yearbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>SIPRI Yearbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>Clodfelter; SIPRI range of 1000–1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>SIPRI Yearbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SIPRI Yearbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Human Security Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the participant file these losses are split evenly between the two sides.

For conflict #2700, Kashmiri insurgency:

Estimated totals range from 20–30,000. Clodfelter reports an official figure of over 20,000 deaths by September 2000. Adding the year-by-year data from SIPRI is not sufficient to account for this total. This data was adjusted upward, therefore, in the years in which SIPRI gave an estimate that was only a minimum number of deaths. A high estimate adjusted these figures upward by 1,000 deaths, and the best estimate adjusted upwards by 500 deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts in Pakistan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2160</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Mukti Bahini: Liberation Force</td>
<td>East Pakistan</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2290</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Baluchi separatists</td>
<td>Baluchistan</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2290</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Baluchi separatists</td>
<td>Baluchistan</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3120</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>MQM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fatalities information for conflicts #2290 & 1200, civil war between East and West Pakistan and war between India and Pakistan in 1971:

- Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #679, ‘Pakistan v. Bengalis’ 1971: 500,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown
- Conflict #178, ‘Bangladesh’ 1971: 8,000 Indian and 3,000 Pakistani deaths for a total of 11,000 deaths

- Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID#1447 in 1971 estimates at least 1,000 Indian and 1,000 Pakistani deaths and no maximum number
(Leitenberg 2003): 1971, ‘civil war/Indian intervention:’ 1 million civilian, 500,000 military and 1.5 million total war-related deaths.

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988): India vs. Pakistan. Total dead in 1971: 11,000

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): P. 145: ‘Nearly eight thousand West Pakistan troops are thought to have been killed in the conflict, along with two thousand to three thousand Indian troops.’


(Brogan 1998): P. 230: ‘Yahya’s army in the East … set about ferociously repressing the 75 million Bengalis, and before the end of the year, it had killed at least 300,000 people.’

(Eckhardt 1996): 1971–71, ‘India intervenes; fam & massacre’: 500,000 civilian war-related deaths, 500,000 military war-related deaths, 1 million total war-related deaths
1971–71, ‘Pakistan vs. India; border war’: civilian deaths not available, 11000 military and total war-related deaths

(Rummel 1997, Table 8.2, lines 10-15): Rummel’s estimate for total war deaths is: 50,000 (low); 70,000 (medium); 100,000 (high). The low figure is based on claims by General Yahya and by Mukti Bahini leaders each claiming 20,000–25,000 of their opponents killed.
He estimates that the Small & Singer (1982) figure of 500,000 deaths is primarily related to massacre or ‘democide’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 666: ‘Propagandists claimed that the new nation of Bangladesh lost 3 million dead in its fight for freedom. The army of Pakistan and its Razakar auxiliaries had committed many murders during the conflict, but the Herculean task of butchering 3 million people from a population in
active rebellion seems beyond the capabilities of 90,000 men fighting a war at the same time. A more reliable estimate of Bengali war deaths would be about 250,000…'

P. 666–669: ‘India–Pakistan War (Bangladesh War): 1971 … There are varying counts of Pakistani casualties. Shaheed Muqueem Khan, a Pakistani military authority who wrote an analysis of the debacle and defeat, gives the following figures: Western Front, December 3–17, 1971 – 1,539 KIA, 3,078 WIA, 126 MIA, 215 POWs, 4,958 total casualties; Eastern Front, March 25–December 3, 1971 – 1,633 KIA, 2,539 WIA, 35 MIA, 18 POWs, 4,225 casualties; Eastern Front, December 3–17, 1971 – 4,000–5,000 total casualties. …Muqueem Khan’s seem too conservative … The British-based Institute of Strategic Studies … puts Pakistan’s losses, December 3–17, 1971, at 7,982 KIA, 9,547 WIA, 75,295 POWs (up to 18,287 of whom were paramilitary)…Of the Pakistani combat dead, as many as 5,000 were lost in the west, according to this count, with 2,980 killed and 4,313 wounded in the east. … Still another source lists Pakistani losses at 5,000–6,000 killed or wounded … more careful tabulations of the fallen revises the Indian toll, both east and west, to 3,241 KIA, 8,561 WIA, 302 MIA, 504 POWs, for a total of 12,608.’

Interpretation:

There is great similarity in the estimates of losses between India and Pakistan in 1971. The COW figure of 11,000 deaths is widely cited and is similar to the Institute of Strategic Studies numbers reported in Clodfelter. An estimate of 11,223 battle deaths in conflict # 1200 in 1971 was made based on ISS data.

By contrast, there are virtually no available figures for the battle violence in East Pakistan before the Indian intervention. Rummel’s low total for battle-deaths is 50,000, which is based on the suspect source of each side’s claims for military kills. However, lacking any other information about battle deaths, 50,000 dead was used as an estimate.

Fatalities information for conflict #2290, civil war in Baluchistan in 1975–77:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Eckhardt 1996): 1973–77, Baluchis vs. Govt; Afghan interv.:’ 6,000 civilian war-related deaths, 3,000 military war-related deaths, 9,000 total war-related deaths.
(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 670: ‘The armed forces of Pakistan lost about 3,300 killed in battle to suppress the rebellion. Approximately 5,300 Baluchi guerrillas were slain.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 646: Estimates between 1973–77 a total of 9,000 deaths
P. 234: ‘In 1976, two army divisions were sent against them, and there have been frequent punitive expeditions in the mountains since then. One estimate of casualties puts both Baluchi and Pakistani dead at 3,000.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987): Gov vs. separatists and anti-government rebels since 1972. Total killed >9,000 with a question mark.


Interpretation:

A figure of 8,600–9,000 deaths appears in most sources.
High estimate: 9,000
Low estimate: 8,600
Best estimate: 8,800 (mean)

Trended based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores

Fatalities information for conflict #3120, civil war in Pakistan with the MQM in 1995–6:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Project Ploughshares 2003): Estimate a total of upwards of 5,000 deaths.
2002: ‘A number of media reports estimate that dozens of people were killed in sectarian violence and attacks on government officials.’

2001: ‘According to at least one Pakistani media source, more than 50 people were killed in sectarian violence in Karachi.’

2000: ‘At least 25 people were killed in Karachi, mostly due to sectarian violence.’

1999: ‘At least 75 people were killed in Karachi due to political violence.’

1998: ‘More than 1,000 people died in violence.’

1997: Estimate more than 380 killed

1996: Estimate 500 killed

1995: Estimate at least 1,700 killed, with several estimates exceeding 2,000.

1994: Estimate 925 deaths.

1993: Estimate 75 deaths

Interpretation:

Data was taken from Project Ploughshares and COW, coding 500 deaths in 1996 and 2,000 in 1995.

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset codes the following conflicts in India:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>CPI</td>
<td></td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1280</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>CPI</td>
<td></td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Naxalites/CPI (-Marxist)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Naxalites/PWG, MCC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Naxalites/PWG, MCC</td>
<td></td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>NNC, NSCN</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1540</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>NNC, NSCN</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>1540</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>NNC, NSCN</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
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<td>1990</td>
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<td>Mizoram</td>
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<td>3060</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Jharkand Mukti Morcha</td>
<td>Jarkhand</td>
<td>1993</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2570</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Sikh insurgents</td>
<td>Punjab/Khalistan</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2570</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Sikh insurgents</td>
<td>Punjab/Khalistan</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fatalities information for conflict #1190, conflict in Hyderabad with the CPI in 1947–8:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 61): ‘Hyderabad, whose internal security forces possessed insufficient resources to retain control, was racked by communal violence resulting in thousands of deaths.’

**Interpretation:**

Estimated 1,000 deaths per year based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

Fatalities information for conflict #1280, conflict between India and Hyderabad in 1948:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #425, ‘Indo–Hyderbad’ 1948: 1,000 Indian deaths out of a total of 2,000 deaths.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, Line 1589): Estimates of deaths in the Hyderabad rebellion 1948: 1,000 (low), 1,500 (middle), 2,000 (high).

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 661–2: ‘Total violent deaths, all but 10 of which were suffered by Hyderabad forces and its civilians, were about 1,200.’
(Eckhardt 1996): 1948−48, ‘India vs. Hyderabad:’ 1,000 civilian war-related deaths, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 2,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 61-2): ‘Approximately eight hundred Indian soldiers were killed during the two weeks of fighting, as were more than a thousand non-military personnel.’

(Lewis 2004): ‘Sept. 24−Oct. 2, 1948 … A Secunderabad communiqué … said that during the 4 ½ days’ military operations casualties of the Hyderabad State forces were about 600 killed and an unknown number injured, whilst about 1,500 Razakars were believed killed and 1,000 captured; only 10 Indian Union troops were said to have been killed during the operation. … Oct. 30−Nov. 6, 1948 … A New Delhi announcement of Oct. 25 stated that casualties during the recent ‘police action’ (i.e., the military operations) in Hyderabad State were as follows: Razakars – 1,373 killed, 42 wounded, 1,911 captured; State forces – 807 killed, 64 wounded, 1,647 captured; State police – 127 captured; ‘Communists, Pathans, Arabs, and Rohillas’ – 43 killed, 4 wounded, 267 captured.’

[Note: It seems that ‘State’ refers to Hyderabad losses, not Indian Army losses, as Bercovitch & Jackson’s estimate implies.]

Interpretation:
The range of estimates is quite narrow, ranging from 1,200−2,360 (sum of figures in Keesing’s). Estimated: 2,360 deaths, as this figure was most precisely accounted for.

Fatalities information for conflict #1290, civil conflict between India and the CPI in 1948−51:

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events contains information filed on this conflict in June 26−30, 1948, April 2−9, 1949, August 20−27, 1949, April 1−8, 1950, and April 26−May 3, 1952. These news reports do not suggest 1,000 battle deaths each year in violence between the Communists and the Indian government. Most of the incidents reported have few if any casualties and overall figures for political murders are in the hundreds rather than the 1,000s. Many of the incidents described should also be considered intracommunal/unorganized violence (such as riots and mob uprisings) under Uppsala/PRIO coding rules for definition of an armed conflict.
Interpretation: Because little information on battle-related fatalities could be identified, this conflict has a low estimate of 50 deaths per year, a high estimate of 200 deaths per year, and a best estimate of 100 dead per year.

Fatalities information for conflict #1290, civil conflict between India and the Naxalites and the CPI in 1967-72:

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII. Country: India, 1968–82. Victimized groups: Naxalites. Number of victims: 1,000–3,000.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 194–5: ‘They murdered officials and attacked police posts. ... Several hundred people had been killed in the disorders. The Naxalites appeared to be thoroughly defeated by the early 1970s.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 665: ‘The violence reached its peak in 1970. Between November 1969-July 1970 there were 80 political murders in West Bengal alone. A daily average of two bombs were detonated in March 1970. In the first ten months of 1970 there were 41 policemen assassinated….March 10, 1971 … Ten people were killed on that election day, 7 of them shot to death by the armed forces. ... The strength of the Naxalite movement was sapped in the early 1970s as the army, the police and right-wing paramilitary groups killed some 2,000 Marxist-Leninists and incarcerated up to 20,000 in West Bengal alone in a major counterinsurgency campaign.’

Interpretation:

Brogan estimates the total toll of the conflict at several hundred. Incidents described in Clodfelter do not imply significantly more. Estimated 300 battle fatalities.

Fatalities information for conflict #1290, civil conflict between India and the Naxalites/PWG and MCC in 1989, 1994, and 1996–2002:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 6,400 fatalities since 1980

(Brogan 1998):
P. 195: ‘In Andhra Pradesh, Naxalites have killed over 2,000 people since 1984, including 35 policemen ... People’s Wars’ founder and leader, a teacher, was arrested in 1993, but minor acts of terrorism continued. The group tried to disrupt elections in 1994 by mining a road and killing ten people, including eight policemen.’

(Clodfelter 2002, 665): ‘In the state of Andhra Pradesh alone, some 200 people died at the hands of the terrorists between 1984 and 1988. In 1990 the Naxalites killed 80 people in Andhra Pradesh in the year’s first nine months and in October they set fire to a railroad coach and burned 47 travellers to death.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003): Estimat 1,100 to over 2,900 killed in the last ten years and up to 6,000 during the past two decades.

Annual estimates:
2002: ‘By November, an estimated 100 people had been killed in fighting between the PWG and government forces.’
2001: ‘According to media reports, an estimated 100 people were killed.’
2000: ‘Although at least 50 people were killed in 2000, this was a considerable decrease from 1999.’
1999: ‘Over 350 combatants and civilians were reported killed in 1999, a likely increase from the 1998 deaths due to the conflict.’
1998: ‘At least 300 according to a combination of police and press figures.’
1997: ‘At least 350 according to one report.’
1996: Police reported 156 deaths from 800 ‘violent incidents.’

(Mack 2004) Estimate of fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist): People’s War Group faction (PWG) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

210
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>2456</td>
<td>2036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1290, civil conflict in Nagaland in 1956–59 and 1961–68:

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, lines 1678-1681): Estimates ‘democide’ in Naga revolt from 1954–64: 3,200 (low); 12,000 (medium); 20,000 (high)

(Brogan 1998):
P. 191: ‘according to the government, 1,400 Naga and 162 Indian soldiers were killed. There were frequent and credible reports of massacres and tortures by the troops.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
According to government figures, 1,400 Naga rebels and 162 Indian security personnel were killed in 1956−57. Low-level guerrilla warfare continued until India agreed to recognize Nagaland as its sixteenth state, separating the region from Assam on December 1, 1963. … at least 2,000 people must have died in the nine years of violence.

(Keesing 2004: 15726):
Keesing’s Record of World Events was reviewed for information on the Naga conflict. In addition to mentioning a number of incidents without giving fatalities, but the following fatalities are reported specifically:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>300 people killed through March; 439 combatant deaths through July</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Official govt. figure: of a total of 1,397 dead through end of August 1958</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>27 in the first half of the year, 95 from Sep to Feb 62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>95 from Sep. 61 to Feb. 62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>23, ceasefire in August</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Ceasefire holds until November</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>4 from Dec. 1965 to Feb. 1966; 133 during the rest of the year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>&gt;200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>Based on Keesing’s report of deaths through July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>Total of 1397 to this date, from Govt. estimate through Aug. ’58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Deescalation of conflict noted in Keesing’s; 1961 level taken to be representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Keesing’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Keesing’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fatalities information for conflict #1290, civil conflict in Nagaland in 1989–97:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimates more than 5,000 fatalities since 1980

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):

Accessed internal coders’ notes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>UCDP estimate of deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>low estimates of &gt;45 and &gt;65 since 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>low estimates of &gt;25 and &gt;90 since 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>low estimates of &gt;25 and &gt;115 since 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>low estimates of &gt;55, and &gt;170 since 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>&gt;25 deaths in 1996 and low estimate of &gt;195 total since 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>low estimates of &gt;45 and &gt;240 since 1988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Total: 2053

Clodfelter estimates at least 2000 total deaths, Brogan gives an official figure of 1562 combatant dead
Fatalities information for conflict #1990, civil conflict in Mizoram in 1966–68:

(Brogan 1998):
P. 192: ‘In the course of the insurgency, according to Indian estimates, about 1,500 people had been killed.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 664: ‘In the first year of the insurgency about 500 people were slain. ... About 1,500 people died in the insurgency.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimated: 1,500 deaths. The Indian government’s figure of 1,500 killed is over the period 1966–86, suggesting that the Uppsala/PRIO coding may not include all years with 25 or more battle related deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #1990, civil conflict in Jharkhand in 1993:

(Lewis 2004):
‘May 1993 ... Asim Mahato, leader of the separatist Jharkh and Mukti Morcha in Bihar, was assassinated near Jamshedpur on May 19. ... October 1994 ... An agreement signed between the central and state governments in New Delhi on Sept. 27 formally granted autonomy to
Bihar’s southern region of Jharkand, marking a watershed in a long campaign for self-determination spearheaded in recent years by the Jharkand Mukti Morcha (Jharkand People’s Party – JPP).

*Interpretation:*

Information on battle related deaths in 1993 was not found. Conflict estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

Fatalities information for conflict #2700, civil conflict in Kashmir: See above

Fatalities information for conflict #2570, civil conflict in Punjab/Khalistan in 1983–93:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):


(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 673: ‘The most serious incident was the October 1983 derailing of a train in Punjab that killed 219 people. By June 1984 a total of 410 people had been killed in the violence, not counting those who died in the train derailment.’

P. 673: ‘On June 3, 1984, … an assault, named Operation Blue Star, on the Golden Temple. …The official toll was 492 Sikh militants and civilians killed …the Indian Army lost 84 killed, 262 wounded. A higher count put Sikh deaths at 780 and Indian losses at 220 killed and 500 wounded. … At least another 1,000 people died in the state in the week following the attack. On October 31, 1984, Indira Gandhi herself became a casualty of the Golden Temple when 2 of her Sikh guards assassinated her in New Delhi. Riots broke out in the wake of the assassination and in four days 2,717 people, most of them Sikhs, were killed … On June 23, 1985, a bomb, most likely planted by Sikh terrorists, blew up an Air India plane over the Atlantic, killing 329 people.’

P. 673: ‘In 1985, 65 people were killed; in 1986, 609. The toll for 1987 was 1,566; for 1988, 2,000. … In 1989, 1,821 were killed in separatist violence … By the end of November 1990, 2,995 people had died in the Punjab in 1990. … In 1991 the yearly death toll climbed to 4,766. … By late 1993 … deaths in political violence in the Punjab numbered less than 500 for the year.’

(Brogan 1998):

P. 198–99: ‘In 1985, 65 people were killed in Punjab; in 1986, 609; in 1987, 1,566; and in 1988, 2,000. … By the end of 1988, 2,000 people had been killed, and murders continued in 1989 at a rate of 200 a month. Even more were killed in 1990 and 1991.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987): India vs. separatist, ethnic and religious rebels since 1947. 1983–86: 10,000 total deaths.


(Lindgren et al. 1990): India vs. KCF; All Bodo Students Union, Muslim Liberation Front, and Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front. Total all conflicts 1983–89: >16,000. 1989: >2,000.

(Lindgren et al. 1991): India vs. KCF, JKLF, Hizbul Mujahideen, all Student’s Liberation Front, All–Umar, ABSU/BVF, SPAC, ULFA, Naxalites, People’s War Group, NSCN
Total all conflicts: 1983–90: >19,800. 1990 in Punjab only: >3,800

(Heldt et al. 1992): India vs. Sikh militants, Kashmir militants, ULFA, Naxalites, People’s War Group, People’s Liberation Army. Total: unknown. During 1991: >7,000 in all conflicts


(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1996): vs. Kashmir insurgents, Sikh insurgents, BDSF, ULFA. Total deaths Sikh and Kashmir conflicts since ‘unknown’ for Kashmir and 1981 for Sikhs: >37,000, with 25,000 in Sikh and at least 12,000 in Kashmir. In 1995: >500 deaths in these two conflicts combined.

**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>Train derailed, per Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>410 deaths by July, per Clodfelter. 1,000 dead in attack on the Temple (Clodfelter). Subsequent rioting not included as battle deaths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>329 + 65 deaths in Punjab, per Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>Clodfelter, Brogan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>Clodfelter, Brogan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Clodfelter, Brogan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4766</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Clodfelter; agrees roughly with SIPRI total minus deaths in Kashmir conflict</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 18875 SIPRI estimates 25,000, which agrees with this estimate if it is adjusted upward to include up to 6,000 people dead in rioting in 1984

Fatalities information for conflict #2710, civil conflict in Assam 1989–2002:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 4,500 deaths since 1979

(Brogan 1998):
P. 194: ‘several thousand people have been killed in the dispute since 1986. … A truce was signed in August 1989 … Another 70 people were killed in the two weeks after the truce was approved. … Thousands of people were killed in riots, massacres and military actions in February 1993, and Bodo raids on Muslim refugees from Bangladesh have killed hundreds. In December 1996, the BSF bombed a train in Eastern Assam, killing nearly a hundred people.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 665: ‘In 1990 a separatist movement in Assam itself arose. An organization called the United Liberation Front of Assam carried on armed rebellion throughout the decade. By 2000 some 10,000 lives had been lost in the insurgency.’
P. 673: ‘Assam was also the scene of a Bodo tribal uprising from 1987−97. Two factions – the Bodoland Tiger Liberation Front and the Bodo Security Force – carried out attacks on civilians and security personnel, including the destruction of a train on December 30, 1996, that killed 100 people. Before the Bodos were placated with greater autonomy in 1997, at least 1,000 people were killed in this insurgency.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003): The Project Ploughshares report combines the conflicts in Assam, Bodo, Tripura and Manipur. Estimate more than 11,000 have been killed in all ongoing conflicts in Northeast India.

Yearly estimates:
2002: ‘Assam continued to be the state most affected by violence in north-eastern India, though casualties declined from 606 in 2001 to 407 in the first ten months of 2002. By the end of October, the death toll in Manipur reached 146, and close to 30 people were killed in Nagaland. Media reports claimed that close to 50 people were killed in Tripura.’
2001: ‘There were more than 600 fatalities in Assam in 2001. In Nagaland, over one hundred people were killed in fighting and Manipur experienced over 250 combat-deaths.’
1999: ‘According to government figures, over 800 civilians, rebels and government forces were killed in 1999.’
1998: ‘The government reported more than 1,000 deaths in 1998, including over 600 civilian casualties.’
1996: ‘At least 250 deaths from ethnic clashes, bombings, assassinations and isolated attacks.’
1995: ‘One report of 35 rebel deaths.’
1994: ‘At least 150.’

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):
Estimates from coders’ notes:
(Mack 2004): Estimated fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) v. Government</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>National Democratic Front for Bodoland (NDFB) v. Government</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimate an additional 115 fatalities due to one-sided violence in Assam and Bodoland.

SIPRI Yearbooks:


*Interpretation:*

Uppsala coding reveals that much of this conflict is now considered to be a non-state conflict. Very little information is available to aggregate and disaggregate the violence by the NLFA and Bodo forces and other Northeastern groups. The following very rough estimate was coded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Brogan: 70 in Bodo in two weeks; UCDP estimates 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>UCDP coding notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Uppsala intensity coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppsala intensity coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppsala intensity coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppsala intensity coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uppsala intensity coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brogan and Clodfelter: BSF attacks train, kills 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>UCDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>UCDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


See above for information from Project Ploughshares.
(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 3,000 fatalities since 1989.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 192: ‘The TVF started the war by massacring over 1,000 Bengali settlers. In the fighting since then, another 1,000 people were killed.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 672–3: ‘Ethnic rivalries exploded into bloody riots in June 1980 ... at least 1,000 people, mostly Bengalis, had been butchered. The toll of the riots, India’s worst since partition, may even have reached 2000 dead. Bijoy Kumar Hrangkhawl organized a 400-man Tripura Volunteer Force following the riots to continue attacks on the Bengalis. These attacks resulted in at least 1,000 additional deaths before a cease-fire on August 12, 1988, finally quieted Tripura.’


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Based Conflict</td>
<td></td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) v. Government</td>
<td>one-sided</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

A trended estimate of just over 1,000 battle deaths was coded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Conflict escalates in 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Fatalities</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1 90</td>
<td>Clodfelter estimates 1,000 dead 1980–88 which he considers the whole conflict, Brogan uses a similar figure through 1998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td>New phase of conflict at a lower intensity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td>Total of 1,010 to this point, roughly similar to Clodfelter, Brogan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1 30</td>
<td>Subsequent year taken as representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1 32</td>
<td>Incident reported in Project Ploughshares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1 41</td>
<td>Mean of previous and subsequent year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares; Human Security Report records 43 battle-related and 29 one-sided deaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1138</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


See above for Project Ploughshares information.

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 3,000 fatalities since 1990

**Interpretation:**

Very little information was found on this conflict. High estimate of 3,000 fatalities (from IISS). Low and best estimates based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.
Indochina

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in French Indochina:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1020</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Khmer Issarak</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1090</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Lao Issara</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1090</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Lao Issara</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1170</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Viet Nam Doc Dong Min Hoi</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Northern Cambodia</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1170, the French-Indochina war in Vietnam in 1946–54:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #421, ‘Franco-Indochinese’ 1945–54: 300,000 French deaths out of a total of 600,000 deaths.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 600,000 dead

(Eckhardt 1996):
1945–54, Vietnam, ‘Indep vs France; China, US intervene:’ 300,000 civilian war-related deaths, 300,000 military war-related deaths, 600,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘The war cost at least half a million lives, including approximately ninety thousand French fatalities and forty or so British troops.’

(Clayton 1994):
P. 74: Estimates of casualties in first Indochina war:
11,000 Frenchmen killed with a further 4,500 missing, 20,899 wounded and 5,000 prisoners.
7,500 Légion killed with 3,000 missing and 5,349 prisoners
4,500 North and Black Africans killed, 2,500 missing, and 6,000 prisoners
24,347 Légion, North and Black Africans wounded.
P. 74: ‘Of the indigenous Vietnamese directly serving with the French forces 14,093 were killed, 12,830 were missing believed killed (though some may have deserted), 26,924 were injured and 14,060 taken prisoner; of these latter 13,200 were never repatriated. Figures of village guard and other irregular local units do not exist, but their numbers killed, if known, would increase the overall total of approximately 77,000 known killed given here. Viet Minh casualties are unknown but may have totaled at least 20,000 killed; some experts estimate a much higher figure.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 676: ‘Skirmishes between the Vietnamese on one side and the British, French and Japanese on the other resulted in the deaths of 2,756 Vietnamese by mid-January 1946. Anglo-Indian losses were 40 KIA, 110 WIA, 5 MIA. After the British withdrew in April 1946…’
P. 680−1: ‘The French Expeditionary Force … lost, according to one official count, 44,967 KIA or MIA and presumed dead (including 10,483 Foreign Legion), and 79,560 WIA. The Indochinese armies fighting on the side of the French Union lost 18,714 KIA and MIA and 13,002 WIA. The Viet Minh lost an estimated 175,000 killed and 300,000 wounded. Civilian losses included perhaps 125,000 dead.’

**Interpretation:**

COW’s figure of 300,000 is not correct as a figure for French losses. Clayton gives a figure of 37,093 KIA for forces fighting against the Viet Minh, not including POW deaths or MIA presumed dead. These estimates agree well with Clodfelter’s data. Clayton and Clodfelter estimate Viet Minh losses at 175–200,000, and Clodfelter suggests 125,000 civilian dead. All of these categories total to about 340–365,000, an estimate fairly close to the COW figure of 300,000 ‘state’ losses. 600,000 may be a better figure for all war-related deaths although it is somewhat lower than some recent estimates.

An estimate of 40,000 French side deaths (rounded due to missing data on auxiliary personnel), 200,000 Viet Minh dead, and 125,000 civilian dead was coded, for a total of 365,000.

**Fatalities information for conflicts #1020 & 1090, the French-Indochina war in Laos and Cambodia in 1946–53:** Missing. For background see Bercovitch & Jackson (1997, 53) and Clayton (1988).

**Interpretation:**

With no specific information available on casualties in Laos and Cambodia, estimates were based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.
Fatalities information for conflicts #1150, conflict between Thailand and France in northern Cambodia in 1946:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #1792 in 1946 estimates between 101–250 Thai deaths and 1–25 French deaths.

(Lewis 2004: 8000): ‘A statement by the Siamese Legation in London on the same day alleged that on May 7 the Siamese frontier town of Nakhon Phanom, on the Mekong river, was bombarded by French troops from Indo-Chinese territory … that on May 24 French troops had crossed the Mekong at several places and moved into Siamese territory … Earlier reports from Bangkok had alleged that the Mekong had been crossed on May 24 by 800 French troops … that the French had captured the Siamese town of Nong K'ai, and that, after first refraining from offering resistance, sharp fighting had occurred after a further alleged crossing of the Mekong by another 800 troops on May 26.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimate based on MID data:

Low estimate: 102 (minimum)
High estimate: 275 (maximum)
Best estimate: 189 (mean)

Participant file is also based on high, low, and mean estimated by the MID dataset.
Indonesia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Indonesia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Indonesian Peoples Army</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Republic of South Moluccas</td>
<td>South Moluccas</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1460</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Darul Islam Movement</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1460</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>PRRI, Perempatan movement, Darul Islam Movement</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>West New Guinea</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2340</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Fretilin</td>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2340</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Fretilin</td>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2340</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Fretilin</td>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2340</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Fretilin</td>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>OPM</td>
<td>West Papua</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>OPM</td>
<td>West Papua</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2720</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Aceh</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2720</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Aceh</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2720</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Aceh</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2720</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Aceh</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1050, the Indonesian war of independence against the Netherlands in 1946–9:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #420, ‘Indonesia’ 1945–6: 400 British deaths and 1,000 Dutch deaths out of a total of 5,000 deaths from 1945–6.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 5,000 deaths

(Eckhardt 1996): 1945–46, ‘Independence from Neth, UK’: 4,000 civilian war-related deaths, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 5,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 52: ‘tens of thousands of Indonesians died; Dutch and British losses were put at four hundred and six hundred, respectively.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 675: ‘All Anglo-Indian forces were evacuated from the East Indies in December 1946, having lost a total of 655 KIA, 1,663 WIA, 345 MIA.’
P. 675: ‘When the Dutch returned in force in 1946, they had to undertake a major pacification campaign ... About 10,000 Javanese were killed. Then negotiations took the forefront, interrupted by two major Dutch “police-actions” ... in July 1947 and December 19, 1948–February 14, 1949. ... cost to the attackers of 74 KIA, 178 WIA, 16 MIA in the first campaign and 300 killed and several hundred wounded in the second. ... Indonesian battle deaths in the two campaigns totaled 4,000. ... Total Indonesian casualties in their fight for independence were 80,000. Total Dutch/colonial casualties were 25,000, including the battle deaths of 2,526 Dutch servicemen.’
(NB: Clodfelter normally uses casualties to mean KIA and WIA)

Interpretation:
All sources put this conflict well over 1,000 battle-deaths, even in the post 1945 period. Estimates of tens of thousands of Indonesian casualties suggest the inclusion of one-sided violence or war-related deaths, and lower figures were used to estimate battle-related deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>One-half of the COW total for 1945–46 taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>Total Indonesian losses in two police actions 1947 to 1949 set by Clodfelter at 4,000; Dutch losses in the first at 74 and in the second at 300. Indonesian casualties were coded at a similar ratio of 1:4 comparing the two police actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participant file bases Dutch casualties on COW (500 dead in 1946) and Clodfelter (374 in 1947-9).

Fatalities information for conflict #1400, conflict in the South Moluccas in 1950:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #641, ‘Indonesia vs. Moluccans’ 1950: 5,000 state deaths and total deaths unknown.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 5,000 deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 683: ‘...Indonesian military casualties totaled about 4,000; rebel losses were about 500, and some 5,000 civilians were killed or wounded. Guerilla resistance continued on the island of Ceram into 1951, by which time up to 5,000 lives had been lost in the rebellion.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimated 5,000 battle deaths.

*Fatalities information for conflict #1460, civil conflict with the Darul Islam Movement in 1953:*

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #644, ‘Indonesia vs. Darul Islam’ 1953: 1,000 state deaths, total deaths: unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1953–53 ‘Darul Islam vs. Government:’ civilian and military deaths not available, 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Cribb and Brown 1995, 41): ‘...in September 1953 Dau d Beureu’eh proclaimed Aceh’s secession from the Republic of Indonesia, and its adherence to the Indonesian Islamic State of Darul Islam. The proclamation was marked by a series of attacks on army and government posts by Islamic guerilla groups.’

(Lewis 2004: 13364): ‘Armed revolts organized by the Moslem *Dar-ur*-Islam movement, and aimed at the establishment of an Islamic State, broke out simultaneously on Sept. 20, 1953, in several towns in the Atjeh sub–district of North Sumatra. ... The rebels’ total casualties were given by an army spokesman on Oct. 8 as 512 killed, 619 captured, and 64 wounded, and Government losses as nine killed and 17 wounded.’

*Interpretation:*

The official Indonesian government figures given in Keesing’s may be underestimates, especially official figures for government losses.

Low estimate: 521 (Keesing’s)
Fatalities information for conflict #1460, civil war in 1958–61:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #649, ‘Indonesia vs. Leftists’ 1956–60: 30,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.


(Brogan 1998): Estimates 30,000 deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 684: ‘Total losses, by government count, to August 1961 were: government forces – 3,736 KIA, 5,164 WIA; rebels – 23,495 KIA; and civilians – 6,213 killed, 4,375 wounded.’
(Totals to 33,444 killed)

Interpretation:

33,444 battle deaths were coded, trended based on information in Clodfelter.

Fatalities information for conflict #1790, conflict between Indonesia and the Netherlands in West New Guinea in 1962:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #1022 in 1961–2: records both Indonesian and Dutch fatalities as unknown

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 108: To remove the Dutch, Indonesia began mobilization of its armed forces and small raids into West Irian. Estimate 30,000 people killed, including one hundred Indonesian military personnel.

Interpretation:
Uppsala/PRIO estimate as much smaller intensity conflict than do Bercovitch & Jackson. Their information is not elaborated, however, and so it was not used as a best estimate.

Low estimate: 100 (Indonesian fatalities according to Bercovitch and Jackson)
High estimate: 30,000 (Bercovitch & Jackson)
Best estimate: 200 (A best estimate of 100 deaths based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity score, plus an additional 100 Indonesian military fatalities)

Fatalities information for conflict #2340, conflict in East Timor in 1975–98:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #439, ‘East Timorese’ 1975–77: 6,000 state deaths out of a total of 16,000 deaths

(Eckhardt 1996): 1975–82, ‘Annex E. Timor; fam & massacre:’ 100,000 civilian war-related deaths, 50,000 military war-related deaths, 150,000 total war–related deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1975–89, ‘annexation of East Timor:’ 90,000 civilian, 11,000 military and 101,000 total war-related deaths. In 2000: 100,000 civilian and total war-related deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

For discussion of the scale of the destruction of the population and description of war crimes/genocide in East Timor see Kiernan (2003) and Taylor (2003).

(Brogan 1998):
P. 212: ‘Estimates of the number of people killed or dead of starvation or illness caused by the war range between 10 and 30 percent of the population. A conservative estimate would be 100,000 dead... In 1988, the Indonesian commanding general said that fewer than 100 Indonesian soldiers are killed every year by guerillas. (He did not say how many Timorese were killed annually.)’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 163: Estimate as many as 100,000 killed during the initial period of the war
P. 163: ‘...it is thought that as many as 200,000 people have been killed in the conflict. Many of these have been civilians who died in reprisals, disease and starvation.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 691: ‘By the end of 1976 Indonesia had lost an estimated 2,000 killed in battle with the guerillas… the population suffered terribly from hunger and disease. By 1979 at least 100,000 Timorese had died. The toll had increased by 1984 to 140,000 Timorese dead, including 60,000 battle deaths. ... By 1999 the death toll in Timor’s war probably surpassed 200,000, although the Indonesian government claimed it was no more than 60,000. Following the fall of the Suharto regime and the liberalization of the Indonesian political structure, more pro-independence marches and riots took place in Dili. This brought about a bloody reaction by pro-Indonesian militia units in which at least 1,000 people were killed...’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): Govt. vs. Fretilin, other separatists since 1975: >100 killed. Note reads: ‘Government is plagued by several low-level separatist insurgencies. Invasion of East Timor, a former Portuguese colony seeking independence, in 1975 resulted in over 100,000 deaths by 1979. Indonesian troops still occupying East Timor (since ‘annexed’ by Indonesia), conduct ‘final offensives’ against remaining rebels every year or two. Other armed separatist movements include those in West Irian (Free Papua Movement) and northern Sumatra (Free Aceh Movement).’


(Lindgren et al. 1989): Indonesian Govt. vs. Fretilin, FPM. 1975–80: 10,000 military deaths and 90,000 civilian deaths. 1980–87 about 1,000 deaths per year. In 1988: <100 deaths.

(Lindgren et al. 1991): Indonesian Govt. vs. Fretilin since 1976, vs. Aceh Merdeka since 1989, vs. National Liberation Front of Aceh since 1989, and vs. Free Papua Movement from unknown data. 1975–90: 15,000–16,000 military deaths in the East Timor conflict. Unknown number of deaths in 1990. Note reads: ‘The Govt also faces opposition from the Free Papua Movement (c. 100 armed men of estimated total strength of 500–600) in Irian Jaya and from Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh) and the National Liberation Front of Aceh (who have reportedly killed more than 70 members of the 8,000 deployed security forces during the year) in Sumatra… Fighting in the Aceh Province escalated during the year, and some reports estimate the total number of deaths (soldiers, guerillas and civilians) at around 1,000.’


(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1997): Govt. vs. Fretilin since 1975, total deaths 15,000–16,000 military. Less than 50 deaths in 1993–96.

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1998): Govt. vs. Fretilin since 1975, total deaths 15,000–16,000 military. 50–100 deaths in 1997.

(Sollenberg et al. 1999): Govt. vs. Fretilin since 1975, total deaths 15,000–16,000 military. 50–200 deaths in 1998.


_Interpretation:_

232
Most sources estimate 100,000 war-related East Timorese deaths before 1979. COW and SIPRI also agree on about 16,000 military deaths during the early phase of the conflict. Clodfelter cites a figure of 60,000 battle deaths by 1984, but this is a very high number when compared to a total of 140,000 war related deaths. Given knowledge of the large amounts of one-sided violence and the high numbers of war related deaths in this conflict, the proportion of total war deaths to battle deaths should be more lopsided. 16,000 deaths was used as the basis of a low estimate, 60,000 as the basis of a high estimate. The best estimate doubled the estimate of military casualties for a rough estimate of battle deaths in the war through 1978.

Coded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low Estimate</th>
<th>High Estimate</th>
<th>Best Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>14,812</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>14,812</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>14,813</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>14,813</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>Low estimate: 16,000 deaths from 1975–78. Best estimate: 32,000. High estimate based on 60,000 deaths by 1984.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Estimate for 1980 (SIPRI) taken to be representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>High estimate: Clodfelter: 60,000 battle-deaths by 1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>SIPRI: 1,000 deaths between 1980 and 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1989 taken to be representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Best estimate is mean of range in SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Best estimate is mean of range in SIPRI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fatalities information for conflict #1940, civil conflict in West Papua in 1965 & 1976–78:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate as many as 10,000 people killed in 1965.

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 30,010 deaths since 1965.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 214: ‘The Free Papua Movement (OPM) was founded in 1963 … The OPM claims that several thousand Indonesian troops have been killed and larger numbers of civilians, but there are no means of verifying its claims.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘July 1977… it was stated on June 5 that over 250 people, including nine soldiers and policemen, had been killed in six weeks of fighting. … July 1978… Melbourne radio reported on April 24, 1978, that the Australian Foreign Affairs Department was investigating reports from Post Moresby (Papua New Guinea) that over 5,000 guerillas and civilians and 3500 Indonesians had been killed in fighting since the beginning of 1976.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
‘Estimates of the number of people who have died in the conflict since 1963 vary widely from a low of 3,000 to hundreds of thousands.’

Interpretation:

1965: No specific data found. Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.
1976–78:
Low estimate: 3,000 (minimum based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores)
High and best estimate: 8,500 (Keesing’s)

Fatalities information for conflict #2720, civil conflict in Aceh in 1989–2002:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 9,000 fatalities since 1999

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 694: ‘By 1998 the Free Aceh Movement claimed 2,768 civilians killed in the province and 3,862 missing as a result of operations by Indonesian security forces. The figures are questionable, but outside observers estimated at least 5,000 violent deaths in Aceh by the time the guerillas agreed to a cease-fire on June 2, 2000…’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
‘More that 4,800 people have died since 1998 in the second phase of the conflict. Over 10,000 people, mostly civilians, have died since the beginning of the counterinsurgency operation by Indonesian security forces in 1989.’
2002: ‘Media reports estimate at least 1,000 people, mostly civilians, were killed this year.’
2001: ‘According to media reports more than 1,500 people were killed by August, the majority of them civilians. In July and August a number of mass graves were found in various locations throughout Aceh. The government and rebels blame each other for the atrocities.’
2000: ‘Approximately 1,000 people, mostly civilians and separatist guerrillas, were killed in 2000.’
1999: ‘At least three hundred people, mostly civilians, were killed in 1999.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

See above under conflict in East Timor for years prior to 1999.


(Mack 2004). Estimates for fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State-Based Conflict</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Free Aceh Movement or Gerakan</td>
<td>Aceh</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aceh Merdeka (GAM) v. Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-sided Violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Aceh Movement or Gerakan</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aceh Merdeka (GAM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

Notes included in the Human Security Report suggest that the disparity between the SIPRI figures for this conflict and other sources is due to fairly extreme amounts of one-sided violence.

Coded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Based on SIPRI total through 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>SIPRI 1991: about 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Based on SIPRI total through 1999</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SIPRI: 50–200 in 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>SIPRI: Total of &gt;2,000 inc. 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>Human Security Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Iran

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Iran:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2280</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td></td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2280</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td></td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1070</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Republic of Azerbaijan, Soviet Union</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>Republic of Kurdistan/KDPI, Soviet Union</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>KDPI</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2440</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Mujahideen e Khalq</td>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2440</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Mujahideen e Khalq</td>
<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2440</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Mujahideen e Khalq</td>
<td></td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>KDPI</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>KDPI</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>KDPI</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>KDPI</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2450</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>APCO</td>
<td>Arabistan</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>KDPI</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2440</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Mujahideen Khalq</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>KDPI</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2440</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Mujahideen Khalq</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2280, conflict between Iran & Iraq in 1974:

*Militarized International Disputes Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):* MID #2112 in 1974 is estimated with 26–100 deaths each on the Iranian and Iraqi sides.

*(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 147): ‘About one thousand Iraqi and Iranian military personnel died in the sometimes intense fighting.’*

**Interpretation:**

Neither government’s reports are a reliable source for casualty figures, and may have tended to exaggerate their losses downward. However, this is the most detailed fatality information available.

Low and best estimate: 434 battle deaths (Keesing’s)
High estimate: 1,000 (Bercovitch & Jackson)

In the participant file deaths are divided evenly between the sides, based on ratios in MID dataset.

**Fatalities information for conflict #2280, conflict between Iran & Iraq in 1980–8:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #199, ‘Iran-Iraq’ 1980–8: 175,000 Iranian deaths and 500,000 Iraqi deaths, yields a total of 1,250,000 deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003): Estimates 800,000 to 1 million total war-related deaths

(Brogan 1998): ‘Best estimates are that Iran lost between 400,000 and 600,000 killed, and Iraq between 100,000 and 150,000.’

(Eckhardt 1996):
1980–88, ‘Iraq vs Iran:’ 50,000 civilian war-related deaths, 450,000 military war-related deaths, and 500,000 total war-related deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 195): ‘Iran lost approximately 400,000 troops in the war, while Iraq lost nearly 200,000.’ Estimate 1 million total dead.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 652: ‘Iraq launched the ‘War of the Cities’ in March 1985 with missile attacks on Tehran and Iran retaliated by striking Baghdad. At least 1,450 civilians were killed…’

P. 653: ‘No reliable figures exist for the toll of the Iran–Iraq War… The best estimates place Iran’s casualties at 262,000 killed…Iran officially admitted to 123,220 battle deaths…and 11,000 civilians killed. Iraq lost at least 105,000 killed …’

**SIPRI Yearbooks**

(Goose 1987): Iran vs. Iraq since 1980: 350,000–800,000 total deaths including 1986


**Interpretation:**

Comparing estimates suggests that the COW figures are based on unusually high estimates of military fatalities. Brogan’s range of 500,000–750,000 deaths is most widely used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Iran</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COW</td>
<td>750,000 (military)</td>
<td>500,000 (military)</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leitenberg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>800,000-1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brogan</td>
<td>400,000–600,000</td>
<td>100,000–150,000</td>
<td>500,000–750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckhardt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B&amp;J</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
<td>262,000 military and 11,000 civilians (bombing of Baghdad)</td>
<td>at least 105,000 military and &gt;1,450 civilians</td>
<td>379,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIPRI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>632,000+ (military)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Low estimate: 400,000 (Brogan)
High estimate: 800,000 (Leitenberg)
Best estimate: 644,500 (The sum of SIPRI’s estimate of military battle deaths + an additional 11,000 Iranian civilians and 1,500 Iraqi civilians based on Clodfelter)
The data has been trended to correspond to battle information in Clodfelter. The participant file splits the military losses according to COW ratio.

_Fatalities information for conflicts #1060 & 1070, civil conflict in Iranian Kurdistan and Azerbaijan in 1946:_

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #20 & #603 both in 1946 estimate zero Iranian and zero Russian fatalities

(Schmid 1985, 56-57): Qualitative description of a low intensity conflict

(McDowall 1992):
P. 69: ‘In December 1946 the Iranian army advanced on Azerbaijan where the republic collapsed almost without resistance, some of its leadership fleeing to the USSR. … Soon afterwards Iranian troops entered Mahabad [in Kurdistan] unopposed … In March 1947 Qazi Muhammad and two of his colleagues were publicly hanged in Mahabad’s main square. Eleven chiefs were also hanged to encourage loyalty amongst the others.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 596: ‘After months of international haggling and diplomatic pressure, the Soviet Union withdrew its military forces … On December 10, 1946, 15,000 Iranian troops moved against the secessionist province. … Total casualties were only 20 killed and 100 wounded.’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 51: ‘About two thousand people lost their lives in the disturbances.’

_**Interpretation:**_

Bercovitch & Jackson make a much higher estimate than implied in other sources; Clodfelter’s data suggests that the conflict in Azerbaijan may not have even caused 25 battle fatalities.

Estimated 25 deaths in each conflict.
Fatalities information for conflicts #1060, civil conflict in Iranian Kurdistan in 1966–68:

(McDowall 2000):
P. 252–3: ‘A new Revolutionary Committee, formed to continue the struggle against Tehran … It launched its campaign in March 1967. … In the summer of 1968, 5 of the 11 who formed the Revolutionary Committee leadership had been killed, including Abd Allan Muini. … Within 18 months it was all over.’

Interpretation:
Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity estimates.

Fatalities information for conflicts #1060, 2440 & 2450, civil conflict in Iran in 1979-2001:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #709, ‘Iran vs. Mujaheddin’ 1981–2: 14,000 state deaths, total deaths: unknown


(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.
Country: Iran, 1981–present. Victimized groups: Mujahedeen, Kurds, Baha’is. Number of victims: 10,000–20,000.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1978–89, ‘Islam vs. Shah, dissidents, Kurds:’ 70,000 civilian war-related deaths, 18,000 military war-related deaths, 88,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 165–167: ‘the revolution…together with the civil war caused the deaths of nearly four thousand people…’
(McDowall 1992):
P. 77: The UN estimated that from 1982 to early 1984 about 27,500 Kurds were killed, of whom only 2,500 were fighters.

(McDowall 2000):
P. 262−263: ‘In early August [1979] another ceasefire [with the Kurds] was attempted …after hundreds had died and thousands had been displaced in a summer of fighting’
P. 272: ‘The disorders of March−April 1980 provoked the government in Tehran into a major assault on Kurdistan … By the end of April the government was in control of most of Kurdistan, but at the cost of almost 1,000 killed in battle.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 274−275: ‘…at least 582 people were executed between February 1979 and January 1980, and in the following 18 months, a further 906 executions took place. … Shaul Bakhash calculates that, in all, 10,000 were executed between 1979 and 1983. The killings continued throughout the war with Iraq, and in 1988, after the ceasefire, at least 3,000 prisoners were taken out of the jails and shot.’
P. 333−334: ‘By early in 1984, the Iranian army had reasserted its control over virtually all Iranian Kurdistan – killing an estimated 27,500 Kurds in the process.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 649: ‘By the end of 1978 a minimum of 1,600 Iranians had died in the riots, according to the shah’s government. The Islamic movement put the number of dead at over 10,000, by their most conservative count, including at least 100 Iranian soldiers.’
P. 649: ‘The national toll for the final weekend of the 25,000-year-old Persian monarchy was over 800 dead. … Within a year of the triumph of the revolution 582 political and military opponents of the new regime had been executed; by June 1981 the number had increased to 906; by September 1983 the figure had reached 7,746.’
P. 649: ‘Confused fighting in Tabriz, February 12−15, 1979, involving pro- and anti-shah forces and Azerbaijani secessionists cost as many as 900 lives. A Kurdish uprising in mid-March at the city of Sarandaj took 200 lives. A Turkoman rebellion at Gobanbad-e-Qabas in late March and early April resulted in 130 deaths. … Moderate President Abol-Hasan Bani Sadr was forced from power on June 22 … a street battle in Tehran between Islamic extremists and the leftists of the Fedayeen Khalq left 30 dead. … By 1983 at least 10,000 opponents of the regime had been killed in street battles or executed. The Kurdish rebellion in the north, largely suppressed by early 1984, had resulted in some 27,500 Kurd deaths.’

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):
Internal coders’ notes accessed. The following information was coded the conflict with the Mujahideen e Khalq:

2000: Estimate of 40–50 deaths. A note reads: ‘The lower figure is the result of counting casualties that were well documented regarding information on the exact number of deaths and the circumstances surrounding the incident and regarding the correspondence between different sources. The higher figure is an estimation closer to the actual number of deaths since there were a number of deaths during 2000 that could not be counted because they were expressed in too wide of terms, such as ‘several’, ‘a squad’ and ‘handful.’’

2001: >115 deaths.

**SIPRI Yearbooks**

(Goose 1987): Govt. vs. Kurds, People’s Mujahideen, other separatist and anti-government rebels since 1979. Unknown total fatalities.


(Wiharta and Anthony 2003): Conflict not included

**Interpretation:**

Conflict #1060: Clodfelter and McDowall both cite a higher UN figure of 27,500 Kurds killed in the era of peak fighting after the Iranian Revolution. However, it is not clear whether this was an estimate of total population loss or of violent deaths. The best estimate, therefore, was based on MacDowall’s estimate of the number of Kurdish combatants killed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low Estimate</th>
<th>High Estimate</th>
<th>Best Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>McDowall estimates 'hundreds' killed before ceasefire in August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>McDowall estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>High estimate: UN estimates 27,500 Kurds dead from 1982−4. Low estimate: 2,500 Kurdish fighters dead, per McDowall. Best estimate: 5,000 total battle deaths (doubling figure for rebel combatant deaths).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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<td>1984</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>SIPRI estimates &gt;2,000 deaths in Iran in 1988. Best estimate divides these deaths evenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>SIPRI 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>SIPRI 1993 estimates 50–200 deaths in both conflicts. Best estimate divides these evenly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conflict #2440:

In the Uppsala/PRIO coding, this conflict begins after the fall of the Shah. SIPRI 1989 estimates 15,000 deaths from 1979–87 in all Iranian internal conflicts; COW gives a similar figure of 14,000 and most authors fall within the range of 10–20,000 total deaths.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low Estimate</th>
<th>High Estimate</th>
<th>Best Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Clodfelter mentions 800+900+130 deaths in specific incidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>Low estimate: Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores. High and best estimate: Based on the SIPRI estimate of 15,000 deaths in all conflicts through 1987 and the best estimate (above) of 7,400 deaths in the Kurdish conflict in that timeframe. The sum of the best estimates in both conflicts is 15,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>Low estimate: Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores. High and best estimate: Based on the SIPRI estimate of 15,000 deaths in all conflicts through 1987 and the best estimate (above) of 7,400 deaths in the Kurdish conflict in that timeframe. The sum of the best estimates in both conflicts is 15,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>2,250</td>
<td>Based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>SIPRI estimates &gt;2,000 deaths in Iran in 1988. Best estimate divides these deaths evenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>125</td>
<td>SIPRI 1993 estimates 50–200 deaths in both conflicts. Best estimate divides these evenly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>UCDP internal coding data.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>UCDP internal coding data; 200 used as a high estimate.</td>
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</table>

Conflict #2450: No information specific to the Arabistan rebellion was identified. Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Iraq:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Startprecision</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Nationalists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>KDP, PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>KDP, PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>KDP, PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
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<td>1966</td>
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<tr>
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<td>KDP, PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
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<td>1968</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>KDP, PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
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<td>1969</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>KDP, PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>KDP, PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>KDP, PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kurdistan</td>
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<td>Kurdistan</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>DPK , PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>DPK , PUK</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Kurdistan</td>
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<td>SAIRI</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Iraq</td>
<td>SAIRI</td>
<td></td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>SAIRI</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>SAIRI</td>
<td></td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2780</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2780</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fatalities information for conflict #1620, coup in 1958:

(Lewis 2004, 16305-6):
‘19 members of the Royal household were massacred … According to some accounts, the entire Royal household were mown down by machine-guns and their bodies burned in the gardens of the palace; other accounts said that the members of the Royal household had been taken to the cells below the palace and shot one by one. … no opposition was encountered from any section of the population nor from Army units stationed in the provinces. … In the first hours of the coup, however, the British Embassy was ransacked and burned down by rioting mobs … One member of the embassy staff…was killed by a stray bullet … Apart from the attack on the British Embassy, several foreign nationals were brutally murdered in Baghdad by the mob…’

Interpretation:

Keesing’s Record of World Events records deaths by one-sided violence (executions) and intracommunal violence (riots) rather than battle deaths. Estimated the minimum Uppsala/PRIO figure of 25 deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #1620, attempted coup in 1959:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #653, ‘Iraq v. Shammar Tribe & Pro-Western Officers’ 1959: 2,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 2,000 killed

(Eckhardt 1996): 1959-59, ‘Shammar Tribe vs. Govt:’ 1,000 civilian war-related deaths, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 2000 total war-related deaths.

(Lewis 2004, 16753-4): ‘Estimates of the total number of casualties caused by the revolt varied from 500 to as high as 5,000.’

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 500 deaths (Keesing’s)
High estimate: 5,000 deaths (Keesing’s)
Best estimate: 2,000 deaths (COW)

Fatalities information for conflict #1620, coup in 1963:

(Rummel 1997, Table 14.1 line 1281): Estimates of deaths in coup violence: 1,500 (low); 3,000 (middle); 5,000 (high)

(Brogan 1998):
P. 286–7: ‘Kassem’s Communist supporters took to the streets in his support, but they were mown down by the troops: hundreds were killed.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘February 1964 …No official details of the casualties were published; foreign correspondents estimated them at 200 to 500 killed.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 200 (from Keesing’s; supported by Brogan’s description)
High estimate: 500 (from Keesing’s)
Best estimate: 350 (mean)

Fatalities information for conflict #1740, conflict in Iraqi Kurdistan in 1961–93:

Correlates of War Conflict Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #672, ‘Iraq vs. Kurds and Shiites’ 1985–93: 10,000 Iraqi state deaths and an unknown number of Iranian deaths out of an unknown total number of deaths

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1 line 1910): Estimates deaths from 1961–2 as: 9,000 (low), 12,000 (middle), 30,000 (high)

(Leitenberg 2003):
1961–74, ‘Kurds vs. government:’ 200,000 total war–related deaths
1988 ‘Anfall killings of Kurds:’ 100,000 civilian and total war-related deaths
1980–89, ‘Government vs. Kurd (KDP, PUK):’ 67,000 total war-related deaths

(Eckhardt 1996):
1961–70, ‘Kurds vs. Govt; Iran intervenes:’ 100,000 civilian war-related deaths, 5,000 military war-related deaths, 105,000 total war-related deaths.
1988–88, ‘Kurd civilians killed by army:’ 9,000 civilian war-related deaths, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 10,000 total war-related deaths.
1991–92, ‘Kurds, Shiites, rebel:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 30,000 total war-related deaths

(Brogan 1998):
P. 332: ‘One estimate puts the civilian death toll between 1961 and 1970 at 100,000 and military deaths at 9,000. A total of half that seems more probable.’
P. 646: Estimates 20,000 deaths in 1974
P. 648: Estimates 50,000 killed in Shiite and Kudish revolts in March to June 1991

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 646: ‘The 1961–70 war … cost about 50,000 lives, including 9,000 under arms.’
P. 646: ‘A final Iraqi offensive in March and April 1975 defeated the rebellion. Although the Kurds claimed to have killed 5,260 Iraqi soldiers and wounded 10,000, the Baghdad government admitted casualties of only 1,640 KIA…Total Kurdish losses were estimated at more than 15,000, including 2,000 Pesh Merga…’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 103: Estimate 10,000 killed from 1946 to 1970.
P. 137: ‘More than two thousand people were killed between 1968 and 1970, most of the Kurdish villagers slaughtered by Iraqi troops.’
P. 152: Renewed fighting from 12 March 1974, with the Kurds receiving backing from Iran. Iranian support ended after March 1975. Estimate 3,000 people killed in this period.
P. 171: Estimate as many as 60,000 Kurds killed after the Iran-Iraq war

(McDowall 2000):
P. 326: In the fall of 1969: ‘Since 1961 there had been an estimated 60,000 casualties’

P. 339: Regarding conflict in 1974: ‘Both sides gave wild figures for casualties, but one may accept the estimate of a Red Cross representative that Iraq lost 7,000 men with another 10,000 injured. The Kurdish figure was probably somewhat less. In addition to the casualties of war, the cost to the civil population was particularly heavy. Thousands fled their homes before the Iraqi onslaught, and by the winter many were suffering from hunger and exposure.’

P. 349: Summary execution of up to 8,000 Kurds in April 1980 (all males over 13 rounded up, including Baath supporters, from Barzan valley area)

P. 359: Estimates 150,000–200,000 killed in the Anfal Operations, which used poisoned gas against Kurdish civilians

P. 373: ‘Perhaps as many as 20,000 Kurds and Turkomans perished in the Iraqi onslaught’ in the spring of 1991, 28th April 1991 the no-fly zone is established

P. 378: ‘In September and October [1991] further serious fighting broke out first around Kirkuk, and in early October around Kifri, Kalar and Sulaymaniya … On each occasion, in July and in October, is was estimated that [Baghdad] lost 5,000 men’

See also McDowall (1992)

SIPRI Yearbooks


(Lindgren et al. 1991): Iraq vs. KDP and PUK. Fatalities 1980–89: 5,000 to 6,000 with a note that says these deaths are related to the reported use of chemical weapons and that no figures for 1990 were available.

(Amer et al. 1993): Estimates that there were between 300 and 500 casualties in 1992 in the struggle with both SAIRI and the Kurdish groups and gives no estimate for total fatalities.

Later SIPRI yearbooks note an unknown number of fatalities in Iraq

*Interpretation:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

251
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal:</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>1987</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>13,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For conflict beginning in 1961, the COW estimate of 3,500 accounts for only state deaths. In most sources there is a consensus of 50,000–60,000 battle-deaths between 1961 and 1970. Information in Bercovitch & Jackson and Uppsala intensity estimates was used to trend this period.

During the 1980s, Leitenberg puts total war-related deaths in the Kurdish conflict at 67,000. Bercovitch & Jackson estimate about 60,000 deaths from the 1976–95. SIPRI estimates just 5,000 to 6,000 battle deaths from 1980–89, clearly categorizing the Anfal campaign as one-sided violence. 1980-7 were coded with slightly fewer than 1,000 battle deaths, and the SIPRI estimate of 6,000 for the entire conflict in 1988:
Fatalities information for conflict #1620, civil conflict with SAIRI in 1982–96:

Correlates of War Conflict Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #672, ‘Iraq vs. Kurds and Shiites’ 1985–93: 10,000 Iraqi state deaths and an unknown number of Iranian deaths out of an unknown total number of deaths

(Eckhardt 1996): 1991–92, ‘Kurds, Shiites, rebel:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 30,000 total war-related deaths

(Brogan 1998): ‘Many thousands of civilians were killed in the civil wars that followed the 1991 conflict, perhaps 50,000 in all.’

(Leitenberg 2003):
1991–95, ‘Shia/South:’ 50,000 civilian and total war-related deaths
1982–2002, ‘additional political killings:’ 50,000 civilian and total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 660: Greenpeace estimated 20,000 Kurds and Shi’ites killed in 1991
P. 660: ‘Rebellion, by Shi’ites in the south and Kurds in the north, broke out in early March [1991]…By the end of the month both rebellions had been effectively crushed…Anywhere from 20,000 to 30,000 Kurds and Shi’ites were killed (with the Shi’ite rebellion probably claiming the most lives because of the heavy fighting in the southern cities).’

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events contains reports on this conflict filed in December 1982, February 1984, March 1985, and April 1988. Fatal incidents specifically recorded account for the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2, 50, 200, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3, 10,000, 25,000, 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20,000–50,000 casualties evenly divided between the Shi’ite and Kurdish conflicts

SIPRI estimates 300–500 casualties in all internal conflicts. One-half of these coded in the Kurdish conflict

50,000 civilian and total war-related deaths.
1982: 30 killed
1983: >90 killed
1984: 13 killed
1985: 10 killed
1987: 36 killed. 50–120 died in an attack on 7 September 1987 in Baquba for which no group claimed responsibility

See above for SIPRI Yearbooks

**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Uppsala/PRIO minimum. 13 deaths explicitly noted in Keesing’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Keesing’s Record of World Events</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Created based on a range of 20,000 to 50,000 total deaths in post-war uprisings in 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Level 1 intensity estimates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #2780, the Persian Gulf War in 1990–1:**

Correlates of War Conflict Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #211, ‘Gulf War’ 1990–91: 0 Canadian deaths, 10 Egyptian deaths, 2 French deaths, 0 Italian deaths, 25,000 Iraqi deaths, 1,000 Kuwaiti deaths, 0 Moroccan deaths, 0 Omani deaths, 0 Qatari deaths, 33 Saudi deaths, 0 Syrian deaths, 6 UAE deaths, 24 UK deaths, 268 US deaths. Yields a total of 26,343 deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1991, ‘Gulf War.’ 75,000 total war-related deaths
(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 250): ‘The number of fatalities was estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000; 200 Coalition soldiers were killed.’

(Eckhardt 1996): 1990–91, ‘Iraq inv Kuwair; US, UN interv’ 100,000 civilian and 100,000 military war-related deaths, 200,000 total war-related deaths

(Brogan 1998):
P. 284: Estimates that Iraq lost 100,000 in the second Gulf War. ‘Allied losses in the second Gulf War were as follows: Killed in action: Egypt 10, France 2, Kuwait 1, Saudi Arabia 33, United Arab Emirates 6, UK 24 (and 23 wounded), USA 148 (and 458 wounded). Non-combat deaths: UK 23, USA 120 before the war. The United States lost a further 13 servicemen to accidents in the six months following the war. The US also lost 35 dead and 12 wounded to ‘friendly fire’ during the war, and the British 9, with two other possible deaths to friendly fire.’

(Mueller 1995):
P. 104–106: ‘After the liberation, various Kuwaitis and Kuwaiti groups went on murderous rampages of vengeance directly particularly at resident Palestinians. During the first two weeks, according to a US official, between 200 and 600 Palestinians, almost all of them young men, disappeared. … The war helped to trigger uprisings against Saddam Hussein ... Tens of thousands – two sources arrive independently at an estimate of 35,000 – apparently died’
P. 105:
Estimates of deaths related to the Gulf War
Kuwaiti citizens and residents killed by the Iraqis in the invasion: 500–700
Americans who died in Desert Shield and Desert Storm from accidents: 108
US battle deaths: 146
Other coalition battle deaths: 63
Iraqi battle deaths in Gulf War: ‘probably a few thousand’
Iraqi civilian deaths: ‘some 3,000’
Kuwaiti citizens and residents killed in revenge attacks after the war: a few hundred
Iraqis killed in Kurdish and Shiite uprisings: tens of thousands, perhaps over 100,000.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 655: ‘Kuwait later reported a total of 2,793 of its citizens killed and 605 missing in the Iraqi invasion and occupation. Probably no more than
200 Iraqi soldiers died in the conquest, although hundreds more were killed in the succeeding months by an active Kuwaiti underground,
including a likely 126 who died when their transport plane was shot down on October 2…’

P. 659: ‘The United States lost only 146 killed in combat... The Saudis counted 29 killed and 53 wounded ... Britain lost 24 killed... The UAE
lost 6 killed; Syria lost 5 killed. The French Dauget Division lost only 2 KIA... Total non-US Allied combat deaths were 99…’

P. 659−60: ‘[Iraqi] personnel casualties are still being debated. Initial reports claimed up to 100,000 Iraqi dead, even though only 577 enemy
bodies were buried by US forces on the battlefield. Britain estimated Iraqi military casualties at 40,000 killed ... The organization Greenpeace
released a report in early May that put the figures at 100,000−120,000 Iraqi military dead, 5,000−15,000 Iraqi civilians killed by the bombing,
4,000−16,000 Iraqis dead from starvation and disease since the end of the war, 20,000 civilians killed in the Kurdish and Shi’ite rebellions that
broke out in March, 15,000−30,000 Kurds and others dead in refugee camps and along the road, and 2,000−5,000 Kuwaitis killed during the
Iraqi occupation and the war. The estimates of 100,000 or more Iraqi military dead seem too high. Given the usual ratio of 3 wounded to 1 dead,
a toll of 100,000 battle deaths would yield a figure of 300,000 or more wounded, which, added to the 85,271 prisoners taken (1,500 of whom
were wounded) and giving no allowance whatsoever to the known massive rates of desertion ... would amount to considerably more than Iraq’s
total armed force in Kuwait and southern Iraq. On the other end of the scale, the lowest estimate of only 1,500 Iraqi battle deaths seems just as
unlikely. The British estimate of 40,000 battle deaths seems much more likely.’

Interpretation:

1990:
Mueller estimates 500−700 Kuwaitis killed in the occupation of Kuwait. Clodfelter estimates Iraqi losses of 200, and at least a likely 126 more
dead due to post-invasion resistance. This suggests between 826−1,026 total battle-deaths.
Low estimate: 700 battle deaths (500 Kuwaitis and 200 Iraqis, no losses due to resistance)
High estimate: 1,026 battle deaths
Best estimate: 926 deaths: 600 Kuwaitis (mean) + 200 Iraqis dead in invasion + 126 Iraqis dead due to resistance

1991:
Iraqi military:
Low estimate and best estimate: 25,000 (COW; low figure preferred based on analysis in Mueller, Clodfelter)
High estimate: 40,000 (British estimate reported in Clodfelter)
Iraqi civilians: 3,000 (Mueller. Includes Coalition bombing but not post-war rebellion)
US KIA: 146 (Mueller and Clodfelter)
Additional coalition KIA: 99 (Clodfelter)
Post-war deaths in Kuwait are not considered battle-related.
Israel & Palestine

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Israel & Palestine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1080</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>IZL (Etzel)</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1370</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Palestinian insurgents</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1370</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Palestinian insurgents</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1370</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>PLO groups</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Suez/Sinai</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>West Bank</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Golan Heights</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2060</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Suez/Sinai</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Suez/Sinai</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2060</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Golan Heights</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflicts #1080, Jewish insurgency against the UK in 1946:

(Brogan 1998): ‘The most dramatic incident of the conflict occurred on 22 July 1946, when British military headquarters in Jerusalem…was blown up. The explosion killed 25 British, 40 Arabs and 17 Jews.’

Clodfelter (2002, 631): ‘The Irgun and Stern Gang killed about 300 Arab civilians and 73 British and Arab soldiers and policemen during this period. Their most spectacular exploit was the bombing of Jerusalem’s King David Hotel on July 22, 1946. Ninety−two people died in the explosion, including 28 Britons, 41 Arabs, and 17 Jews … Total British casualties from October 31, 1945–May 15, 1948 in Palestine were 223 killed…’

Interpretation:

The Uppsala coding includes only 1946. Estimated 92 deaths in the bombing of the King David Hotel.
Fatalities information for conflict #1300, conflict between Israel and Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Transjordan in 1948–9:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #148, ‘Palestine’ 1948 & 1948–9: 2,000 Egyptian, 500 Iraqi, 3,000 Israeli, 1,000 Jordanian, 500 Lebanese, and 1,000 Syrian deaths. Yields a total of 8,000 battle deaths.

(Dupuy 1984): Estimated losses from 1947 to 1949: Israel: 6,000 killed, 15,000 wounded. Arabs: 15,000 killed, 25,000 wounded.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1948–48, ‘Arab League vs Israel:’ civilian war-related deaths not available, 8,000 military war-related deaths, 8,000 total war-related deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 57): ‘Jewish fatalities estimated at six thousand, including two thousand civilians, while nearly 8,000 Arab troops lost their lives.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 632–3: ‘Total losses for the new Zionist nation for the entire conflict were 4,074 military personnel…and over 2,000 noncombatants killed…About 15,000 Americans had volunteered to fight for Israel and 45 had died, 37 of them in battle. … Losses claimed for the Arab invaders are only estimates. Egypt suffered the highest toll, at least 1,500 and possibly as many as 2,000 killed … Syria lost 1,000 or more killed, and about 1,000 Arab Legionnaires were slain. Iraq and Lebanon each lost about 500 combat dead, and Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Sudan together a few hundred. But the great bulk of the estimated 15,000 Arab dead…were suffered by the irregulars of the ALA and the other Palestinian volunteer formations and by the Arab civilians of Palestine.’

Interpretation:
Dupuy and Clodfelter agree on total Arab losses of 15,000, and Clodfelter’s reckoning makes clear that COW is recording only deaths of regular Arab armed forces (as is correct per their coding rules).

Estimated:
15,000 Arab losses
4,074 Israeli military personnel
>2,000 Israeli civilians
37 Americans
Total: 21,111 deaths
Trend: Uppsala/PRIO estimates only a low intensity conflict in 1949. The war lasted only 7 days in 1949; major offensives were largely concluded. Estimated 100 battle deaths in 1949.

Participant files were based on Clodfelter and COW.

Fatalities information for conflict #1370, Palestinian insurgency against Israel from 1949–2002:


(B’Tselem 2003):
B’Tselem tracks casualties by year since the beginning of the Intifada in 1987, distinguishing between nationalities, location of deaths, and perpetrators. Also estimates a total of 73 foreign citizens killed and 3 Israelis killed by foreign citizens, but does not provide dates.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 305: ‘By October 1991, five years after the beginning of the Intifada, 663 Arab civilians had been killed by security forces in the occupied territories, 501 Palestinians by other Arabs, and 40 Israelis by Arabs. In 1991, 101 Palestinians were killed by Israelis and 140 by other Palestinians. Seven Israelis were killed.’
P. 324–26: list of terrorist incidents.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 638: ‘Israel lost from 1949–55 … a total of 360 soldiers and civilians killed and 733 wounded…’
P. 638: ‘Altogether, this war of raid and reprisal between Jew and Palestinian, July 1967–August 1970, cost a total of 195 Israeli lives, 12 of whom were civilians. The fedayeen lost 1,828 killed and 734 wounded; 88 Arab civilians were slain in the occupied zones.’
P. 639: ‘From the end of the Six Day War to the end of 1974 Israel counted over 800 dead and 2,350 wounded … In the same period at least 3,300 Palestinians or citizens of the neighboring Arab nations were killed … From the end of the October War in 1973 to the beginning of 1978, there were 182 Israelis killed … Israeli reprisal raids into Lebanon … having slain at least 2,000 Palestinians and Lebanese.’
P. 640: ‘In the 18 months prior to July 1, 1981, 21 Israeli citizens were slain in PLO border raids or bombardments staged from southern Lebanon and 400 Palestinians or Lebanese were killed by retaliatory attacks. The worst round of violence since 1978 occurred July 10–24, 1981,

260
when 6 Israelis were killed and 66 wounded by Palestinian shellings and the Begin government retaliated with a series of air, artillery, and amphibious assaults that left 450 Arabs dead…’

P. 655: ‘The Intifada: 1987–93… Israel counted 97 civilians and 54 soldiers killed. Palestinian dead total 1,889…’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987): Israeli gov vs. PLO and Syrian troops since 1948. Total deaths >10,000


(Mack 2004): Estimates of fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Palestinian groups v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>1,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Palestinian groups</td>
<td>One-sided violence</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>One-sided violence</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>1,364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note: This data considers terrorist attacks against civilians to be one-sided violence. Such fatalities are considered battle deaths in the Lacina & Gleditsch dataset.]

**Interpretation:**

1949–87: 10,000 battle deaths were estimated, based on SIPRI. Information in SIPRI and Clodfelter was used to trend this data.

1988–2002: B’Tselem’s exact year counts were used. 51 deaths reported by B’Tselem (foreigners killed and Israelis killed by foreigners) are not reported by year and are not included.

*Fatalities information for conflicts #2040, 2050 and 2060, the Six Day War in 1967:*
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #169, ‘Six Day’ 1967: 10,000 Egyptian deaths, 1,000 Israeli deaths, 6,100 Jordanian deaths, 2,500 Syrian deaths. Yields a total of 19,600 deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 700 Israeli military deaths and up to 25,000 Arab deaths

(Brogan 1998):
P. 315: ‘Israel lost 705 men in the Six Day War, the Arabs 20,000–25,000.’

(Eckhardt 1996): 1967–70, ‘Six Day War; border conflicts:’ 50,000 civilian war-related deaths, 25,000 military war-related deaths, 75,000 total war-related deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 636–7: ‘Operations in the Sinai… [Egyptian] personnel losses were 3,000 killed…Israel’s losses were …303 KIA.’
P. 637: ‘Operations in Jerusalem and the West Bank…Jordan’s losses were 696 KIA…Israeli losses against Jordan were 553 KIA…’
P. 637: ‘Operations on the Golan Heights…Syria counted 600 dead…Personnel losses for the victors were 127 KIA…’
P. 637: ‘…at sea the war was largely uneventful. The only significant incident involved an American ship …The Liberty was heavily damaged and its crew lost 34 killed…’
P. 637: ‘Israel’s total losses were 983 KIA…Total Arab losses (not including the 100 killed, 300 wounded and 20 tanks lost from an Iraqi brigade as it was on its way to the Jordanian front) were 4,296 KIA…’

(Dupuy 1984):
P. 333: provides a table of estimated losses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Captured/Missing</th>
<th>Total Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>4,517</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vs. Egypt)</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vs. Jordan)</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>2,442</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vs. Syria)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabs</td>
<td>4,296</td>
<td>6,121</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>17,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Territory</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel – Egypt</td>
<td>Suez/Sinai</td>
<td>3,337</td>
<td>3,000 Egyptian KIA, 303 Israeli KIA, 34 Americans dead aboard the Liberty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel – Jordan</td>
<td>West Bank</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>696 Jordanian KIA, 553 Israeli KIA, 100 Iraqi KIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel – Syria</td>
<td>Golan Heights</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>600 Syrian KIA, 127 Israeli KIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #2040, conflict between Israel and Egypt in 1969–70:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #172, ‘Israeli-Egyptian’ 1969–70: 5,000 Egyptian deaths and 368 Israeli deaths

(Brogan 1998): ‘Israel: war of attrition with Egypt’ 1968–70: 3,000 total battle deaths

(Dupuy 1984):
Between June 1967 and August 1970 Israel admitted the loss of more than 500 soldiers killed and 2,000 wounded on all fronts. The Egyptian front alone accounted for about 400 troops killed and 1,100 wounded. Precise figures for Egyptian losses are not available, but the Israelis’ estimates of 15,000 killed are at least three times too high.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 638: ‘…casualties of the Egyptians, conservatively estimated at 5,000 soldiers and civilians killed… Total Israeli casualties, July 1, 1967–August 7, 1980, when a cease-fire ended the War of Attrition, were 641 military personnel and 248 noncombatants killed … These losses were for all fronts, but the Suez front produced the most casualties – 138 KIA … in 1969; 122 KIA… to the cease-fire on August 7. Thus Israel’s toll in Nasser’s War of Attrition was 260 KIA…”

Interpretation:

Estimated:
5,000 Egyptian military and civilian deaths (COW, Dupuy, Clodfelter)
260 Israeli military deaths (Clodfelter—gives data specific to the 1969–70 time period)
Trend: Fatalities were evenly divided between 1969 and 1970 because Clodfelter reports roughly equal Israeli losses in the 2 periods

Fatalities information for conflicts #2040 & 2060, the Yom Kippur War in 1973:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #181, ‘Yom Kippur’ 1973: 5,000 Egyptian, 278 Iraqi, 3,000 Israeli, 23 Jordanian, 100 Saudi, and 8,000 Syrian deaths. Yields a total of 16,401 deaths.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 25,000 deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 150): ‘More than ten thousand soldiers lost their lives in this conflict, including five thousand Egyptians, three thousand Israelis, three thousand Syrians, and two hundred Iraqis.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 643–4: ‘Operations on the Golan Heights … (Syrian) personnel casualties were 3,100 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 500 taken prisoner… Among the allies of Syria … Iraq lost at least 278 killed … The … Jordanians … lost, according to Amman’s figures, 28 KIA and 49 WIA, but the true toll for Jordan was undoubtedly much higher. Morocco’s brigade lost as many as 200 dead on the Golan front. Israel’s losses against Syria included…772 KIA.’

P. 644–5: ‘Operations on the Suez Canal and in the Sinai…the Israeli Armored Corps lost during 19 days of war 1,450 KIA…’

P. 646: ‘… Egypt lost probably 7,700 killed… the PLA reported 256 of its men killed or wounded during the conflict. A Cuban armored regiment on the Syrian front supposedly lost 180 KIA, 250 WIA, but this claim is doubtful. A later, more precise count of Arab casualties lists total dead at 8,528…’

(Dupuy 1984):

P. 609: Table of estimated losses totals 16,974 killed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Israel</th>
<th>Arab Total</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Syria</th>
<th>Jordan</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Other Arabs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>2,838a</td>
<td>8,528</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded</td>
<td>8,800a</td>
<td>19,549</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners/Missing</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>8,551</td>
<td>8,031</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

COW, Clodfelter, and Dupuy agree closely.

Estimated in the Suez:
5,000 Egyptian deaths (Dupuy/COW)
1,450 Israeli deaths (Clodfelter)

Estimated in the Golan Heights, from Clodfelter:
3,100 Syrian deaths
772 Israeli deaths
278 Iraqi deaths
256 PLA deaths
200 Moroccan deaths
28 Jordanian deaths
Ivory Coast

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in the Ivory Coast:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3280</td>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>MPCI,MJP, MPIGO</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimates 1,500 combat-deaths from mid-2001 to mid-2003

(Mack 2004): Estimate of fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>FATALITIES: best estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: low estimate</th>
<th>FATALITIES: high estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Movement of Ivory Coast or Mouvement patriotique de la Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement for Justice and Peace or Mouvement pour la justice et la paix (MJP) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivorian Movement for the Greater West or Mouvement populaire ivorian du Grand Ouest (MPIGO) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Local’ tribes/supporters of President Gbagbo, ‘immigrants’/supporters of Ouattare</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Interpretation:*

Estimates taken from state-based conflicts in the Human Security Report:

Low estimate: 138 deaths
High estimate: 785 deaths
Best estimate: 600 deaths
Kenya

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Kenya:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1440</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Mau Mau</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1440</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Mau Mau</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2540</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1440, the Mau Mau rebellion in 1952-6:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #429, ‘British-Mau Mau’ 1952–6: 11,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘In all, more than 45,000 people were killed during the course of the revolt, including 60 British soldiers’

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 15,000 total war-deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1952–63, ‘Independence vs. UK’: 3,000 civilian war-related deaths, 12,000 military war-related deaths, 15,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 619: ‘...Security forces lost a total of 590 killed and 1,500 wounded. This toll included 167 soldiers killed in combat, 63 of whom were European and the rest African. The British army itself lost only 12 KIA, 69 WIA. The Mau Mau killed 26 Asian and 32 British civilians and 1,819 loyal African Kenyans. The rebels lost 11,503 killed, out of some 30,000 who took up arms. Some 1,015 of the rebel toll were hung as criminals...’

(Suggests a total of approximately 12,955 battle deaths: 590 security forces + (26 + 32 + 1,819 civilians) + 11,503 Mau Mau fighters − 1,015 executions)

Interpretation:
Sources agree closely, with the exception of Bercovitch and Jackson. Estimated 12,955 battle deaths, from Clodfelter, and trended this estimate in accord with Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

Fatalities information for conflict #2540, coup attempt in 1982:

(Lewis 2004): ‘December 1982 – KENYA … It was later officially announced that 159 people had died in the attempted coup, although other reports estimated that at least twice that number had been killed.’

(BBC 2003): ‘Hundreds of people were killed in the fighting that ensued in the capital, Nairobi. Several alleged ringleaders of the attempted putsch were found guilty of treason … and hanged.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 159
High and best estimate: 318 (Double the official figure based on the statement that ‘other reports estimated that at least twice that number had been killed’ and the BBC estimate that ‘hundreds’ were killed)
Korean Peninsula

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts on the Korean Peninsula:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1320</td>
<td>South Korea, USA</td>
<td>Leftist insurgents (e.g. Inmin-gun: Peoples Army, military faction)</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1380</td>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1380</td>
<td>North Korea, Soviet Union, China</td>
<td>South Korea, Australia, Canada, France, Greece, New Zealand, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1380</td>
<td>North Korea, Soviet Union, China</td>
<td>South Korea, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1320, conflict in South Korea against leftist insurgents, 1948–50:

(Eckhardt 1996): 1948–48, ‘Army vs. Government:’ civilian deaths not available, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, lines 2096-2152):
Chou-do Rebellion, 1948–49, total dead: 24,000 (low), 31,000 (middle), 33,000 (high)
Kwangju, 1948–87, total dead: 180 (low), 500 (middle), 1,000 (high)

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 723: ‘A leftist uprising broke out on the island of Cheju on April 3, 1948, and lasted a year, causing 27,719 deaths by ROK government count. The first American KIA in Korea...died near Kaesong on July 14, 1948. On October 19–26, 1948, the South Korean government had to suppress a Communist rising at Yousu and a ROK army mutiny at Sunchon in the southwest. Of 12,000 rebels, 821 were killed and 2,860 captured; loyalist losses were 141 KIA, 263 WIA; civilian deaths numbered 1,571.’
Interpretation:
Clodfelter and Eckhardt agree on approximately 1,000 military deaths in the 1948 army mutiny at Sunchon. Clodfelter’s total with civilian deaths and deaths in Yosu is 2,533. The ROK’s official figure for the Cheju rebellion was 27,719, within the range given in Rummel. No source gives specific information on deaths in 1950.

Estimated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16,392</td>
<td>One half of total deaths for Cheju, plus 2533 deaths in October 1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13,860</td>
<td>One half of total deaths for Cheju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Uppsala intensity coding; N Korean invasion began in June, most sources don’t mention the internal conflict in 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1380, conflict between North and South Korea in 1949:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 67: ‘In mid-1949 Soviet and US forces were withdrawn from the demarcation line, and North Korea and South Korea were left to supervise their own borders. From this point there were frequent border incidents’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 723: ‘In June and August 1949 the North Koreans conducted forays into the Ongjin Peninsula … The ROK government claimed 4,996 Communist guerillas killed from October 1949 to April 1950.’

Interpretation:
The ROK figure of almost 5,000 North Korean forces killed seems implausible. Battle deaths were estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

Fatalities information for conflict #1380, the Korean War in 1950–3:
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #151, ‘Korean’ 1950–3: 281 Australian, 97 Belgian, 309 Canadian, 422,612 Chinese, 140 Colombian, 120 Ethiopian, 288 French, 169 Greek, 111 Dutch, 92 Filipino, 316,579 North Korean, 113,248 South Korean, 114 Thai, 717 Turkish, 710 British, and 54,246 US deaths. This yields a total of 909,833 dead.

(Rummel 1997, Table 10.1, line 96): Estimates of total war dead 1950–53: 432,000 (low), 2.552 million (middle), 4.753 million (high)

(Eckhardt 1996):
1950–53, ‘Korean War; China, US intervene:’ 1.5 million civilian war-related deaths, 1.5 million military war-related deaths, 3 million total war-related deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1950–53, ‘Korean War (includes Chinese PLA, US and UN mortality):’ 2,828,000 civilian war-related deaths, 1,672,000 military war-related deaths, and 4.5 million total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 67–8: Estimate 3 million total dead, 1 million from China and 500,000 each from North and South Korea. In addition ‘The United States lost fifty thousand troops and the other members of the UN force suffered seven thousand fatalities.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 217–18: ‘According to figures issued by the UN command, the Korean war resulted in the following casualties: United States: 37,904 dead, including 12,939 missing in action, presumed dead, 101,368 wounded. Other United Nations contingents: 4,521 dead, among them 537 British and 312 Canadians. South Korea: 103,248 killed; 159,727 wounded. The US high command calculated that North Korea lost 316,759 killed and China 422,612. It also calculated that 2 million civilians, north and south, were killed or injured. …the total deaths caused by the Korean war in three years were probably between 1 and 1.5 million.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 722–738: See this source for a detailed discussion of losses in individual battles
P. 734–735: ‘According to US Department of Defense figures (highly suspect because of their preciseness), China lost 401,401 killed, 486,995 wounded, 21,211 missing in the course of its intervention into the Korean War. China’s Military Museum in October 2000 claimed an equally
suspect total of 171,669 Chinese deaths in the Korean War. … North Korea’s dead, also according to the Department of Defense, numbered 214,899 and wounded total 303,685, with 101,680 missing. The ROK claimed 294,931 North Korean and 184,124 Chinese military dead. … 299 Soviet military personnel, including 120 pilots, died of all causes attributable to the Korean War. … The ROK government later stated an official tally of 184,573 killed or missing, with about 257,000 military deaths in total from all causes. Total South Korean civilian deaths, including 129,000 killed or executed by the Communists, were reckoned at 244,000. Up to 1 million North Korean civilians may have died as a result of the conflict, many of them from famine and disease. … The actual total of US nonbattle deaths within the Korean War zone was 2,830, according to figures released by the Pentagon in June 2000. In the same accounting, the number of battle deaths was revised slightly to 33,686 … Included in the figure for US battle deaths were 8,176 listed as MIA and presumed dead. Of that total 2,045 were POWs who died in captivity and 1,794 were KIA whose bodies never identified.’

P. 735: ‘The UN losses, other than those of the United States or the Republic of Korea, totaled 3,960 dead and 11,528 WIA.’

P. 735: Table of UN losses by nations other than the US and ROK:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1,078</th>
<th>2,674</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>2,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>1,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>1,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>1,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(This totals to 3,889)

*Interpretation:*
North Korean military battle deaths:
The most recent DOD figure was coded as an estimate of 215,000 dead. The figure was rounded because of several authors’ suggestion that the accuracy was spurious.

Chinese battle deaths:
Although the DOD figures are considered suspect by several authors, the estimate follows the COW project and accepted them as the best available measure. Estimated 401,000 Chinese deaths.

Soviet battle deaths:
299 deaths (According to Clodfelter, the USSR lost 299 from all causes related to the Korean War).

South Korean military battle deaths:
The COW estimate agrees fairly well with the ROK’s later official figure for all missing and KIA. 113,248 deaths.

South Korean civilian battle deaths:
Clodfelter gives the only available estimate of 244,000, including executions. Although this figure therefore includes some deaths that are not battle-related, it was taken as the best available measure.

US battle deaths:
The 2000 Pentagon estimate was the result of new research into official archives. These figures were used, first subtracting POWs who died in captivity. 27,304 KIA estimated.

Other UN forces:
3,960 (Clodfelter)

These figures total 1,004,811, with North Korean civilian battle deaths still unaccounted for. An estimate for this category was added as follows:

Low estimate: 1,004,811 (No estimate upward for North Korean civilian deaths)
High estimate: 1.5 million (Based on Clodfelter and Brogan’s minimum/conservative estimate of total deaths)
Best estimate: 1,254,811 deaths (250,000 North Korean civilian battle deaths, roughly parallel to the number of civilians killed in South Korea. Plausibly implies that at least 3 out of 4 war deaths in North Korea were due to disease and famine.)

The estimates were trended based on monthly losses of US forces.
Laos

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Laos:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Pathet Lao, Neutrals</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Laos, Thailand</td>
<td>Pathet Lao, Neutrals</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Laos, USA, South Vietnam</td>
<td>Pathet Lao, North Vietnam</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Laos, USA, South Vietnam</td>
<td>Pathet Lao, North Vietnam</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2620</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>ULNLF</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1650, the Laotian civil war in 1959–61 & in 1963–73:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #657, ‘Laos vs. Pathet Lao of 1960’ 1960–2: 5,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 24,000 dead between 1960–74

(Eckhardt 1996): 1960–73, ‘Path Lao vs. Govt; US; NV interv.’ 18,000 civilian war-related deaths, 12,000 military war-related deaths, 30,000 total war-related deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988): Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

P. 120: ‘thousands’ killed from April 1964–May 1975

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 684: ‘The Royal Lao Army of 25,000 lost, up to the middle of October 1959, 99 KIA, 96 WIA, 125 MIA.’
P. 684: ‘The fighting in 1961 was not particularly intense; total combat deaths on both sides were only about 1,000.’
P. 684–685: ‘The CIA operated a charter airline, Air America … to aid the royalists. Air America would lose 243 killed in combat or accidents in the course of the war in Laos.’
P. 685: ‘…August and September 1969 … after a decade of war, over 15,000 Laotians had been killed… The toll does not include over 18,000 Meos killed or injured. ... The bombing and shelling had created 250,000 refugees, nearly 10% of the population.’
P. 686: ‘The estimated dead from all causes during the Laotian Civil War were 250,000.’

Interpretation:

1959–62: There were almost certainly at least 25 battle deaths in 1962, as there were Laotian offensives and the US entered the war. However, it is not included in Uppsala coding. Most sources agree on a very low intensity conflict.

Low estimate: 1,000 battle deaths per year (Uppsala/PRIO minimum)
High and best estimate: 5,000 total battle deaths (COW)

1963–73: Clodfelter estimates 15,000 Laotian KIA and 18,000 Meo KIA and WIA 1959–69, which suggests approximately 21,000 KIA (1/3 of Meo estimated to be KIA). If 1970–2 had at least 1,000 battle deaths, this would suggest a total of about 25,000 KIA over the course of the war, just slightly more than the COW estimate of 23,500 in both conflicts. Based on Clodfelter’s estimate for all war deaths, an estimate of roughly 23,500 battle deaths implies that non-violent war-related deaths were more than nine times higher, which is plausible given the refugee crisis caused by the conflict.

Estimate: 18,500 deaths (COW)

In the participant file US and Vietnamese losses are taken from COW.

Fatalities information for conflict #2620, conflict between Laos and Thailand in 1986–88:
Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003): MID #2276 in 1987–88 estimates 101–150 Laotian deaths and 26–100 Thai deaths

(Brogan 1998): Estimates Laos lost 200 men and Thailand 70–100 in 1988

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 700 military personnel killed since 1984

SIPRI Yearbooks:


Interpretation:

All authors suggest a low intensity conflict. Estimated:
1986: 100 deaths (following year assumed to be representative)
1987: 100 deaths (SIPRI)
1988: 300 deaths (SIPRI, Brogan)

These estimates yield a total of 500 deaths over the three years of the conflict, slightly less than Bercovitch and Jackson’s total. In participant file, these deaths were divided according to the ratio suggested by Brogan.

Fatalities information for conflict #1650, conflict with the ULNLF in 1989–90:

Secondary data on battle deaths and media reports of incidents were not found. Estimate based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.
Lebanon

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Lebanon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Independent Nasserite Movement /Mourabitoun militia</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Various organizations, Syria, Israel</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Various organizations, Syria, Israel</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Various organizations, Syria, Israel</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Various organizations, Syria, Israel</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Various organizations, Syria, Israel</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Various organizations, Syria, Israel</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1630, civil war in 1958:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Eckhardt 1996): 1958, ‘US intervenes in civil war:’ 1,000 civilian war-related deaths, 1,000 military war-related deaths, 2,000 total war-related deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 91): ‘More than 1300 people were killed during the conflict…’

(Cloftfelter 2002):
P. 634: ‘One US Army sergeant was killed by sniper fire. He was the only American casualty of the civil war. Approximately 1,000 Lebanese died in the sporadic fighting that lasted from May to October.’

Interpretation:
High and best estimate: 1,400 (COW, supported by B&J)
Fatalities information for conflict #1630, civil war in 1975–90:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #691, ‘Lebanon vs. Leftists of 1975’ 1975–90: 800 Israeli, deaths 26,000 Lebanese state deaths and 17,000 Syrian deaths out of a total of 167,000 dead.
Conflict #205, ‘Israel-Syria (Lebanon)’ 1982: 235 Israeli deaths and 1,000 Syrian deaths.
The COW estimates sum to 168,235 deaths in 1975–90.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, line 2289): Estimates of war dead 1974–87: 38,000 (low), 56,000 (middle), 60,000 (high)

(Leitenberg 2003): 1975–89 ‘civil war/Syrian and Israeli interventions:’ 131,100 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1975–76, ‘Syria intervenes in civil war:’ 75,000 civilian war-related deaths, 25,000 military war-related deaths, 100,000 total war-related deaths
1982–90, ‘Israel invades & aftermath:’ 41,000 civilian war-related deaths, 22,000 military war-related deaths, 63,000 total war-related deaths

(Dupuy and Martell 1986):
This source gives a detailed military history of Israel’s invasion of Lebanon.
P. 170: Estimate less than 2,500 civilians killed and wounded in South Lebanon from June to mid-August 1982. ‘The Lebanese estimate of 1,000 dead is not inconsistent with our estimate. In contrast, nearly 100,000 civilians were killed, and over 250,000 wounded in the seven prior years of civil war in Lebanon. In 1981, Syrian shelling alone killed over 400 Lebanese civilians and wounded 800, primarily in Zhle and East Beirut.’
P. 181–195: Description of the massacres at Sabra and Shatila camps

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 158: ‘Approximately sixty thousand people lost their lives in the 1975–76 civil war.’
P. 177: ‘Israel–Lebanon: border incidents (mid–late 1977):’ approximately fifty people killed
P. 201–202: Describes the second Israeli military invasion (early 1982–mid-1983). Estimate ‘as many as 100,000 people were killed in the fighting, many of them civilians. Israel lost nearly 800 troops.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 646: Estimates 150,000 dead in civil war 1975–91
P. 341: ‘The Lebanese government estimated in 1992 that 144,000 people had been killed since the civil war began in 1975, 17,000 remained missing, presumed killed, and that 10,000 Palestinians had been killed in the fighting and massacres in and around the camps. There were 200,000 wounded.’
P. 346: Estimates that first Israeli invasion in March 1978 killed over 2,000
P. 347: Second Israeli invasion begins 6 June 1982. ‘At least 10,000 people, most of them civilians, were killed....’
P. 348: Estimates 700–2,000 killed in massacres at Sabra and Shatila camps

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 647: ‘By the end of 1975 a total of 6,650 people, had been killed…By May 1976 the toll was 18,500 dead.’
P. 647: Syrian invasion in June 1976: ‘Total casualties were 63,875 killed…A majority of these casualties were noncombatants. At least 10,000 of the dead were Palestinians. The Syrians…lost probably about 500 killed…’
P. 653–654: Israeli invasion in 1982: ‘According to Lebanese claims, total Arab casualties to the end of August [1982] were 19,085 dead and 30,302 wounded. Israel reported 455 fatalities, including 20 noncombat deaths… By March 1, 1999 … Israel had suffered 901 battle deaths in Lebanon since 1982.’
P. 655: ‘The American involvement in Lebanon’s civil war cost the United States 266 killed, 1 nonbattle death’
(This source includes a number of yearly estimates which have been drawn upon below but are not reproduced here in full because of copyright concerns)

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987): Warring parties: government troops, Christian militia, Muslim militia. Total killed since 1975: >125,000


Interpretation:

SIPRI’s final estimate agrees well with the official figure of 144,000 killed (in Brogan). Estimate 144,000 deaths and trended this based on annual data in Clodfelter and SIPRI.

The participant file estimates 1,900 deaths for Syria, 82 for France, 900 for Israel and 266 for USA.
Lesotho

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Lesotho:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3200</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3200, attempted coup in 1998:

(CNN 1998):
‘South African army officers estimated they had disarmed well over half of the 2,500-strong Lesotho Defense Force, whose resistance to a military intervention six days ago left scores dead.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘September 1998 – LESOTHO … there were reports of an attempted mutiny within the armed forces and, towards the end of the month, the South African military intervened to restore order. … An estimated nine South African soldiers and 58 members of the LDF died in the fighting, as did some 47 civilians.’

Interpretation:

Estimated 114 battle deaths based on Keesing’s Record of World Events (Lewis 2004).
Liberia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Liberia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>NPFL, INPFL</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>NPFL, Burkina Faso, INPFL</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>NPFL, Burkina Faso, INPFL</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>NPFL, INPFL</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>NPFL, INPFL</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Ulimo−J</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>LURD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #2470, coup in 1980:**

(Brogan 1998): P. 67: A military faction led by Samuel Doe ‘broke into the presidential palace and murdered Tolbert and 26 other people, most of them bodyguards.’ Ten days after the coup, 13 former senior officials were executed.

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 629: ‘In 1980 a coup led by Master Sergeant Samuel Doe toppled the government of Liberia...Thirteen leaders of the government were tied to telephone poles and executed on the beach.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimate: 27 battle deaths in the course of the takeover of the palace (Brogan)

**Fatalities information for conflict #2470, civil war 1989–96:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #754, ‘Liberia vs. National Patriotic Forces’ 1996: 3,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown

(Leitenberg 2003): 1990–95, ‘civil war;’ 100,000 civilian and total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1990–95, ‘Rebels vs. rebels vs. Government;’ Military and civilian war-related deaths not available, 150,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 244–5: ‘By the end of 1995 the war had cost upward of 150,000 lives…Many of the dead were civilians killed in grisly massacres, reprisals, or disease and starvation.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 65: ‘Between 100,000 and 150,000 people have been killed in the civil war since December 1989.’
P. 67–68: ‘Doe’s troops proved incapable of finding and defeating Taylor… No one can offer any exact estimate of the numbers killed: guesses range from 10,000 to 50,000’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 629: ‘Doe’s repressive regime was challenged in December 1989 by an exile group of 2,000 invading from the Ivory Coast. … cease-fire on November 28. The war had taken at least 10,000 lives’
P. 629: ‘…low-level warfare continued into the summer of 1991. Fighting escalated again in 1993. … A power-sharing agreement was agreed upon, September 1, 1995, by which time 150,000 lives had been lost in the Liberian conflict. The suffering and dying went on, however, until Taylor was elected president in July 1997. The toll by then in Liberia was as high as 200,000 dead from all causes connected to the violence.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Lindgren et al. 1991):


(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1996): Govt of Liberia, ECOMOG vs. NPLF. Total deaths 1989–92: 20,000, including deaths involving other parties but excluding 1993. Deaths in 1995: unknown. Notes that total war-related deaths in 1995 numbered probably 10,000–15,000, and total war-related deaths for the entire conflict are estimated at 150,000.

**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,000 total, from COW, Clodfelter, and SIPRI 1991.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Based on a total of 20,000 by the end of 1992, from SIPRI 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Previous year estimated to be representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>High estimate from COW. Low and best estimate based on 1994 level of violence, and Uppsala/PRIO intensity score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2470, civil war 2000–02:

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
Estimate that from 2000–03 the total number of conflict deaths is 1,500–2,500
2003: ‘According to independent media reports, possibly as many as 2,000 people were killed as a direct result of the conflict in 2003. Civilian deaths during the siege of Monrovia accounted for the vast majority of fatalities.’
2002: ‘Independent media sources claimed that hundreds of people, mostly civilians and rebels, were killed this year.’

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):
For the period 2000–01, internal coders’ notes record a minimum of 200 deaths and a maximum of 500 deaths.

(Mack 2004): Estimate for fatalities caused by conflict between the government and LURD in 2002: 500 (best); 256 (low); 1,521 (high).

Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Low and high estimate based on UCDP coders' notes. Best estimate is the mean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>From Human Security Report; agrees with Project Ploughshares estimate of 'hundreds' killed in 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>456</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Madagascar

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Madagascar:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>MDRM</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2140</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Monima National Independence Movement</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1210, Madagascar’s war on independence with France in 1947:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #422, ‘Franco/Madagascan of 1947’ 1947–48: 1,800 French deaths out of a total of 5,000 deaths.

(Brogan 1998, 644): Estimates 5,000 total deaths

(Leitenberg 2003): 1947–48, ‘independence struggle vs. France:’ 3,000 civilian, 2,000 military, and 5,000 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1947–48, ‘Independence vs. France:’ 10,000 civilian war-related deaths, 5,000 military war-related deaths, 15,000 total war-related deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII: Country: Madagascar, April 1947–Dec. 1948, victimized group: Malagasy nationalists. Number of victims 10,000–80,000.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 54–55: ‘Approximately 350 French soldiers were killed, and official French figures put Malagasy deaths at 11,000. Many of these were civilians who died from starvation and disease after being driven from their homes.’

(Clayton 1988):
P. 173: ‘The suppression of the rising was carried out with severity, both in the number of arrests and procedures for questioning prisoners and in the burning and destruction of villages leading to large numbers of deaths from starvation and disease. … French official sources admitted to some 11,000 dead, unofficial sources claim a figure of over 60,000, or even as high as 80,000.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 619: ‘A total of 140 French civilians and 40 other non-Malagasy noncombatants were slain. French army fatalities, including North African and Senegalese troops, were about 1,000 out of a total of 18,000 deployed. The Malagasy rebels lost 5,772 killed in action and 5,390 dead from nonbattle causes. As many as 70,000 native civilians may have died from all causes traced to the conflict.’

*Interpretation:*
Clodfelter’s figures provide an accounting of battle deaths on all sides of the conflict except African civilians killed in battle. His figures total 6,952. The official French figure for all Malagasy deaths is 11,000; Bercovitch & Jackson interpret this figure to be all war-related deaths, other authors believe that total war-related deaths may be as high as seventy to eighty thousand.

Low estimate and best: 6,952 (Clodfelter, does not include African civilians killed in battle)
High estimate: 12,180 (11,000 Malagasy deaths + 1,180 French soldiers and non-Malagasy civilian deaths)

*Fatalities information for conflict #2140, civil conflict in 1971:*

(Lewis 2004):
Reports filed in Keesing’s Record of World Events in April and July 1971 contain government reports of 128 battle deaths, as well as accusations of up to 1,000 persons killed in government repressions after the revolt

*Interpretation:*
Estimated 128 battle deaths
Malaysia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Malaysia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1310</td>
<td>United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand</td>
<td>Communist Party of Malaya</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640</td>
<td>Malaysia, UK</td>
<td>Communist Party of Malaya</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>CPM</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>CPM</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>CCO</td>
<td>North Borneo</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Malaysia, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>North Borneo</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1310 & 1640, the Malaysian Emergency in 1948–81:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #424, ‘Malayan Rebellion’ 1948–57: 13,000 state deaths, total deaths: unknown

(Eckhardt 1996): 1950–60, ‘UK intervenes in civil war’: civilian and military deaths not available, 13,000 total war-related deaths

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1 line 2374): Estimates 2,550 killed by Communist guerrillas by 1951

(Brogan 1998): ‘In the course of the Emergency, about 13,000 suspected terrorists were killed. The British lost 525 men killed, including Malay soldiers and police.’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 59–60: Estimate 10,000 total deaths, including 525 British soldiers, and 50 New Zealand and Australian soldiers

(Clutterbuck 1985):
P. 188–9: Provides tables of casualties (KIA and WIA), as well as the missing, year by year. Totals 11,049 by 1960
(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 682: ‘In 1948 the terrorists killed 315 civilians, 89 policemen, and 60 soldiers. In 1949 the rebels slew 723 persons … The worst year was 1950; 1,200 people were killed by the guerrillas. One thousand more were victims of the insurgents in 1951…By the end, in mid-1960, Chin Peng’s guerrillas had killed 2,473 civilians … Military and police losses in combating the rebellion were 2,384 killed and 2,400 wounded. … British Commonwealth military losses were 508 KIA, 921 WIA, including Gurkha casualties of 159 KIA, 308 WIA and Australian losses of 6 KIA, 22 WIA ... The guerrillas lost 6,710 killed…’

Interpretation:
Estimates are quite similar. Clutterbuck’s yearly figures were used.

Fatalities information for conflict #1640, conflict between Malaysia and the CPM in 1974–75 & 1981:

(Clutterbuck 1985):
P. 286: ‘The terrorist incident rate in 1974–75 rose to its highest peak since 1958. Two senior police officers were shot down in the streets of Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh and 50 other policemen and soldiers were killed in the worst four month period of 1975. … By 1977 … the incident rate declined to a level below that before the resurgence began in 1968.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): Govt. vs. CPM since 1945, roughly 100 killed per year.

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988): Malaysian Govt, Thailand vs. CPM since 1945, <100 deaths yearly.

(Lindgren et al. 1989): Malaysia Govt., Thailand vs. CPM (CPT) since 1945, deaths in 1988 <100.

(Lindgren et al. 1990): Conflict not included
Interpretation:

1974–75: 100 deaths per year. (SIPRI; generally agrees with Clodfelter)
1981: 25 deaths (Uppsala/PRIO minimum. Clutterbuck’s describes a limited insurgency by this date)

Fatalities information for conflicts #1830 & 1840, conflict between Malaysia and the CCO in North Borneo and conflict between Malaysia, the United Kingdom and Indonesia in North Borneo in 1963–6:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 107: Estimate 1,000 killed, including 75 British and 600 Indonesia soldiers.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 686: ‘Commonwealth forces … lost 114 KIA and 181 WIA during the three years…The Gurkhas had taken the largest share of the Commonwealth casualties – 43 KIA, 87 WIA. The 3,500 Australians who served in Borneo lost 6 KIA, 9 WIA. Malaysian civilian casualties totaled 36 killed and 53 wounded. Indonesian military casualties were 590 KIA, 222 WIA and 771 POWs.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘August 1966 … Figures published by the Daily Telegraph stated that during the three–year confrontation campaign there were 295 Commonwealth military casualties (114 killed and 181 wounded) and 93 Commonwealth civilian casualties (36 killed, 53 wounded, four captured). Indonesian casualties totaled 1,583, of whom 590 were killed, 222 wounded, and 771 captured.’

Interpretation:

For conflict #1840, data from MID, Clodfelter, and the Daily Telegraph correspond closely. Estimate: 740 deaths, based on Clodfelter.

No explicit data was found for the conflict between Malaysia and the CCO. Estimate based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.
Mali

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Mali:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2790</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>Air and Azawad</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2790</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>FIAA</td>
<td>Air and Azawad</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2790, civil conflict in Mali in 1990 & 1994:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 300 killed from 1990–95.


Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Low estimate from Bercovitch &amp; Jackson, high estimate from Keesing’s. Keesing’s data preferred because they are available in greater detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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294
Mexico

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Mexico:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
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<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
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<tr>
<td>3080</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>EZLN</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3080, civil conflict in 1994:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate less than 500 deaths from mid-1993 to mid-2003

(Brogan 1998): P. 471–472: ‘On 1 January 1994 bands of armed Maya Indians occupied several towns in Chiapas, in the deep south of Mexico on the border with Guatemala. … Only a handful of people were killed in the first stages of the rebellion.’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 707–708: ‘In January 1994 a largely Indian guerilla group took up the name and the cause of Zapata and carried out a twelve-day rebellion in the southern state of Chiapas. A truce halted hostilities after a total of 145 people had been killed.’

Interpretation:

Estimated 145 deaths.
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Moldova:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3010</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Dniestr Republic</td>
<td>Dniestr</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3010, civil conflict in Dniestr in 1992:

(Eckhardt 1996): 1992, ‘Moldova–ethnic conflict.’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 800 killed from October 1990 to July 1992

(Clodfelter 2002): ‘A secessionist movement in the Trans-Dniester region of Moldova (formerly Moldavia) cost at least 500 lives in 1992 before it was suppressed with the aid of Russian units.’

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 500 (from Clodfelter)
High estimate: 800 (Bercovitch & Jackson)
Best estimate: 650 (mean)
Morocco

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Morocco:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1470</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Istiqlal</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Morocco/Spanish territories</td>
<td>Spain, France</td>
<td>National Liberation Army</td>
<td>Morocco/Spanish territories</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1590</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>France, Spain</td>
<td>National Liberation Army</td>
<td>Morocco/Mauritania</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2150</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2350</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Morocco, Mauritania</td>
<td>POLISARIO</td>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2350</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>POLISARIO</td>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2350</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>POLISARIO</td>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflicts #1470 & 1600, conflict between France and Istiqlal and between the National Liberation Army and France and Spain in 1953–56:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Eckhardt 1996):
1953–56, ‘Indep from Fr; Spain intervenes:’ 3,000 civilian war-related deaths, military war-related deaths not available, 3,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clayton 1994):
P. 99: ‘From 1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955, 41 Europeans and 254 Moroccans were killed, with many more injured in terrorist attacks.’
P. 99–100: ‘A liberal-minded diplomat, Grandval, was dispatched to Rabat as Resident-General in June 1955. . . . led to a bloody colon reaction…. On 18 August severe rioting in Khenifra was suppressed by the Légion…On the twentieth violence erupted throughout most of
Morocco. … Several score were killed…Drastic retribution at the hands of the Légion, parachute units and the Chasseurs d’Afrique followed; the official figure of 700 killed is a minimum.’

**Interpretation:**

Estimated 3,000 deaths, and trended this estimate based on incident information in Clayton. In participant files, French and Spanish deaths are unknown.

*Fatalities information for conflicts #1600 & 1590, conflict between the National Liberation Army and Spain and France in Morocco, the Spanish territories, and Mauritania in 1957–58:*

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 1,000 deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 611: ‘…a 12,000 man Moroccan Liberation Army…assaulted Ifni and the Spanish Sahara on November 21, 1957. The 6,000 man Spanish garrison of Ifni was hard pressed, losing 62 killed and 100 wounded by December 3. … On January 13, 1958, the Spanish Foreign Legion captured a major base of the irregulars at Etchebera in the Saharan province of Rio de Oro, killing 241 Moroccans for a loss of 51 KIA…In March, backed by French air strikes from Mauritania and Algeria, the Spanish Foreign Legion began a major operation that drove the irregulars out of Spanish West Africa. On April 10, 1958, Spain gave up Ifni to Morocco…’

**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Morocco/Spanish</td>
<td>Spain, France</td>
<td>National Liberation Army</td>
<td>Morocco/Spanish territories</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores. Supported by figure of 62 Spanish killed at Ifni by December 3. Conflict continued into 1958.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1590</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>France, Spain</td>
<td>National Liberation Army</td>
<td>Morocco/Mauritania</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the participant file, 111 Spanish deaths were estimated. French deaths are unknown.

Fatalities information for conflict #2150, attempted coup in 1971:

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 614: ‘…14,000 Moroccan army officers and cadets stormed onto the palace grounds and opened fire…rebels killed 93 members of the king’s staff and guests…Twenty of the guards were also slain. The attackers were driven off after an intense firefight in which the rebel leader, General Mohammed Madbouh, and 150 soldiers in the insurgent tanks were killed.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘September 1971 – MOROCCO … Although some 90 people – including loyal generals, a Minister, high Government officials and the Belgian Ambassador – were killed in the onslaught on the palace… The Prime Minister, Dr. Laraki, announced in Parliament on July 21 that the attack on the palace at Skhirat had caused 97 deaths, including 48 loyal members of the forces. Official sources had earlier stated that some 250 rebels had been killed in the fighting at Skhirat and in Rabat, and that all the rest had been taken prisoner.’

Interpretation:

Estimated 264 deaths (based on Clodfelter; agrees closely with data in Keesing’s)

Fatalities information for conflict #2350, civil war in Western Sahara in 1972–89:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #441, ‘Western Sahara’ 1975–83: 9,500 Moroccan state deaths, 2,000 Mauritanian deaths, and 500 Algerian deaths, out of a total of 16,000 deaths.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 10,000 dead since 1975
(Leitenberg 2003): 1975–89, ‘Polisario vs. Morocco:’ 4,000 civilian, 8,000 military, and 12,000 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1975–87, ‘Independence from Morocco:’ 3,000 civilian war-related deaths, 13,000 military war-related deaths, 16,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘… tens of thousands of deaths have occurred throughout the conflict; by 1989 Morocco had sustained nearly ten thousand military fatalities.’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 615–61s6: ‘On January 27–29, 1976, Moroccan and Algerian regular forces clashed in a major engagement at the Amgala Oasis, the results of which were a major Moroccan victory and casualties of 200 killed and 100 captured among the Algerians … Following this setback Algeria’s aid to Polisario was less overt…’

P. 615: Estimates at least 10,000 deaths in the conflict

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): Morocco vs. POLISARIO since 1975. 7,000–10,000 killed.


(Lindgren et al. 1991): Conflict not included.


*Interpretation:*
This conflict has relatively consistent total estimates in most sources, ranging from 10,000–16,000. Estimated 13,000 deaths (SIPRI) and trended this estimate based on information in Clodfelter and SIPRI.
Mozambique

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Mozambique:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Frelimo</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2360</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Renamo</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1880, Mozambique’s war of independence against Portugal in 1964-74:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #437, ‘Mozambique-Portuguese’ 1964−75: 5,000 Portuguese deaths out of a total of 30,000 deaths

(Eckhardt 1996): 1965−75 ‘Independence vs. Portugal:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 30,000 total war-related deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate more than a hundred thousand people killed in the wars for independence in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea–Biassau and as many as 5,000 Portuguese troops were killed in these wars.

(Clodfelter 2002, 620): ‘Estimates of total violent deaths in the colonial wars, 1961−74, were as follows: Portuguese military and civilian dead…3,500 in Mozambique…Guerilla dead…10,000 in Mozambique…African civilian dead…30,000 in Mozambique.’

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 30,000 (COW)
High estimate: 43,500 (Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 36,750 (mean)
In the participant file an estimate of 3,500 Portuguese dead was based on Clodfelter and Bercovitch & Jackson’s interpretation of the figure of 5,000 Portuguese deaths as sufficient to account for all Portuguese colonial wars.

_Fatalities information for conflict #2360, civil war in 1976–92:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #704, ‘Mozambique vs. Renamo’ 1979–92: 200,000 Mozambique state deaths, 50 Tanzanian deaths, and 500 Zimbabwean deaths out of a total of 1,200,550 deaths.


(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 1 million dead, most from hunger and disease


(Eckhardt 1996): 1981–94 ‘Famine worsened by civil war’ 1 million civilian war-related deaths, 50,000 military war-related deaths, 1,050,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 626: ‘At least 100,000 people were killed in Mozambique between 1984 and 1988 alone, most of them civilians, in the struggle against RENAMO, and another 30,000 died of starvation. Massive drought and mutual exhaustion caused both sides to seek negotiations and agreed to a cease-fire in October 1992, after over 500,000 deaths to battle and famine since 1976.’

P. 88: ‘Wars and famines since 1975 have killed between 500,000 and 1 million people.’
P. 93: At least 100,000 people were killed between 1984 and 1988, a further 300,000 died of starvation and another half million in the next four years.’
P. 94: ‘In April 1988, the State Department issued a devastating report on Mozambique, asserting that Renamo had murdered at least 100,000 people.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): Mozambican gov vs. MNR since 1978. Deaths in 1985: 2,000–3,000


(Lindgren et al. 1989): Mozambican gov, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Nigeria, Malawi vs. MNR (South Africa) since 1981. Fatalities: 1985–87: 4,000–6,000 (military), 100,000 civilian. 1988: 3,000 military

(Lindgren et al. 1990): Mozambican gov, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Nigeria, Malawi vs. MNR since 1976. Fatalities: 1985–89: 7,000–9,000 (military) 100,000 civilian. 1989: 300–400

(Lindgren et al. 1991): Conflict not included

*Interpretation:*

The COW figure for total deaths of over 1 million dead is a figure for war-related rather than violent deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td>Low estimate: minimum based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores. High estimate: subsequent periods taken to be representative. Best estimate: mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Deaths (1,000)</td>
<td>Expected Deaths (1,000)</td>
<td>Total Deaths (1,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>21,340</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>21,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>21,340</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>21,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>21,340</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>21,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>21,340</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>21,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>21,340</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>21,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113,250</td>
<td>177,800</td>
<td>145,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIPRI 1990 estimates 107-109,000 killed between 1985-9; Brogan and Clodfelter both cite a figure of at least 100,000 killed from 1984 to 1988. Low estimate: 107,000 from 1984-9. High estimate: 109,000. Best estimate: 108,000.

High estimate: Uppsala/PRIO intensity score. Low and best estimate based on SIPRI 1990.

Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

In participant file, estimates of deaths for Zimbabwe and Tanzania taken from COW.
Namibia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Namibia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>SWAPO</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>SWAPO</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>SWAPO</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>SWAPO</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>SWAPO</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2010, Namibia’s war of independence against South Africa in 1966-88:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #440, ‘Namibian’ 1975-88: 1,000 South African deaths out of a total of 20,000 dead

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 13,000 deaths

(Leitenberg 2003): 1967–89, ‘SWAPO independence vs. South Africa:’ 13,000 total war-related deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 622: ‘Up to May 1, 1978, the campaign had cost 650 lives, all but a few score of them blacks, either guerillas or civilians.’
P. 623: ‘Total deaths in Namibia, including civilian casualties, from the independence struggle numbered about 25,000 since 1966, including about 800 South African security personnel.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): South African Govt. vs. SWAPO since 1966. Total killed 10,000.


Interpretation:

Clodfelter’s estimate for total fatalities is 25,000, similar to COW’s estimate of 20,000. Other sources use the figure of about 13,000. Because Clodfelter’s account includes a number of detailed annual fatalities estimates, it was taken to be most reliable.

Estimated 25,000 deaths and trended this estimate based on information in Clodfelter.

Participant file estimates 800 South African KIA, based on Clodfelter.
Nepal

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Nepal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1720</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Nepali Congress</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>CPN−M/UPF</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>CPN−M/UPF</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>CPN−M/UPF</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1720, conflict with Nepali Congress in 1960–62:


Reports filed in Keesing’s Record of World Events in January and March 1961; October 1962; and February 1963 describe the conflict. The reports mention incidents in 1960 but do not make fatalities estimates. In 1961, 114 people were reported killed in the suppression of uprisings—the degree of organization of these uprisings is unclear. In 1962, 111 deaths are explicitly reported in addition to other incidents.

Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Minimum for Uppsala/PRIO conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Keesing’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Keesing’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Agrees well with Wood estimate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1720, civil conflict in 1997–2002:

Clodfelter (2002, 672): ‘In …Nepal, a Maoist Communist insurgency broke out in 1996. In its first three years the rebellion killed 579 rebels, 43 security personnel, and 72 civilians. By July 1, 2001, over 1,600 deaths had been blamed on the insurrection.’
(Project Ploughshares 2003): Estimates at least 5,000 and possibly over 7,000 people have died in six years of fighting.
2002: ‘By December, over 2,800 people had been killed in the fighting.’
2001: ‘According to media reports more than 50 people were killed in rebel offensives in July. The majority of the dead were police officers stationed in remote outposts.’
2000: ‘As cited by Amnesty International, at least 221 people were killed in fighting during 2000.’
1999: ‘There were at least 300 people killed during 1999, many of them reportedly civilians.’


(Mack 2004): Estimates for 2002 fatalities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State-Based Conflict</th>
<th>Fatalities: Best estimate</th>
<th>Fatalities: Low estimate</th>
<th>Fatalities: High estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gov vs. Maoist insurgents (Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M) and United People’s Front (UPF)) v. Government</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One-Sided Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fatalities: Best estimate</th>
<th>Fatalities: Low estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government*</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*It is especially difficult to assess government killing of civilians because it reports most deaths as being ‘Maoists.’ Maoists, however, are defined by the government as including civilians who give shelter, food or money to the armed Maoists, even those who do so under duress (see Amnesty International reports). For this reason, it is entirely possible that the number of civilians killed by the government could be considerably higher than the high estimate given here.

Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>IISS annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>IISS annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares; Total of 700 agrees with Clodfelter data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project Ploughshares records > 221. Total of 950 agrees with Uppsala intensity coding, but is not far below Project Ploughshares estimate of 1,000 dead by 2000.

Total of 1,600. Uppsala codes a total of 1,000 deaths inc. 2001. Clodfelter reports >1,600 deaths by mid–2001.

Human Security Report best estimate of battle deaths; with one-sided violence the HSR best estimate is 2,634, which agrees well with Project Ploughshares estimate at about 2,800.
Nicaragua

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Nicaragua:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>FSLN</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Contras</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Contras</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>FDN or Contras</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2400, civil war against the FSLN in 1978–9:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, line 2467 and 2503): Fatality estimates for 1978–79: 10,000 (low), 30,000 (middle), 40,000 (high).

(Leitenberg 2003): 1978–79, ‘civil war vs. Somoza government:’ 25,000 civilian, 10,000 military and 35,000 total war-related deaths

(Eckhardt 1996): 1978–79, ‘Sandinistas vs Somoza:’ 25,000 civilian war-related deaths, 25,000 military war-related deaths, 50,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 647: Estimates 10,000 killed from 1978–79
P. 503: regarding the fall of Somoza: ‘military casualties were light – a few hundred guardsmen and no more than 6,000 Sandinistas were killed during the uprising – but several thousand civilians, perhaps as many as 7,000, died.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
By September [1978] the figure of dead and wounded was over 800. ... The minimum estimate of casualties for the period September 9–22 was 1,700 killed... Other estimates put the death toll at from 2,000 to 2,500, with the highest and probably exaggerated counts ranging up to 5,000.'

The death toll of the Sandinista seven-week offensive that ended 46 years of Somoza family rule was calculated as high as 20,000. Total casualties of the Nicaraguan Civil War were estimated at up to 35,000 killed and 100,000 wounded ... A more temperate and probably more reliable estimate of total deaths was 10,000, including at least 7,000 civilians.'

**Interpretation:**

Most estimates of deaths in this conflict vary between 10−35,000 deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>High estimate based on higher figures given by Clodfelter for battles in 1978 and 1979.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>Low and best estimate based on Clodfelter and Brogan’s total, preferred because of the detailed military account given in Clodfelter. Trend based on events data in Clodfelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #2400, civil war in 1981-9:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, line 2467 and 2503): Fatalities estimates 1979–87: 5,000 (low), 20,000 (middle), 33,000 (high).

(Brogan 1998): Estimates about 10,000 deaths 1981–90

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate more than 25,000 killed from January 1980 to February 1994

(Eckhardt 1996): 1981–88, ‘Contras vs Sandinistas:’ 15,000 civilian war-related deaths, 15,000 military war-related deaths, 30,000 total war-related deaths.
(Clodfelter 2002): This source contains annual estimates of fatalities for much of the war. P. 713: ‘Deaths in the Contra War to January 1, 1989 were recorded at 29,113, so the final toll was considerably above 30,000.’

SIPRI Yearbooks

(Goose 1987): Government vs. Contras since 1981. 5,000–10,000 total fatalities.


Interpretation:

Most sources estimate substantially more than the 10,000 fatalities cited by Brogan. Clodfelter’s final toll is over 30,000, and SIPRI’s final estimate is over 30,000 military fatalities.

Estimated 30,000 deaths and trended this estimate based on information in Clodfelter and SIPRI.
Niger

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Niger:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2800</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>FLAA</td>
<td>Air and Azawad</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2800</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>CRA</td>
<td>Air and Azawad</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2800</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>UFRA</td>
<td>Air and Azawad</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3150</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>FDR</td>
<td>Toubou</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3150</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>FARS</td>
<td>Toubou</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2800, civil conflict in Air and Azawad in 1990–94:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 247: ‘May 1990–October 1994… more than four hundred people were killed, many of them civilians in reprisals.’

(Lewis 2004):

Interpretation:
Estimated 400 total deaths (from Bercovitch & Jackson) with 300 of these in 1990 (Keesing’s).

Fatalities information for conflict #2880 & 3150, conflict in Air and Azawad and Toubou in 1996–97:

(Lewis 2004):
‘December 1997 … On Nov. 29, following renewed violent confrontations in northern Niger, rebels claiming to represent the Tuareg and Toubou communities signed a ceasefire accord with the Niger government. Some 60 people had died since September, despite the disarmament of other former rebel groups.’
(BBC Monitoring Service 1997):

From Radio France Internationale, Paris, 7 August 1995: ‘In Niger, a separatist movement, the Democratic Front for Renewal [FDR], has accused the army of killing 29 civilians on Saturday (5th August) in the southeast of the country.’

From Reuters, 7 February 1996: ‘At least 12 people were killed when ethnic Toubou rebels attacked a village and a military base in northeastern Niger, the defence ministry said on Wednesday.’

From Radio France Internationale, Paris, 31 December 1996: ‘In Niger a clash last Saturday (29th December) north of Agades between fighters of the Unified Movement of the Tuareg Resistance and a mixed security forces patrol…left at least three dead and four injured. This was the worst incident since the agreement struck at the beginning of this month on the confinement to barracks of former rebel fighters.’

From Reuters, 8 November 1997: ‘Clashes between troops and Tuareg and Toubou rebels who reject a 1995 peace deal killed at least 28 people, mostly rebels, in northern Niger on Saturday, the West African nation’s defence minister said. … Between September 16 and October 19, at least 33 people were killed in the north in four attacks blamed by the authorities on a coalition grouping.’

From Reuters, 8 December 1997: ‘Tuareg and Toubou rebels in northern Niger will disarm on January 30 … At least 60 people have died in clashes between the rebels and the army since September.’

Interpretation:

1996, Toubou conflict: Only 15 deaths are explicitly reported in the BBC coverage. Estimated 25 deaths based on Uppsala/PRIO minimum.

1997, both conflicts: Both the BBC and Keesing’s report 60 deaths in both conflicts through the fall of 1997. 60 deaths were coded, divided evenly between the two conflicts. Under the variable ‘trend’ a 2 has been coded to denote that this division is spurious.
Nigeria

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Nigeria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>Start Precision</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2000, coup in 1966:

NB: Uppsala/PRIO coding refers to a coup on 15 January 1966. There was significant intracommunal violence before that time as well as another coup later in 1966.

(Lewis 2004): A report filed in Keesing’s Record of World Events February 1966 notes one estimate of 567 people killed in riots preceding the coup. The account of the coup lists 10 deaths of Nigerian officials and persons with them. Some of these deaths might be considered assassinations or executions rather than battle deaths.

(Wood 1968: 18): “About 20 politicians and senior officers killed.”

Interpretation:

Estimated 25 deaths (Uppsala/PRIO minimum)

Fatalities information for conflict #2070, civil war in Biafra in 1967–70:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #672, ‘Nigeria vs. Biafrans’ 1967–70: 100,000 state deaths out of 1 million total dead
(Brogan 1998): Estimates 1 to 2 million total war-related deaths from 1967–70

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 135): Estimate hundreds of thousands dead due to famine, and more than 1 million total war-related deaths

(Eckhardt 1996): 1967–70, ‘Biafrans vs. Govt; famine & massacre:’ 1 million military war-related deaths, 1 million civilian war-related deaths, 2 million total war-related deaths

(Rummel 1997, Table 14.1, lines 1545-1658):
Estimates of Nigerian war dead: 240,000 (low), 450,000 (middle), 1.0 million (high)
Estimates of Biafra war dead: 360,000 (low), 550,000 (middle), 1 million (high)

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 622: ‘Tribal friction resulted in a series of pogroms against …Ibos…in 1966. As many as 30,000 Ibos were massacred …Hostilities began on July 6, 1967, with a half-hearted and easily repulsed invasion of Biafra by Federal Nigerian forces.’
P. 622: ‘About 45,000 soldiers on both sides died in combat in the Biafran War. Some 30,000 civilians, mostly Ibos, and including 2,000 victims of Nigerian air force raids, were killed. But, though there were several isolated massacres of Ibo noncombatants, there was no repeat of the terrible large-scale butcheries of 1966…The great bulk of the 500,000 deaths caused by the Biafran War were those caused by starvation and starvation-induced diseases.’

Interpretation:

Clodfelter gives the only estimate of battle deaths rather than starvation-related deaths, such as the figure of 1 million total dead cited by COW.

Estimated 75,000 total deaths (Clodfelter)

Trend: This war ended less than one month into 1970 and began in early July 1967. Rather than dividing total deaths evenly by year, deaths are divided between years based on the number of months of active conflict.
Oman

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Oman:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1610</td>
<td>Muscat and Oman, United Kingdom</td>
<td>State of Oman/Free Oman</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2210</td>
<td>Oman, Iran, Jordan, United Kingdom</td>
<td>PFLOAG, South Yemen</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1610, civil conflict in 1957:

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 634: ‘Total losses [to 1959] were only 40 rebels, 8 Omani soldiers, and 6 British servicemen killed in combat.’

(Lewis 2004: 15709-10):
‘August 17–24, 1957 … A British spokesman in Bahrein stated on Aug. 21 that casualty figures in the action against the Iman of Oman were one dead and four wounded, none of them British. One man of the Trucial Oman Scouts had died of wounds, two others had been wounded and two men of the Sultan of Muscat’s army had been wounded. The official estimates of the Iman’s dead was about 30. (Brigadier Robertson had previously announced that about 25 rebels were killed in the air attacks at Firq on Aug. 9–10).’

Interpretation:

Clodfelter’s estimate is based on conflict through 1959. Estimated 32 deaths in 1957 based on Keesing’s.

Fatalities information for conflict #2210, Dhofar Rebellion in 1972–75:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘About two thousand people were killed in the rebellion, including five hundred Iranian troops, twenty British troops, and six or more South Yemeni regulars.’

(OnWar.com 1999): ‘Total Omani, British, and Iranian casualties during the final two-and-one-half years of the conflict were about 500.’
(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 635: ‘The rebels lost 433 killed and 1,000 captured from 1970–76. Including civilians killed and nonbattle deaths, as many as 10,000 lives may have been lost in the Dhofar Rebellion. Also killed were 35 British soldiers serving in the sultan’s forces.’

Interpretation:

We have the following estimates by party to the conflict:
433 rebels killed (Clodfelter)
500 Iranian troops (Bercovitch & Jackson)
20–35 British troops (Bercovitch & Jackson, Clodfelter)
6 Yemenis (Bercovitch & Jackson)

This totals 959, and does not include civilian casualties or Omani government forces killed. Therefore, these data tend to suggest that Bercovitch & Jackson’s estimate of 2,000 total deaths may be roughly correct.

Low estimate: 500 (OnWar.Com, Uppsala/PRIO intensity score)
High and best estimate: 2,000
Panama

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Panama:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2740</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2750</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2740, attempted coup in 1989:

(Brogan 1998): ‘On 3 October, a small group of PDF officers tried to depose Noriega. … Noriega’s troops surrounded the headquarters, and he persuaded the plotters to surrender. He then had their leaders marched round the back, and shot.’

(Clodfelter 2002): ‘The invasion followed the failure of an attempted coup on October 3…which was put down with the loss of at least 20 and as many as 80 lives, including several coup leaders executed after their surrender.’

(Lewis 2004): ‘October 1989… According to official figures on Oct. 5, 10 people had been killed, 26 injured and 37 arrested. …Other sources claimed that the ringleaders had been executed rather than killed in the fighting, while according to the director of Panama’s human rights committee, information from hospitals, mortuaries and relatives brought the number of dead up to 77.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:


Interpretation:
The human rights committee, according to *Keesing’s*, compiled its count (77) through information provided by hospitals, mortuaries, and relatives, which is a fairly systematic approach. At least two of these people, the coup leaders Giroldi and Lorenzo, were likely summarily executed after the coup and their deaths are not considered battle deaths. Estimated 75 battle deaths.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2750, conflict between Panama and the US in 1989:*

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):

(Eckhardt 1996): 1,000 civilian and total war-related fatalities, military fatalities not available.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 714: ‘Operation Just Cause cost the lives of 23 US servicemen … Eighteen other American military personnel died from nonhostile causes … Three American civilians were also killed. The PDF losses were at first reported as 314 killed…but in November 1990 Panama’s Institute of Legal Medicine lowered the estimate of total Panamanian dead to 345, including just 65 military deaths. The number of Panamanian civilian deaths was disputed. American military figures claimed 202 civilian fatalities, but other estimates went as high as 2,000. The Roman Catholic Church put total Panamanian deaths at 673.’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 233: ‘The resistance to the invasion was strong, and more than 550 people were killed in the fighting, including 26 US soldiers and a number of civilians.’

Brogan, 1998:
P. 522: ‘At least 220 Panamanian civilians and 314 soldiers were killed. The American dead numbered 23 soldiers and 3 civilians. There were 324 American and 124 Panamanian wounded.’ (Totals: 560)

(Musicant 1990, 417): ‘According to conflicting reports, the casualties of Operation JUST CAUSE were: twenty–three American military dead and 323 wounded; 279 ‘enemy forces’ killed and 123 wounded; and an estimated 300 Panamanian civilians killed.’ (Totals: 602)

SIPRI Yearbooks:
(Lindgren et al. 1990):
Panama (Noriega Govt) vs USA Govt since 1988. Deaths in 1989: 542–1,000.
Note Reads: ‘Death figures vary considerably. According to official US figures, 542 persons were killed. Panorama Catolica (published by the Catholic Church of Panama) reports 655 deaths, based on figures from Panamanian hospitals and mortuaries. According to the Methodist Church of Panama, 1,000 persons were killed. 204 persons were reported missing, according to the Panamanian Red Cross. There are also reports of mass graves. Furthermore, other independent sources give figures, partly based on an inventory of damage, of between 3,000 and 5,000 killed.’

Interpretation:

All estimates are in a fairly close range. The Panama Institute of Legal Medicine’s final toll for Panamanian deaths (provided in Clodfelter) was used as the basis for the best estimate because it is the most recent evaluation of casualties in the invasion.

Low and best estimate: 371 (Panama Institute of Legal Medicine’s estimate of 345 Panamanian deaths, plus 23 US military and 3 US civilian deaths)
High estimate: 681 (Catholic Church of Panama’s estimate of 655 (SIPRI), plus 23 US military and 3 US civilian deaths)
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Papua New Guinea:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
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<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2760</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>BRA</td>
<td>Bougainville</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2760</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>BRA</td>
<td>Bougainville</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2760, civil conflict in Bougainville in 1989–90 & 1992–96:

(International Herald Tribune 1989): 1 November 1989: ‘Separatist rebels killed three policemen in an ambush on Bougainville island in Papua New Guinea on Wednesday … About 40 people have been killed since the rebellion broke out 11 months ago.’

(Cranston 1990): 3 October 1990: ‘A ceasefire has been signed between secessionists on the Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville and the Port Moresby government. … More than 100 have died in the fighting.’

(The Economist 1992): 23 May 1992: ‘…in 1988 a group calling itself the Bougainville Revolutionary Army renewed calls for independence and attacked workers at the mine. … The little war has resulted in the deaths of perhaps 150 people…’

(Far Eastern Economic Review 1996): 4 July 1996: ‘The government launched a major offensive against the rebel Bougainville Revolutionary Army to recapture the 10% of the Bougainville Island controlled by the insurgent group. The attack is the first since peace talks and an 18–month ceasefire collapsed early this year. Hundreds have died in the eight-year-old conflict.’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 236–237: ‘By the end of 1995, several hundred people had been killed as a direct result of the fighting, while up to three thousand had died as a consequence of the economic and medical blockade of the island.’

Interpretation:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>From IHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100 dead by 1990 per Cranston. Total of 150 to 1992; agrees with the approx. 150 reported in Economist in 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Previous years taken as approximately representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Previous years taken as approximately representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Previous years taken as approximately representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Previous years taken as representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Previous years taken as representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimates of ‘several hundred’ and ‘hundreds’ in Bercovitch &amp; Jackson and Far Eastern Economic Review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paraguay

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Paraguay:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Opposition coalition (Febreristas, Liberals and Communists)</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #1220, civil war in 1947:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #633, ‘Paraguay v. Leftists’ 1947: 1,000 state deaths, total deaths unknown.


(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 715: ‘Total losses in the civil war, which ended with the rebel failure at Asunción on August 20, approached 4,000 dead.’

(Lewis 2004): ‘September 1947 … From April 28 to May 2 an insurrection took place in Asuncion itself…the situation was only restored by the Government after heavy street–fighting in which many casualties were reported. … After stubborn fighting lasting over a month the Government forces broke through the insurgent lines at the end of July and recaptured Concepcion on July 31. …Heavy fighting for Asuncion took place in the following weeks… the insurgents …were defeated with some 1,650 casualties’

**Interpretation:**

Keesing’s estimates 1,650 rebel casualties in only the final battle of the war, suggesting that the COW and Eckhardt estimate is too low. Estimated 4,000 deaths based on Clodfelter.
Fatalities information for conflict #1220, coup in 1954:

(Lewis 2004): ‘June 1954…President Federico Chaves was overthrown on May 5 by a military and civilian revolt…ten people had been killed in the fighting’

(OnWar.com 1999): ‘In May 1954, Stroessner ordered his troops into action against the government after Chaves had tried to dismiss one of his subordinates. Fierce resistance by police left almost fifty dead.’

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 25 deaths (Upssala/PRIO minimum; Keesing’s reports 10)
High and best estimate: 50 deaths (From OnWar.com)

Fatalities information for conflict #1220, coup in 1989:

(Clodfeltter 2002): ‘Stroessner was overthrown by a military coup in 1989 that resulted in at least 200 deaths.’

(OnWar.com 1999):
‘Military forces … seized control of the government in Asuncion, the capital, where an estimated 300 people, both civilian and military, were killed.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘February 1989 … President Alfredo Stroessner, 76, was overthrown following a violent coup on Feb. 3, 1989 … estimated to have left 17 soldiers and sailors dead, with 30 wounded and an unknown number of civilians caught in cross-fire.’

(Llanos 1989): ‘At least 100 people were killed yesterday as the Paraguayan Army overthrew General Alfredo Stroessner … About 100 policemen, army troops and curious onlookers were reported to have been killed in the uprising and hospitals reported receiving many wounded. Observers said they feared the final death toll would be much higher.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 100 (Llanos)
High estimate: 300 (OnWar.com)
Best estimate: 200 (mean, Clodfelter)
Peru

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Peru:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>MIR , Túpac Amaru , ELN</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Sendero Luminoso</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Sendero Luminoso</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Sendero Luminoso</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Sendero Luminoso, Sendero Rojo, MRTA</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #1950, civil war in 1965–66:**

(Clodfelter 2002, 719): ‘The Peruvian army lost 38 killed in crushing the uprising; at least 100 guerillas or Indian peasant sympathizers were slain.’

(Lewis 2004): ‘December 1968 … The Peruvian Army and Air Force began on July 4, 1965, an offensive against Communist–led terrorists … According to press reports from Lima, roving bands of terrorists had … attacked members of the security forces, seven members of a police patrol having been killed in one such attack. … During the remaining months of 1965 and the first six months of 1966 Government troops continued their campaign … few details of the operations being made public … on Jan. 6, 1966, and on June 19, 1966, it was officially announced in Lima that the Army had destroyed all guerrilla bands…’

**Interpretation:**

Estimated 138 deaths (Clodfelter).

**Fatalities information for conflict #1950, civil war in 1980–99:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflicts: Peru vs. Sendero Luminoso

- **1980–95**: 30,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, line 2664): Estimates of deaths 1980–87: 3,000 (low), 8,000 (middle), 18,000 (high)

(Leitenberg 2003): 1980–92, ‘Sendero Luminoso vs. government:’ 64,000 civilian, 5,000 military and 69,000 total war-related deaths


(Eckhardt 1996): 1980–95, ‘Shining Path vs Government:’ 25,000 civilian war-related deaths, 10,000 military war-related deaths, 35,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 647: Estimates 30,000 deaths since 1980
P. 530: ‘The crisis was reached in 1992. Nearly 4500 people had been killed in the previous year by the official count, 1,314 by Sendero, 139 by MRTA, and 3,145 by police.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
This source gives annual estimates for a number of years of the conflict.
P. 720: ‘...by the end of 1991 the war had taken upwards of 25,000 lives since 1980, including 11,500 guerilla dead.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): Govt. vs. Sendero Luminoso since 1980. 6,000–8,000 fatalities.


**Interpretation:**

Clodfelter and SIPRI agree closely on this conflict, and a trended estimate of fatalities was created based on their annual fatalities information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>2,192</td>
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<td>942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,986</td>
<td>Clodfelter annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,198</td>
<td>Clodfelter annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,384</td>
<td>Clodfelter annual data</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>SIPRI 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total to</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>Clodfelter estimates 25,000 dead through 1991</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1991:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,101</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>SIPRI 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>SIPRI 1996. Total to this point of 30,493, close to the SIPRI 1996 estimate of &gt;28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Mean of range given in SIPRI 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Mean of range given in SIPRI 1998: IISS data supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Value 1</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Mean of range given in SIRPI 1999; IISS data supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Mean of range given in SIPRI 2000; IISS data supports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,869</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in the Philippines:

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<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Huk</td>
<td></td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>NPA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>NPA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>NPA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>NPA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>NPA, RAM–SFP, Military faction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
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<td>NPA, RAM–SFP, Military faction</td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NPA, RAM–SFP, Military faction</td>
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<td>1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>1100</td>
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<td>NPA</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>2120</td>
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<td>MNLF</td>
<td>Mindanao</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>2120</td>
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<td>MNLF</td>
<td>Mindanao</td>
<td>1979</td>
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<td>1981</td>
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<td>MNLF</td>
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<td>1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>2120</td>
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<td>Abu Sayyaf, MILF</td>
<td>Mindanao</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Mindanao</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Abu Sayyaf, MILF</td>
<td>Mindanao</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Reflects coding revisions in the forthcoming version of the dataset

Fatalities information for conflict #1100, the Huk Rebellion in 1946-54:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
(Brogan 1998): Estimates 9,000 deaths from 1950–60

(Eckhardt 1996): 1950–52, ‘Huks vs Government:’ 5,000 civilian war-related deaths, 4,000 military war-related deaths, 9,000 total war-related deaths

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 682: ‘By 1954 a total of 9,695 Huks had been killed, 1635 wounded, 4,269 captured, and 15,066 had surrendered.’

Interpretation:

Brogan, Eckhardt and COW tend to use each other as sources, and Clodfelter implies that 9,000 deaths may account only for rebel and not government losses. With no other information available however, 9,000 deaths was used as an estimate.

Fatalities information for conflict #1100, civil war with the NPA 1972–97 & 1999–2002:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 40,000 deaths since 1969

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimates more than 40,000 killed since 1969. Annual data available to subscribers.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1972–94, ‘Communists vs Government:’ 20,000 civilian war-related deaths, 20,000 military war-related deaths, 40,000 total war-related deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003):
1972–87, ‘Muslims (MNLF, MILF), and New People’s Army vs. government:’ 20,000 civilian, 15,000 military and 35,000 total war-related deaths.
1988–2000, ‘Muslims (MNLF, MILF), and New People’s Army vs. government:’ 8,500 total war-related deaths.
In 1984 the NPA accounted for 1,000 government army deaths and 1,000 civilian deaths. The 1985 toll countrywide was 5,400 killed, including 2,017 Communist guerrillas. 

Estimates of battle deaths in 2002: 180 (best); 150 (low); 220 (high)
Estimates of deaths due to one-sided violence by the NPA in 2002: 35 (best); 16 (low); 48 (high)

Estimate that ‘as many as 25,000 combat-related deaths since 1969 were due to clashes between government troops and the communist New People’s Army.’

Annual estimates:
2002: ‘Media reports suggested that at least 30 people, mostly rebels, were killed in the fighting.’
2001: ‘According to media reports at least 40 people died as a result of the fighting in 2001, the majority of them combatants. In November one of the worst clashes in a decade occurred between soldiers and rebels leaving 28 dead.’
2000: ‘At least 50 people (civilians and Philippine soldiers) were killed this year as a result of the ongoing clashes.’
1999: ‘At least 15 people died as a result of fighting and more than 100 due to extrajudicial and political killings,’
1998: ‘Fewer died in fighting than those reported for 1997, but extrajudicial killings exceeded 200.’
1997: ‘At least 30 deaths were due to renewed fighting and likely more due to extrajudicial killings.’
1996: ‘Based on early reports, there were likely over 100 political killings during 1996.’
1995: ‘More than 56. (172 political and extrajudicial killings in 1995.)’
1994: ‘At least 200’


(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1996): Govt. vs. NPA since 1986. Total deaths including 1995: 21,000–25,000. During 1995: <100. (Note the change in year.)


Interpretation:
The SIPRI range of 21,000–25,000 deaths agrees with Project Ploughshares, and is supported by annual data found in Clodfelter and SIPRI.
Estimated 25,000 deaths, trend based on annual information in those sources.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2120, civil war in Mindanao 1970–90 & 1993–2002:*

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #682, ‘Philippines vs. Moros’ 1972–80: 15,000 state deaths out of a total of 60,000 dead.

(Brogan 1998): ‘Estimates of casualties during the long rebellion ranged from 50,000 to 120,000.’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 60,000 deaths

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 70,000 deaths since 1984

(Eckhardt 1996): 1972–95, ‘Muslims vs Government:’ 20,000 civilian war-related deaths, 15,000 military war-related deaths, 35,000 total war-related deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII. Country: Philippines, 1968–85. Victimized groups: Moro nationalists. Number of victims: 10,000–100,000.

(Leitenberg 2003):
1972–87, ‘Muslims (MNLF, MILF), and New People’s Army vs. government:’ 20,000 civilian, 15,000 military and 35,000 total war-related deaths.
1988–2000, ‘Muslims (MNLF, MILF), and New People’s Army vs. government:’ 8,500 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 690: ‘By March 1975 government losses totaled 1,750 killed and 5,200 wounded. After as many as 50,000 deaths were totaled up as a result of the rebellion… in December 1976 … By April 1979 the rebellion’s death toll had reached 60,000 … By 2000 at least 120,000 had died in the conflict.’
‘At least 100,000 people are estimated to have died in the conflict in Mindanao, with some estimates exceeding 150,000 deaths. Approximately 55,000 people have been displaced by the conflict.’

Annual estimates:
2002: ‘An estimated 800 people died as a result of the conflict, many of them Muslim combatants and military personnel, although Filipino Christians and foreigners were also targeted.’
2001: ‘According to media reports at least 1,000 people were killed as a result of the fighting, the majority of them combatants.’
2000: ‘At least 600 people (civilians, rebels and government soldiers) died this year as a result of government–rebel clashes.’
1999: ‘At least 100 people died in 1999 as a result of fighting between government forces and rebels.’
1998: ‘Figures are difficult to obtain, but it appears that casualties declined significantly from the number killed in 1997 fighting.
1997: ‘At least 150 combatants and some civilians died in the fighting of 1997.’
1996: ‘Between 50 and 100 people were killed in clashes between rebels and security forces.’
1995: ‘Between 50 and 100 people were killed in clashes between government troops and rebels and in rebel attacks on Mindanao cities and towns.’
1994: ‘Fighting between the government and the MILF and the ASG killed over 100 people.’

(Mack 2004): Estimates for deaths in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP(s)</th>
<th>TYPE OF CONFLICT</th>
<th>Estimate of fatalities in 2002:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>Best 85, Low 75, High 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>Best 25, Low 25, High 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Sayyaf v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>Best 250, Low 190, High 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Sayaaf</td>
<td>One-sided</td>
<td>Best 43, Low 40, High 59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIPRI Yearbooks:


Interpretation:

Most figures available for this conflict are probably estimates of war deaths rather than battle deaths. Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores imply lower intensity throughout than the highest figures presented imply.

Low estimate: 35,000 to the end of 1995 (Eckhardt) & SIPRI and Project Ploughshares data in later years
High estimate: 100,000 deaths (Project Ploughshares). Trended based on COW figure of 60,000 deaths by the end of 1980
Best estimate: 35,000 deaths up to the end of 1987 (Leitenberg) & SIPRI and Project Ploughshares data in later years

Yields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>High Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>5,454</td>
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<td>450</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>450</td>
<td>Uppsala intensity codings</td>
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<td>450</td>
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<td>5,454</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td>Based on Eckhardt’s estimate of 35,000 by 1995</td>
<td>5,454</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,454</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>2,010</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,010</td>
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<td>5,455</td>
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<td>2,131</td>
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<td>2,010</td>
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<td>5,455</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
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<td>2,010</td>
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<td>5,455</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,131</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,424</td>
<td>Based on a total of 100,000 deaths</td>
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<td>1982</td>
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<td>1983</td>
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<td>Amount</td>
<td>Source</td>
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<td>Source</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td>Half of SIPRI total for all conflicts</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>SIPRI total for all conflicts</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td>Based on subsequent year</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>2,132</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Half of SIPRI total for all conflicts</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>2,132</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Taken from previous year</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Taken from previous year</td>
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<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Taken from previous year</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Taken from previous year</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Taken from previous year</td>
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<td>Project Ploughshares</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Taken from previous year</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
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<td>Major decline per Project Ploughshares</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Major decline per Project Ploughshares</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

Total: 37,828

100,000

41,028
Puerto Rico

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Puerto Rico:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1410</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Puerto Rican Nationalist Party</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Fatalities information for conflict #1410, Puerto Rican insurgency against the US in 1950:_

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 702: ‘On October 30, 1950 … an unsuccessful attack on the palace of Governor Muñoz Marín … Four of the 5 attackers at the governor’s palace were killed, as was a defending policeman. … On November 1, 2 Puerto Rican nationalists stormed Blair House in Washington, DC, in an attempt to assassinate President Harry Truman. The president was unharmed, but 1 of the assailants and 1 security guard were killed. …The rebellion took the lives of 34 people, including 16 nationalist, and wounded 90 more.’

(Lewis 2004): ‘November 1950…An insurrectionary uprising fomented by the Puerto Rican Nationalist party broke out on Oct. 30 …27 people were killed and 51 injured … An attempt to assassinate President Truman was made in the early afternoon of Nov. 1 …in the ensuing gun battle Torresola was shot dead, Collazo severely wounded, and three of the guards wounded, one of whom died the same evening.’

_**Interpretation:**_

Keesing’s and Clodfelter’s estimates differ by only 5 people. Estimated 34 deaths, including 2 US deaths, from Clodfelter.
Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Rhodesia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2220</td>
<td>Rhodesia</td>
<td>ZANU, ZAPU</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2220</td>
<td>Rhodesia</td>
<td>ZANU, ZAPU</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2220, civil war in 1972–79:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Eckhardt 1996): 1972–79, ‘Patriot Front vs. Rhodesia:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, total war-related deaths 12,000.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 12,000 deaths from 1972–80

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate more than 30,000 killed

(Leitenberg 2003):
1972–79, ‘struggle for majority rule:’ 12,000 total war-related deaths.
1979–87, ‘government vs. ZAPU, MNR:’ 2,000 civilian and total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
This source contains a number of annual estimates of fatalities.
P. 635: ‘The seven-year war that transformed Rhodesia into Zimbabwe cost 21,000 lives within the borders of Rhodesia–Zimbabwe, with 6,000 more slain in the neighboring African republics.’

Interpretation:
Although the estimate of 12,000 deaths is cited persistently, Clodfelter’s more detailed information is based fairly extensive discussion of the military history of the conflict. Estimated 27,000 battle deaths and trended the data based on yearly counts in Clodfelter.
Romania

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Romania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2770</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>National Salvation Front</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2770, civil conflict in 1989:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Eckhardt 1996): 1966–95, ‘Government vs demonstrators:’ 1,000 civilian war-related deaths, military war-related deaths not available, 1,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 605: ‘By year’s end 1,039 victims of the fighting had been positively identified.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Lindgren et al. 1990):
Romania (Ceausescu) Govt/Securitate vs. National Salvation Front (National Armed Forces), Total including 1989: 750–1,100.
Note reads: ‘Romanian hospitals counted 750–800 dead. The Army’s losses are given as 196. Victims in Timisoara were 90, according to official figures. Over 40 soldiers were reportedly executed after refusing to shoot at demonstrators in Timisoara. The number of killed Securitate men is unknown.’

Interpretation:

Estimated 909 battle deaths. Clodfelter’s figure of 1039 positively identified deaths was used as a starting point and 130 deaths (at Timisoara, per SIPRI) were excluded as one-sided violence.
Russia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Russia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3070</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Parliamentary forces</td>
<td>Chechnya</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3090</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Republic of Chechnya</td>
<td>Chechnya</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3090</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Republic of Chechnya</td>
<td>Chechnya</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3090</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Republic of Chechnya</td>
<td>Chechnya</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3090</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Republic of Chechnya</td>
<td>Chechnya</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3230</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Republic of Dagestan</td>
<td>Dagestan</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3070, civil conflict in 1993:

(Clodfelter 2002, 606): ‘In Moscow…some 1,500 hard liners who wanted to restore the Communist state staged a rebellion, October 3–4, 1993, that was put down by 1,300 government troops, with total casualties of 193 killed and 437 wounded.’

(Lambroschini 2003): ‘On 3 October, Yeltsin ordered the army to storm the White House … The number of people killed in the clashes is still a matter of debate – official estimates stand at around 150, but Yeltsin’s opponents claim as many as 2,000 people may have died. No political leaders were killed in the fighting – the victims were largely protesters, journalists, and curious onlookers caught up in the violence.’

Interpretation:

Estimated 193 deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #3090, civil war in Chechnya in 1994–96:

Correlates of War Dataset:
Conflict #748, ‘Russia vs. Chechens’ 1994-6: 30,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.
Estimates that as of January 1997 ‘the war had cost about 50,000 lives, including 4500 Russian soldiers.’

‘Russian deaths in the 1994–96 war totaled at least 4,175.’

1994–96, ‘Russia vs. Chechen insurgents’, 80,000 total Chechen war-related deaths, 15,000 Russian military war-related deaths.

Cite an estimate of casualties in the 1994–6 war by Russian Security Council Secretary Alexander Lebed of 80,000–100,000.

1994–95, ‘Russia vs. Chechen separatists:’ 24,000 civilian, war-related deaths, 6,000 military war-related deaths, 30,000 total war-related deaths

‘Russian forces were unable to defeat the Chechens and by the end of 1995 had suffered more than two thousand fatalities. The Chechen rebels had lost as many as eleven thousand men.’

7,500 Russian soldiers died in combat or perished from wounds received in battle, from illnesses, or from accidents during the time of the 1994–96 conflict. A guesstimate for Chechen combat fatalities would be in the order of 4,000, yielding a combined figure in the range of 11,500 for losses among combatants. Civilian losses among Chechens and Russians probably exceeded 35,000 which would yield a conservative total of 46,500 military and civilian deaths during the ‘first’ Russo–Chechen war.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

Govt. of Russia vs. Republic of Chechnya since 1994. Total deaths including 1995: 10,000 to 40,000. Deaths in 1995: 10,000 to 40,000.

Govt. of Russia vs. Republic of Chechnya since 1994. Total deaths including 1996: 10,000 to 40,000. Deaths in 1996: >3,000.
**Interpretation:**

Dunlop’s study of the media coverage of the Chechen conflict is by far the most complete and detailed source available and agrees reasonably well with SIPRI and Brogan.

Estimated 46,500 deaths, trending based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

**Fatalities information for conflict #3090, civil war in Chechnya in 1999–2002:**

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 14,000 combat deaths since 1999

(Dunlop 2002): Estimates 20,000–25,000 civilians killed.


(Clodfelter 2002): ‘By April 1, 2000, Russian casualties totaled 2,036 KIA … By mid-May Russian battle-deaths had increased to 2,251…’

(Shevtsova 2003, 252): ‘Former minister of the interior Anatoly Kulikov, who knows the situation well, announced that in the course of the two wars in Chechnya Russia had lost as many men as in the war in Afghanistan in 1979–89, that is, about 15,000. According to official sources in Moscow, in the second Chechen war – from 1999 until August 2002 – 4,249 Russian were killed and 12,285 were wounded (and military data gave the number of separatists killed at about 13,000). But human rights activists maintained that the losses on the Russian side were much higher. “The number of the military death toll should be multiplied by three or four”, said the representative of the Committee of Soldier’s Mothers…’

(Kulikov’s estimates perhaps 7,500 deaths in the 2nd Chechnyan war, his estimate is considered in combination with Dunlop’s figure of 7,500 Russian deaths in the 1st Chechyan war)

(Center for Defense Information 2003a): ‘…Russia’s Itar–Tass news agency reported on February 17 that some 4,739 were killed in Chechnya in the year 2002, with another 13,108 wounded and 29 missing. … The figures, which were for just the one calendar year of 2002, vastly
exceeded previous official tolls … Another denial came from the Defense Ministry, which claimed that only 4,572 Russian troops had died in action in Chechnya from the autumn of 1999 to December 23, 2002. …’

(Bakhaeva 2003): This Chechenpress report provides figures ‘based on the reports received from the correspondents of the agency in the Chechen Republic, Ingushetia, general staff of Chechen forces, Russian media.’ Claims that since September 6, 1999 Russia has lost 25,038 military personnel killed, 20,503 injured. 5,000 Chechen fighters have been killed, mostly during 1999–2000.

(Project Ploughshares 2003): ‘Estimates of the total number of deaths range from 20,000 to 50,000 since 1999. … Official Russian sources claimed that over 4,300 Russian troops were killed between August 1999 and August 2002 while at least one non-governmental organization estimated more than double the official figure. Interfax (Russia’s state-run media) estimated that 13,517 rebels were killed in the same period.’

Annual estimates:
2001: ‘According to official Russian government figures the death toll for 2001 was in the hundreds. Some international agencies claim the actual death toll is in the thousands.’
2000: ‘Hundreds of people, and possibly thousands, were killed in the fighting.’
1999: ‘Hundreds of combatants, with one report claiming almost 1,200 Russian soldiers were killed. Likely at least 1,000 civilians died, with some reports exceeding 4,000.’


SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Seybolt and Uppsala Conflict Data Project 2000): Govt. of Russia vs. Republic of Chechnya since 1999. Total deaths including 1999: 30,000 to 60,000. Deaths in 1999: >4,000. (This table is ambiguous as to whether the total deaths reflects the fighting in 1995 and 1996 as well as in 1999).


Interpretation:

Laying out the various estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian military</th>
<th>Chechen military</th>
<th>Civilians</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulikov: 7,500</td>
<td>Chechenpress: 5,000</td>
<td>Dunlop: 20,000–25,000</td>
<td>IISS: &gt;14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Ploughshares: &gt;8,600</td>
<td>Russian military: 13,000</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares: 30,000</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares: 20,000–50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian HumRights: 12,747–16,996</td>
<td>Interfax: 13,517</td>
<td>SIPRI: 40,000–70,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chechenpress: 25,038</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Low estimate: 32,500
Low estimate obtained by adding the minimum value in each category. This is probably inaccurate due to Chechen underreporting of their losses.

High estimate: 70,000 (SIPRI)
Adding the highest value in each category yields the very similar figure of 68,555, probably skewed by the large number of Russian fatalities Chechenpress reports.

Best estimate: 46,600 (Toward the low end of SIPRI’s estimated range. Agrees with reports cited by Project Ploughshares)
Obtained by adding:
8,600 Russian military fatalities (twice the official number, roughly supported by Kulikov)
13,000 rebel fatalities (Russian military records)
25,000 civilian fatalities (Dunlop)

Trend: 2002 was coded with 750 battle-deaths, an estimate in rough accord with the Human Security Report.
Fatalities information for conflict #3230, civil conflict in Dagestan in 1999:

(Clofteter 2002):
P. 606: ‘By August 24 Russian air strikes and ground assaults dislodged the invaders ... The Russians lost 47 soldiers and 12 policemen killed and claimed 1,000 rebel dead, although the militants themselves admitted to only 41 KIA. On September 5 Chechen leader Khattab led 2,000 men in a new incursion into Dagestan. The 1,500 Russian Federation troops sent to repel them lost 150 KIA within a week…’

Interpretation:

The Russian claim of 1,000 rebel deaths is almost certainly an exaggeration, and was not used. Estimated 100 KIA in August.

We do not have any estimate of Chechen losses in the September excursion. If their losses increased proportionately to the increase in Russian losses this would imply approximately 100 fatalities. Estimated 250 KIA in September.

Estimated a total of 350 KIA.
Rwanda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2810</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>FPR</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2810</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>FPR</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2810</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>FPR</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2810</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Opposition alliance</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2810</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Opposition alliance</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2810</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Opposition alliance</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2810</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Opposition alliance</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2810, civil war in 1990–94:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #729, ‘Rwanda vs. Tutsi’ 1990-3: 2,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.
Conflict #749, ‘Rwanda vs. Patriotic Front’ 1994: 500,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 252-3): Estimate 500,000 killed in Rwandan genocide between 6 April 1994 and RPF capture of the country by mid-July 1994

(Clodfelter 2002, 625): ‘A refugee invasion by several thousand exiles in September 1990 was repulsed … not before 2,000 people, mostly civilians, had died. … By late 1993 over 10,000 lives had been lost in the guerilla rebellion. …a 100-day genocide in 1994 … resulted in the deaths of from 500,000 to 800,000 Tutsi tribesmen.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Heldt et al. 1992): Rwandan Govt vs. RPF/A since 1990. Unknown fatalities.


Interpretation:

Estimated 5,500 fatalities from SIPRI 1995 and trended this information based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores. Clodfelter’s figure of 10,000 deaths is interpreted to refer to one-sided violence. Deaths in the Rwandan genocide are not considered battle deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict 1998 and on:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate 14,300 fatalities since mid-1996

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 253): In 1995 ‘an RPF government attack on a rebel training camp at Lake Kivu … left 141 rebels dead.’

(Mack 2004): Estimates 59 deaths in 2002

SIPRI Yearbooks:


Interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>High estimate from IISS. Low and best estimate from SIPRI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

352
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>High Estimate</th>
<th>Low Estimate</th>
<th>Best Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High estimate based on IISS annual data. Low and best estimate follow Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores while estimating just slightly fewer than 1,000 deaths, based on high figures found in other sources.

Low estimate from SIPRI 2002. High estimate from IISS annual data. Best estimate is the mean.

Human Security Report

**Total:** 3,459 10,859 3,859
Saudi Arabia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Saudi Arabia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2460</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Juhayman Movement</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2460, civil conflict in 1979:

(Brogan 1998): ‘200 fanatical tribesmen from the desert seized the Great Mosque in Mecca. … The Mahdi and 116 other rebels were killed, as were 127 soldiers and a dozen civilians. Juhayman was captured and he was executed, along with 62 other survivors, on 9 January 1980.’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 649–50: ‘The Saudi forces lost…127 KIA and 451 WIA. Twenty-five Muslim pilgrims to the holy shrine were slain in the first moments of the battle and 20 hostages taken by the fanatics were later butchered. The extremists lost 117 killed and 143 taken prisoner. Sixty-three of those prisoners were later executed.’

Interpretation:

Clodfelter and Brogan agree on the number of rebels (1,117) and government (127) forces KIA. Clodfelter cites 25 civilian battle-deaths, Brogan ‘a dozen’. Because Clodfelter also gives an exact account of the civilians and hostages at the mosque, his figure was used. Estimated: 269 battle-deaths.
**Senegal**

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Senegal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2820</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>MFDC</td>
<td>Casamance</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2820</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>MFDC</td>
<td>Casamance</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2820</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>MFDC</td>
<td>Casamance</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2820</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>MFDC</td>
<td>Casamance</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate several hundred people killed by 1995


(Project Ploughshares 2003):
2002: ‘Media reports suggest between 25 and 50 people – civilians and combatants – died in the first nine months of 2002 as a direct result of the conflict.’
2001: ‘According to media reports more than 50 people were killed in the first nine months of 2001. The majority of the dead were civilians ambushed on Senegal’s highways.’
2000: ‘At least 50 civilians, rebels and government soldiers were killed.’
1999: ‘More than 60 civilians, rebels and government soldiers were killed.’

*SIPRI Yearbooks:*


Interpretation:

Estimated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Estimate according to Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores (&lt;1000 battle deaths before 1997 and at least 1,000 battle deaths by the end of 1997). Supported by Bercovitch &amp; Jackson’s estimate of ‘hundreds’ killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>From SIPRI. Best estimate is the mean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>IISS annual data; supported by SIPRI estimate of &gt;250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares; IISS annual data supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares; IISS annual data supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares; IISS annual data supports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sierra Leone

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Sierra Leone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2890</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>RUF, AFRC, ECOMOG, Kamajors</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2890</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>RUF, AFRC, ECOMOG, Kamajors</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2890</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>RUF, AFRC, ECOMOG, Kamajors</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2890</td>
<td>Sierra Leone, United Kingdom</td>
<td>RUF, AFRC, ECOMOG, Kamajors</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #2890, civil war in 1991–2000:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #730, ‘Sierra Leone vs. RUF’ 1991-6: 20,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1991–95, ‘Civil War:’ civilian and military war-related deaths not available, 30,000 total war-related deaths


(Brogan 1998): March 1991–November 1996: ‘more than 10,000 people were killed and half the population of 4 million became refugees.’

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate a total of 13,655 deaths between mid-1997 and mid-2003

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 256: From 1991 to 1995: ‘…more than 4,600 people were killed, many in grisly massacres. … Since the civil war broke out in 1991, more than 100,000 people have been killed.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 629: ‘A new cease-fire on July 7, 1999…the civil war death toll since 1991 exceeded 14,000. The RUF once again attacked in May 2000… At least 12 UN personnel and several hundred Sierra Leonese were killed in this outbreak.’

(Williams 2001):
P. 154: ‘Operation Palliser … on 17 May British paratroops and Nigerian troops killed four rebels about 20 miles from Lungi airport. … The next serious incident concerned the capture of 11 British soldiers by a group of rebels known as the ‘West Side Boys.’ … After negotiations to release all 12 hostages collapsed, a rescue mission was launched on 10 September in which one British soldier was killed and several others were seriously injured.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:


(Seybolt 2001): Govt. and UK vs. RUF, AFRC since 1991. Casualty figures unknown

Interpretation:

COW’s estimate of 20,000 deaths is, according to SIPRI 1991, a better estimate of war deaths than battle deaths. The figure of 100,000 total deaths also seems to be a figure for violent and non-violent deaths.
Estimate was based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores and SIPRI Yearbooks, but it agrees well with Clodfelter’s estimates, which also seem to be combat figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>Less than 1,000 battle deaths to this point, per Uppsala coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>Maximum allowed Uppsala coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>Maximum allowed Uppsala coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subtotal 1991–95:</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,997</strong></td>
<td>SIPRI 1996: Total inc. 1995 &gt;3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>SIPRI 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SIPRI 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 1999: &gt;1,500 in 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subtotal:</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,597</strong></td>
<td>SIPRI 1999 estimates the total including 1998 is &gt;5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 2000 estimates &gt;6,000 in 1999; Clodfelter estimates 6350 killed in January 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subtotal:</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,597</strong></td>
<td>Clodfelter gives a similar figure of 14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12 UN personnel and several hundred Sierra Leonese killed in May 2000, per Clodfelter; agrees with IISS annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,997</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Somalia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Somalia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2410</td>
<td>Somalia Military faction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2410</td>
<td>Somalia SSDF, SNM, SPM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2410</td>
<td>Somalia SSDF, SNM, SPM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2410</td>
<td>Somalia SNM, Military faction, SSDF, USC, USC faction</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2410</td>
<td>Somalia SRRC</td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2410, attempted coup in 1978:

(OnWar.com 1999):
‘…an unsuccessful coup in April 1978, following the army’s humiliating defeat in the Ogaden War. An estimated 500 rebel soldiers were killed in fighting with forces loyal to Siad Barre, and subsequently seventeen officers, all but one of them Majeerteen, were executed.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘June 1978 … On April 12 President Siyad Barreh stated that the attempt had caused the death of 20 loyal officers and soldiers and injury to 34 others, and that only a few of the rebels had escaped and were still being sought.’

Interpretation:
Estimated 520 deaths. (Rebel losses from OnWar.com, government losses from Keesing’s. Both figures may be quite unreliable).

Fatalities information for conflict #2410, civil war in 1981–96:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #713, ‘Somalia vs. Clan Factions’ 1982-97: 95,000 Somali state deaths. 18 US deaths. French deaths, Italian deaths, and Nigerian deaths unknown. Total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1988–95, ‘Civil war:’ 350,000 civilian war-related deaths, 5,000 military war-related deaths, 355,000 total war-related deaths

(Lamphear 2003, 186): ‘Low intensity’ in terms of the simplicity of arms – sometimes machetes, spears, and agricultural tools are employed – these conflicts are catastrophically intensive in terms of casualties … 250,000 killed in Somali inter-clan struggles…’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘by August 1992 two thousand people were reported dying each day of starvation while hundreds were being killed in factional fighting. … Deaths from the civil war and resulting famine were in the hundreds of thousands.’

(Leitenberg 2003):
1980–90, ‘civil strife:’ 5,000 civilian, 5,000 military and 10,000 total war-related deaths.
1990–93, ‘civil strife:’ 300,000 total war-related deaths

(Brogan 1998):
P. 97: ‘Estimates of death by famine in 1992 start at 500,000. Perhaps 50,000 to 100,000 people have been killed in civil wars since 1989.’
P. 100: In January 1990, Africa Watch concluded that 50,000 people had been killed in the civil war.
P. 102: Total US loses: 30 troops killed, 174 wounded. 6 non-combatants killed, mostly in accidents and 8 servicemen killed in a helicopter accident. The rest of the UN peacekeeping force lost 72 killed, 87 wounded, including 23 Pakistanis killed during one week in June 1993.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 617: ‘In house-to-house searches and summary executions the dictator’s army killed – according to conservative estimates by the US State Department – 5,000 noncombatants … between May 1988 and March 1989. … By the beginning of 1990 the organization, Africa Watch, estimates at least 50,000 lives had been lost in Somalia, the vast majority of them civilians.’
P. 617–8: ‘On December 27 Mogadishu became a battlefield. The battle, which claimed upwards of 5,000 lives, ended on January 27, 1991… In November 1991 rival factions within the victorious coalition fought to gain power. In the last six weeks of the year … at least 7,000 Somalis killed and 20,000 wounded.’
P. 618: ‘By the end of 1992 civil strife and starvation had cost about 350,000 lives.’
P. 618: ‘U.N. losses in Somalia between May 4–December 7, 1993, were 83 killed…including 29 US KIA…UN wrapped up its unsuccessful mission of nation-building by March 1, 1995, by which time it had lost 132 dead from all causes, including 44 Americans. US battle casualties from 87,000 deployed, 1992–94, were 30 KIA, 175 WIA.’ This source also contains details of international operations in Somalia.

(United Nations Department of Peacekeeping 2004): Nations participating in UNITAF: United States, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and Zimbabwe.

SIPRI Yearbooks


Interpretation:

Very few authors give figures for battle deaths rather than estimates that include the victims of famine. Estimated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores. (Crosses the threshold of 1,000 battle deaths in 1987)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>SNM offensive began in May 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23976</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>SIPRI 1992 gives a total of 60,000 by the end of 1991, Africa Watch estimate of 50,000 by the end of 1989; SIPRI estimate preferred because Africa Watch definition is unknown and because up to 5,000 people may have been killed by government massacre or summary execution in 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>Operations involving international forces reported in Clodfelter totals 525 deaths. All violence assumed to be not much short of 1,000 battle deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1996 taken as representative year; supported by SIPRI 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1996 taken as representative year; supported by SIPRI 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>SIPRI 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal:** 50,000

**Total:** 66,750

Participant file estimates, from Brogan and Clodfelter:
1 KIA for Australia, Morocco, Egypt and UAE
29 US KIA
4 Belgian KIA
2 French KIA
24 Pakistani KIA
Fatalities information for conflict #2410, civil war in 2001–02:


(Project Ploughshares 2003):
2002: ‘At least 500 people were killed in the first ten months of 2002. Many of those killed were civilians.’
2001: ‘According to media reports, at least 400 people were killed this year as a result of the fighting, the majority of whom were civilians killed by stray bullets.’
2000: ‘At least 200 people, including local humanitarian workers, were killed in fighting by the end of September.’
1999: ‘More than 100 people were killed in various clashes during the year.’
1998: ‘The number of deaths for 1998 was at least 230, consisting mostly of unarmed civilians caught in the various interclan conflicts.’

(Mack 2004): Figures for fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Type of Conflict</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council (SRRC) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA)–Shatigudud faction v. Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA)–Madobe–Habsade faction</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Somali Congress (USC) / Somali Salvation Alliance (SSA)–Muse Sudi vs. United Somali Congress (USC) / Somali Salvation Alliance (SSA)– Finish faction</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali–Gaf subclan of the Abgal clan vs. Mahadade subclan of the Abgal clan</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsangeli subclan of the Abgal clan vs. Agon–Yar subclan of the Abgal clan</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dir clan vs. Sacad subclan of Habr Gudir clan</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiddoh subclan of the Dir clan vs. Jareer subclan of the Hawiye clan</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullahi Yusuf forces vs. Jama Ali Jama forces</td>
<td>Non-State</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td></td>
<td>644</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIPRI Yearbooks:


**Interpretation:**

The Uppsala/PRIO dataset considers only state-based conflict. The Human Security Report was compiled in accordance with those coding rules and represents, therefore, is taken as the preferred estimate. IISS data and Project Ploughshares data is quite similar to the figures in the Human Security Report for total state and non-state violence in Somalia during this period.

Taking 2002 to be a representative year, the Human Security Report estimates for the intrastate conflict have been doubled to obtain estimates of battle fatalities. Yields:
Low estimate: 244 deaths
Best estimate: 264 deaths
High estimate: 568 deaths
South Africa

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in South Africa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2510</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>ANC, PAC, Azapo</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Reflects coding revisions in the forthcoming version of the dataset. This conflict was been shortened in the new version of the Uppsala/PRIO dataset to exclude years of conflict primarily between non-state actors.

Fatalities information for conflict #2510, civil war in 1981–88:


(Eckhardt 1996): 1983–94, ‘political, ethnic violence:’ 16,000 civilian war-related deaths, military war-related deaths not available, 16,000 total war-related deaths

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, Lines 2885-2888):
Cites SIPRI figure of 3,000 battle deaths for conflict between the government and the ANC in 1984–6.
Estimate 5,000 deaths in fighting between the ANC and Inthaka in 1984–86.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 628: ‘Rioting against the system of apartheid again swept the black townships of South Africa in September 1984. By the end of year 58 people had been killed…The turmoil took 850 lives in 1985, including 24 policemen, 15 white civilians and 442 blacks killed by security forces.’
P. 627: ‘From September 1984 to the end of 1988, 4,012 South Africans had died in the violence, including 1,848 blacks killed by security forces, 78 white and black civilians killed by guerilla land mines or bombs, 187 members of the security forces, and 163 ANC insurgents. … By the summer of 1991, 6,000 black South Africans had died in the violence.’

SIPRI Yearbooks
(Goose 1987): Gov vs. ANC since 1970s. Total killed 1984–86: 3,000


(Heldt et al. 1992): Govt. vs. ANC since 1961. Deaths 1984–91: 11,000. Deaths during 1991: 2,600. Both figures have a note saying that these are ‘victims of political violence.’


Interpretation:

This estimate was primarily based on SIPRI data because the Uppsala/PRIO dataset does not include conflict between the ANC and Inkatha in its definition of state-based armed conflict. However, even this source notes escalation in the conflict greater than Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

Estimated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

367
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Uppsala/PRIO intensity score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Uppsala/PRIO intensity score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Uppsala/PRIO intensity score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Estimate based on total in SIPRI 1988 for 1984–87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>Clodfelter annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1985 taken to be representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>&gt;3,000 deaths estimated from 1984–87 in SIPRI 1988. Total here for the same period is 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>SIPRI 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spain

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Spain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2480</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>ETA</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2480</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>ETA</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2480</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>ETA</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2480, civil conflict in the Basque region in 1980–81, 1987 & 1991–92:

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Provides the a timeline of the conflict with information on fatal incidents included.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 602: ‘Up to the beginning of 1990 the violence had cost 600 lives, including 70 military personnel. In September 1998 the ETA declared a cease-fire. ETA violence over three decades had claimed at least 800 lives.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘April 1980 – SPAIN … Political violence continued unabated throughout the country in 1979, with 123 people being killed by the end of the year (66 of these in the Basque region) compared with 99 in 1978 (67 in the Basque region) and 30 in 1977.’
‘April 1981 – SPAIN … During 1980 a total of 126 people (according to police sources) were killed in political violence throughout Spain, compared with 123 in 1979. Of these deaths, 85 were attributed to the ETA and 33 to the extreme right or left, and eight were ETA suspects killed by police.’
‘March 1982 – SPAIN … Police sources said on Dec.30, 1981, that 49 people had been killed in political violence in Spain in 1981 (compared with 126 in 1980 and 123 in 1979), and that 31 of the deaths had occurred in the Basque region.’
‘April 1988 – SPAIN … the explosion on June 19 of a car bomb in a car park beneath a crowded supermarket in Barcelona. The casualties were the highest ever recorded in any attack by ETA, with a final death toll of 21 and a further 30 people injured.’
See additional data in Keesing’s reports filed in October 1982; August and December 1991; and August and October 1992.
(Martínez-Herrera 2002): Provides an original elaboration of police data giving victims of ETA terrorism 1968–2003. The author excludes from this account 38 victims (over roughly one decade) of a ‘dirty war’ by vigilante terrorist groups related to state security corps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The author’s data through 2001 appears in the cited work and figures for 2002 and 2003 were obtained through the author. He requests that any publication that makes specific reference to the fatality figures for the Basque conflict presented here (as one of 10 or fewer cases) cite his work specifically, as well as the Lacina & Gleditsch battle deaths data.

*Interpretation:*

This information presented by Martínez–Herrera is the most complete and up-to-date source available. His information agrees quite closely with Keesing’s and Clodfelter’s data as well. These data suggest that the Uppsala/PRIO start and end dates are incorrect.

Sri Lanka

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Sri Lanka:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2170</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>JVP</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2170</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>JVP</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2170</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>JVP</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2580</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>JVP, LTTE, PLOTE</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2580</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>LTTE, PLOTE</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2580</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>LTTE</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2580</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>LTTE</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2580</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>LTTE</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2170, conflict with the JVP in 1971:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000): Conflict #724, ‘Sri Lanka vs. JVP’ 1987−9: 2,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.

(Brogan 1998): By the government’s count, 2,000 people died; others claim that 10,000 were killed by security forces.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1971, ‘Maoists vs government’: 1,000 civilian, 1,000 military and 2,000 total war-related deaths.

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004): The Sinhalese, Maoist Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) emerged as a political movement in 1965. Government measures to curb the mounting insurrection involved the detention of 4,000 suspected JVP members, among them Wijeweera, in March 1971. The tension culminated on 5 April 1971 in a coordinated attack on police stations and government buildings by JVP members, in an attempt to seize power from the United Front government... The estimated number of casualties varies between 1,200 and 10,000 – the majority of them suspected JVP associates.
(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 670: ‘Of some 20,000 members of the JVP, 14,000 were in jails or concentration camps by the end of the insurgency and at least 1,200 were dead. Government forces … lost 60 killed and 262 wounded.’

**Interpretation:**

Clodfelter reports that 14,000 of 20,000 JVP members were imprisoned by the end of the rebellion, which suggests that estimates of battle fatalities in the tens of thousands are too high.

Low estimate: 1,260 (from Clodfelter)
High estimate: 2,000 (from COW)
Best estimate: 1,630 (mean of high and low)

**Fatalities information for conflict #2170, conflict with the JVP in 1971 in 1989–90:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
(This figure likely includes conflict between the government and Tamil rebels as well).

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 208): ‘Up to a thousand people per month were being killed as a result of the 1989 JVP campaign.’

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):
Internal coders’ notes contain the following estimates:
1989: cite the SIPRI figure of >5150 deaths in all internal conflicts
1990: >25 killed due to government and death squads hunting down JVP rebels

(Brogan 1998):
P. 257: ‘The US State Department calculated that over 8,500 people were killed in the fight against the JVP during the last six months of 1989, and admitted that the estimate was conservative. Human rights groups said that over 20,000 were killed that year, thousands of them by death squads in the south’

(Clodfelter 2002, 673-4): ‘In July 1987 … the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils agreed to a cease-fire … The militant Sinhalese of the JVP disagreed violently with the terms of the agreement, sparking a riot in Colombo in which 70 people were killed on July 28 and commencing widespread terrorist attacks in which some 2,000 JVP militants were engaged by 10,000 Sri Lankan army troops. … the JVP insurrection was crushed with the help of the death squads by late 1989.’

SIPRI Yearbooks


Interpretation:

See below, under conflict #2580.

Fatalities information for conflict #2580, civil war in Tamil areas in 1983–2001:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #715, ‘Sri Lanka vs. Tamils’ 1991–ongoing: 900 Indian deaths and 8,500 Sri Lankan state deaths out of a total of 50,000 deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate at least 100,000 total deaths in the Tamil insurgency

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate >74,000 fatalities since 1983
(Harff and Gurr 1988):  
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.  

(Eckhardt 1996): 1984–95, ‘Tamils vs. Sinhalese vs. Govt:’ 23,000 civilian war-related deaths, 27,000 military war-related deaths, 50,000 total war-related deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003):  
1983–89, ‘Government vs. Tamil Elam separatists/Indian intervention/Sinhalese People’s Liberation Front:’ 15,000 total war-related deaths  
1990–2002 ‘Government vs Tamil Elam (LTTE):’ 50,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):  
P. 256: ‘In the previous 5 years [1982–87], between 7,000 and 16,000 people had been killed and over half a million driven from their homes – and the rate of killings was increasing rapidly.’ (Includes conflict with JVP)  
P. 258: The last Indian troops left 24 March 1990, officially reported losing 1155 men.  
P. 260: ‘By the end of (1997), the government admitted that at least 50,000 people had been killed since the civil war began in 1983 – not counting the thousands killed in the JVP insurrection.’

(Clodfelter 2002):  
P. 673–4: ‘India completed its withdrawal from Sri Lanka in March 1990, having lost 1,150 killed in battle with the Tigers, who suffered at least 800 KIA from Indian army fire.  The overall death toll in Sri Lanka by now was at least 11,000.  
P. 674: ‘…Peace negotiations were initiated in late 2000, by which time the overall civilian war death toll [in the Tamil insurgency] had exceeded 63,000.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):  
Total: ‘Estimates range from 60,000 to 100,000.’  
Annual estimates:  
2002: ‘The conflict resulted in the deaths of an estimated 25 people this year, many of whom were civilians killed by government forces.’
2001: ‘The casualty rate was not as high as for the last few years, possibly due to the unilateral cease-fire initiated by the rebels. Even so, hundreds were reported killed and thousands wounded, mostly fighters on both sides.’

2000: ‘At least 2,400 people, mostly combatants, were killed this year.’

1999: ‘More than 2,000 people, most of whom were combatants, were killed during the year.’

1998: ‘At least 2,000 combatants died in the September rebel attacks on government troops.’

1997: ‘Although independent reports were unavailable, government and rebel figures suggest as many as 4,000 people died in combat or from extra-judicial killings in 1997.’

1996: ‘More than 2,300.’

1995: ‘3,000.’

1994: ‘More than 1,000.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): Gov vs. Tamils since 1983: 3,000–4,500 fatalities.


**Interpretation:**

Sources are fairly similar in regard to internal conflict in Sri Lanka, with estimates ranging from 60–100,000. SIPRI’s estimate of 60,000 fatalities was used as an estimate because it explicitly refers to only combat deaths. The estimate was trended based on annual data in the SIPRI yearbooks.

There are few figures available for deaths in conflict with the JVP versus the Tamil tigers in 1989–90. The division of fatalities between these two conflicts is quite uncertain, therefore, and a 2 was coded in these years under ‘trend.’

1989: Uppsala/PRIO codes the Tamil conflict with an intensity of 3, other sources note a cease-fire. A minimum of 1,000 deaths was coded in the Tamil conflict and the remaining fatalities were coded with the JVP.

1990: The UCDP coders estimate >25 deaths in the JVP conflict, other sources note the conflict as largely inactive by this date. 25 deaths coded in the JVP conflict, the remainder in the Tamil conflict.
The participant file estimates 1,150 Indian KIA, from Clodfeller and Brogan.
Sudan

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Sudan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Startdate</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Anya Nya</td>
<td>Southern Sudan</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1963</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>SPLM, Faction of SPLM, NDA</td>
<td>Southern Sudan</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1983</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>SPLM, Faction of SPLM, NDA</td>
<td>Southern Sudan</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1983</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2130</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Sudanese Communist Party</td>
<td></td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>22 July 1971</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2130</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Islamic Charter Front</td>
<td></td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>2 July 1976</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1850, civil war in 1963–72:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 400,000 deaths from 1963–72

(Leitenberg 2003): 1955–72, ‘civil war:’ 750,000 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1963–72, ‘Civil war; UK, Egypt intervene:’ 250,000 civilian war-related deaths, 250,000 military war-related deaths, 500,000 total war-related deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.
Country: Sudan, 1952–72, discontinuous. Victimized groups: Southern nationalists. Number of victims: 100,000–500,000.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 115: Estimate 700,000 killed in the first Sudanese civil war (September 1963–March 1972): ‘many of them civilians killed by government troops in reprisals. Others died from starvation and disease.’

(Stiansen 2003, personal communication with the author): Estimates that figures of hundreds of thousands of deaths in this conflict reflect deaths from non-violent causes. The 1963–73 conflict was a low intensity guerilla war, and Stiansen estimated a total battle deaths were perhaps 55,000 deaths, slightly over 5,000 per year.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 610–11: ‘Sudanese government forces … were aided by Egyptian planes and pilots. Their guerrilla opponents never numbered more than 10,000 (that peak strength was reached in December 1971), with maybe 15,000 locally recruited auxiliaries. Only one-third of the Anya-Nya were armed with modern weapons. … The civil war of 16 years cost huge losses; probably at least 400,000 and possibly as many as 500,000 people were killed or died of sickness, malnutrition, and other causes attributable to the war.’

(Morrison et al. 1972):
P. 350: ‘The south has been in rebellion since 1955. … Combatant deaths for 1963–67 were reported to be over 1,500 although figures as high as 500,000 have recently been cited. The secessionists cannot match the armament of the central government on sabotage and small scale forays. … Some estimates place southern troop strength at 12000; the north is said to have 18,000 troops in the south.’

(Johnson 2003):
P. 31: ‘By modern standards, the first years of the war were very modestly conducted. The guerillas were knit together very loosely and had no external military support, arming themselves mainly by theft from police outposts, the occasional ambush of army patrols, or through the defection of South police or soldiers.’

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events contains accounts of this conflict filed in January and July 1965; September 1966; February and June 1967; October 1968; June and November 1969; December 1970; July 1971; and March 1972. Although the reports are far from complete and perhaps unreliable, they support the impression that the vast majority of those who died were killed through starvation, disease, and one-sided violence: ‘September 1966… According to a report of Sept. 28, the virtual collapse of administrative services in the Southern provinces had led to widespread famine and disease, including more than 60,000 cases of sleeping sickness and similar diseases.’ The highest count of battle fatalities
from a specific incident is 400. 1965 has the highest number of total fatalities claimed by each side, summing to a total of 3,001 killed. Major engagements are reported in the press in 1964–8.

_Interpretation:_

There is no total estimate available for this conflict that records battle deaths separately from the massive starvation and disease incurred. However, the secondary literature does agree with Stiansen’s estimate of this conflict as a guerilla conflict of low to medium intensity, with Anya Nya having fairly limited weaponry and command structure. Keesing’s reports support relatively low numbers of combat related deaths in comparison to those related to the collapse of humanitarian infrastructure and resulting disease and starvation.

Best estimate takes the maximum number of deaths claimed in 1965 in Keesing’s (approx. 3,000) as representative for 1964–68, the years with major incidents reported in the press. Other years coded with 1,000 battle deaths.

_Estimated:_

Low estimate: 10,000 battle deaths or 1,000 battle deaths per year (Uppsala minimum)
High estimate: 55,000 battle deaths (Stiansen)
Best estimate: 20,000 battle deaths (Obtained based on Keesing’s: An estimated 3,000 battle deaths per year were coded in 1964–8, based on the incidents reported in 1965. Other years were coded with 1,000 battle deaths.)

_Fatalities information for conflict #1850, civil war in 1983–2002:_

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #717, ‘Sudan vs. SPLA-Garang Faction’ 1983–ongoing: 1,300,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 55,000 combat fatalities since 1983

(Eckhardt 1996): 1984–95. ‘Civil war; south vs. Government.’ 146,000 civilian war-related deaths, 40,000 military war-related deaths, 1,500,000 total war-related deaths.

(Leitenberg 2003):
1983–90, ‘civil war’ 500,000 civilian, 10,000 military and 510,000 total war-related deaths.
1990–95, ‘civil war’, 500,000 total war-related deaths. 1995–2000 ‘civil war’ 1 million war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 104: ‘Second civil war (1983–): 600,000 people are reported dead so far, including 250,000 of starvation in 1988.’

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 211: ‘Fighting erupted again in January 1990…Beset by droughts and famines that had claimed the lives of close to 300,000 people … Deaths have been estimated at 1.5 million – many of war-induced famine and disease…’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 611: ‘Civil war in the south resumed in 1983…contributed to a famine in 1988 that killed up to 250,000 people…The second civil war had cost up to 150,000 lives by 1990 (not including the famine deaths of 1988). By mid-1999 an estimated 1.9 million people had died in the Sudan from all causes associated from the civil conflict since 1955.’

(Ploughshares 2003):
‘The conflict in Sudan has caused the death of an estimated 2 million people, directly or indirectly, since 1983.’

Annual estimates:
2002: ‘Unconfirmed reports suggested that by October at least 1,300 people, both civilians and combatants, had been killed as a direct result of the fighting. Thousands more civilians died from war-related famine and disease.’
2001: ‘According to media reports and press releases from both government and rebel forces, over 1,500 combatants were killed due to the fighting. As well, the war and widespread famine caused the deaths of thousands of Sudanese civilians.’
2000: ‘Hundreds of people were reported killed in the fighting.’
1999: ‘While death figures for 1999 were not available, many observers believe there were fewer deaths than in the previous year.’
1998: ‘At least 70,000 deaths were reported from the war-induced famine in the first half of the year, with a significant, though unknown, number of deaths stemming directly from the conflict. Most conflict deaths in 1998 were civilian.’

(Mack 2004): Estimates of deaths in 2002: 2,415 (best); 2,032 (low); 4,229 (high)
SIPRI Yearbook:

(Goose 1987): Govt. vs. SPLA since 1983. Fatalities: 3,000


(Heldt et al. 1992): Govt. vs. SPLA/SPLM (Garang faction) since 1983, vs. SPLA/SPLM (Nazir faction) since 1991. Deaths including 1991: >36,000. During 1991: 3,000–5,000, military. Note saying that most deaths occurred in intra SPLA fighting.


(Wallensteen and Axell 1994): Govt. vs. SPLA (Garang faction) since 1983. Deaths to 1991: 37,000–40,000 military.

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1995): Govt. vs. SPLA (Garang faction) since 1983. Deaths to 1991: 37,000–40,000 military.

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1996): Govt. vs. SPLA (Garang faction) since 1983. Deaths to 1991: 37,000–40,000 military. Deaths in 1995: c. 1,000.

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1997): Govt. vs. SPLA (Garang faction) since 1983. Deaths to 1991: 37,000–40,000 military. Deaths in 1996: > 2,000.

(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1998): Govt. vs. SPLA (Garang faction) since 1983. Deaths to 1991: 37,000–40,000 military. Deaths in 1997: > 5,000.


Interpretation:

SIPRI and IISS are the only sources that estimate combat deaths apart from starvation and disease. IISS’s estimate of 55,000 total combat fatalities agrees relatively well with SIPRI’s high estimate of 40,000 battle deaths among only combat forces. Estimated 55,000 deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #2130, counter-coup in 1971:

NB: There is an error in Uppsala/PRIO coding here. The start and end year do not match the start date. The events should be recorded in 1971. The battle deaths dataset corrects this error.

(Lewis 2004):
‘August 1971 – SUDAN …Major Hashem el Atta (35)…who had been removed from the Revolutionary Command Council and the Government in November 1970, was on July 19 reported by Cairo Radio to have seized power. …Major-General al Nemery’s return to power was announced late on July 22 … General al Nemery announced the same day that of the soldiers loyal to his regime … 16 officers and 14 NCOs had been killed. Later he stated that a total of 38 persons had been killed and 119 wounded during the counter-coup.’

Interpretation:

Although the government statements in Keesing’s may not be reliable, they are the only available information. Estimate 38 deaths.
Fatalities information for conflict #2130, attempted coup in 1976:

(Lewis 2004):
‘August 1976 – SUDAN …An attempt was made on July 2, 1976, to overthrow by force the Government of President Nemer of the Sudan; it was, however, suppressed by loyal troops, although with considerable loss of life and damage to property in Khartoum, the country’s capital. …It was announced on the same day that 300 people had been killed and another 300 wounded in the fighting…’

Interpretation:

Estimated 300 deaths.
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in the Suez:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1420</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Israel, United Kingdom, France</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1420, conflict between Egypt and UK in 1951–52:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #7 estimates 26–100 Egyptian deaths and 1–25 UK deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 25 British soldiers and 1,000 Egyptians killed through 1956

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 633: ‘On January 25, 1952, ... 41 Egyptians were killed…British casualties were 9 killed…The next day a mob retaliated in Cairo by attacking restaurants, hotels, and clubs frequented by British citizens. Before the riot had burned itself out, 17 Europeans and at least 50 Egyptians were slain. ... hostilities against the base [ended] in 1954, after 54 British servicemen had died in the skirmishes along its perimeter.’

Keesing’s Record of World Events contains reports on the conflict filed on Oct. 20–27, 1951; January 5–12, 1952; February 2–9, 1952; March 22–29, 1952; June 14–21, 1952. These give a day-by-day timeline of events in the Canal zone. Summing these incidents gives a battle deaths total of 94 dead in 1951, and 89 deaths in 1952. These reports do not always include a full account of Egyptian casualties. There are also additional reported deaths due to unorganized violence, especially rioting.

*Interpretation:*

The Keesing’s data is the most complete reckoning of deaths in the Suez available in the time frame of interest.

Estimated 94 deaths in 1951, and 89 deaths in 1952. The participant file estimates 25 total British KIA, from Bercovitch & Jackson.
Fatalities information for conflict #1550, conflict between Israel, the UK, and France against Egypt in 1956:

Correlates of War Project (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #157, ‘Sinai’ 1956: 3,000 Egyptian, 10 French, 189 Israeli, and 22 British deaths. Totals 3,221.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1956–56, ‘Suez; Israel, France, UK invade:’ 1,000 civilian war-related deaths, 3,000 military war-related deaths, 4,000 total war-related deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘More than six thousand military personnel were killed during the conflict including twenty British and ten French soldiers.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 645: Estimates 10,000 killed
P. 312: Occupation of the Suez included Israeli killing of 275 civilians at Khan Younis and 111 Palestinians in a refugee camp at Rafah.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 633–634: ‘Total Egyptian losses in the Sinai were 1,000 killed… Israeli losses in the Sinai were 189 killed… The British lose 22 KIA… the French lost 10 KIA… At least 921 Egyptians perished in the allied air bombardment or in the fighting against the Anglo-French invasion force. … While occupying the Gaza Strip, Israeli troops had panicked in the face of Palestinian mob protests and had killed 275 people at Khan Younis on November 3 and 111 at Rafah on November 12.’
(Totals 2,142 combat-deaths)

(Dupuy 1984):
P. 212: provides table with approximate ground force strength of all sides as well as ‘Estimated Losses, Suez−Sinai Campaign, 1956:’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel Casualties</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Captured/Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt vs. Israel</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt vs. Allies</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>1,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>6,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td></td>
<td>189</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Total for all military deaths: 1,865)

Interpretation:

Most sources are consistent on Israeli, British and French KIA. Estimates of Egyptian fatalities range from COW’s high estimate of 3,000 deaths to low estimates of 1,650 (Dupuy) and 1,921 (Clodfelter). The low estimates were preferred because they come from the sources that also give the most detail regarding the military history of the conflict. Clodfelter’s estimate was used because Dupuy seems to be excluding civilian deaths. The deaths in Palestinian refugee camps are considered one-sided violence.

Estimated:
189 Israeli KIA
22 British KIA
10 French KIA
1,921 Egyptian KIA
Suriname

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Suriname:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2630</td>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>SLA/Jungle Commando</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2630, civil conflict in 1986–88:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 228: ‘The fighting ceased by December 1992…several hundred people were killed during the fighting.’

(Lewis 2004):
Keesing’s Record of World Events reports on this conflict in February 1987, March 1988, and August 1992. The reports are not complete, but they suggest a very small scale conflict. The size of the guerilla force is estimated at 100–300. The largest death toll claimed by either side for a single incident is 40 killed. By 30 October 1987 the government estimated its losses at 35 killed. There were reports that several hundred people had been killed in one-sided violence by the military, however.

Interpretation:

Estimated 300 battle deaths. Based on Bercovitch & Jackson’s estimate of ‘several’ hundred deaths and supported by the relatively small numbers of people killed in the individual engagements reported by Keesing’s.
Syria

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Syria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Muslim Brotherhood</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Muslim Brotherhood</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2020, coup in 1966:

(Lewis 2004):
‘March 1966 – SYRIA … It was officially stated that 41 people had been killed in the fighting and 95 wounded; unofficial reports, however, put the number of killed at several hundred, describing the coup as the bloodiest in recent Syrian history.’

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 41 deaths (Official figure, probably unreliable)
High and best estimate: 300 deaths (‘Several’ interpreted as 300)

Fatalities information for conflict #2020, conflict with the Muslim Brotherhood in 1979–82:

(Leitenberg 2003): 1981 [sic], ‘government massacre of Muslim Brotherhood at Hamah:’ 10,000 civilian and total war-related deaths.

(Harff and Gurr 1988):

(Eckhardt 1996):
1981–82, ‘Govt massacres conserves, Muslims:’ 20,000 civilian war-related deaths, military war-related deaths not available, 20,000 total war-related deaths

(Rummel 1997, Table 15.1, lines 3024-3025):
Estimates Hama democide and battle-dead separately (low, middle and high estimates). It is unclear whether democide is defined as deaths of civilians, or as executions, but the magnitude of the figures suggests that democide includes all civilian deaths (including combat-related civilian deaths).
Battle-dead: 1,500 (low), 5,000 (middle), 8,000 (high).
Democide: 1,500 (low), 10,000 (middle), 23,000 (high).

(Brogan 1998):
P. 369: ‘…on 16 June 1979, Captain Ibrahim al-Yussuf, a Ba’ath party political officer and a Sunni Muslim, assembled the cadets of the Aleppo Artillery School … killing 60 of them (some sources put the number at 32).’
P. 370: ‘By the end of [1980], at least 1,000 people had been executed. … In April 1981, after an attempt on the life of President Assad, another 200–300 men were publicly executed in Hama … another 150 officials were murdered that year. In February 1982, the Brotherhood took control of Hama …between 2,000 (the official figure) and 20,000 people were killed.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 650: ‘The Brotherhood’s first major strike against the Alawite government occurred on June 16, 1979, when 60 unarmed artillery cadets were gunned to death … in 1980 and 1981 … some 300 political murders occurred and the government executed at least 1,000 people …’
P. 650: ‘The violence culminated…in February 1982 in the city of Hama. … At least 3,000 people were killed, and possibly as many as 20,000, including 1,000 government troops.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘July 1982 … an armed insurrection in the city of Hama in February 1982. … The Economist (May 15) stated that in that time most of the old part of the city had been bulldozed flat. The article also stated that estimates of the total casualties reached over 30,000; figures were hard to verify, however, as during the fighting many bodies had lain in the streets unburied and also as inhabitants had been buried in the rubble when their homes were bombarded.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:
(Goose 1987): Government vs. Sunni rebels, anti-government rebels since 1976. Total deaths: >6,000–26,000. Note reads: ‘Main armed opposition to government has come from Islamic fundamentalist groups, most notably Sunni rebels known as Muslim Brotherhood. … Disaffection with the Assad regime erupted into warfare in 1976; fighting climaxed with destruction of town of Hamah – a suspected Muslim Brotherhood stronghold – in Feb. 1982, resulting in 5,000–25,000 deaths. Support for President Assad after Israel’s invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 halted most fighting until spring 1986, when a new wave of bombings and assassinations occurred.’ (SIPRI seems to have estimated that roughly 1,000 deaths occurred before February 1982)


**Interpretation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Brogan estimates 300–400 murders by the end of 1980. Low estimate preferred because at least one of these incidents (murder of the cadets) is considered one-sided violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Brogan, Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>Low estimate from SIPRI. High from Clodfelter, Brogan. Best estimate: mean.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tajikistan

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Tajikistan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>UTO</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Tajikistan, Russia, Uzbekistan</td>
<td>UTO</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Tajikistan, Russia, Uzbekistan</td>
<td>UTO</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Tajikistan, Russia</td>
<td>UTO</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3020</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Movement for Peace in Tajikistan</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3020, civil war in 1992–96 & 1998:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 35,000 deaths

(Leitenberg 2003): 1992–96, ‘civil war:’ 60,000 total war-related deaths.


(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘The fighting was intense, and as many as fifty thousand people are thought to have been killed in the conflict.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
‘The war is estimated to have killed about 50,000 people, most of them in 1992.’
Annual estimates:
1999: ‘Several people were killed in conflict violence during the year, but independent figures were not available.’
1998: ‘The number of deaths in 1998, estimated at 70–100, was low compared to casualty figures in the early years of the conflict.’

SIPRI Yearbooks:


*Interpretation:*

For the period 1992–93, estimates range from 30–50,000 dead. These were used as low and high estimates, therefore, and a mean was taken as a best estimate. The data were also trended as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>High estimate is from SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>High estimate is from SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Subsequent year taken to be representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>SIPRI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the participant file, Russian deaths are coded as unknown.
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Thailand:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1430</td>
<td>Thailand Military faction (Navy)</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1430</td>
<td>Thailand CPT</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1430, coup in 1951:

(OnWar.com 1999):
‘In November 1951, military and police officers announced in a radiobroadcast that the 1949 constitution was suspended by the government and that the 1932 constitution was in force. The reason given for restoring a unicameral parliament with half its membership appointed by the government was the danger of communist aggression. Shortly after the government-engineered coup, King Bhumibol Adulyadej was called back to Thailand…’

Keesing’s Record of World Events:
‘December 1951… A military coup d’état was carried out in Bangkok on Nov. 29 – three days before the return from Europe of King Rama IX – by a group of high-ranking Army, Navy, and Air Force officers, who overthrew the Government, dissolved Parliament, and appointed a Provisional Executive Council…’

Interpretation:
No reported violence in the sources identified. Estimated 25 battle deaths, from the Uppsala/PRIO minimum.

Fatalities information for conflict #1430, conflict with the CPT in 1974–82:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 686–687: ‘By 1967 some 1,300 rebels were assassinating or abducting government officials at a monthly rate of 20. … In 1968 government fighter-bombers began a bombing and strafing campaign … Thai government casualties for 1969 were 300 killed and 500 wounded. In 1970 they totaled 450 killed and 500 wounded. In the next year … Thai government losses included 500 killed. … The government lost over 700 killed in 1972. … In October 1973 the military government ruling Thailand was kicked out of power … decreased the military pressure on the guerrillas … However, on October 6, 1976, the military again took power … In 1980, an upsurge of hostilities accounted for the deaths of 502 soldiers and loyal civilians and 310 guerrillas. The insurgency waned during the 1980s…’

(Lewis 2004):
‘April 1969 … Formed on Jan. 1, 1965, the Front, according to statements by its spokesmen in China, first went into action on Aug. 7 of the same year … Chinese sources claimed that by the middle of January 1969 the guerrillas had killed about 300 Government troops and police…’

Keesing’s Record of World Events contains additional reports on the conflict filed in April 1975, July 1976, August 1977, March 1978, June 1980, July 1981, July 1982, and December 1984. These contain incident reports that give the following fatalities information, although for most incidents there is no data provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Guerillas claim &gt;40 killed in October and November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>100 reported killed in specific incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>107 deaths reported in specific incidents. Guerillas claim 1,475 security forces killed in the year following the Oct. 1976 coup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Government reports 544 civilians and loyalists killed in 1979, the lowest total in 4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Thai government reports 822 killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Government claims 300 guerillas killed. 15 government security personnel reported killed in November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>47 deaths reported in specific incidents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): Govt. vs. CPT since 1965, separatist rebels, roughly 100 killed per year.

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988): Govt. vs. CPT, CPM, PULO, Viet Nam, <100 deaths yearly.

(Lindgren et al. 1989): Malaysia Govt., Thailand vs. CPM (CPT) since 1945, deaths in 1988 <100.

Interpretation:

Coding of this conflict should begin at least in 1970, possibly earlier. The battle deaths dataset adds additional years of fatalities information.

The COW figure of 1,650 state deaths from 1970–73 is equal to Clodfelter’s estimates of government losses in the same three years. There is only one available estimate of guerilla deaths, that given in 1980. In that year, guerilla casualties were about 60% of government levels. That ratio was used to formulate estimates of total battle deaths in other years.

Estimate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>Government losses 450; guerilla losses estimated at 60% of that figure based on 1980 ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Government losses 500; guerilla losses estimated at 60% of that figure based on 1980 ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>Government losses 700; guerilla losses estimated at 60% of that figure based on 1980 ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores. Decrease in fatalities after coup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores. Guerillas claim &gt;40 in October and November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Keesing’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>Guerillas claimed 1475 killed in the year after the Oct. 1976 coup. Guerilla losses based on the 60% ratio observed in 1980.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>544 loyalists and civilians killed, per Thai government. Also note this is the lowest number in 4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>Thai government reports. Basis of 60% of that figure for guerilla casualties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>Keesing’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Togo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2640</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>MTD</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2640</td>
<td>Togo Military faction</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2640, attempted coup in 1986:

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 30 killed

(Lewis 2004): ‘May 1987 … An attempted coup against the government of President Gnassingbe Eyadema carried out on Sept. 23–34, 1986, by a well-armed ‘terrorist commando unit’, was defeated by Togolese security forces after a night of fighting. …The official death toll was given as 26, but many residents of Lome, the Togolese capital, reported it as being substantially higher.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimated 30 deaths from Bercovitch & Jackson.

Fatalities information for conflict #2640, coup in 1991:

(Lewis 2004): ‘December 1991 – TOGO … Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh was seized by rebel soldiers on Dec. 3 after an attack on his residence in which at least 17 people were killed. The action was the latest in a series of attempts by sections of the military to unseat the transitional government appointed by the national conference in August.’

*Interpretation:*
Keesing’s reports at least 17 people killed. Estimated 25 deaths based on Uppsala/PRIO minimum.
Trinidad and Tobago

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Trinidad and Tobago:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Startdate</th>
<th>Startprecision</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2850</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>Jamaat al-Muslimeen</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>27 July 1990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2850, attempted coup in 1990:

(OnWar.com 1999):
‘In late July 1990, some 120 members of the militant Jamaat al-Muslimeen … attempted to overthrow the government of Trinidad and Tobago … At least 30 persons died in the fighting and looting during the rebellion, which drew little popular support and ended five days later on August 1, 1990.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘July 1990 … Members of the Jamaat al Muslimeen, a militant black Moslem sect, staged an unsuccessful coup attempt on July 27 against the government of Prime Minister Arthur Robinson. In the five days of violence which resulted official estimates suggested that at least 30 people died (including one MP) and several hundred were injured.’

(Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2004):
‘On 27 July 1990 a group of insurgents from the Jamaat al Muslimeen stormed the parliament building in a coup attempt during a session of the House of Representatives. …The siege lasted for 5 days during which at least 30 people were killed and 500 wounded, most of them looters shot by the police.’

In the internal coders’ notes, UCDP records another estimate of at least 22 people killed in the storming the parliament itself.

Interpretation:

Estimated 30 deaths.
Tunisia

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Tunisia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1480</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>National Liberation Army</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Bizerte</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2490</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Résistance Armée Tunisienne</td>
<td></td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1480, Tunisian war of independence against France 1953–56:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 2,000 killed

(Eckhardt 1996): 1952–54, ‘Independence from France:’ 3,000 civilian war-related deaths, military war-related deaths not available, 3,000 total war-related deaths

(Clayton 1988, 162–165): ‘In an eight-day amnesty period, 1 to December 1954, 2,514 insurgents surrendered including the two largest groups, a total estimated at 90 per cent of those involved; 1,958 weapons were also handed in.’

(Clayton 1994):
P. 90: French forces arrived progressively in the summer and early autumn of 1954
P. 91: ‘The Declaration of Carthage (in May 1954) briefly eased tension, and, as a carrot, in time encouraged others to surrender; an effective goad was the high French kill rate – more than 250 with 200 weapons recovered.’
P. 92: ‘The total casualties from 1 May to 1 November 1954 were 80 civilians and 34 soldiers or police killed...The total of insurgents killed was 147.’
P. 92–3: ‘Violence returned to the country in January 1956. ... Some 200 insurgents were killed, as were four French soldiers and a small number of civilians...’
(715 deaths mentioned explicitly, other periods of violence recounted as well but without fatality figures)

*Interpretation:*

Low estimate: 715 (Clayton)
High estimate: 3,000 (COW)
Best estimate: 2,000 (Bercovitch & Jackson. Plausible based on information in Clayton)

These estimates were trended based on information in Clayton. The participant file estimates 38 French deaths, from Clayton.

*Fatalities information for conflict #1740, conflict between Tunisia and France in 1961:*

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 1,000 killed

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 611: ‘While the French lost only 24 KIA and 100 WIA, the Tunisians lost 1,370 killed, some 700 of whom were civilians, and 2,200 wounded.’

*Interpretation:*

Clodfelter and Bercovitch & Jackson are quite consistent and support the Uppsala/PRIO intensity score. Estimated 1,394 deaths, from Clodfelter.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2490, civil conflict in 1980:*

(Clodfelter 2002, 616): ‘Libya also had border dust-ups with Tunisia. The most serious incident occurred on January 27, 1980, when 50 Libyan commandos raided the Tunisian town of Gafsa, killing 41 people.’
(Brogan 1998):
P. 74: ‘...27 January 1980, a raid was mounted against Gafsa in southern Tunisia, carried out by 50 commandos, either Libyans or exiled Tunisians trained in Libya...The raiders came over the border from Algeria and attacked the police station, an army barracks, and a militia barracks, killing 41 people, mostly military men; then they escaped back to Libya. ... there was no repeat of the raid.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘May 1980 – TUNISIA ... A statement issued on Jan.30 by the then Tunisian Interior Minister, Mr Othman Kecherid ... gave the casualties resulting from the fighting on Jan.27 as 41 dead ... (Whereas the Tunisian authorities claimed to be in full control of the situation by Jan.28, press reports suggested that sporadic fighting had continued for several days in the hills around Gafsa, that as many as 300 insurgents had been involved and that the final casualty toll was considerably higher than the official Tunisian figures indicated.)’

Interpretation:
Estimated 41 deaths.
Turkey

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Turkey:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>PKK</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>PKK</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>PKK</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2900</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>PKK/Kadek</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2900</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Devrimci Sol</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2600, civil war in Turkish Kurdistan 1984–2002:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(International Institute for Strategic Studies 2003): Estimate more than 39,000 killed since 1984


(Eckhardt 1996): 1984–95, ‘Kurd rebellion; Govt crackdown:’ 4,000 civilian war-related deaths, 14,000 military war-related deaths, 18,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, 220): ‘...by the end of 1988, more than three thousand people had been killed. ... more than eighteen thousand people have been killed in the conflict’

(Cloftfelter 2002): P. 655: ‘The official count of casualties, 1984–88, was 185 Turkish soldiers, 480 Kurdish civilians, and 200 guerillas killed. Fighting grew more intense in 1989 and by the end of 1991 as many as 3,400 lives had been lost ... The toll had increased to 14,000 dead by the end of 1994 and up to 18,000 dead a year later. In May 1997 Turkey send 30,000 troops into the Kurdish area of northern Iraq to destroy the guerilla bases there.'
a month of combat the Turks claimed 2,500 rebels killed at a cost of 100 soldiers KIA. At the end of 1998 Turkey announced official fatal casualties in its Kurdish war of 23,638 PKK personnel, 5,555 Turkish security personnel and 5,302 noncombatants.’

(McDowall 2000):
P. 418: ‘In August 1984 a hitherto largely unknown party, Partiya Karkari Kurdistan (PKK – The Kurdish Workers’ Party) launched a series of attacks and ambushes on Turkish forces in the Kurdish region. During the next decade its activities resulted in the deaths of an estimated 12,000 people…’
P. 430: ‘In November 1991, by which time the total death toll exceeded 3,000’
P. 438: July 1993: ‘That month the death toll (since 1984) rose to an estimate 6,500.’
P. 439: ‘By the end of 1993 the overall death toll exceeded 10,000’
P. 442: ‘By 1996 the estimated number of deaths was 20,000. By 1999 they were thought to exceed 35,000.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 330: ‘By official count, in the four years 1984–88, 185 Turkish soldiers, 480 Kurdish civilians and about 200 guerillas were killed.’
P. 331: ‘June 1995 the Turkish government reported that 19,000 people had been killed during the insurgency since 1984, and the death toll was rising rapidly. Other estimates were much higher.’

(Project Ploughshares 2003):
‘The war has claimed between 30,000 and 40,000 lives since 1984.’
Annual estimates:
2002: ‘Media reports suggested that close to 25 people died in the fighting this year.’
2001: ‘The death toll declined from the previous year to an estimated 20 deaths.’
2000: ‘Although at least 100 people were killed this year, this was a sharp decline from the estimated conflict deaths in 1999.’
1999: ‘About 1,300 people, including civilians, were killed in 1999.’

(Mack 2004) Estimates of fatalities in 2002: 50 (best); 35 (low); 100 (high).

SIPRI Yearbooks:


Interpretation:
All sources converge on an estimate that very closely matches the official Turkish figure of 34,495 deaths through the end of 1998. This estimate was used, therefore. There is a great deal of information available about the trend in violence, but using any source’s exact benchmarks or yearly counts makes it difficult to code the full number of fatalities by 1998. The following modification of trend information found in McDowall and SIPRI was used, therefore:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>McDowall records 200 dead by August 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Crosses threshold to 1,000 battle deaths in 1987, per SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1990 higher intensity than 1989 or 1991 in SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Totals 3800 through the end of 1991; SIPRI records up to 3100 deaths by end of 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>Escalation and deescalation according to trend in SIPRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>Project Ploughshares estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>Totals 34,495 through end of 1998; official Turkish figure for losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Uppsala codes as intensity 1 and SIPRI records 300–600 deaths; IISS and Project Ploughshares suggest over 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>SIPRI records 200–400, mean taken; Project Ploughshares records over 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SIPRI records 100–200; Project Ploughshares records only 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>SIPRI records 25–300, Project Ploughshares records 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2900, civil conflict against Devrimci Sol in 1991–92:


(Lewis 2004): Keesing’s Record of World Events contains reports on this conflict in January, February, March, April, May, July, August, and October 1991 and in February, March, April and November 1992. The attacks detailed in the articles account for 18 deaths in 1991, with 2 additional deaths possibly linked to the group. In 1992, 16 deaths related to the conflict were recorded, with 4 additional deaths possibly related to this conflict.

*Interpretation:*

News reports suggest very low intensity conflict activity. Estimated 25 deaths per year, the Uppsala/PRIO minimum.
Uganda

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Uganda:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda Military faction</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda UPA</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda Military faction</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda, Libya UNLA, Tanzania</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda, Libya UNLA, Tanzania</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda, NRA, UFM, UPF, UPDA, UPC, UNLA, FOBA, HSM</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda, Faction of UPDA, UPA, HSM, UDCM, UPDCA</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda, Faction of UPDA, UPA, HSM, UDCM, UPDCA</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda, Faction of UPDA, UPA, HSM, UDCM, UPDCA</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda LRA, WNBF, ADF</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>Uganda LRA, WNBF, ADF</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fatalities information on conflict #2180, coup in 1971:*

(Lewis 2004):
‘February 1971 – UGANDA …Whereas General Amin claimed that there had been no casualties, unofficial estimates were that between 20 and 100 persons might have been killed, including two former Cabinet Ministers and two French Canadian missionaries (shot during the troops’ attack on Entebbe airport).’

*Interpretation:*

Low estimate: 25 (Uppsala minimum)
High estimate: 100 (Keesing’s)
Best estimate: 60 (Mean of range presented in Keesing’s)

*Fatalities information for conflict #2180, attempted coup in 1972:*
(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 144: ‘Postcoup tensions; border clashes (1971–October 1972) … As many as two hundred Ugandan and Tanzanian military personnel are reported to have died in the fighting.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘November 1972 – UGANDA – TANZANIA … The Ugandan Government announced on Sept. 17 that invading ‘Tanzanian troops’, numbering at least 1,000 men, had advanced to within about 100 miles of Kampala … In Tanzania, on the other hand, it was announced in an official statement on the same day (Sept. 17) that forces of a ‘People’s Army’ inside Uganda had taken over a military camp at Kisenyi … In a speech before diplomatic representatives of OAU member-countries, President Amin said that Uganda had been attacked by ‘some 1,500 men, including Tanzanian soldiers, supporters of ex-President Obote and Israeli mercenaries’. 230 of the ‘enemy’ having been killed and 50 captured. … Earlier on Sept. 18 two Ugandan aircraft bombed the Tanzanian town of Bukoba, about 40 miles south of the Ugandan border, nine persons having reportedly been killed and 200 injured. … General Amin added that 150 Ugandan civilians and a White teacher (later identified as an American Peace Corps worker) had been killed in the fighting around Mbarara.’

Interpretation:
Estimated 200 deaths from Bercovitch & Jackson. Government statements in Keesing’s are of questionable reliability.

Fatalities information for conflict #2180, civil conflict in 1977:

(Lewis 2004):
‘April 1977 – UGANDA … In reports from Nairobi (Kenya) on Feb. 13, 1977, it was indicated that widespread unrest in Uganda during the previous weeks had led to mass arrests and killings by members of the Ugandan Army and security forces. According to these reports President Amin had ordered a ‘purge’ after uncovering an attempted coup to overthrow his Government … it was admitted in an official broadcast on Feb.22 that there had been ‘incidents involving dissidents in Uganda’; that ‘people had been killed’ by the security forces during the past three weeks … Some 20 refugees who had reached Kenya claimed on Feb.22 that President Amin had ordered all members of the Acholi and Langi tribes in the police and the Army to be ‘liquidated’; that on Feb.21 about 700 soldiers and policemen had been arrested in Kampala and taken to Mubende barracks (some 100 miles from the capital) where they had been ‘massacred’; that further killings had taken place at other barracks;
that more than 2,000 Acholi and Langi prisoners held in Kampala for two weeks had also been ‘massacred’; and that all Acholi and Langi students at Makerere University had been arrested.’

Interpretation:

There is no information in Keesing’s about battle deaths in the planning or execution of the coup. Estimated this conflict based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

Fatalities information for conflict #2180, internationalized civil war in 1978–79:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #190, ‘Ugandan/Tanzanian’ 1978-79: 500 Libyan deaths, 1,000 Tanzanian deaths, and 1,500 Ugandan deaths. This yields a total of 3,000 dead.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1978–79, ‘Tanz vs. Amin; Libya intervenes;’ civilian war-related deaths not available, 3,000 military war-related deaths, 3,000 total war-related deaths

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 185–186: ‘...an estimated 3,500 people were killed during the conflict, including 1,000 Tanzanian military fatalities and at least 200 Libyan soldiers.’

(Brogan 1998):
P. 647: Estimates 4,000 deaths in Tanzania and Ugandan war 1978–79
P. 117: ‘During the war, approximately 4,000 people were killed: 373 Tanzanian soldiers; 150 Ugandan rebels fighting alongside the Tanzanians; 600 Libyans; 1,000 of Amin’s troops; 1,500 Tanzanian civilians massacred by Ugandan troops; and about 500 Ugandan civilians.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 627–628: ‘The war...cost the Tanzanian army about 373 dead (including only 97 KIA, the rest died in accidents), the Ugandan exiles lost about 150, and the Ugandan military approximately 1,000 killed. The Libyans lost about 600 dead. Some 1,500 Tanzanian and 500 Ugandan civilians were killed.’

*Interpretation:*

Brogan, Clodfelter, and COW closely correspond, if the COW figure for Tanzanian deaths is interpreted as including civilians. Estimate was based on Clodfelter’s reckoning, which explicitly accounts for military and civilian losses on both sides. Estimated: 3,847 deaths.

Trend: Based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity coding, 950 deaths have been coded in the intensity 1 year and the remainder in 1979.

*Fatalities information on conflict #708, civil war 1980–91:*

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Eckhardt 1996):
1981–87, ‘Army vs. people; massacres:’ 300,000 civilian war-related deaths, 8,000 military war-related deaths, 308,000 total war-related deaths

(Brogan 1998):
P. 647: ‘Between 1979 and 1986, when Yoweni Museveni took power, a further 100,000 to 300,000 people were killed. A few thousand have been killed in various insurgencies every year since 1986.’

(Leitenberg 2003):
1981–85, ‘Obote government massacres:’ 300,000 total war-related deaths.
1981–88, ‘National Resistance Army vs. government/NRA vs. opposition:’ 100,000 civilian, 6,000 military, and 106,000 total war-related deaths.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 628: ‘On January 25, 1986, 9,000 NRA troops captured Kampala and deposed the Okello government. The National Resistance Army had lost at least 6,000 killed during the uprising; the victorious rebels claimed government losses included 39,516 killed. … Between 1981 and 1988 the death toll in all of Uganda’s civil conflicts numbered 102,000.’

**SIPRI Yearbooks:**

(Goose 1987): Govt. (NRA) vs. Anti-gov rebels (Obote, Okello, Amin) since 1981. Total killed: >250,000.

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988): NRA Govt. vs. Opposition since 1981. 1981–87: 5,000–6,000 military deaths, 100,000 civilian. Total killed in 1987: 2,000


**Interpretation:**

The SIPRI estimate of 106,000 deaths from 1981–89 roughly corresponds to figures in COW, Clodfelter and Leitenberg, although some of these sources may also by relying on each other’s figures. This conflict included a great deal of one-sided violence, which may be reflected in the figure of 106,000. Other estimates venture as high as 300,000 dead including massacres, however.

Estimate:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17133</td>
<td>Totals 106,000 by the end of 1989, per SIPRI 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>SIPRI 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>SIPRI 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SIPRI estimates 600–800 military deaths; Uppsala/PRIO give an intensity score of 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>Mean of range estimated by SIPRI for military deaths in 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>SIPRI 1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fatalities information for conflict #1289, civil war from 1994–2002:**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #753, ‘Uganda vs. Lords Resistance Army’ 1996–ongoing: 10,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.

(Brogan 1998): ‘By one count, 100,000 people have been killed in fighting, massacres and starvation due to the LRA.’


(Project Ploughshares 2003):
2002: ‘Unconfirmed media sources report that over 1,000 people were killed. Most were civilians targeted by the LRA, although the Ugandan government claimed to have killed hundreds of rebel fighters.’
2001: ‘Hundred of civilians, soldiers and rebels were reported killed by October.’
2000: ‘By September, more than 150 people were killed as a result of fighting.’
1999: ‘At least 1,000 people, mostly civilians, were killed in 1999.’
1998: ‘Though the numbers vary, the estimated number of deaths in the conflict during 1998 exceeded 800.’
(Mack 2004) gives the following estimates for fatalities in 2002:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Type of Conflict</th>
<th>Fatality Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance of Democratic Forces (ADF) v. Government</td>
<td>Intrastate</td>
<td>Best: 76, Low: 76, High: 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA)*</td>
<td>One-sided</td>
<td>Best: 642, Low: 642, High: 1,077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There are no statements from LRA, so these numbers are based solely on either government statements or independent reports.

SIPRI Yearbooks:


**Interpretation:**

Relied primarily on SIPRI data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Based on estimate of total deaths and deaths in 1996 found in SIPRI 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>SIPRI 1998; supported by IISS annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>SIPRI 1999; supported by IISS annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>From IISS annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>From IISS annual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Based on previous year; Project Ploughshares reports 100s by October</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other information:

(Eckhardt 1996): 1971−78, ‘Idi Amin massacres’, 300,000 civilian war-related deaths, military war-related deaths not available, 300,000 total war-related deaths

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in the USSR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1110</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>Forest Brothers</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1120</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>LTS(p)A, LNJS, and LNPA</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1130</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>BDPS</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1130</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>BDPS</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1140</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>UPA</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1140</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>UPA</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflicts #1110, 1120, 1130, & 1140, civil conflicts in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Ukraine in 1946–48:

(Tolstoy 1981):
P. 354: ‘A Soviet historian estimated that Lithuanian partisans killed about twenty thousand Soviet troops during the years 1944–8, and Krushchev himself admitted that ‘after the war, we lost thousands of men in a bitter struggle between the Ukrainian nationalists and the forces of Soviet power.’

(Schmid 1985):
P. 21: ‘During the [Lithuanian] partisan war some 20–30,000 partisans were reported killed along with a comparable number of Soviets and Lithuanian ‘collaborators’. … From the end of 1948 onwards, the Lithuanian partisans could no longer effectively paralyze the functioning of local soviets and prevent the establishment of kolkhozes, and four years later organized armed resistance in Lithuania was destroyed.’

(Shtromas 1986):
P. 192: ‘In an interview with American journalist George Weller, director of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee’s Institute of the History of the Party Romas Šarmaitis stated that, during the eight years of guerilla war in Lithuania, 20,000 guerillas and a similar number of Soviet troops perished on the battlefield.’

(Starkauskas 2000):
P. 46: ‘The number of (Lithuanian) partisans killed by the eight regiments of the 4th Division was as follows: 1,686 in 1946; 1,540 in 1947; 841 in 1948; and 963 in 1949. According to chekist data, the total partisan casualties in these years were as follows: 2,143 in 1946; 1,540 in 1947; 1,135 in 1948; and 1,192 in 1949 (in 1950 the number of victims was 635; in 1951, 590; in 1952, 457; in 1953 over 200).’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 597: ‘From 1945–53 as many as 100,000 anti-Soviet partisans operated in Lithuania, 40,000 in Latvia, and 30,000 in Estonia. The guerilla organization called the Forest Brothers estimated 50,000 partisan and 80,000 casualties in Lithuania in this period, but a more probable estimate is about 20,000 for each side. Before they were crushed, the guerillas also killed at least 4,000 Lithuanians who collaborated with the Soviets.’
P. 597: ‘Poland alone admitted to 32,400 casualties in combat with the Ukrainian guerillas from 1945–48. In the same period the UPA and Polish resistance units lost at least 8,700 killed in Polish-controlled areas. In early 1949 most of the UPA high command gave up the struggle, but hold-outs continued fighting …Soviet army deaths alone in the conflict were over 40,000.’

(Misiunas and Taagepera 1993):
P. 86: ‘The average lifespan of a forest brotherhood career has been estimated at no more than two years, due to casualties, disease and return to civilian life. Thus over the eight years of intense guerilla activity (1945–52), about 100,000 people may have been involved in Lithuania. This estimate is in line with estimates of guerilla casualties as between 20,000 (Soviet estimate) and 50,000. The Latvian and Estonian forest brotherhoods may have involved at one time or another respective totals of about 40,000 and 30,000 people.’
P. 89: ‘From 1945 to 1952, an estimated 4,000 to 13,000 Soviet collaborators and suspects were executed (in Lithuania).’
P. 90: ‘The History of the Estonian SSR says that ‘several hundred Soviet people were killed’ by the guerillas in 1948 and early 1949, although ‘the backbone of banditism was broken by the end of 1946.’ Hence close to 1,000 collaborators must have been murdered in Estonia between 1944 and 1952.’
P. 91: ‘The losses suffered by the forces of repression have been estimated at 20,000 by the Soviets and 80,000 by guerilla sources.’

(Anušiukas 2000):
P. 64: Information in the following table is based on records of the operations of NKVD–MVD–MGB troops from 1941 to 1946 in the Military Archives of Russia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Partisan Casualties</th>
<th>Captured Partisans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>2,171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

419
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estonia</th>
<th>Latvia</th>
<th>Lithuania</th>
<th>Ukraine</th>
<th>Western Belarus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Partisan Dead</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>1,584</td>
<td>6,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interior Troops Dead</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civilians Dead</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>2,262</td>
<td>1,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>3,971</td>
<td>7,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Partisan Dead</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>4,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total military and civilian dead in partisan attacks</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2,307</td>
<td>1,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Troops KIA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>3,749</td>
<td>6,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Partisan Dead</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>3,057</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Troops KIA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>3,263</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**

Anušauskas’s data were used for estimates of deaths from 1946–48, because this is the newest and most complete information available.
These figures combine the Estonian and Latvian conflicts in 1948. All deaths were coded in Estonia because Latvia is not coded by Uppsala/PRIO as an active conflict in 1948.

No data were available for 1949–50, in the Ukraine. Fatalities in these years were estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

Estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estonia</th>
<th>Latvia</th>
<th>Lithuania</th>
<th>Ukraine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>3,971</td>
<td>7,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>3,749</td>
<td>6,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>3,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
United Kingdom

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in the United Kingdom:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1160</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Korfu Channel</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2190</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>PIRA</td>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2190</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>PIRA</td>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2190</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Real IRA</td>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information on conflict #1160, conflict between the United Kingdom and Albania in 1946:

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #4 in 1946 estimates 0 Albanian deaths and 25–100 UK deaths.

(IupInfo.com 2003):
'A major incident between Albania and Britain erupted in 1946 after Tiranë claimed jurisdiction over the channel between the Albanian mainland and the Greek island of Corfu. Britain challenged Albania by sailing four destroyers into the channel. Two of the ships struck mines on October 22, 1946, and forty-four crew members died.'

(Lewis 2004: 8240): ‘November 2−9, 1946 … Two British destroyers, HMS Saumarez … and HMS Volage were badly damaged when they struck mines on Oct. 22 in the Corfu Straits (between Corfu and the Albanian coast), an officer and 37 ratings being killed and 2 officers and 43 ratings injured.’

Interpretation:
Estimated 38 British deaths, from Keesing’s.

Fatalities information for conflict #2190, civil conflict in Northern Ireland in 1971–93 & 1998:
(Brogan 1998):
P. 413: ‘3,248 people were killed between 1969 and the Good Friday agreement in 1998.’

(Sutton 2001):
This data source contains the names, ages, religious and military affiliation, date, and mode of death of every person killed in the Northern Ireland conflict from 1968 to 2001. Using this data it is possible to generate an exact count of the numbers of people killed.

SIPRI Yearbooks:

(Goose 1987): British Govt. vs. IRA and Protestant Irish paramilitary since 1969. >2,500 killed

(Wilson and Wallensteen 1988): British Govt. and Protestant Irish paramilitary vs. IRA since 1969. 1969–87: 2,500 deaths, <100 yearly


(Sollenberg and Wallensteen 1995): Gov of UK vs. PIRA. Clarifies earlier figures: Total deaths between gov and IRA, including 1994, is 1,500; total including violence by other paramilitary groups is almost 3,200. There were 17 deaths in 1994 related to fighting between the IRA and the government, 61 due to all political violence.
SIPRI 1996: Conflict not included.


*Interpretation:*

Estimates were taken directly from Sutton. However, by using this information the conflict reaches 1,000 deaths before the Uppsala/PRIO intensity score indicates.

The conflict in Northern Ireland is not coded as active by Uppsala/PRIO in 1994. Sutton records more than 25 deaths in that year. However, the conflict was not coded as active in 1994 here because this coding is currently being reviewed by Uppsala/PRIO.
Uruguay

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Uruguay:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2230</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>MLN or Tupamaros</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #2230, civil conflict against the MLN/Tupamaros in 1972:

(Lopez 1988):
P. 507: Tupamaros had 750–1,000 active members and about 2,000 supporters by late 1960s.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 717: ‘The Tupamaros finally overreached themselves in April 1972. On April 4 they gunned down 4 prominent members of the Death Squads. … Within three months, at a cost of 11 security personnel killed, 100 Tupamaros and leftist sympathizers had been killed … During the insurgency 300 Tupamaros and 50 security personnel had been killed. Only 61 of the rebel deaths occurred in shootouts; the rest died in detention.’

(Lewis 2004):
‘August 1972 – URUGUAY … the urban guerrillas’ Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional (MLN) or Tupamaros launched attacks in mid-April involving the deliberate killing of Government officials and members of the security forces. … On April 14 groups of Tupamaros shot and killed a former Under-Secretary of the Interior, two police officers and a naval captain. … Immediately after the shooting incidents of April 14, gunfights between MLN members and the security forces had broken out in a number of places, with loss of life on both sides. Senor Alejandro Rovira, the Minister of the Interior, stated on April 14 that at least eight Tupamaros had been killed… In one of these clashes, on April 17, at least eight civilians and an Army officer were killed. … While the total of MLN members killed in the security operations was thought to exceed 30, the numbers of those arrested grew considerably during the months of June and July.’

Interpretation:

Estimated 53 deaths
Obtained from:
4 deaths on April 4th (Clodfelter & Keesing’s)
11 security personnel killed (Clodfelter)
8 civilian deaths (Keesing’s)
30 MLN deaths (Keesing’s; Clodfelter suggests a maximum of 61 killed in battles over the course of the whole insurgency)
Uzbekistan

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflict in Uzbekistan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3240</td>
<td>Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>MIU</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #3240, conflict against the MIU by Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in 2000:


Interpretation:

Low estimate: 25 fatalities (Uppsala/PRIO minimum)
High estimate: 120 fatalities (based on IISS estimate from mid-1999 to mid-2001)
Best estimate: 60 fatalities (one half of the deaths estimated by IISS for the 24 month time period)

Figures for individual country’s deaths in the participant files are coded as unknown.
Venezuela

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Venezuela:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Military faction</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1800, military rebellion in 1962:

(Lewis 2004):
‘May 1964 – VENEZUELA … rebellion broke out on June 3, 1962, at Puerto Cabello (75 miles west of Caracas), the principal Venezuelan naval base. The revolt was only put down after 48 hours’ heavy fighting … Casualties among Government troops were officially given as 136 killed, but unofficial reports from Caracas said that at least 200 loyal troops had been killed and several hundreds wounded. Insurgent casualties were believed to be still heavier.’

Interpretation:
The unofficial estimate is 200 loyalist troops killed and at least 200 insurgent fatalities. Estimated 400 deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #1800, coups in 1992:

NB: Uppsala/PRIO gives the exact timeframe for this conflict as 4 February 1992 to 29 November 1992. The conflict consists of the two coup attempts that year, one on 4 February and the other on 29 November.

(Lewis 2004):
‘February 1992 – VENEZUELA … Attempted military coup … Ochoa stated on Feb. 6 that 14 people had been killed and 57 wounded…’

(Lewis 2004):
‘November 1992 – VENEZUELA … Coup attempt … In the second coup attempt of the year, dissident members of the military on Nov. 27 seized important air force bases … On Nov. 29 the Defence Minister, Gen. Iván Jiménez Sánchez, reported that 142 civilians and 27 members of the armed forces had been killed. … The Governor of Caracas, Antonio Ledezma, reported that 100 prisoners had been killed and 200 injured at the Catia prison in western Caracas, after troops quashed a mass escape attempt sparked by the coup.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimated 183 battle deaths.
14 deaths in February (Keesing’s)
142 civilians and 27 soldiers killed in November (Keesing’s)
The prison riot in Caracas in November was not considered battle-related.
Vietnam

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Vietnam:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side_A</th>
<th>Side_B</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1520</td>
<td>South Vietnam</td>
<td>FNL</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1520</td>
<td>South Vietnam, USA</td>
<td>FNL</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>South Vietnam, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand</td>
<td>North Vietnam</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflicts #1520 & 1960, the Vietnam War in 1955–75:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 2 million deaths from 1960–75

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): ‘The war …cost the lives of an estimated 1.8 million people, including almost sixty thousand US troops and four thousand South Korean troops. Thailand and Australia each lost five hundred troops…’

(Rummel 1997):
Estimates of deaths in conflict between Vietnam and communist guerillas in 1954–59: 29,000 (low), 57,000 (middle), 86,000 (high)
Estimates of deaths in Vietnam in 1960–75: 985,000 (low), 1.8 million (middle), 2.587 million (high)

(Harff and Gurr 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1960–65, ‘US intervenes in civil war:’ 200,000 civilian war-related deaths, 100,000 military war-related deaths, 300,000 total war-related deaths
1965–75, ‘US & S Vietnam vs. N Vietnam:’ 1 million civilian war-related deaths, 1,058,000 military war-related deaths, 2,058,000 total war-related deaths

(Agence France Presse 1995): On 4 April the Vietnamese government released a press release estimating the number of victims of 20 years of war in Vietnam to be five million deaths, including 2 million civilian deaths in the North, 2 million South Vietnamese deaths, and 1.1 million deaths among North Vietnamese combatants and Viet Cong.

(Smith 2000): This source includes estimates of strength deployed and breakdowns of US casualties according to several other variables, including unit and location of death. US casualty information was derived from the Combat Area Casualty File of 11/93, and The Adjutant General’s Center (TAGCEN) file of 1981, available from the National Archives. Smith’s NVA casualty data is based on North Vietnamese press release to Agence France Presse (AFP) on April 3, 1995. Additional sources listed in Smith (2000). Estimates of deaths 1955–75:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>KIA</th>
<th>WIA</th>
<th>MIA</th>
<th>CIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Forces</td>
<td>47,378 (1)</td>
<td>304,704 (2)</td>
<td>2,338 (3)</td>
<td>766 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARVN</td>
<td>223,748</td>
<td>1,169,763</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>4,407</td>
<td>17,06</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>2,94</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>1,358</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVA/VC</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>26,000 (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: there were an additional 10,824 non-hostile deaths for a total of 58,202
Note 2: of the 304,704 WIA, 153,329 required hospitalization
Note 3: this number decreases as remains are recovered and identified
Note 4: 114 died in captivity
Note 5: Does not include 101,511 Hôi Chánh
(Clodfelter 2002):
Southeast Asia Statistical Summary of combatant casualties, reprinted by Clodfelter on page 791:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>N. Vietnam and Viet Cong</th>
<th>South Vietnam</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Other S. Vietnam/US Allies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Battle dead</td>
<td>Battle dead</td>
<td>Battle dead</td>
<td>Other deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>55,524</td>
<td>11,953</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td>1,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>88,104</td>
<td>12,716</td>
<td>9,378</td>
<td>1,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>181,149</td>
<td>27,915</td>
<td>14,589</td>
<td>1,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>156,954</td>
<td>21,833</td>
<td>9,414</td>
<td>2,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>103,638</td>
<td>23,346</td>
<td>4,221</td>
<td>1,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>98,094</td>
<td>22,738</td>
<td>1381</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>131,949</td>
<td>39,587</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1 to 28/1/73</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>821,037</strong></td>
<td><strong>161,814</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,528</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,854</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: The total for US dead is 54,382, the commonly cited figure of over 50,000 US troops dead in Vietnam.

P. 790–791: ‘Civilians suffered almost as greatly as soldiers in the Vietnam War. It is estimated that 522,000 noncombatants in South Vietnam and 65,000 civilians in North Vietnam were killed during the conflict. One estimate of total civilian casualties in the south from 1965–73 was 1,435,000, with another 339,882 killed or injured from 1973–75. … South Vietnamese refugee organizations released unverifiable claims of 65,000 South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians executed by the Communists following the war and 250,000 more who died in Communist reeducation camps. South Vietnam’s military toll for the war, according to Saigon’s and MAC V’s figures, included 196,863 KIA and 502,383 WIA. Including its losses due to nonhostile causes, the Republic of Vietnam sacrificed 220,357 lives in its unsuccessful fight against North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. However, a more thorough accounting, particularly of ARVN losses from 1973–75, places South Vietnamese losses at 254,257 dead and 783,602 wounded. The official count puts NVA-VC battle dead from 1961–73 at 927,124. Including the losses incurred in the last two years of the war, 1973–75, the official toll exceeded 1 million. But most authorities claim that the Communist body count was often inflated, possibly by as much as one-third. Subtracting from the official count by 30% still leaves the appalling total of over 731,000 battle dead for North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, and Giap admitted to 330,000 NVA–VC missing. These colossal losses were absorbed by a total Communist combatant strength during the war of about 4 million, 3 million of whom were North Vietnamese. Of some 3,000
Soviet military personnel who served in Vietnam mainly as advisers or pilots, 13 were killed and 3 died from nonhostile causes. Of 327,000 Chinese logistical and antiaircraft troops who supported North Vietnam, 1,100 died and 4,200 were wounded.

**Interpretation:**

The preferred data source here was Clodfelter, who has made an enormously detailed study of casualties in the Vietnamese civil war. His year-by-year trend information can also be used to obtain a good approximation of the most commonly cited totals of 1.8 to 2 million dead during this conflict. This was done as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>N. Vietnam and Viet Cong</th>
<th>S. Vietnam Military</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Other S. Vietnam Allies</th>
<th>N Vietnamese civilians</th>
<th>S Vietnamese civilians</th>
<th>Total for the year</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Minimum figure for a level 3 year. Little information is available for these years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>In 1959, 540 deaths are reported in Clodfelter. From mid-1957 to mid-1962 Clodfelter reports 35,000 SV soldiers and civilians killed by VC. Total deaths 1959–8 + SV military and civilian dead 1959–62 estimated as 35,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>US losses 1963–4 from Clodfelter. 14,000 SV combatant dead coded from 1961 to 1963 (rounding the estimate of 13985 SV combatants killed from 1961–63 in Clodfelter). Communist losses for 1961–64 from annual estimates in Clodfelter. These figures total 77,000 killed, slightly more than another estimate of 71,000 killed given as an official count. Clodfelter provides an estimate of 160,000 SV civilian dead from 1961 to 1964. If coded, however, this suggests a yearly rate significantly higher than that calculated from 1965 to 1973 estimates. In other periods, SV civilian deaths tended to be roughly 3 times SV military deaths, and this ratio was used to estimate deaths here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43,078</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>SV Combatant</td>
<td>NV Combatant</td>
<td>SV Civilian</td>
<td>NV Civilian</td>
<td>SV WIA/KIA</td>
<td>NV WIA/KIA</td>
<td>Total Losses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>7,457</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>45,812</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>35,382</td>
<td>11,403</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>82,084</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>55,524</td>
<td>11,953</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td>7,080</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>113,131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>88,104</td>
<td>12,716</td>
<td>9,378</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>160,503</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>181,149</td>
<td>27,915</td>
<td>14,589</td>
<td>20,600</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>322,232</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>156,954</td>
<td>21,833</td>
<td>9,414</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>13,300</td>
<td>262,367</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>103,638</td>
<td>23,346</td>
<td>4,221</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>5,970</td>
<td>202,879</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>98,094</td>
<td>22,738</td>
<td>1,381</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td>187,692</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>131,949</td>
<td>39,587</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>282,703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1 to 28/1/73</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>11,927</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 after 28/1</td>
<td>45,507</td>
<td>23,747</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>115,254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for 1973:</td>
<td>51,132</td>
<td>25,473</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>127,181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>81,664</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>172,664</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All 1965 combatant deaths come from Clodfelter. Figures for combatant dead from 1966 to 28/1/73 taken from Asian Statistical Summary. Clodfelter gives a figure of 522,000 South Vietnamese civilian dead but does not provide clear dates. Another estimate Clodfelter provides suggests 1,435 million total SV civilians WIA and KIA 1965−73, suggesting about 480,000 dead 1965−73. This total was coded here, with a trend parallel to SV military losses. 65,000 N. Vietnamese civilian deaths (from Clodfelter) were trended in parallel to US military losses.

A total of 25,473 SV combatant dead in all of 1973 (from Clodfelter); 45,507 NV combatant losses, the official figure, were coded after ceasefire. SV civilian deaths from 1973−75 calculated as 113,000 (approx. 1/3 of 339,882, an estimate of WIA and KIA after the 1973 ceasefire provided in Clodfelter).

Figure for South’s combatant battle-deaths taken from Clodfelter. NV combatant deaths calculated from a total of 136,971 after the ceasefire and trended in parallel to SV losses.
Based on battle information in Clodfelter. The figure of 4,579 SV deaths was chosen to result in 254,000 SV combatant dead for the entire war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21,379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total of 2.09 million total dead agrees with B&J’s total estimate of 1.8 million from 1960 to 1975, and the frequently cited figure of 2 million dead in the Vietnam War. The total military losses for the North of 1.07 million agree well with the latest figures released by Hanoi in April 1995. Roughly 1,113 Soviet and Chinese dead were not explicitly coded, although the margin of error in other figures is far greater than the inaccuracy this omission produces.

Participant file estimates losses of additional allies:
- Australia 469
- China 1,100
- New Zealand 55
- Philippines 1,000
- South Korea 4,407
- Thailand 351
- USSR 13
Yemen

The Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset codes the following conflicts in Yemen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Side A</th>
<th>Side B</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Yemen (North)</td>
<td>Opposition coalition</td>
<td></td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Yemen (North), Egypt</td>
<td>Royalists</td>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Yemen (North), Egypt</td>
<td>Royalists</td>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Yemen (North), Egypt</td>
<td>Royalists</td>
<td></td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Yemen (North), Egypt</td>
<td>Royalists</td>
<td></td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Yemen (North)</td>
<td>National Democratic Front</td>
<td></td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>NLF, FLOSY</td>
<td>Aden/South Yemen</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2240</td>
<td>Yemen (North)</td>
<td>Yemen (South)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>2240</td>
<td>Yemen (North)</td>
<td>Yemen (South)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>2650</td>
<td>Yemen (South)</td>
<td>Faction of Yemenite Socialist Party</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3100</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Yemen</td>
<td>South Yemen</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflicts #1330, civil conflict in North Yemen in 1948:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #635, ‘Yemen Arab Republic vs. Yahya Family’ 1948: 4,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.

(Eckhardt 1996): 1948−48, ‘Yahya Family vs N. Yemen:’ 2,000 civilian war-related deaths, 2,000 military war-related deaths, 4,000 total war-related deaths.

Interpretation:
Estimated 4,000 deaths.

Fatalities information for conflict #1330, civil conflict in North Yemen in 1962−70:
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #660, ‘Yemen Arab Republic vs. Royalists’ 1962–69: 1,000 Egyptian deaths and 100,000 Yemeni state deaths. Total deaths: unknown.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1962–69, ‘civil war, including Egyptian intervention:’ 10,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 100,000 deaths

(Eckhardt 1996): 1962–69, ‘Civil war in N. Yemen; Egypt interv:’ civilian war-related deaths and military war-related deaths not available, 15,000 total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): P. 112: ‘It is estimated that more than one hundred thousand people were killed in the war, most of them civilian. Egypt and Saudi Arabia lost one thousand troops each.’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 634–5: ‘In February 1968, however, a 1000-man armored column…broke through the Royalist siege lines and relieved the city. Total casualties for both sides in the relief of San’a were in excess of 3,000. This Republican victory marked the war’s turning point. … Casualties are difficult to ascertain, but fatalities probably exceeded 50,000 and possibly numbered as high as 100,000. Egypt lost about 10,000 dead in its five years in Yemen.’

*Interpretation:*

Sources vary widely on this conflict. Clodfelter gives Egyptian losses of 10,000, other sources list 1,000. Low estimates for deaths in this conflict stand at 10,000–15,000, and high estimates at closer to 100,000.

Low estimate: 10,000 (Leitenberg)
High estimate: 101,000 (COW)
Best estimate: 50,000 (Clodfelter)

The data were trended based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.
In the participant file, the low estimate and best estimate for Egyptian casualties is 1,000, while 10,000 deaths was used as the high estimate.

Fatalities information for conflict #1330, civil conflict in North Yemen in 1980–82:

(Lewis 2004): Keesing’s Record of World Events contains reports on this conflict in April 1980 and March 1981. This information does not cover the entire conflict period coded by Uppsala/PRIO, nor does it mention specific fatalities data other than estimating at least 100 North Yemeni forces killed in 1980.

Interpretation:

Estimated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Best</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>At least 100 North Yemeni forces killed, per Keesing's, Best estimate assumes roughly equal rebel and S. Yemeni losses</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>400</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fatalities information for conflict #1890, conflict between the United Kingdom and the NLF & FLOSY in 1964–67:

(Brogan 1998): ‘In June 1967 there was heavy fighting in Aden, and the British were driven out of the Crater District, the city’s Arab quarter, with the loss of 22 soldiers.’

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 635: ‘Terrorist incidents rose from 36 in Aden in 1964 to 286 in 1965, 510 in 1966, and nearly 3,000 in 1967. On June 20, 1967 a mutiny by the Adenese soldiers of the South Arabian Army in a section of the city called the Crater resulted in British casualties of 22 killed... Britain lost, October 1964–November 1967, a total of 126 soldiers and policemen killed ... Nineteen European civilians were slain. Local security forces lost
81 killed... An estimated 345 Arab terrorists and civilians died in the violence. A four-day civil war in November 1967 between FLOSY and the NLF cost the lives of another 400 Arabs and brought victory to the NLF, which formed the militant and radical Arab state of South Yemen.'

*Interpretation:*

Clodfelter and Brogan give similar data on the Crater District incident. Estimated 571 deaths (based on Clodfelter), trended based on the increase in terrorist incidents recorded in Clodfelter.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2240, conflict between North and South Yemen in 1972:*

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #1107 in 1971–72: deaths unknown

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 641: 'Skirmishes broke out in February and March and intensified to near all-out warfare, September 26–October 13. ... A cease-fire quieted the border after more than 200 casualties had been inflicted on the two sides.'

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997):
P. 145: Estimate 200 killed in border conflict from October 1971 to October 1972, including ‘forty to fifty North and South Yemeni regular troops.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimated 200 deaths. These fatalities were split evenly between the sides in the participant file.

*Fatalities information for conflict #2240, conflict between North and South Yemen in 1978–9:*

Militarized International Dispute Dataset (Ghosn and Palmer 2003):
MID #2357 in 1978–79: deaths unknown
(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate 150 killed.

(Lewis 2004): Keesing’s Record of World Events contains reports on the conflict in November 1978 and April 1980. No fatalities data is provided.

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 650: ‘The Yemens…clashed again, beginning February 23, 1979. … The Arab League managed to secure a cease-fire, ending this round of hostilities on March 13, 1979. Total combat fatalities were about 500.’

(Bidwell 1983):
P. 318–319: ‘…on 24 June 1978 Ghashmi too was murdered and his successors had no hesitation in pinning the guilt upon the authorities in Aden. … By September there were almost daily accounts of incidents while each government encouraged rebels against the other… a series of communiqués from the NDF claiming to have killed at least a hundred Zaydi soldiers despite ‘raids of extermination, killing and destruction’ which had caused 8,000 to flee, killed 15 and smashed 300 houses and 30 artesian wells. There was trouble, too, in Sanaa, in which Salih was nearly killed: he blamed this plot on Aden which gave asylum to the surviving conspirators.’

Interpretation:

1978: No fatalities information available. Estimated based on Uppsala/PRIO intensity scores.

In 1979:
High estimate: 500 (Clodfelter)
Low estimate: 150 (Bercovitch & Jackson)
Best estimate: 325 (mean)

In the participant file, these fatalities were divided evenly between the sides.

Fatalities information for conflict #2650, civil conflict in South Yemen in 1986:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #723, ‘Yemen People’s Republic vs. Leftist Faction’ 1986: 12,000 state deaths. Total deaths: unknown.

(Leitenberg 2003): 1986, ‘Yemen, (former) People’s Democratic Republic of civil war:’ 10,000 total war-related deaths.

(Eckhardt 1996):
1948−48, ‘Civil War in South Yemen:’ 7,000 civilian war-related deaths, 4,000 military war-related deaths, 11,000 total war-related deaths.

(Brogan 1998):
P. 377: ‘The government later reported that 4,230 members of the ruling party had been killed in the fighting, and it seems likely that the total number killed was about 13,000. Over 60,000 refugees fled to North Yemen.’

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 655: ‘Rivalries among the leaders of the Marxist politburo governing South Yemen broke out in a gun battle between bodyguards during a cabinet meeting on January 13, 1986. Two members of the ruling triumvirate…were killed along with about 20 others … The government reported that 4,230 members of the ruling party were slain in the civil war. The total number of deaths in the savage fighting probably neared 13,000.

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 10,000 (Leitenberg)
High estimate: 13,000 (Brogan, Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 11,500 (mean)

Fatalities information for conflict #3100, Yemeni civil war in 1994:

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees 2000):
Conflict #750, ‘Yemen vs. South Yemen’ 1994: 7,000 state deaths. Total deaths unknown.

(Brogan 1998): Estimates 5,000 deaths.
(Leitenberg 2003): Estimates 4,000 military and total war-related deaths.

(Bercovitch and Jackson 1997): Estimate a total of ‘thousands’ of fatalities

(Eckhardt 1996):
1994–94, ‘Govt vs secessionists:’ civilian war-related deaths and military war-related deaths not available, 7,000 total war-related deaths.

SIPRI Yearbooks:


Interpretation:

Low estimate: 4,000 (Leitenberg)
High estimate: 7,000 (COW and Eckhardt)
Best estimate: 5,500 (mean)
References


Stiansen, Endre, 2003. Personal communication with Bethany Lacina at CSCW, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, 10 September.


