

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization	Year	Intensity level
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Appendix 1. Armed Conflicts Active in 2002

(This list includes the conflict history of all conflicts active in 2002. For a complete history of all armed conflicts since 1946, see www.prio.no/cwp/ArmedConflict/. Opposition organizations active in 2002 are marked in bold.)

Europe

Russia	Territory (Chechnya)	Republic of Chechnya (Ichkeria)	1994	Minor
			1995–96	War
			1999–2001	War
			2002	Intermediate

Middle East

Israel	Territory (Palestine)	Palestinian insurgents	1949–54	Minor
		PLO (Munazzamat Tahrir Filastin: Palestine Liberation Organization) groups, Non-PLO groups²	1955–64	Intermediate ¹
			1965–02	Intermediate
Turkey	Territory (Kurdistan)	PKK (Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan: Kurdistan Worker's Party)³	1984–86	Minor
			1987–91	Intermediate
			1992–97	War
			1998–02	Intermediate

Asia

Burma/ Myanmar⁴	Territory (Shan)	SSA (Shan State Army), SSIA (Shan State Independence Army)	1960–63	Minor
			1964–70	War
		SSNPLO (Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organization), SSRA Shan State Revolutionary Army, MTA (Mong Tai Army), PSLO (Palung State Liberation Organization)	1976–88	Intermediate
			MTA (Mong Tai Army)	1994
		1995		Intermediate
		1997–99		Intermediate
		SSA (Shan State Army), SURA (Shan United Revolutionary Army), SSNA (Shan State National Army)	2001–02	Intermediate
Territory (Karen)	KNU (Karen National Union), KNDO (Karen National Defence Organization)	1948–49	War	
		1950–91	Intermediate ⁵	
		1992	War	
		1993–95	Intermediate	

¹ It is unclear when the conflict changed from minor to intermediate.

² E.g. al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, Hamas, Islamic Jihad, PFLP-GC (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command) and Hizbollah.

³ In 2002 the PKK changed name to Kadek (Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress).

⁴ Due to the complex situation that has existed in Burma since independence, it is hard to find reliable casualty figures that can be related to specific groups. Thus, the data on Burma 1948–88 are estimates. From 1989 onwards, the data are more exact.

⁵ Possibly war in 1991.

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization	Year	Intensity level
			1997-02	Intermediate
India ⁶	Government	Naxalites/ CPI-M (Communist Party of India – Marxist) ⁷ Naxalites/ PWG (People’s War Group), MCC (Maoist Communist Centre)	1967-72	Minor
			1989-94	Minor
			1996-02	Minor
	Territory (Tripura)	TNV (Tripura National Liberation Front) ATTF (All Tripura Tribal Force) ATTF (All Tripura Tribal Force), NLFT (National Liberation Front of Tripura)	1978-88	Minor
			1993	Minor
1995-02			Minor	
Territory (Kashmir)	Kashmir insurgents ⁸	1989	Minor	
		1990-93	War	
		1994-98	Intermediate	
		1999-02	War	
Territory (Assam)	ABSU (All Bodo Students Union), BPAC (Bodo People’s Action Committee), ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) BDSF (Bodo Security Force), ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) , ULFA faction, BLTF (Bodo Liberation Tigers Force), NDFB (National Democratic Front for Bodoland)	1989-90	Minor	
		1991	War	
		1992-02	Intermediate	
India – Pakistan	Territory (Kashmir)	1947-48	War	
		1964	Intermediate	
		1965	War	
		1971	War	
		1984	Intermediate	
		1987	Intermediate	
		1989-90	Intermediate	
		1992	Intermediate	
		1996-98	Intermediate	
		1999	War	
		2000-02	Intermediate	
Indonesia	Territory (Aceh)	GAM (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka: Free Aceh Movement)	1989	Minor
			1990	War
			1991	Intermediate
			1999-02	Intermediate
Nepal	Government	CPN-M (Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist)/UPF (United People’s Front)	1997-00	Minor
			2001	Intermediate ⁹

⁶ Due to the complex situation that has existed in India since independence, it is hard to find reliable casualty figures that can be related to specific groups. Thus, the data on India 1948-88 are estimations. From 1989 onwards, the data are more exact.

⁷ The CPI-M (Communist Party of India - Marxist) split in 1969 into CPI-ML (Communist Party of India - Marxist-Leninist) and MCC (Maoist Communist Centre). The CPI -ML has since then split into numerous factions, one of the most important being People’s War Group (PWG).

⁸ A large number of groups have been active. Sixty groups were reported active in 1990, 140 in 1991, and 180 in 1992. Some of the larger groups have been JKLF (Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front), the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen and, in recent years, also the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Toiba, and Jesh-e-Mohammad.

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization	Year	Intensity level	
			2002	War	
Philippines	Government	NPA (New People's Army) , RAM-SFP (Reform Movement of the Armed Forces – Soldiers of the Filipino People), ¹⁰ Military faction	1972–80	Minor	
			1981	Intermediate	
			1982–86	War	
			1987–88	Intermediate	
			1989–92	War	
				1993–94	Intermediate
				1999–02	Intermediate
	Territory (Mindanao)	MNLF (Moro National Liberation Front)	1970–71	Minor	
			1972–77	Intermediate	
			1978	War	
1979–80			Intermediate		
1981			War		
1982–88			Intermediate		
					1994–99
			2000	War	
			2001-02	Intermediate	
Africa					
Algeria	Government	Takfir wa'l Hijra (Exile and Redemption), MIA (Mouvement islamique armée: Armed Islamic Movement), FIS (al-Jabhat al-Inqadh al-Islami; Front islamique du salut: Islamic Salvation Front), GIA (Groupe islamique armé: Armed Islamic group) , GSPC (al-Jama'ah al-Salafiyah lil-Da'wah wa'l-Qital; Groupe Salafite pour la prédication et le combat: Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat)	1991-92	Minor	
			1993-01	War	
			2002	Intermediate	
Angola ¹¹	Government ¹²	UNITA (União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola: National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) , South Africa, FNLA (Frente Nacional da Libertação de Angola: National front for the Liberation of Angola), MPLA faction, ¹³ Zaire	1975–94	War	
			1995	Intermediate ¹⁴	
			1998–01	War	
			2002	Intermediate	
	Territory (Cabinda)	FLEC-R (Frente da Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda-Renovada: Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda-Renewed) , FLEC-FAC (Frente da Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda-Forças Armadas de Cabinda: Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda-Armed Forces of Cabinda)	1991	Minor	

⁹ Possibly war in 2001.

¹⁰ In 1991, renamed RAM (Revolutionary Alliances of the Masses).

¹¹ Supported by troops from Cuba until 1989. Supported by troops from Namibia in 1999-2002.

¹² From 1990, only activity involving the government of Angola and UNITA.

¹³ MPLA faction only active in 1977.

¹⁴ Possibly war in 1995.

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization	Year	Intensity level
			1994	Minor
			1996-98	Minor
			2002	Minor
Burundi	Government	Ubumwé, Palipehutu (Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu: Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People), CNDD (Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie: National Council for the Defense of Democracy), Frolina (Front pour la libération nationale: National Liberation Front), CNDD-FDD (Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie-Forces pour la défense de la démocratie: National Council for the Defense of Democracy –Forces for the Defense of Democracy) ¹⁵ , Palipehutu-FNL (Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu–Force Nationale de Liberation: Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–Forces for National Liberation) ¹⁶	1990–92 1995–96 1997 1998 1999 2000–02	Minor Minor ¹⁷ Intermediate ¹⁸ War Intermediate ¹⁹ War
Central African Republic ²⁰	Government	Military faction Forces of François Bozize	2001 2002	Minor Minor
Chad	Government	FARF (Forces armées pour la République fédérale: Armed Forces of the Federal Republic), MDJT (Mouvement pour la démocratie et la justice au Tchad: Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad)	1997–02	Minor ²¹
Congo Brazzaville ²²	Government	FDU (Forces démocratiques unies: United Democratic Forces) Ninjas, Cobras, Angola ²³ , Cocoyes, Ntsiloulous	1993-94 1997-98 1999 2002	Minor War Intermediate Intermediate
Ethiopia	Territory (Ogaden)	ONLF (Ogaden National Liberation Front)	1996 1998–02	Minor Minor ²⁴
	Territory (Oromiya)	OLF (Oromo Liberation Front)	1989-91 1999–02	Minor Minor ²⁵

¹⁵ In 2001 CNDD-FDD split into the CNDD-FDD/Ndayikengurukiye faction and the CNDD-FDD/Nkurunziza faction.

¹⁶ In 2002 Palipehutu-FNL split into the Palipehutu-FNL/Rwasa faction and the Palipehutu-FNL/Mugabarabona faction.

¹⁷ Possibly intermediate in 1995–96.

¹⁸ Possibly war in 1997.

¹⁹ Possibly war in 1999.

²⁰ Supported by troops from Libya in 2001-02.

²¹ Possibly intermediate by 2001.

²² Supported by troops from Angola and Chad in 1998-99. Supported by troops from Angola in 2002.

²³ Angola only active in 1997.

²⁴ Possibly intermediate by 2001.

²⁵ Possibly intermediate by 2001. Possibly war in 2002.

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization	Year	Intensity level
Ivory Coast	Government	MPCI (Mouvement patriotique de la Côte d'Ivoire: Patriotic Movement of Ivory Coast), MJP (Mouvement pour la justice et la paix: Movement for Justice and Peace), MPIGO (Mouvement populaire ivoirien du Grand Ouest: Ivorian Movement for the Greater West)	2002	Minor
Liberia	Government	LURD (Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy)	2000-02	Minor ²⁶
Rwanda	Government	Opposition alliance ²⁷	1998 1999-00 2001 2002	War Intermediate War Intermediate
Somalia ²⁸	Government	Military faction SSDF (Somali Salvation Democratic Front), SNM (Somali National Movement), SPM (Somali Patriotic Movement), USC (United Somali Congress) [led by Madhi], USC (United Somali Congress) faction [led by Aideed] SRRC (Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council)	1978 1981-86 1987-88 1989-92 1993-96 2001-02	Minor Minor Intermediate War Intermediate Intermediate
Sudan	Territory (Southern Sudan)	SPLM (Sudan People's Liberation Movement), Faction of SPLM, NDA (National Democratic Alliance) ²⁹	1983-92 1993-94 1995-02	War Intermediate ³⁰ War
Uganda	Government	LRA (Lord's Resistance Army), WNBF (West Nile Bank Front), ADF (Alliance of Democratic Forces)	1994-95 1996-02	Minor Intermediate ³¹

²⁶ Possible intermediate 2001. Possibly war in 2002.

²⁷ Opposition alliance consists of the ALiR (l'Armée pour la Libération du Rwanda: Army for the Liberation of Rwanda) and the FDLR (Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda: Democratic Forces of Rwanda), which the government argues consists of Forces armées rwandaises (the former Rwandan Armed Forces, ex-FAR) and Interahamwé militia.

²⁸ Somalia is not included as an armed conflict in 1997-2000 since no government can be identified. If the government criteria is disregarded, Somalia would be included for the years 1997-2000 as an intermediate armed conflict, since it meets the other criteria of armed conflict.

²⁹ NDA includes SPLM as its largest member organization.

³⁰ Possibly war in 1993-94.

³¹ Possibly war in 2002.

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization	Year	Intensity level
Americas				
Colombia	Government	FARC (Fuerzas armadas revolucionarias colombianas: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, ELN (Ejército de liberación nacional: National Liberation Army), EPL (Ejército popular de liberación: People's liberation Army), M-19 (Movimiento 19 de Abril: April 19 Movement), Faction of FARC, Faction of ELN, MAO (Movimiento de autodefensa obrera: Workers' Self-Defence Movement), Quintin lame³²	1965–79	Minor ³³
			1980–88	Intermediate ³⁴
			1989–90	War
			1991	Intermediate
			1992–93	War
			1994–97	Intermediate
			1998–02	War
			USA ³⁵	Government
			2002	Intermediate

³² Only FARC and ELN active in 1992–02.

³³ It is unclear when the conflict changed from minor to intermediate.

³⁴ Possibly war in several of the years.

³⁵ Supported by the Multinational Coalition, in 2001, comprising troops from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. In 2002, the coalition also included troops from the Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, South Korea and Spain. Russia was only active in 2001. USA was also supported by troops from Afghanistan in 2002.