

World Conflict & Human Rights Map 2001/2002

Albert J. Jongman
PIOOM

OSS'2 Conference, Washington, May 10, 2002

"...TODAY'S HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ARE
THE CAUSES OF TOMORROW'S CONFLICTS."

Mary Robinson, UN High Commission for Human Rights

Twelve Worst Twentieth Century Democides, # deaths (x1,000)

1. Soviet Union, 1917-1987	61,911
2. Communist China, 1949-1987	35,236
3. Nazi Germany, 1933-1945	20,946
4. Chinese Nationalists (Kuomintang)	10,075
5. China, Mao's guerrilla period, 1923-1949	3,466
6. Japanese imperialists, 1936-1945	5,964
7. Cambodian Khmer Rouge, 1975-1979	2,035
8. Ottoman Empire (Turkey), 1909-1918	1,883
9. Vietnam, 1945-1987	1,670
10. Poland, 1945-1948	1,585
11. Pakistan, 1958-1987	1,503
12. Yugoslavia (Tito), 1944-1987	1,072

TWENTIETH CENTURY OF MEGADEATH

20th Century

-Zbigniew Brzezinski:	87 m. killed
-W.Eckhardt: 250 wars	110 m. killed
-E. Hobsbawn:	187 m. killed
-R. Rummel:	110 m. killed in wars 170 m. killed in democide

Post World War II

-I.I.S.S.(London) :	70 wars 4.5 m killed
-A.K.U.F. (Hamburg):	194 wars 17 m. killed
-K.O.S.I.M.O. (Heidelberg) :	259 wars 10-24 m. killed
-Coalition for the ICC:	>250 wars 86 m. killed

STAGES OF CONFLICT WITH CRISIS THRESHOLDS

Stage 1: Peaceful Stable Situation
Stage 2: Political Tension Situation

POLITICAL CRISIS

Stage 3: Violent Political Conflict
Stage 4: Low Intensity Conflict

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Stage 5: High Intensity Conflict

PIOOM DEFINITIONS

High Intensity Conflict - an armed conflict with increased levels of violence and repression crossing the threshold of 1,000 deaths (not necessarily battle-related) during a period of one year. Open hostilities are characterized by massive destruction and a high level of displacement reaching levels that may trigger international intervention. The category includes mass killing of unarmed civilians.

Low Intensity Conflict- armed conflict that caused 100 to 1,000 deaths (not necessarily battle-related) during a period of one year. In this phase there is open hostility and there are armed clashes between conflicting parties, repression is used to subdue or deter insurrection. There may be a gradual shift from guerrilla warfare to conventional warfare.

PIOOM DEFINITIONS

VIOLENT POLITICAL CONFLICT- armed conflict that causes less than 100 deaths during a period of one year. Conflict parties gradually shift from non-violent to violent strategies. Confrontations that occur may involve small-scale violence. Terrorist movements with an action-oriented leadership exist. The legitimacy of the government is clearly questioned.

POLITICAL TENSION SITUATION- a growing awareness of a conflict accompanied by political mobilization. Conflict parties follow militant but non-violent strategies to reach their goals.

STABLE PEACEFUL SITUATION- a situation of durable peace where state and society act in harmony with each other.

NUMBER OF ARMED CONFLICTS, 1995-2001 (PIOOM)

	MID 1995	MID 1996	MID 1997	MID 1998	MID 1999	MID 2000	MID 2001
HICs	22	20	20	16	22	26	23
LICs	39	31	59	70	77	78	79
VPCs	40	44	45	114	151	178	175
TOTAL	101	95	124	200	250	282	277

POST-COLD WAR CONFLICTUALITY, 1989-2001

NUMBER OF WARS ACC. TO FIVE DATA PROJECTS

	1989	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00
AKUF	42	48	52	52	45	41	37	29	29	33	34	34
DCPR a	47	49	51	55	46	42	35	36	34	37	37	33
DCPR b	32	33	33	32	31	26	23	19	21	27	27	25
HIK	21	22	24	21	21	20	18	13	14	17	13	13
PIOOM	.	.	.	38	30	31	22	19	20	16	26	23
SIPRI	35	37	35	33	33	31	30	27	25	27	27	25

HIGH INTENSITY CONFLICTS 2001/2002 (PIOOM)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Chechnya, 1999- | 13. Congo, DR., 1999- |
| 2. Congo, DR., 1998- | 14. Sierra Leone, 1991- |
| 3. Angola, 1991- | 15. Guinea, 2000- |
| 4. Sudan, 1983- | 16. Israel-Palestine, 1999- |
| 5. Afghanistan, 1978- | 17. Burundi, 1993- |
| 6. Colombia, 1964- | 18. Pakistan, 1986- |
| 7. Sri Lanka, 1983- | 19. Philippines, 1970- |
| 8. India-Pakistan, 1989- | 20. Pakistan, 1985- |
| 9. Algeria, 1990- | 21. Nigeria, 1997- |
| 10. Rwanda, 1997- | 22. Uganda, 1996- |
| 11. Indonesia, 1999- | 23. Chad, 1998- |
| 12. Indonesia, 1990- | |

PIOOM CHECKLISTS FOR CONFLICT ESCALATION

- * **CONFLICT ESCALATION METER**
40 QUESTIONS
- * **SOCIAL INTEGRATION/FRAGMENTATION METER**
52 QUESTIONS
- * **STATE STRENGTH/FAILURE METER**
27 QUESTIONS

ASSESSING ESCALATION AND CONFLICT LEVELS

1. Extent of the use of excessive force by government forces;
2. Change in the number of attacks by opposition forces;
3. Change in the number of total direct and indirect conflict fatalities compared to 6-12 months earlier;
4. Change in the number of people disappeared;
5. Change in the number of killings of non-combatant civilians;
6. Widening of threatened victim groups;
7. Increase in the use of sophisticated weapons;
8. Widening of the theater of conflict;
9. Widening of the number of participants in the conflict;
10. Extent of forced resettlement/deportation of people;
11. Extent of destruction of vital infrastructures;
12. Change in the refugee outflow;
13. Change in the internal displacement of people.

HOTSPOTS TO WATCH

RISK OF INTER-STATE CONFLICT ESCALATION

- Most likely**
1. Israel/Palestine
 2. Israel/Lebanon (Sheeba Farms)
 3. India/Pakistan (Kashmir)
 4. Venezuela/Colombia
 5. Ethiopia/Somalia
- Less likely**
6. Burma/Thailand
 7. China/Taiwan
 8. China (Spratly Islands)
 9. Serbia/Montenegro
 10. Azerbaijan/Armenia (Nag.-Karabakh)

HOTSPOTS TO WATCH

RISK OF INTRA-STATE CONFLICT ESCALATION

- Most likely**
1. Iraq
 2. Indonesia
 3. Pakistan
 4. Nigeria
 5. Nepal
- Less likely**
6. Central Asia (Ferghana Valley)
 7. India
 8. Moldova
 9. Congo, DR
 10. Madagascar

TEN POPULOUS COUNTRIES WITH MULTIPLE CONFLICTS

COUNTRY	HIC	LIC	VPC	TOTAL
1. India	1	12	26	39
2. Nigeria	1	10	10	21
3. Indonesia	2	5	3	11
4. Pakistan	3	3	6	12
5. Uganda	1	2	5	8
6. Russ. Fed.	1	0	7	8
7. Ethiopia	0	3	4	7
8. Sudan	1	0	4	5
9. China	0	0	5	5
10. Colombia	1	1	2	4

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

- * 15 Active UN operations, as of Jan. 2001
- * 50 Other non-UN multilateral/regional operations/missions
- * Four new operations were launched in 1999: East Timor, DR of Congo, Sierra Leone and Kosovo; one in 2000: Ethiopia/Eritrea;
- * Estimated costs UN operations, July 2000-June 2001: \$ 3 b.
- * Total of 50,000 UN peacekeepers employed
- * Hesitancy to launch new operations: lack of political will, financial constraints, public apathy, disappointing results in the past, confusion about motives and organizational capabilities;
- * UN study to assess failures of the past eight years (Brahimi report);
- * Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty;
- * Trend: regionalization;

GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PIQOM Political Terror Scale, 2001

- Level 1: 65 countries
- Level 2: 48 countries
- Level 3: 49 countries
- Level 4: 18 countries
- Level 5: 12 countries

Level 5 includes: Colombia, Burundi, Sudan, Congo, DR, Angola, Afghanistan, Burma, North Korea, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Palestine Authority, Chechnya

Source: US Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2001

THE 19 FEATURES OF THE WORLD CONFLICT MAP

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Human Development Index | 11. Corruption |
| 2. Democracy | 12. Drug Production |
| 3. Globalization Ranking | 13. Money-laundering |
| 4. Weapons of Mass Destruction | 14. Human Trafficking |
| 5. Landmines | 15. Disaster Vulnerability |
| 6. Child Soldiers | 16. Food Security |
| 7. Weapons Export Control | 17. AIDS/HIV Infection Rate |
| 8. Torture | 18. Displacement |
| 9. Death Penalty | 19. Complex Emergency |
| 10. Press Freedom | |

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

- * Composite index of equal weight based on the measurements of:
 - Life expectancy
 - Educational attainment
 - A decent standard of living
- * High level of development (.800 or above): 48 countries (1 HIC, 6 VPCs)
- * Medium level of development (.500-.799): 78 countries (7 HICs, 16 LICs, 26 VPCs)
- * Low level of development (below .500): 36 countries (12 HICs, 8 LICs, 7 VPCs)

*Twenty countries have seen a reversal in development trend since 1990: particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe and the CIS

Source: UNDP. Human Development Report, 2001.

DEMOCRACY

11 'worst' rated countries & 2 territories (with scores 7 for political and civil liberties on a 1-7 scale)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. AFGHANISTAN | 8. SAUDI ARABIA |
| 2. BURMA | 9. SUDAN |
| 3. CUBA | 10. SYRIA |
| 4. EQUATORIAL GUINEA | 11. TURKMENISTAN |
| 5. IRAQ | |
| 6. LIBYA | Territories: |
| 7. NORTH KOREA | 1. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA) |
| | 2. TIBET (CHINA) |

SOURCE: FREEDOM HOUSE, 2001

GLOBALIZATION RANKING

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

- After 11/9 nuclear terrorism became top priority;
- Main risk: possible leakage of nuclear weapons or material to would-be nuclear states or terrorist groups;
- Current stockpile: 14,448 nuclear warheads (US: 7,295, Russia 6,094, France 464, China 410, UK 185, Israel 75-125)
- US will retain up to 2,200 deployed operational strategic warheads by 2012; Russia will have no more than 1,350 warheads deployed by the end of the decade;
- Uncertainty about programs of Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Libya, India (45-95 warheads) and Pakistan (30-50 warheads)
- US Nuclear Stockpile Program (funding shortage, lack of experts)
- US spent \$ 1.2 bn. in protection of Russian nuclear weapons; (123 nuclear storage sites; purchase of weapons-grade uranium)
- US Nuclear Posture Review (shift in targeting policy)

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

- * Higher on the agenda as a result of the anthrax by mail attack;
- * A covert release of a biological agent may not be recognized for a week or more because symptoms may not appear for several days after the initial exposure and may be misdiagnosed at first;
- * Some biological agents, such as smallpox are communicable and can spread to others who were not initially exposed;
- * Response requirements: infectious disease surveillance, epidemiological investigation, laboratory identification of biological agents and distribution of antibiotics to segments of the population;
- * States with biological weapons programmes:
Known: Iraq, Israel, Russia, United States
Probable: China, Iran, North Korea, Syria, Taiwan, Cuba;
- * 5th Review of Biological Warfare Convention, November 2001
- * Problem: Verification regime: declaring the existence of facilities engaged in biotechnology and open them for inspections.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

- * States with chemical warfare programs:
Known: China, Iraq, Iran, Russia, United States;
Probable: Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Libya, Burma, North Korea, Pakistan, South Korea, Syria, Taiwan, Vietnam;
- * Danger: 15,000 impoverished Russian germ-weapons scientists
- * Problem of verification: OPCW has a funding shortage of \$ 5.5m. Can conduct only 60-80 of 140 inspections; US threatened to cut funding (22 % of an annual budget of \$ 60m.) if Jose Bustani remained director-general; A vote in April 2002 led to his dismissal;
- * USA: 3 years late in declaring a list of its chemical factories
- * Russia: missed deadline to eliminate 1 % of its chemical weapon stocks

LANDMINES - THE BLIND KILLERS

- * More than 2,000 people are injured or killed every month;
- * 137 States have signed the Mine Ban Treaty, more than 89 states have ratified;
- * Convention to ban landmines became international law on March 1, 1999;
- * Those who have not signed include: the United States, China, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Burma and Cuba;
- * Current stockpile is est. 250 million spread over 105 countries;
- * Most affected countries: Egypt, Iran, China, Iraq, Angola, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Kosovo, Korea, Somalia, Mozambique, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Eritrea.
- * The number of producer countries has been reduced to 16
- * 18 Countries have completed the destruction of their stockpiles
- * 29 Countries are still engaged in the destruction process

Source: Landmine Monitor Report, <http://www.icbl.org>

CHILDREN - VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS

- * 300,000 Children take part in fighting in 31 conflicts (most affected countries are : Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Congo-B, DR of Congo, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Uganda)
- * 50 Countries actively recruit children into their armed forces
- * 2 Million children lost their lives (1987-1997) in armed conflicts
- * 6 Million children were disabled or maimed
- * 1 Million children were orphaned
- * 10 Million young people (under 25) are infected with AIDS

WEAPONS EXPORT CONTROL

- * There are more than 500 m. firearms worldwide, that are used to kill at least 500,000 people each year; Nr. 1 cause of death among civilians in conflict areas (70% of casualties).
- * Roughly 4.3 m. new small arms were produced in 2000 (decline in production of 30 percent); Value: US \$ 4 bn.
- * There are at least 385 companies in 64 countries producing small arms in the 1990s;
- * Main stumbling blocks for an accord on the restriction of the trade in small arms: civilian ownership of guns, export controls, a follow-up conference and the right of rebel groups to purchase arms;
- * Main opponents of the campaign against the trade in small arms: United States, China and Russia
- * A multifaceted programme of action

Source: www.smallarmssurvey.org

TORTURE & DEATH PENALTY

- * 118 governments have ratified the UN Convention against Torture
- * According to Amnesty International 125 governments still practice torture.
- * By the end of 1999, 73 countries had abolished the death penalty for all offenses.
- * Thirteen countries had abolished it for all but exceptional crimes, such as war crimes
- * At least 22 countries were abolitionist in practice.
- * During 1999, at least 1,831 people were executed in 31 countries
- * At least 3,857 people were sentenced to death in 63 countries

FREEDOM OF PRESS (May 2001)

BY COUNTRY BY POPULATION

FREE PRESS	72 (36 %)	1,269 (21 %)
PARTLY FREE PRESS	53 (28 %)	2,600 (43 %)
NOT FREE PRESS	62 (33 %)	2,189 (36 %)

Worst situations include: Afghanistan, Burma, Belarus, China, Iraq, North Korea, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam

Source: Leonard Sussman (Freedom House)

REGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF PRESS FREEDOM, May 2001

	Free	Partly Free	Not Free	# Countries
Africa	6	17	30	53
Asia	7	5	13	25
Western Europe	20	1	0	21
Eastern Europe	9	11	7	27
Latin America	18	14	1	33
Middle East	1	2	11	14
North America	2	0	0	2
Pacific	9	3	0	12
Total	72	53	62	187

Source: Leonard Sussman (Freedom House)

CORRUPTION

99 COUNTRIES MONITORED

Scale 1-10

2/3 SCORED LESS THAN 5.5

1/3 SCORED LESS THAN 3 (CRITICAL SITUATION)

Most corrupt countries: Nigeria (HIC), Yugoslavia (LIC), Ukraine (TEN), Azerbaijan (LIC), Indonesia (HIC), Angola (HIC), Cameroon (LIC), Russia (HIC), Kenya (LIC), Mozambique (VPC), Uganda (LIC), Uzbekistan (LIC), Vietnam (VPC), Tanzania (LIC), Armenia (LIC), Moldova (TEN), Ecuador (VPC), Venezuela (VPC), Ivory Coast (LIC), Bolivia (VPC);

SOURCE: TRANSPARANCY INTERNATIONAL

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN NARCOTICS

Major illicit drug-producing or drug-transit countries:

Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Laos, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Venezuela and Vietnam.

* Designer drugs have become an issue of global concern over the past decade. The ten-year trend (1990-1999) shows ATS growing at an annual average rate of 30%, compared to 6% for cannabis herb, 5% for heroin, 4% for cannabis resin and 3% for cocaine;

* UNDCP estimates 180 million people consume illicit drugs (annual prevalence in the late 1990s). This includes 144 million for cannabis, 29 million for ATS, 14 million for cocaine and 13.5 million for opiates (of which 9 million for heroin).

MONEY LAUNDERING

* The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) has been established as the international standard for effective anti-money laundering measures.

* The FATF identifies emerging trends in methods used to launder money and suggests measures to combat them.

* Serious systematic problems have been identified in the following jurisdictions: Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Dominica, Israel, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Panama, Philippines, Russia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Source: Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, <http://www.oecd.org/fatf>

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN HUMAN BEINGS

* Countries have until 2003 to show that they are serious about ending the practice of trafficking in human beings, otherwise Washington may impose sanctions against them

* At least 700,000 people are trafficked between countries each year. Between 45,000 and 50,000 of these people are trafficked to the US. The EU estimates that 500,000 illegal immigrants have arrived in 2000, up from an estimated 40,000 as recently as 1993.

* Root causes for trafficking are greed, moral turpitude, economics, political instability and transition and social factors.

* 'Tier three' countries (unwilling to cooperate in ending the problem): Albania, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burma, Congo, DR., Gabon, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sudan, Turkey, UA Emirates, Yugoslavia.

Source: Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, 2001

DISASTER VULNERABILITY

* The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies reports annually in its World Disasters Report about disasters;

* In 2000 a total of 256 million people were affected by disasters with 20,000 deaths. Over the past decade, 750,000 people have died.

* About 53 percent of aid projects worldwide focused on rebuilding infrastructure, while just 10 percent helped boost economic recovery in disaster areas.

* Governments, aid agencies and the media tend to give too much attention to structural damage and loss of life, but too little to lost livelihoods.

Source: World Disasters Report, <http://www.ifrc.org>

FOOD SECURITY

* The number of malnourished children worldwide will decline gradually over the next 20 years, but millions will remain hungry as farmland and water in poor nations become increasingly scarce.

* The number of malnourished children is expected to decline gradually to 132 m. in 2020 from 166 m. in 1997.

* Africa will have 6 m. (or 18 %) more malnourished children in 2020 than it did in 1997. Reducing the number by one-third requires a \$ 76 b. increase in investment in roads, irrigation, clean water, education and research to a total of \$ 183 b. by 2020.

* In China, the number of hungry children will fall by half, while India will remain home to a third of the world's total.

* In Latin America child malnutrition will be virtually eliminated in the next 20 years.

Source: 2020 Global Food Outlook (IFPRI)

Countries facing exceptional Food Emergencies

Africa (17 countries): Angola, Burkina faso, Burundi, Chad, Congo, DR., Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.

Asia (12 countries): Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Korea, DPR., Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Latin America (2 countries): Haiti, El Salvador.

Europe (2 countries): Russian Fed. (Chechnya), F. Rep. Yugoslavin (Serbia & Montenegro).

Source: FAO/GIEWS- Foodcrops & Shortages No.3, June 2001

AIDS/HIV PANDEMIC: Projections for 2010	Child Mortality		Life Expectancy	
	With	Without	With	Without
1. Malawi	203	136	35	57
2. Ethiopia	183	137	39	55
3. Rwanda	166	106	38	59
4. Zambia	161	97	38	60
5. Swaziland	152	78	37	63
6. Burkina Faso	145	109	46	61
7. Tanzania	131	96	46	61
8. Burundi	129	91	45	61
9. Ivory Coast	121	84	47	62
10. Uganda	121	92	48	60

Major Displacement during the year 2000

- * Congo-Kinshasa: 1 million flee war and atrocities;
- * Eritrea: 750,000 Eritreans flee because of border war
- * Indonesia: 800,000 displaced by religious and ethnic violence
- * Philippines: 800,000 temporarily displaced;
- * Angola: 300,000 newly uprooted by continued civil war
- * Afghanistan: 250,000 Afghans newly internally displaced
- * Colombia: 315,000 newly displaced by political violence
- * Sri Lanka: 210,000 flee renewed civil war;
- * Burundi: 150,000 flee from civil war and atrocities;
- * Uganda: 120,000 newly uprooted by insurgency and atrocities
- * Sudan: 100,000 forced from their homes by civil war

Total (Dec. 31, 2000): 14, 544,000 refugees and > 20 million IDPs

Source: US Committee for Refugees

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF REFUGEES, Dec. 31, 2000

Israel	4,000,000	HIC
Afghanistan	3,60,000	HIC
Sudan	460,000	HIC
Iraq	450,000	LIC
Burundi	420,000	HIC
Angola	400,000	HIC
Sierra Leone	400,000	HIC
Burma	380,000	LIC
Somalia	370,000	LIC
Congo-Kinshasa	350,000	HIC
Eritrea	350,000	LIC
Croatia	340,000	VPC
Angola	400,000	HIC
Vietnam	300,000	VPC
Bosnia-Herzegovina	250,000	VPC
El Salvador	230,000	VPC
Liberia	200,000	LIC

COUNTRIES WITH INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Sudan	4,000,000	HIC
Angola	1,100,000-3,800,000	HIC
Colombia	2,100,000	HIC
Congo-Kinshasa	1,800,000	HIC
Burma	600,000-1,000,000	LIC
Turkey	400,000-1,000,000	LIC
Indonesia	750,000-850,000	HIC
Afghanistan	375,000-750,000	HIC
Iraq	700,000	LIC
Burundi	600,000	HIC
Sri Lanka	600,000	HIC
Azerbaijan	575,000	LIC
Bosnia-Herzegovia	518,000	VPC
India	507,000	HIC
Russian Federation	491,000	HIC

Source: US Committee for Refugees, Dec.31, 2000

COMPLEX HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES

Afghanistan	Horn of Africa
Angola	Indonesia-Maluku
Balkans	Iraq
Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)	Russian Fed. (Chechnya)
Colombia	Sierra Leone
Congo	Somalia
DPR Korea	Sudan
East Timor	Tajikistan
Eritrea-Ethiopia	West Africa
Great Lakes (Burundi, DR Congo,	West Timor
Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)	Source: ReliefWeb

COMPARISON OF SEVEN CONFLICT DATA PROJECTS

1. **PIOOM** (Interdisciplinary Research Programme on Causes of Human Rights Violations, Leiden, Netherlands)
2. **AKUF** (Working Group on the Causes of War, Hamburg, Germany)
3. **CIDCM** (Center for International Development and Conflict Management, Maryland, United States)
4. **DPCR** (Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala, Sweden)
5. **HIK** (Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, Heidelberg, Germany)
6. **SIPRI** (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Stockholm, Sweden)
7. **SOWAP** (State of War and Peace Atlas, Oslo, Norway)

FINAL REFLECTIONS

- * WILL THE BATTLE AGAINST TERRORISM RESULT IN A RISING TREND IN ARMED CONFLICT?
- * STRATEGIC SHIFT TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC/MIDDLE EAST
- * UNEQUAL ATTENTION DEFENSE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION
- * ATTENTION FOR NON-MILITARY ISSUES WITH IMPACT ON SECURITY
- * STRENGTHENING OF EARLY WARNING EFFORTS

ALTERNATIVE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REGIMES

- * A NEW COLD WAR (*De Wijk*)
- * A SITUATION OF STABLE UNIPOLARITY (*Wilkinson*)
- * A DEMOCRATIC GLOBAL ORDER (*Modelski/Thompson*)
- * STATE POWER IN BALANCE WITH ANTI-UTOPIAN FORCES (*Inoguchi*)
- * A GLOBAL ORDER NOT BASED ON STATES (*Ferguson/Mansbach*)
- * A WAR TO ESTABLISH HEGEMONY (*Denemark*)
- * A CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS (*Huntington*)
- * A TOTAL COLLAPSE OF THE WORLD SYSTEM (*Wallerstein*)
- * JIHAD vs. MCWORLD (*Barber*)

Gareth Evans (head International Crisis Group)

"We've done very well at globalizing our vices: disease, terrorism, crime, narcotics, exploitation of women and children through child labor, prostitution and so on. What we have not been very good at is globalizing our virtues: competent governance and effective responses to crises as they arise rather than after the event."

COSTS OF RECENT US MILITARY OPERATIONS

Operation	US Casualties	Strength	Costs
Panama, 1989-90	347	22,500	\$ 191.3 m.
Iraq War, 1991	850	665,476	\$ 8.5 b.
South West Asia, 1991-2001	26	29,000	\$ 9.9 b.
Somalia, 1992-95	218	42,600	\$ 2.4 b.
Haiti, 1992-95	7	21,000	\$ 1.8 b.
Rwanda, 1992-95	0	2,300	\$ 628 m.
Kosovo War, 1999	2	31,600	\$ 2.3 b.
Former Yugoslavia, 1992-2001	9	20,000	\$ 20.1 b.

Source: 2001-2002 Military Almanac

INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL FOUNDATION'S HUMANITY INDICATOR 2000

Country	Pol	Mil	Econ	Soc	Total
1. Afghanistan	25.000	25.000	24.105	25.000	99.105
2. Somalia	24.308	25.000	17.007	23.670	89.986
3. Congo-Kinshasa	20.158	23.895	22.547	20.584	87.183
4. Sierra Leone	17.490	25.000	18.348	25.000	85.838
5. Iraq	25.000	21.044	17.185	22.590	85.819
6. Eritrea	23.617	21.984	19.653	18.685	83.938
7. Burma	24.308	25.000	18.100	16.353	83.761
8. Pakistan	24.308	25.000	18.457	15.561	83.327
9. Burundi	20.158	25.000	21.106	16.613	82.878
10. Ethiopia	15.514	25.000	18.605	22.507	81.626
Global Mean	10.230	11.422	14.495	8.164	44.311

- National Defense Council Foundation, 59 conflicts in 2001
- Countries most likely to be conflict areas next year
1. Somalia
 2. Iraq
 3. Burma
 4. Congo-Kinshasa
 5. Pakistan
 6. Afghanistan
 7. Burundi
 8. Sudan
 9. Comoros
 10. Sierra Leone

- National Defense Council Foundation
- New conflicts listed during 2001
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Central African Republic | 7. Malawi |
| 2. Gambia | 8. Malaysia |
| 3. Ghana | 9. Papua New Guinea |
| 4. Jamaica | 10. Tanzania |
| 5. Kenya | 11. United States (11/9) |
| 6. Macedonia | |

- HIGH-RISK MINORITY GROUPS, 1998
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Basques | 16. Kurds (Iraq) |
| 2. Armenians | 17. Arabs (Israel) |
| 3. Kosovars | 18. Ogoni (Nigeria) |
| 4. Russians (Estonia) | 19. Tutsis (Congo) |
| 5. Crimean Tatars | 20. Ovimbundu (Angola) |
| 6. Crimean Russians | 21. Yoruba (Nigeria) |
| 7. Bosnian Serbs | 22. Hutus (Burundi) |
| 8. Uighurs (China) | 23. Afars (Ethiopia) |
| 9. Timorese (Indonesia) | 24. Miskitos (Nicaragua) |
| 10. Aboriginal Taiwanese | 25. Maya (Mexico) |
| 11. Hazaris, Tajiks, Uzbeks | 26. Indigenous highlanders (Ecuador) |
| 12. Tripuras (India) | |
| 13. Kurds (Turkey) | |
| 14. Shi'i (Iraq, Lebanon) | |
| 15. Palestinians | |
- Source: Ted Robert Gurr

RISKS OF FUTURE ETHNIC WARS, 1998

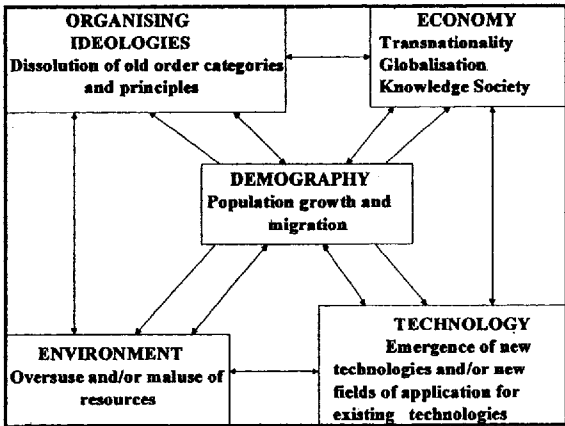
	# Groups	# Ethnic Wars	# Groups Med. Risk	# Groups High Risk
Western Democracies	31	0	5	0
Eastern Europe, former SU	59	2	7	8
Southeast & Pacific Asia	34	5	12	3
West & South Asia	25	11	13	6
North Africa & Middle East	28	3	2	6
Africa south of the Sahara	67	11	8	12
Latin America & Caribbean	32	0	11	1

Source: Ted Robert Gurr

FACILITATING FACTORS FOR FUTURE REBELLION

DOMESTIC	EFFECT
-History of lost political autonomy	+
-Increased group support for conventional organizations	-
-Incoherent polity (mix of democratic and autocratic traits)	+
-Group is a communal contender	+
-Group is an indigenous people or ethnoclass	-
-Group is ethnonationalist type	+
EXTERNAL	
-Transnational support form kindred group	+
-Transnational support from reg. or intl.organization	-
-High level of armed civil conflict in neighboring states	+
-High level of armed civil conflict in wider region	+

Source: Ted Robert Gurr + = increases risk, - = decreases risk



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