

# World Conflict & Human Rights Map 2000/2001

Albert J. Jongman

PIOOM

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## **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

**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. 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

**Inverse Relationship between Violence and Democracy**

**1. Inter-Democratic Peace Proposition**

Democracies do not make war on, and rarely commit lesser violence against each other

**2. The Democracy/Dyadic Violence Proposition**

The more democratic two regimes, the less severe their violence against each other

**3. The Democratic/Foreign Violence Proposition**

The more democratic a regime, the less its foreign violence

**4. The Democracy/Internal Collective Violence Proposition**

The more democratic a regime, the less severe its collective violence

**5. Democracy/Democide Proposition**

The more democratic a regime, the less its democide

**6. The Democratic Peace Proposition**

Democracy is a method of nonviolence

## **DEMOCRACY**

**13 'worst rated countries (with scores 7 for political and civil liberties on a 1-7 scale)**

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>1. Afghanistan</b>       | <b>9. Saudi Arabia</b>  |
| <b>2. Burma</b>             | <b>10. Somalia</b>      |
| <b>3. Cuba</b>              | <b>11. Syria</b>        |
| <b>4. Equitorial Guinea</b> | <b>12. Turkmenistan</b> |
| <b>5. Iraq</b>              | <b>13. Vietnam</b>      |
| <b>6. Libya</b>             |                         |
| <b>7. North Korea</b>       |                         |

## **FREEDOM OF PRESS (May 2001)**

### **BY COUNTRY BY POPULATION**

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

**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**

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

**Source: Leonard Sussman (Freedom House)**

**CORRUPTION**

**(TRANSPARANCY INTERNATIONAL)**

**99 COUNTRIES MONITORED**

**Scale 1-10**

**2/3 SCORED LESS THAN 5.5**

**1/3 SCORED LESS THAN 3 (CRITICAL SITUATION)**

## 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

## FREQUENCY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ARMED CONFLICTS (1985-1994, acc. C. SCHERRER) (N=102)

<b>A. Anti-regime Wars or Political and Ideological Conflicts</b>	<b>19,6 %</b>
<b>(State vs. Insurrenction)</b>	
<b>B. Ethno-nationalist Conflicts</b>	<b>44,1 %</b>
<b>(Mostly intra-state conflicts, State vs. Nation)</b>	
<b>C. Interstate Conflicts</b>	<b>11,8 %</b>
<b>(State vs. State)</b>	
<b>D. Decolonization War of Foreign-state Occupations</b>	<b>4,9 %</b>
<b>(mostly Afro-Asiatic Cases)</b>	
<b>E. Inter-ethnic or Tribal Conflicts</b>	<b>13,7 %</b>
<b>(communal conflicts)</b>	
<b>F. Gang wars</b>	<b>3,9 %</b>
<b>(non-state actors, mixed with criminal elements)</b>	
<b>G. Genocide</b>	<b>2 %</b>
<b>(state organized mass murder, crimes against humanity)</b>	

**POST-COLD WAR CONFLICTUALITY, 1989-1999**

**NUMBER OF WARS ACC. TO FIVE DATA PROJECTS**

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

**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.

## **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.**

**NUMBER OF ARMED CONFLICTS, 1995-2000 (PIOOM)**

	<b>MID 1995</b>	<b>MID 1996</b>	<b>MID 1997</b>	<b>MID 1998</b>	<b>MID 1999</b>	<b>MID 2000</b>
<b>HIC</b>	22	20	20	16	22	26
<b>LIC</b>	39	31	59	70	77	78
<b>VPC</b>	40	44	45	114	151	178
<b>TOTAL</b>	101	95	124	200	250	282

**HIGH INTENSITY CONFLICTS (PIOOM)**

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Congo, DR, 1998-                | 14. Congo-Brazzaville, 1993-    |
| 2. Ethiopia-Eritrea, 1998-         | 15. Guinea-Bissau, 1998-        |
| 3. Angola, 1991-                   | 16. Indonesia (Moluccas), 1999- |
| 4. Serbia (Kosovo), 1998-          | 17. Daghestan, 1999-            |
| 5. Russia (Chechnya), 1999-        | 18. Congo, DR (Ituri), 1999-    |
| 6. Sudan, 1983-                    | 19. Burundi, 1993-              |
| 7. Afghanistan, 1978-              | 20. Turkey, 1983-               |
| 8. Colombia, 1964-                 | 21. Pakistan (Sindh), 1986-     |
| 9. Sierra Leone, 1991-             | 22. Iraq (North), 1987-         |
| 10. Sri Lanka, 1983-               | 23. Iraq vs. US, UK, 1998-      |
| 11. India-Pakistan(Kashmir), 1989- | 24. Iraq (South), 1991-         |
| 12. Algeria (1990-                 | 25. Pakistan (Punjab), 1985-    |
| 13. Indonesia (East Timor), 1999-  | 26. Nigeria (Delta), 1997-      |



**LATEST DEATH CENSUS DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**-Since August 1998 (32 months of war): 3 million dead (about 200,000 in violence in first stage of the war)  
(extrapolation of figures collected in house-to-house interviews in eight health districts in five provinces in the east)**

**-One third of the population (est. 50m) is vulnerable to starvation**

**-Two million people have been driven from their homes by fighting**

**-Child mortality: 50 % dies in first year, 75 % dies in first two years**

**-IRC estimates that 40 % of wartime deaths could have been avoided**

**-WFP plea \$ 110m. (only 1/3 funded); UNICEF plea \$ 15 m. (only 1/10 funded)**

**TEN POPULOUS COUNTRIES WITH MULTIPLE CONFLICTS**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>HIC</b>	<b>LIC</b>	<b>VPC</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>1. India</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>2. Nigeria</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3. Indonesia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4. Pakistan</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>5. Colombia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6. China</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>7. Russ. Fed.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8. Uganda</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>9. Ethiopia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>10. Sudan</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

## **HOTSPOTS TO WATCH**

### **RISK OF INTER-STATE CONFLICT ESCALATION**

- 1. Azerbaijan/Armenia (Nagorno-Karabakh)**
- 2. Burma-Thailand (border)**
- 3. China (Spratly islands)**
- 4. China-Taiwan (sovereignty)**
- 5. Ethiopia-Somalia (border)**
- 6. India-Pakistan (Kashmir)**
- 7. Israel-Palestine (Westbank, Gaza)**
- 8. Macedonia (Albanian secessionists)**
- 9. Serbia-Montenegro (separation)**
- 10. Venezuela-Colombia (border)**

## **HOTSPOTS TO WATCH**

### **RISK OF INTRA-STATE CONFLICT ESCALATION**

- 1. Burma**
- 2. Central Asia**
- 3. Colombia**
- 4. Democratic Republic of Congo**
- 5. Haiti**
- 6. India (Northeastern States)**
- 7. Indonesia**
- 8. India (Bihar)**
- 9. Iraq**
- 10. Pakistan**

### **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**

### **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**
- 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**

## **NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

- Current stockpile: 13,127 nuclear warheads  
(US: 7,206, Russia 4,962, France 464, China 410, UK 185,  
Israel about 200)**
- Uncertainty about programs of Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Libya,  
India and Pakistan**
- US Nuclear Stockpile Program (funding shortage, lack of  
experts)**
- US spent \$ 1.2 bn. in protection of Russian nuclear weapons**
- US nuclear strategy currently under review (possible shift in  
targeting from Russian to Chinese targets)**
- Task Force on Unconventional Nuclear Warfare Defence**

## **CHEMICAL WEAPONS**

- States with chemical warfare programs:  
Known: Iraq, Russia, United States;**
- Probable: China, 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: OPCWC has a shortage of funds**

## **BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS**

**-Higher on the agenda of threat assessments (agricultural terrorism: experts claim current foot-and-mouth disease in Europe could have been a deliberate attack to cripple Western economies; no evidence)**

**-States with biological weapons programmes:**

**Known: Iraq, Israel, Russia, United States**

**Probable: China, Iran, North Korea, Syria, Taiwan;**

**-Review of Biological Warfare Convention, 2002**

**-Problem: Verification regime, US position obstacle**

## **PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

**-18 Active UN operations**

**-40 Other multilateral/regional operations**

**-Five new operations were launched in 1999: East Timor, DR of Congo, Sierra Leone, Kosovo and Iraq**

**-Total of 35,469 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**

**-Trend: regionalization**

**REFUGEES, December 1999**

<b>Africa</b>	<b>3,147,000</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1,909,000</b>
<b>The Americas &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>737,000</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>657,000</b>
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>5,849,000</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,779,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,078,000</b>

**Source: US Committee for Refugees**

**MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF REFUGEES**

<b>Israel</b>	<b>3,931,000</b>	
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>2,560,000</b>	
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>568,000</b>	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>460,000</b>	
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>425,000</b>	
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>420,000</b>	
<b>Yugoslavia</b>	<b>390,000</b>	
<b>Angola</b>	<b>340,000</b>	
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>340,000</b>	
<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>320,000</b>	
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>310,000</b>	
<b>Bosnia-Herzegovina</b>	<b>300,000</b>	
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>292,000</b>	
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>253,000</b>	
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>250,000</b>	
<b>Burma</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>Source: USCR</b>

## **COUNTRIES WITH INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

<b>Sudan</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	
<b>Angola</b>	<b>1,500,000-2,000,000</b>	
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>180,000</b>	
<b>Burma</b>	<b>500,000-1,000,000</b>	
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>500,000-1,000,000</b>	
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>900,000</b>	
<b>Bosnia-Herzegovia</b>	<b>830,000</b>	
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>800,000</b>	
<b>Congo-Kinshasa</b>	<b>800,000</b>	
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>800,000</b>	
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>500,000-750,000</b>	
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>600,000</b>	
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>568,000</b>	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>560,000</b>	
<b>India</b>	<b>507,000</b>	
<b>Congo-Brazzaville</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>Source: USCR</b>

## **GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

### **PIOOM Political Terror Scale**

**Level 1: 67 countries**

**Level 2: 61 countries**

**Level 3: 39 countries**

**Level 4: 15 countries**

**Level 5: 11 countries**

**(including: Colombia, Algeria, Sudan, Congo, DR, Angola, Afghanistan, Burma, North Korea, Iraq, Sierra Leone, East Timor)**

**Source: US Country Reports on Human Rights Practices**

## **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**

## **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): 46 countries (0 HICs)**
- Medium level of development (.500-.799): 93 countries (10 HICs)**
- Low level of development (below .500) : 35 countries (9 HICs)**
- Twenty countries have seen a reversal in development trend since 1990: particularly in sub-Sahara Africa, Eastern Europe and the CIS**



## **ALTERNATIVE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REGIMES**

- A NEW COLD WAR**
- 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)**

## **HIGH-RISK MINORITY GROUPS, 1998**

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

**Source: Ted Robert Gurr**

**RISKS OF FUTURE ETHNIC WARS, 1998**

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

Source: Ted Robert Gurr

**FACILITATING FACTORS FOR FUTURE REBELLION**

<b>DOMESTIC</b>	<b>EFFECT</b>
-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	+
<b>EXTERNAL</b>	
-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

**FINAL REFLECTIONS**

**-IS THE CURRENT RISING TREND IN CONFLICT TO CONTINUE?**

**-STRATEGIC SHIFT TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**-UNEQUAL ATTENTION DEFENSE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION**

**-ATTENTION FOR NON-MILITARY ISSUES WITH IMPACT ON SECURITY**

**-STRENGTHENING OF EARLY WARNING EFFORTS**

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