

# Codebook and Coding Notes for “International Conventions and Non-State Actors: Selection, Signaling and Reputation Effects”

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## 1 Introduction

The following notes describe the dataset for “*International Conventions and Non-State Actors: Selection, Signaling and Reputation Effects*” (Gleditsch, Hug, Schubiger, and Wucherpfennig). The format is dyad-year. Within the regions (and the respective time periods) of Geneva Call’s engagement, the dataset covers all state and non-state actors involved in intra-state armed conflict (as defined by UCDP<sup>1</sup>) at least once since 1989. More precisely, non-state actors are included if actively involved in armed hostilities with the government, i.e., in intra-state conflict as defined by UCDP<sup>2</sup>, during at least one year during the period from 1989 through 2009.<sup>3</sup> Dyads do not enter the dataset prior to their active involvement in armed conflict.

To illustrate, the conflict between MFDC and the government of Senegal (dyadid 129) was coded active first in 1990 in the UCDP dyadic dataset (v 1-2010). Dyad 129 is therefore included in the dataset during all years since Geneva Call became active in the respective region (2000 onwards), although this dyad did not reach the 25 battle-related threshold every year since 2000.

Once dyads have qualified for inclusion based on those criteria, they remain in the dataset if the non-state armed actor is still active as an opposition organization and maintains its own armed wing. We create different samples based on the status of the actor (active and armed/status unclear; see variable *act2*) and based on whether a given non-state actor was actively engaged by Geneva Call (see variable *geneva\_engaged*).

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<sup>1</sup>“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 in one calendar year.” [http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/definitions\\_all.htm](http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/definitions_all.htm) (accessed September 14, 2010).

<sup>2</sup>UCDP Dyadic Dataset v. 1-2010 (Harbom, Melander and Wallensteen, 2008; Harbom, 2010).

<sup>3</sup>Intra-state conflict dyads are composed of the government of a state and an armed opposition organization. UCDP defines armed opposition organizations as “[a]ny non-governmental group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force to influence the outcome of the stated incompatibility” (Harbom, 2010). The criterion for inclusion of non-state actors into the UCDP dyadic dataset is at least 25 battle-related deaths during the given year in the dyad of the warring party [http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/definitions\\_all.htm](http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/definitions_all.htm) (accessed September 14, 2010).

## Regions and time periods of Geneva Call's engagement:<sup>4</sup>

- Africa (2000 onwards): (Burundi), Niger, Senegal, Somalia, (Sudan), Western Sahara/Morocco.
- Asia (2000 onwards): Burma-Myanmar, India, Philippines, (Nepal), (Sri Lanka), (Indonesia).
- Caucasus (2006 onwards): Azerbaijan [and Armenia]<sup>5</sup>, Georgia.
- Europe (2001 onwards): Turkey.
- Latin America (2003 onwards): Colombia.
- Middle East (2000 onwards): Iran, Iraq, Lebanon<sup>6</sup>, Yemen.

Since more accurate start and end dates are available only for a subset of countries, the start year as indicated for Geneva Call's *regions* of engagement is taken. Countries where Geneva Call has already ended its programs are listed in parentheses.

## 2 Variables

### Dyadid

Unique identifier of all dyads, cf. UCDP Dyadic Dataset v 1-2010 (Harbom, Melander and Wallensteen, 2008; Harbom and Wallensteen, 2010).

### Year

Year of observation.

### Obsid

Row identifier in Non-State Actor Dataset v 3.1, July 7, 2011 (Cunningham, Gleditsch and Salehyan, 2009*a*; Cunningham, Gleditsch and Salehyan, 2009*b*). The Non-State Actor dataset (NSA) provides information on several variables characterizing conflict dyads. If attributes change over time, the NSA dataset distinguishes between separate dyad-periods.

### Sideb

Name of non-state actor in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

### Location

Name of the country whose government has a primary claim to the issue in dispute according to the UCDP Dyadic Dataset (Harbom, 2008).

### Active

This variable indicates whether the dyad is coded as active by UCDP's dyadic dataset in a given year (dummy).

### Act2

This variable indicates whether the non-state actor of this dyad is politically active and maintains its own armed wing (0 = no, 1 = yes, 2 = unclear).<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>We only include Azerbaijan in our dataset. See coding notes on dyadid 361.

<sup>6</sup>In Lebanon, Geneva Call is mainly in contact with organizations affiliated with Hezbollah. Therefore, the Israel-Hezbollah dyad is included in the dataset. See coding notes on dyadid 643.

<sup>7</sup>Years of conflict activity, as defined by UCDP, are always coded as 1.

**geneva**<sub>engaged</sub>

Dummy indicating if dyad involves non-state actor engaged by Geneva Call.

**Osvgovfat**<sub>best</sub> & **Osvnsafat**<sub>best</sub>

The variables **Osvgovfat**<sub>best</sub> and **Osvnsafat**<sub>best</sub> indicate whether the non-state actor or state in a dyad respectively are considered responsible for one-sided violence (according to UCDP) during a given year.<sup>8</sup> The variables indicate the best estimate of the aggregated estimated fatalities for all incidents of one-sided violence for a given actor and year. Fatality estimates have been assigned to dyad-years if the perpetrator has been actively involved in a given dyadic conflict in any year since 1989. Accordingly, the fatality estimates attributable to one particular actor and year appear multiple times in the dataset where the respective actor has been involved in more than one dyad since 1989 (cf. **Dyadnr**<sub>gov</sub>/**Dyadnr**<sub>nsa</sub>). To give an example, the government of Burundi was involved in several dyadic conflicts during the period 1989-2009. Therefore, the osv fatality estimates attributed to the government of Burundi in a given year have been assigned to all dyads the government of Burundi has been part of since 1989 - regardless of whether one particular dyad has been active during the given year (cf. sample definition).<sup>9</sup> Similarly, the actor 'Hutu rebels' encompasses more than one non-state actor involved in intra-state conflict (e.g., Palipehutu and Palipehutu-FNL) (cf. Harbom and Sundberg, 2009); osv fatality estimates attributable to this actor are therefore assigned to several dyads.<sup>10</sup>

**Osv**<sub>militia</sub>

This variable indicates whether one-sided violence attributed to the state actor of a given dyad-year is partly perpetrated by a non-state actor (dummy).<sup>11</sup>

**OsvDyadnr**<sub>gov</sub>

Refers to **Osvgovfat**<sub>best</sub>. This variable indicates the total number of dyads the state perpetrator of osv was actively involved in during the period 1989 through 2009.

**OsvDyadnr**<sub>gov</sub>

Refers to **Osvnsafat**<sub>best</sub>. This variable indicates the total number of dyads the non-state perpetrator of osv was actively involved in during the period 1989 through 2009.

**Mines**<sub>gov</sub>

This variable indicates whether mines and improvised explosive devices are among the weapons used by the government side of this dyad during a given year (according to the IISS Database).<sup>12</sup>

**Mines**<sub>gov2</sub>

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<sup>8</sup>To construct these variables, the UCDP One-sided Violence Dataset (Eck and Hultman, 2007) was used, an actor-year dataset on deadly attacks on civilians by governments and armed groups. It is based on media reports and provides information on the unilateral use of armed force by governments and formally organized groups against unarmed persons resulting in at least 25 deaths per calendar year (Kreutz, 2004; Kreutz, Eck, Wallensteen, Harbom, Högbladh and Sollenberg, 2005). We used version, 1.3-2010 (as updated on August 30, 2010), which covers the period 1989-2008. Information on one-sided violence during 2009 was adopted from the UCDP database (accessed October 30, 2010).

<sup>9</sup>One exception to this general coding rule is Israel, which as a special case was coded only with respect to the conflict with Hezbollah (cf. coding notes).

<sup>10</sup>Instances of one-sided violence were not assigned to a conflict-year if the perpetrating actor did not constitute one of the conflict parties according to UCDP/PRIO-criteria. Exceptions are militias that allegedly acted on behalf of - or supported by - the state (Janjaweed in Sudan, AUC in Colombia, see variable **Osv**<sub>militia</sub>).

<sup>11</sup>Janjaweed in Sudan, AUC in Colombia.

<sup>12</sup>IISS Database, [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp\\_MainForm.asp](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp_MainForm.asp), accessed December 10, 2010.

This variable indicates whether mines and improvised explosive devices are among the weapons used by the government side of this dyad during a given year and within the context of this particular conflict/region (IISS Database)<sup>13</sup>; *mines<sub>gov2</sub>* is coded missing if IISS provides no information on this particular dyad.

#### **Mines<sub>nsa</sub>**

This variable indicates whether mines and improvised explosive devices are among the weapons used by the non-state actor of this dyad during a given year (IISS Database).<sup>14</sup>

#### **Mines<sub>ggc</sub>**

This variable indicates whether landmines and improvised explosive devices are among the weapons used by the state actor of this dyad (IISS Database) during any year between 1997 and the start year of Geneva Call's engagement in the respective region.<sup>15</sup>

#### **Mines<sub>gpt</sub>**

This variable indicates whether landmines and improvised explosive devices are among the weapons used by the state actor of this dyad (IISS Database) during any year between 1997 and the ratification of the Ottawa convention.<sup>16</sup> This variable is coded -99 for nonsignatories.<sup>17</sup>

#### **Rebestnum**

This variable gives an estimate of the size of the non-state actor's armed forces. Source: Non-State Actor Dataset v 3.1, July 7, 2011 (Cunningham, Gleditsch and Salehyan, 2009a; Cunningham, Gleditsch and Salehyan, 2009b). Note: Information on insurgent troop size is extrapolated for inactive years.

#### **Terrmod**

This variable indicates whether the non-state actor enjoys at least a moderate degree of territorial control (dummy). Source: Non-State Actor Dataset v 3.1, July 7, 2011 (Cunningham, Gleditsch and Salehyan, 2009a; Cunningham, Gleditsch and Salehyan, 2009b). Note: Information on territorial control is extrapolated for inactive years.

#### **Lastyear**

Last year of conflict activity, as recorded in the UCDP dyadic dataset.

#### **Yrfirst**

First year of conflict activity, as recorded in the UCDP dyadic dataset.

#### **Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>**

This variable indicates whether the non-state group of this dyad has signed the deed of commitment banning AP mines up to or during the given year (dummy).

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<sup>13</sup>IISS Database, [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp\\_MainForm.asp](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp_MainForm.asp), accessed December 10, 2010, and February 11, 2011.

<sup>14</sup>IISS Database, [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp\\_MainForm.asp](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp_MainForm.asp), accessed December 10, 2010.

<sup>15</sup>IISS Database, [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp\\_MainForm.asp](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp_MainForm.asp), accessed February 11, 2011.

<sup>16</sup>IISS Database, [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp\\_MainForm.asp](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/report/dsp_MainForm.asp), accessed February 11, 2011.

<sup>17</sup>No information is provided for Niger, Yemen, and Senegal.

**Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>**

This variable indicates whether the state actor of this dyad has signed the mine ban treaty up to or during the given year (dummy).

**Mbtyeargov**

Year of mine ban treaty ratification or accession by state, if applicable.

**Mbtyearnsa**

Year of mine ban treaty signature by non-state actor, if applicable.

**Democrex**

Variable indicating whether regime is democratic or not, based on Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010).

**N<sub>ratif</sub>**

Cumulative number of countries having signed and ratified the Ottawa convention.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup>Source: [http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/6E65F97C9D695724C12571C0003D09EF?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/6E65F97C9D695724C12571C0003D09EF?OpenDocument), accessed August 14, 2015).

### 3 Coding Notes

#### Burundi vs. Palipehutu, Dyadid 11

Last year of conflict activity 1992.

Act2: Unclear.<sup>19</sup>

“In 1980, Palipehutu (Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu, Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People) was established clandestinely in Tanzanian refugee camps. The group advocated armed struggle to fight Tutsi domination and to seek to advance the interests of the Hutu ethnic group. Its armed wing, Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL), was set up in 1985, but the armed struggle was not properly launched until 1991. In the early stages the armed struggle mainly consisted of cross-border attacks from Tanzania. Following splits within the group they managed to retain a small fighting force of its own, but its impact on the conflict has been insignificant.” (UCDP Database)<sup>20</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>21</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>22</sup> Yes (2003).

#### Burundi vs. CNDD, Dyadid 12

Last year of conflict activity 1998.

Act2: Unclear.<sup>23</sup>

“A new Hutu rebel formation CNDD (Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie, National Council for the Defence of Democracy) was set up in the aftermath of the 1993 assassination of Hutu president Melchior Ndadaye. Many of its founding members had previously belonged to the Hutu political party Frodebu, but could not tolerate the concessions made to Tutsi parties after the crisis. Thus, CNDD was launched in view to re-establish the institutions of 1993. Through its armed wing, FDD (Forces pour la défense de la démocratie); it initiated its armed struggle in late 1994, bolstered by the arrival of new recruits from Rwanda, fleeing after the Tutsi victory in the neighbouring country (...). After the assassination of Ndadaye extremism increased and turbulence ensued in the country and in 1995 the conflict restarted.” (UCDP Database)<sup>24</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>25</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>26</sup> Yes (2003).

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<sup>19</sup>[http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4) (accessed October 8, 2010)

<sup>20</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 8, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdata/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdata/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>21</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>22</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>23</sup>[http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4) (accessed October 8, 2010)

<sup>24</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 8, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdata/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdata/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>25</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>26</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

## Burundi vs. Frolina, Dyadid 13

One year of conflict activity (1997).

Act2: Unclear.<sup>27</sup>

“Frolina (Front pour la libération nationale), was the first movement to break away from Palipehutu in 1990. In August 1990 Frolina made its presence known when a cross-border attack from Tanzania was launched. The rebel group has an armed wing, FAP (Forces Armées Populaires), which only has limited influence, as it is small in size and largely inactive. Reflecting this, it took until 1997 before any large-scale FAP attacks were carried out” (UCDP Database)<sup>28</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>.<sup>29</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>.<sup>30</sup> Yes (2003).

## Burundi vs. CNDD-FDD, Dyadid 14

Act2:

2000-2004: Yes;

2005-2009: No.

In 2005, CNDD-FDD transformed into a political party and won the election held during the summer, thereby no longer qualifying as an organized opposition group.<sup>31</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>.<sup>32</sup> Yes (2003).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>.<sup>33</sup> Yes (2003).

## Burundi vs. Palipehutu-FNL, Dyadid 15

Act2: Yes.

In 2009, Palipehutu-FNL renounced violence and transformed into the political party FNL.<sup>34</sup> Despite progress in the peace process, violent incidents attributed to former fighters of Palipehutu-FNL were reported in 2009.<sup>35</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>.<sup>36</sup> No.

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<sup>27</sup>[http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4) (accessed October 8, 2010)

<sup>28</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 8, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>29</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>30</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>31</sup>[http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4) (accessed October 8, 2010); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 8, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>32</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>33</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>34</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 8, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=26&regionSelect=2-Southern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>35</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=156&RegionName=Sub-SaharanAfrica&RegionID=4) (accessed October 8, 2010).

<sup>36</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>37</sup> Yes (2003).

### **Morocco vs. Polisario, Dyadid 98**

Act2: Yes.<sup>38</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>39</sup> Yes (2005).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>40</sup> No.

### **Niger vs. FLAA, Dyadid 110**

Last year of conflict activity 1992.

Act2: No.

“Following secret talks between the [FLAA] rebels and the government in Paris in 1993, an accord was eventually signed on 10 June 1993. The Paris Accords provided for a truce agreement, demilitarisation of the north, financial assistance to returning Tuareg refugees, development funds to Tuareg areas and planning of further talks concerning the Tuareg political demands. However, already after a month the agreement became irrelevant, having caused internal tensions in the rebel camp which eventually resulted in the emergence of a splinter group, the FLT (Front de libération de Tamoust: Tamoust Liberation Front). Simultaneously, another Tuareg group, the ARLN (Armée révolutionnaire de libération du Nord-Niger: Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of North Niger) materialised. (...) In contrast to these tendencies of fragmentation, an umbrella organisation comprising FLAA, ARLN and FLT - CRA (Coordination de la résistance armée, Coordination of the Armed Resistance) - was created in September 1993, effectively abandoning the demand for federalism. Instead, the new coalition demanded autonomy for the Tuareg-inhabited regions. Subsequently, the incompatibility had changed to concern territory, wherefore the conflict between CRA and the government is coded as a separate conflict.” (UCDP Database)<sup>41</sup>

### **Niger vs. CRA, Dyadid 111**

One year of conflict activity (1994).

Act2: No.

“In northern Niger (specifically in Aïr and Azawad), where the Tuareg ethnic group constitutes a clear majority of the population, armed Tuareg-dominated groups rose seeking greater the decentralisation of political power in the whole country or autonomy for their home regions. The first group to emerge was the FLAA (Front de libération de l’Aïr et l’Azaouad, Aïr and Azawad Liberation Front) that fought for a federal system in Niger. The conflict ended in 1993 when the FLAA signed a peace agreement, but the Tuareg rebels fractionalised with the result of a new umbrella rebel organisation, the CRA (Coordination de la résistance armée, Coordination of the Armed Resistance), instigating an armed conflict over territory

<sup>37</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>38</sup>Geneva Call: <http://www.genevacall.org/Africa/Western-Sahara/western-sahara.htm> (accessed October 9, 2010); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 9, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdata/gpcountry.php?id=110&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdata/gpcountry.php?id=110&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>39</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>40</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>41</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 9, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdata/gpcountry.php?id=118&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdata/gpcountry.php?id=118&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.



in 1994 striving for autonomy for northern Niger. The CRA and its successor ORA (Organisation de la résistance armée, Organisation of the Armed Resistance) signed two peace agreements (in 1994 and 1995) that ended the conflict. After yet another fractionalisation in the wake of a peace accord, the UFRA (Union des forces de la résistance armée, Union of Forces of Armed Resistance) formed and restarted the conflict over government in 1997. A ceasefire agreement the same year ended this conflict episode. However, after ten years of relative stability, in 2007 the newly-created MNJ (Mouvement Nigérien pour la Justice, Niger Justice Movement) continued the struggle over an effective decentralisation of political power as laid down in the 1994-1995 peace agreements” (UCDP Database)<sup>42</sup>. MNJ: See Dyad 749.

#### **Niger vs. UFRA, Dyadid 112**

One year of conflict activity (1997).

Act2: No.

“The talks [between the government of Niger, UFRA, and FRA], held in Algeria, concerned a ceasefire, an amnesty, exchange of prisoners and the integration of the rebel fighters into the security forces. The negotiations led to the signing of a ceasefire accord on 29 November 1997. With this accord, the UFRA ended its armed struggle.” (UCDP Database)<sup>43</sup>.

#### **Niger vs. FDR, Dyadid 113**

One year of conflict activity (1995).

Act2: Unclear.

#### **Niger vs. FARS, Dyadid 114**

One year of conflict activity (1997).

Act2: Unclear.

#### **Senegal vs. MFDC, Dyadid 129**

Act2: Yes.<sup>44</sup>

“In the early and mid 1990s, there were frequent reports of Senegal’s southern neighbour Guinea-Bissau supporting MFDC, allowing them to have rear bases on its territory and providing them with arms. However, MFDC lost their traditional backer due to developments in Guinea-Bissau in 2005. Guinea-Bissau got a new president in 2005 when president Nino Viera regained power. President Viera promptly decided to root the MFDC rebels from its territory once and for all and launched an offensive against one of MFDC’s factions - the so called Front Sud-Sadio and their main base on the border with Senegal. Fierce fighting between Guinean troops and the MFDC-Sadio faction raged from mid-March to mid-April 2006, after which the rebels were forced to flee into Casamance. (...) Other developments have affected the conflict such as the death of MFDC political leader Augustin Diamacoune Senghor in 2007. Many regarded Senghor as the one person that had a possibility to unite the various rebel

<sup>42</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 9, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=118&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=118&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>43</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 9, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=118&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=118&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>44</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 9, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=135&regionSelect=2-Southern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=135&regionSelect=2-Southern_Africa), Uppsala University.

factions. Some analysts believe that his death reduces the chances for a peace process even further. (...) In March of 2009, the president of Guinea-Bissau was shot to death. The military claimed that it was not a coup and the country is now run by a civil administration. The future of the conflict over Casamance is largely dependent on the developments in Guinea-Bissau. If the regime in Guinea-Bissau will be more sympathetic towards the MDFC it might make the rebels stronger and delimit the prospects for peace.” (UCDP Database)<sup>45</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>46</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>47</sup> Yes (1998).

### **Somalia vs. SNM, Dyadid 207**

Act2: Unclear<sup>48</sup>

The SNM declared Somaliland independent in 1991. Since then, Somaliland can be considered as de-facto independent, and the leadership of the Republic of Somaliland has been democratically elected.

“On 16 May 1991, one of the groups that had fought against Siad Barre, SNM (Somali National Movement), proclaimed the independent Republic of Somaliland. This territory corresponded to the former British colony located in the northern part of the country. Although Somaliland has not been internationally recognised, it has since then been a de facto independent state. The leadership of the Republic of Somaliland has been democratically elected and does not consider the region as part of Somalia.” (UCDP Database)<sup>49</sup>

In 2009, the Somaliland House of Elders (Guurti) passed a law banning the use of anti-personnel (AP) mines and similar explosive devices (Geneva Call, 2009; Geneva Call, 2010b).

“Given Somaliland’s inability to sign an international treaty (because it is not recognized as a State) and its unwillingness to sign the Deed of Commitment (because it considers itself a State), Geneva Call tried to provide practical alternatives in order to improve the lives of civilians in a part of the world that is especially affected by landmines and ERW” (Geneva Call, 2010b, 4).

Mines<sub>nsa</sub>: See Somaliland (IISS database).

### **Somalia vs. SPM, Dyadid 208**

Act2: Unclear.<sup>50</sup>

“It is important to note that 13 of the 34 signatories have changed their status since the time of signing and are currently no longer considered NSAs. Four [CNDD-FDD, KRG-KDP, KRG-PUK and

<sup>45</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 9, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=135&regionSelect=2-Southern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=135&regionSelect=2-Southern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>46</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>47</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>48</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 12, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>49</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 12, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>50</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 12, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

SPLM/A] have become part of their State's governing authorities while nine [ARNO, Banidiri, NUPA, SAMO, SPM, SSNM/BIREM, SSNM/SNA/SRRC, TNG and USC/North Mogadishu/SRRC] have either dissolved or abandoned armed struggle. Moreover, most Somali signatory factions still active are members of, or allied to, the Transitional Federal Institutions (Government and Parliament)." Geneva Call (2007a, 7)

### **Somalia vs. USC, Dyadid 210**

Act2: No <sup>51</sup>

"In January 1991, Siad Barre was overthrown by USC (United Somali Congress), which consequently seized power and proclaimed the formation of a new government under Ali Mahdi. The new administration did not control the entire Somali territory, and it was not formally recognised by several of the other opposition groups. A breakaway faction of USC led by Mohammad Farrah Aideed refused to accept the new government and these two groups, controlling different areas of Mogadishu and the country, continued the fighting over government power. Several other groups were also involved in the political and armed struggle, but Aideed's faction was the main opposition to the new government" (UCDP Database)<sup>52</sup>).

### **Somalia vs. USC/SNA, Dyadid 211**

Act2:<sup>53</sup> Unclear.

The opposition in Somalia formed an umbrella organisation in March 2001, and according to UCDP, all armed groups became allied with either TNG or the newly formed SRRC (Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council) (UCDP Database<sup>54</sup>). While USC/SNA formed a part of SRRC during this period, it is still active today, but does not qualify as an opposition party anymore.

"In 2009, in south-central Somalia, the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) informed Geneva Call that in early 2007 it had handed over its stockpiles to the African Union peace-keeping mission to Somalia (AMISOM) in Mogadishu, which then destroyed them" (Geneva Call, 2010b, 4)

*Mines<sub>n<sub>sa</sub></sub>*: No (unclear, see IISS).

### **Somalia vs. SRRC, Dyadid 212**

Act2:<sup>55</sup>

2001-2003: Yes.

2003-2009: Unclear.

"When TNG had been established as the government, the opposition formed an umbrella organisation in March 2001, and the conflict resumed. All Somali armed groups became allied with either TNG or the newly formed SRRC (Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council). Some negotiations between

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<sup>51</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 12, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>52</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 13, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>53</sup>Geneva Call (2010b)

<sup>54</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 12, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>55</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 12, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

the two parties were held in December 2001 but without any substantial outcome. On 15 October 2002, the parties met in Eldoret, Kenya, under the auspices of the sub-regional body of IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development). IGAD was comprised of the member states of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. The conference aimed at bringing all Somalis together for reconciliation and the creation of a government that would be inclusive, representative, and acceptable to all parties. On 27 October, a ceasefire agreement was signed between TNG and the opposition groups. The Peace Conference continued throughout 2003, and the parties that had signed the Eldoret Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in 2002 eventually signed an Interim Charter in July 2003 and a Transitional Constitution in September 2003. While negotiations continued, TNG's official mandate ended on 30 August 2003 and Somalia entered a new period without an official government." (UCDP Database<sup>56</sup>).

"It is important to note that 13 of the 34 signatories have changed their status since the time of signing and are currently no longer considered NSAs. Four [CNDD-FDD, KRG-KDP, KRG-PUK and SPLM/A] have become part of their State's governing authorities while nine [ARNO, Banidiri, NUPA, SAMO, SPM, SSNM/BIREM, SSNM/SNA/SRRC, TNG and USC/North Mogadishu/SRRC] have either dissolved or abandoned armed struggle. Moreover, most Somali signatory factions still active are members of, or allied to, the Transitional Federal Institutions (Government and Parliament)." (Geneva Call, 2007a, 7)

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>: Yes<sup>57</sup>

The opposition in Somalia formed an umbrella organisation in March 2001, and according to UCDP, all armed groups became allied with either TNG or the newly formed SRRC (Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council). Hence, several signatories enter the dataset as SRRC for this dyad.

Although Somalia is not recorded as a signatory state of the Land Mine Treaty, the Transitional National Government of Somalia (TNG) signed the Deed of Commitment in 2002. It is, however, unclear to what extent the TNG qualifies as an official government, and its mandate ended in 2003. The variable Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub> is therefore coded positively for dyad 212 starting 2002.

"Somalia has not acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty. (...) Several Somali factions have renounced use of antipersonnel landmines by signing the Deed of Commitment administered by Geneva Call. Most of these signatories are members of the Transitional Federal Institutions (government and parliament), but some may also continue to control independent militia forces and territory"(ICBL 2009: 1086)

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>: No<sup>58</sup>

## Philippines vs. CPP, Dyadid 217

Act2:<sup>59</sup> Yes.

Conflict ongoing.

<sup>56</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 12, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>57</sup>Geneva Call (<http://www.genevacall.org/Africa/Somalia/somalia.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010), Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed September 16, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa) (accessed September 16, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>58</sup>Geneva Call (<http://www.genevacall.org/Africa/Somalia/somalia.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010); Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor <http://www.icbl.org/index.php/icbl/Universal/MBT/States-Parties> (accessed September 16, 2010); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed September 16, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>59</sup>UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania> (accessed October 14, 2010), Uppsala University.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>60</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>61</sup> Yes (2000).

Mines<sub>nsa</sub>: See NPA (IISS Database).

### **Philippines vs. Military Faction (forces of H., A. & Z.), Dyadid 220**

Act2:<sup>62</sup> No.

“Many parts of the Armed Forces of the Philippines felt betrayed by the newly-elected President Corazon Aquino when she instigated peace talks with the Communist guerrillas in 1986. A number of military factions emerged and some of the former RAM members, especially Gregorio ‘Gringo’ Honasan, participated in several coup attempts. Between 1986 and 1990, six attempts were made to replace the elected president but neither lasted for longer than a week. Most of the rebels involved voluntarily went back into the army, others were killed or jailed. In 1995, a peace agreement ended the military faction insurgency, and the last fugitives returned to the army, or pursued a career in politics. In 1996, ‘Gringo’ Honasan was elected into the Filipino Senate.” (UCDP Database)<sup>63</sup>

### **Colombia vs. FARC-EP, Dyadid 237**

Act2:<sup>64</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>65</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>66</sup> Yes (2000).

### **Georgia vs. National Guard and Mkhedrioni, Dyadid 239**

Act2: No.<sup>67</sup>

### **Philippines vs. MILF, Dyadid 242**

Act2: Yes.<sup>68</sup>

Ongoing Conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>69</sup> Yes (2002).

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<sup>60</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>61</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>62</sup>UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania> (accessed October 14, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>63</sup>UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania> (accessed October 14, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>64</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=35&regionSelect=5-Southern\\_Americas](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=35&regionSelect=5-Southern_Americas) (accessed October 14, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>65</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>66</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>67</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe) (accessed October 14, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>68</sup>UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania> (accessed October 14, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>69</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>70</sup> Yes (2000).

### **Sri Lanka vs. LTTE, Dyadid 243**

Act2:<sup>71</sup>

Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>72</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>73</sup> No.

### **Iran vs. MEK, Dyadid 246**

Act2:<sup>74</sup>

2000-2004: Yes.

2005-2009: Unclear.

The conflict between the Iranian government and Mujahideen-e Khalq is considered dormant since 2005 (IISS Database)<sup>75</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>76</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>77</sup> No.

### **Philippines vs. MNLF, Dyadid 247**

Act2:<sup>78</sup> Yes.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>79</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>80</sup> Yes (2000).

### **Philippines vs. ASG, Dyadid 249**

Act2: Yes.<sup>81</sup>

Ongoing Conflict.

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<sup>70</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>71</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=144&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=144&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia) (accessed October 14, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>72</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>73</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>74</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=190&YearID=973](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=190&YearID=973) (accessed October 15, 2010); UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=76&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=76&regionSelect=10-Middle_East) (accessed October 14, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>75</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=190&YearID=973](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=190&YearID=973) (accessed October 15, 2010).

<sup>76</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>77</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>78</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=206&YearID=1212](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=206&YearID=1212) (accessed October 15, 2010); UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania> (accessed October 15, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>79</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>80</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>81</sup>UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania> (accessed October 24, 2010), Uppsala University.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>82</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>83</sup> Yes (2000).

### **Philippines vs. MNLF-NM, Dyadid 252**

Act2:<sup>84</sup>

2001-2002: Yes.

2003-2009: No.

“After President Joseph Estrada was ousted on corruption charges in early 2001, the peace process, which had been halted in 2000 seemed to resume, and fighting decreased. The governor of ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao), Nur Misauri, was also accused of corruption and was removed from his position as head of MNLF (Moro National Liberation Front) in March 2001. A week before new elections for the governorship were scheduled, Misauri claimed that the peace agreement of 1996 (...) was not valid. Arguing that the Philippine government had not fulfilled their end of the agreement, Misauri took up arms with a faction of MNLF members in November 2001, attacking a military base. More clashes followed in December as Misauri fled into Malaysia, where he was arrested. When he was extradited and charged for rebellion in the Philippines in 2002, new clashes between the MNLF faction and government forces broke out. After Nur Misauri was jailed, the faction ceased to exist in the absence of his leadership. Most of the people involved in the clashes of 2001-02 rejoined MNLF or MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front)” (UCDP Database)<sup>85</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>86</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>87</sup> Yes (2000).

### **Sri Lanka vs. JVP, Dyadid 256**

Last year of conflict activity 1990.

Act2:<sup>88</sup> Unclear.

“The conflict ended in 1990 with what must be termed an unconditional military victory by the government as the entire leadership of the JVP had been killed or captured. The JVP did, however, reappear as a credible political force in provincial elections in 1999, and retained a crucial political position as a supporting party to the PA government in 2001. It has been one of the fiercest resisters within the Sinhala community of a peace agreement with LTTE.” (UCDP Database)<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>82</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>83</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>84</sup>UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania> (accessed October 24, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>85</sup>UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania> (accessed October 24, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>86</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>87</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>88</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=144&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=144&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>89</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=144&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=144&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

“The organisation has been proscribed, and then de-proscribed, several times by Sri Lankan governments. Towards the late 1980s the JVP adopted a more nationalistic and Sinhalese chauvinistic rhetoric, speaking out against the Indian Peacekeeping Forces (IPKF) stationed in the country and perceived concessions to the Tamil minority made by the government. The JVP during this time employed a military wing, the Deshapremi Janatha Viyaparaya, in combat against government forces and also against civilians with the strategy of destabilizing the country, making it ungovernable in order to seize power. After the government of Sri Lanka had defeated the JVP on the battlefield in 1990 the group turned to the mainstream democratic current, and entered Sri Lanka’s parliament in 1994.” (UCDP Database)<sup>90</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>91</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>92</sup> No.

### Georgia vs. Republic of Abkhazia, Dyadid 259

Act2:<sup>93</sup> Yes.

“The dissolution of the Soviet Union gave rise to an armed conflict over the region of Abkhazia, which strived for independence from newly independent Georgia. After 1993, the conflict remained ‘frozen’ for a long time, seeing sporadic violence and little progress in negotiations. Tensions heightened in 2008, when Russia openly intervened against the Georgian government and recognised Abkhazia’s independence. In 2009, the atmosphere was still dangerous. Russia did not comply with key provisions of the ceasefire concluded in 2008. The country strengthened its military presence in Abkhazia and blocked the extension of the mandate of the UN monitoring mission (UNOMIG) that ended in June 2009. Negotiations on humanitarian and security issues did not achieve tangible results.” (UCDP Database)<sup>94</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>95</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>96</sup> No.

### Iran vs. KDPI, Dyadid 260

Act2:<sup>97</sup> Yes.

The conflict between the Iranian government and the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (also referred to as KDPI, PDKI, KDP or DPIK is considered dormant since 2005 (IISS Database)<sup>98</sup>.

<sup>90</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=144&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=144&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>91</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>92</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>93</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>94</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>95</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>96</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>97</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=189&YearID=929](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=189&YearID=929) (accessed October 25, 2010); UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=76&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=76&regionSelect=10-Middle_East) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>98</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=189&YearID=929](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=189&YearID=929) (accessed October 25, 2010).



“The PDKI was formed in 1945 during the beginning of the prolonged struggle for an autonomous Republic of Kurdistan, which was established in 1946. After 11 months, the Republic collapsed, and PDKI started its political and consequent military struggle. It has since become the historical party of the Kurds in Iran. Today, the PDKI’s main aim is ‘the attainment of Kurdish national rights within a democratic federal republic of Iran.’ The Party has the status of an observer member of Socialist International. Since 1997, the PDKI has suspended its armed struggle while still maintaining its armed forces. It unilaterally renounced the use of AP mines.” (Geneva Call, 2007*b*)

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>99</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>100</sup> Yes (2007).

The splinter group “Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan”, which is not included in the UCDP dyadic dataset, signed the DoD in 2010:

“The Kurdistan Democratic Party - Iran (KDP) has common roots with the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI) from which it split in 2006. The PDKI was formed in 1945 and started its consequent military struggle in 1946. Since 1997, the PDKI has suspended its armed struggle while still maintaining its armed wing. Today, the KDP demands the right to self-determination of the Kurdish population in Iran and the creation of a federal, democratic Iranian State.” (Geneva Call, 2010*a*)

#### **India vs. ATTF, Dyadid 262**

Act2:<sup>101</sup> Yes.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>102</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>103</sup> No.

#### **India vs. NLFT, Dyadid 269**

Act2:<sup>104</sup> Yes.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>105</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>106</sup> No.

#### **Iraq vs. KDP, Dyadid 279**

Act2:<sup>107</sup>

*Yes (regional authority).*

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<sup>99</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>100</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>101</sup> IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=189&YearID=929](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=189&YearID=929) (accessed October 25, 2010)

<sup>102</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>103</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>104</sup> IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=189&YearID=929](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=189&YearID=929) (accessed October 25, 2010)

<sup>105</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>106</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>107</sup> Köhli (2008); IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=191&RegionName=MiddleEastandNorthAfrica&RegionID=3](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=191&RegionName=MiddleEastandNorthAfrica&RegionID=3) (accessed October 25, 2010); UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

“It is important to note that 13 of the 34 signatories have changed their status since the time of signing and are currently no longer considered NSAs. Four [CNDD-FDD, KRG-KDP, KRG-PUK and SPLM/A] have become part of their State’s governing authorities while nine [ARNO, Banidiri, NUPA, SAMO, SPM, SSNM/BIREM, SSNM/SNA/SRRC, TNG and USC/North Mogadishu/SRRC] have either dissolved or abandoned armed struggle. Moreover, most Somali signatory factions still active are members of, or allied to, the Transitional Federal Institutions (Government and Parliament).” Geneva Call (2007a, 7)

“Following the interstate conflict Iraq versus USA, UK, and Australia 2003, which ended with the ouster of the Saddam Hussein administration in Iraq, Iraqi Kurdistan was recognised as an autonomous region. Both KDP and PUK became involved in Iraqi politics and participated successfully in elections. However, as of 2009, there is no clear constitutional definition of Kurdistan’s autonomy. Divisions remain over the status of Mosul, oil-rich Kirkuk, and the status of the Kurdish security forces.” (UCDP Database)<sup>108</sup>

“The Peshmerga linked to Barzani’s Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) has an estimated 55,000 soldiers, including 30,000 reserves, while national President Jalal Talabani’s Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) has 18,000. The two sets of Kurdish forces fought each other in the 1990s, claiming about 3,000 lives. Their relations have since improved and they now have a joint government based in Erbil.” (Al-jazeera Magazine, November 30, 2009)<sup>109</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>110</sup> Yes (2002). ‘Kurdistan Regional Government - Erbil’.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>111</sup> Yes (2007).

## **Iraq vs. PUK, Dyadid 285**

Act2:<sup>112</sup>

*Yes (regional authority).*

“It is important to note that 13 of the 34 signatories have changed their status since the time of signing and are currently no longer considered NSAs. Four [CNDD-FDD, KRG-KDP, KRG-PUK and SPLM/A] have become part of their State’s governing authorities while nine [ARNO, Banidiri, NUPA, SAMO, SPM, SSNM/BIREM, SSNM/SNA/SRRC, TNG and USC/North Mogadishu/SRRC] have either dissolved or abandoned armed struggle. Moreover, most Somali signatory factions still active are members of, or allied to, the Transitional Federal Institutions (Government and Parliament).” Geneva Call (2007a, 7)

“Following the interstate conflict Iraq versus USA, UK, and Australia 2003, which ended with the ouster of the Saddam Hussein administration in Iraq, Iraqi Kurdistan was recognised as an autonomous

<sup>108</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>109</sup>“Barzani Wants Unified Kurdish Army in Iraq’s North”, Aljazeera Magazine, November 30, 2009[http://aljazeera.com/news/articles/34/Barzani\\_Wants\\_Unified\\_Kurdish\\_Army\\_in\\_Iraqs\\_North.html](http://aljazeera.com/news/articles/34/Barzani_Wants_Unified_Kurdish_Army_in_Iraqs_North.html) (accessed October 25, 2010).

<sup>110</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>111</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>112</sup>Köhli (2008); IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=191&RegionName=MiddleEastandNorthAfrica&RegionID=3](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=191&RegionName=MiddleEastandNorthAfrica&RegionID=3) (accessed October 25, 2010); UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

region. Both KDP and PUK became involved in Iraqi politics and participated successfully in elections. However, as of 2009, there is no clear constitutional definition of Kurdistan’s autonomy. Divisions remain over the status of Mosul, oil-rich Kirkuk, and the status of the Kurdish security forces.” (UCDP Database)<sup>113</sup>

“The Peshmerga linked to Barzani’s Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) has an estimated 55,000 soldiers, including 30,000 reserves, while national President Jalal Talabani’s Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) has 18,000. The two sets of Kurdish forces fought each other in the 1990s, claiming about 3,000 lives. Their relations have since improved and they now have a joint government based in Arbil” (Aljazeera Magazine, 2009)

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>114</sup> Yes (2002). ‘Kurdistan Regional Government - Sulaimanyia’.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>115</sup> Yes (2007).

### India vs. NSCN-IM, Dyadid 286

Act2:<sup>116</sup> Yes.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>117</sup> Yes (2003).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>118</sup> No.

### Georgia vs. Ziadists, Dyadid 289

Act2:<sup>119</sup> No.

### India vs. ULFA, Dyadid 296

Act2:<sup>120</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>121</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>122</sup> No.

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<sup>113</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>114</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>115</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>116</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=173&RegionName=CentralandSouthAsia&RegionID=6](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=173&RegionName=CentralandSouthAsia&RegionID=6) (accessed October 25, 2010); UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>117</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>118</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>119</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>120</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>121</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>122</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

## Georgia vs. Republic of South Ossetia, Dyadid 297

Act2:<sup>123</sup> Yes.

“The dissolution of the Soviet Union gave rise to an armed conflict over the region of South Ossetia, which strived for independence from newly independent Georgia. After 1992, the conflict remained ‘frozen’ for a long time, seeing sporadic violence and no political solution within reach. Under the Georgian President Saakashvili elected in 2004 tension heightened. It culminated in August 2008, when Russian troops repelled a Georgian attack on South Ossetia and over 600 people died in five days of fighting. In 2009, the atmosphere was still dangerous. An EU mission continued to monitor the volatile ceasefire, but was denied access to South Ossetia. Russia did not comply with key provisions of the ceasefire that ended the fighting in August 2008. It strengthened its military presence in South Ossetia and blocked the extension of the mandate of the OSCE mission in Georgia. Negotiations on humanitarian and security issues did not achieve any tangible results.” (UCDP Database)<sup>124</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>125</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>126</sup> No.

## Iraq vs. SCIRI, Dyadid 298

Act2:<sup>127</sup>

2000-2002: Yes.

2003-2009: Unclear.

“There was no definite end to the conflict in the 1990s as sporadic clashes between the government and SCIRI continued after 1996, which is the last year with over 25 battle-related deaths observed. Following the Iraq-Australia, USA, United Kingdom conflict in 2003, which deposed the government of Saddam Hussein, SCIRI returned from Iranian exile to contest the upcoming elections. The organisation claimed that its military wing, the Badr Brigades, was transformed into aid-workers, distributing food, setting up health care centres, and conducting other humanitarian services. In 2005, SCIRI participated as part of the winning United Iraqi Alliance (UIA) in elections to the transitional national assembly (in January) which was replaced by the Council of Representatives (in December). In the new government, SCIRI representatives became responsible for the Ministry of Interior, and most of the Badr Brigades joined the Iraqi security forces, particularly the troops under the control of this department. These former Badr elements have been criticised for violence against civilians and especially harassing Sunni Muslims in Iraq. In May 2007, SCIRI announced a name change to the Supreme Islamic Iraqi Council, as it no longer is fighting to overthrow the government of Saddam Hussein.” (UCDP Database)<sup>128</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>129</sup> No.

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<sup>123</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>124</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=61&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>125</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>126</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>127</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>128</sup>UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>129</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>130</sup> Yes (2007).

### Myanmar vs. KIO, Dyadid 304

Act2:<sup>131</sup> Yes.

“In October 1993, a permanent ceasefire was announced between the government and the KIO, who were given formal authority over the territory they controlled with the right to create a local civil administration. At another ceremony in February 1994, the KIO were given the right to develop their region. (...) At present, the KIO still seems to maintain an armed wing, the KIA, but has otherwise ended their conflict with the government. In 2004-2007, the KIO leadership participated in the National Convention to write a new constitution for Myanmar, as proposed by the government’s ‘roadmap to democracy.’ When the process was concluded in mid-2007, several ethnic representatives including the KIO delegates declared their disappointment with the final outcome. At the same time, there was increased criticism in Kachin state about the lack of development in the region and the KIO refused to disarm its armed wing” (UCDP Database)<sup>132</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>133</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>134</sup> No.

Mines<sub>nsa</sub>: See KIA (IISS database).

### Myanmar vs. KNU, Dyadid 306

Act2:<sup>135</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>136</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>137</sup> No.

Mines<sub>nsa</sub>: See KNLA (IISS database).

### Myanmar vs. Shan State Army - South (SSA-S), Dyadid 307

Act2:<sup>138</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

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<sup>130</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>131</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed September 15, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>132</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed September 15, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>133</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>134</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>135</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>136</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>137</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>138</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>139</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>140</sup> No.

### Myanmar vs. MTA, Dyadid 308

Act2:<sup>141</sup> Unclear.

“By the early 1980s, the main forces fighting for Shan independence were the ‘warlord-led’ SUA (Shan United Army, led by Khun Sa) and the faction of SURA (Shan United Revolutionary Army) led by Moh Heng (a.k.a. Gon Jerng). Both of these warlords were also heavily involved in large-scale drug trafficking. In 1985, the two organisations merged to form the MTA (Mong Tai Army). They then swiftly expanded their territory along the Thai border by attacking weaker insurgent forces such as the SSPP (Shan State Progress Party) and the PNO (Pa-O National Organisation). (...) Increasing military success by government and UWSA offensives pushed Khun Sa into negotiations in late 1995. He soon made a deal with the government where he ‘surrendered’ and continued to pursue his remaining business interests until his death in 2007. Throughout 1995, and following the surrender by Khun Sa, the members of the MTA split into several different factions. Most of these also made ceasefire arrangements with the government but the armed opposition continued through the formation of the Shan State Army - South Command (SSA-S).” (UCDP Database)<sup>142</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>143</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>144</sup> No.

### India vs. ABSU, Dyadid 309

Act2:<sup>145</sup> No.

“ABSU (All Bodo Student Union), established in 1979, launched its campaign for a separate state of Bodoland in March 1987. (...) After three years and substantial compromises from both sides, a bipartite agreement was concluded between the Assamese government and a Bodo delegation on 20 February 1993, formally ending the conflict between them. The Bodo Accord provided for the establishment of the Bodo Autonomous Council (BAC), granting limited regional autonomy within Bodo inhabited territory. Eagerness to show political results on the government side left the accord with several flaws that became major obstacles for its implementation. The most problematic was the lack of clarity about the demarcated area of jurisdiction of the BAC. Disagreement over this issue was aggravated by the fact that the Bodo areas were non-contiguous and that the Bodos in fact claimed territories where they represented less than 10 percent of the total population. (...) The political compromises among the Bodo leadership and its abandonment of the separatist claim, however, provoked more extremist elements in

<sup>139</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>140</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>141</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>142</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>143</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>144</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>145</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

the movement. This contributed to the growth of NDFB (National Democratic Front of Bodoland) into a 500-cadre strong rebel movement.” (UCDP Database)<sup>146</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>147</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>148</sup> No.

### Myanmar vs. NMSP, Dyadid 310

Act2:<sup>149</sup> Yes.

“NMSP is still an active political part of the anti-government alliance, but the ceasefire and substantial economic development in the region has led to a decrease of fighting. Several smaller factions have in recent years occasionally attacked government forces but not to the extent that any of them reached the threshold of 25 dead in a year. The Mon minority led by NMSP participated in the National Convention to write a new constitution during 2003-2004. Following unsuccessful requests by the government that NMSP should disarm in 2005, the organisation announced its withdrawal from the Convention when it reopened on 5 December 2005. NMSP claimed that the Convention process did not take into account any suggestions from the ethnic minorities and several other Mon political groups praised NMSP decision to withdraw.” (UCDP Database)<sup>150</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>151</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>152</sup> No.

Mines<sub>nsa</sub>: See Mon National Liberation Army, armed wing of NMSP (IISS database).

### Myanmar vs. KNPP, Dyadid 311

Act2:<sup>153</sup> Yes.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>154</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>155</sup> No.

Mines<sub>nsa</sub>: See Karenni National Progressive Party Army (IISS database).

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<sup>146</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>147</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>148</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>149</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>150</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>151</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>152</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>153</sup>“Ethnic leader predicts united armed struggle after Burma’s election”, The Nation, September 24, 2010. <http://www.nationmultimedia.com/home/2010/09/24/national/Ethnic-leader-predicts-united-armed-struggle-after-30138604.html?> (accessed October 26, 2010); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University..

<sup>154</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>155</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

## Myanmar vs. RSO, Dyadid 312

Act2:<sup>156</sup>

2000-2006: Yes.

2007-2010: Unclear.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>157</sup> Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF) and Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO) have merged into Arakan Rohingya National Organisation (ARNO).<sup>158</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>159</sup> No.

“It is important to note that 13 of the 34 signatories have changed their status since the time of signing and are currently no longer considered NSAs. Four [CNDD-FDD, KRG-KDP, KRG-PUK and SPLM/A] have become part of their State’s governing authorities while nine [ARNO, Banidiri, NUPA, SAMO, SPM, SSNM/BIREM, SSNM/SNA/SRRC, TNG and USC/North Mogadishu/SRRC] have either dissolved or abandoned armed struggle. Moreover, most Somali signatory factions still active are members of, or allied to, the Transitional Federal Institutions (Government and Parliament).” Geneva Call (2007a, 7)

## India vs. NDFB, Dyadid 313

Act2:<sup>160</sup> Yes.

“The NDFB, initially established as BdSF (Bodo Security Force) in 1986, was active also in the early phase of the insurgency, allegedly cooperating with ABSU. However, it did not become identifiable as a separate warring party until 1992. (...) A government call for a ceasefire in 2004 was greeted by the NDFB. The ceasefire call came after a major offensive by the armed forces of Bhutan in late 2003 to expel foreign insurgents, among them the NDFB which lost some of its important rebel hideouts. Following a marked escalation of violence, said by analysts to be a conscious strategy employed by the NDFB to strengthen its bargaining power, the rebels declared a unilateral ceasefire and negotiations were initiated in late 2004. After a reported six months of negotiations, on 25 May 2005 the Indian government and NDFB signed a one-year ceasefire pact. (...) Although no substantive progress was made regarding the incompatibility in continued talks, the pact between the government and the NDFB succeeded in reducing violence so that the conflict was inactive for several years. However, a prominent faction of the group remained opposed to the peace process, and in 2009 armed conflict re-emerged. The resurgence of fighting came after Ranjan Daimary, one of the top NDFB leadership, was ousted from the main faction of the group in 2008 as a result of his alleged involvement in a bombing campaign against civilian targets in October that year. This new phase of conflict thus saw fighting between the government forces and the NDFB - RD (National Democratic Front of Bodoland - Ranjan Daimary faction).” (UCDP Database)<sup>161</sup>

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<sup>156</sup>Minorities at Risk. Assessment for Rohingya (Arakanese) in Burma (information as of December 31, 2006). <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77501> (accessed October 26, 2010). Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>157</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>158</sup><http://www.rohingya.org/> (accessed September 15, 2010).

<sup>159</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>160</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database (accessed October 26, 2010): [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=171&YearID=1219](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=171&YearID=1219); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>161</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.



Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>162</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>163</sup> No.

### Myanmar vs. God's Army, Dyadid 314

One year of conflict activity (2000).

Act2:<sup>164</sup> Unclear.

"After the fall of Manerplaw, another small faction broke off from in early 1997 claiming that the KNU was no longer able to defend Karen villagers from army assaults. The group called itself God's Army and was allegedly led by two 11-year old twins and instigated hit-and-run attacks on government forces during a three-year period. Following an attack on their camp in 2000, the remaining members of the group fled into Thailand and applied for political asylum" (UCDP Database)<sup>165</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>166</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>167</sup> No.

### Myanmar vs. UWSA, Dyadid 321

One year of conflict activity (1997).

Act2:<sup>168</sup> Yes.

"Eventually, a ceasefire was negotiated and the Wa maintained their positions. Clashes have continued between UWSA and the Shan rebel groups that formed after the MTA ceasefire. Shan organisations such as SSA-S (Shan State Army - South command) have also cooperated with another Wa faction, the Wa National Organisation in a continued low-intensity conflict against the government. UWSA has managed to create a largely independent state-like administration in their territory; even Myanmar officials and military have had to receive permission to visit. UWSA has repeatedly stated that the main objective of the group is to preserve its autonomous rule and has refused to disarm despite several requests by the government. According to Thai and US authorities, UWSA is the largest armed drug-trafficking group in the world, and the drug trade has been its main source of revenue." (UCDP Database)<sup>169</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>170</sup> No.

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<sup>162</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>163</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>164</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>165</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>166</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>167</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>168</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database (accessed October 26, 2010): [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=209&YearID=1226](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=209&YearID=1226); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>169</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>170</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>171</sup> No.

### Myanmar vs. ABSDF, Dyadid 322

Act2:<sup>172</sup> Unclear.

“The Myanmarese military in 1997 managed to overrun the ABSDF headquarters, located near the main KNU camp. This seemed to be the end of the ABSDF united armed struggle, as the remaining troops seemed to integrate into the different ethnic armies in their vicinity. For several years after, the ABSDF remains active as a political group in opposition alliances.” (UCDP Database)<sup>173</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>174</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>175</sup> No.

### Myanmar vs. ARIF, Dyadid 323

Act2:<sup>176</sup> 2000-2006: Yes.

2007-2010: Unclear.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>177</sup> Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF) and Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO) have merged into Arakan Rohingya National Organisation (ARNO).<sup>178</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>179</sup> No.

“It is important to note that 13 of the 34 signatories have changed their status since the time of signing and are currently no longer considered NSAs. Four [CNDD-FDD, KRG-KDP, KRG-PUK and SPLM/A] have become part of their State’s governing authorities while nine [ARNO, Banidiri, NUPA, SAMO, SPM, SSNM/BIREM, SSNM/SNA/SRRC, TNG and USC/North Mogadishu/SRRC] have either dissolved or abandoned armed struggle. Moreover, most Somali signatory factions still active are members of, or allied to, the Transitional Federal Institutions (Government and Parliament).” Geneva Call (2007a, 7)

### India vs. PLA, Dyadid 325

Act2:<sup>180</sup> Yes.

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<sup>171</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>172</sup> IISS Armed Conflict Database (accessed October 26, 2010): [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=209&YearID=1226](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=209&YearID=1226); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>173</sup> Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>174</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>175</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>176</sup> Minorities at Risk. Assessment for Rohingya (Arakanese) in Burma (information as of December 31, 2006). <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77501> (accessed October 26, 2010). Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>177</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>178</sup> <http://www.rohingya.org/> (accessed September 15, 2010).

<sup>179</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>180</sup> Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

“By 2008, the conflict’s characteristics were somewhat altered as the two dominant groups (UNLF and PLA) both became inactive and were supplanted as active groups by PREPAK and KCP (Kangleipak Communist Party). In 2009 these two, together with UNLF were the only outfits reaching the level of inclusion as active parties, despite the presence of some 30 rebel groups in the region. Both the rebel groups and the Indian security forces faced criticism over abuses against the local population, committed in connection to the ongoing conflict.” (UCDP Database)<sup>181</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>182</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>183</sup> No.

### Myanmar vs. BMA, Dyadid 326

One year of conflict activity (1996).

Act2:<sup>184</sup> No.

### Turkey vs. Devrimci Sol, Dyadid 330

Act2:<sup>185</sup> Unclear.

“There have been no negotiations, or even rumours of talks between the parties of the conflict. The government focused on letting the police hunt down the leftist militants resulting in a marked decrease in the number of active Devrimci Sol members that could continue to perpetrate violent acts. The use of armed force was hence terminated by low activity after 1992.” (UCDP Database)<sup>186</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>187</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>188</sup> No.

### Turkey vs. PKK, Dyadid 333

Act2:<sup>189</sup> Yes.

Ongoing Conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>190</sup> Yes (2003).

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<sup>181</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>182</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>183</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>184</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>185</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=158&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=158&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>186</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=158&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=158&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>187</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>188</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>189</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=158&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=158&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>190</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>191</sup> Yes.

### India vs. UNLF, Dyadid 336

Act2:<sup>192</sup> Yes.

Ongoing Conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>193</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>194</sup> No.

### India vs. KNF, Dyadid 338

Act2: Yes.<sup>195</sup>

One year of conflict activity (1997).

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>196</sup> Yes (2006).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>197</sup> No.

### Colombia vs. ELN, Dyadid 342

Act2:<sup>198</sup> Yes.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>199</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>200</sup> Yes (2000).

### Colombia vs. EPL, Dyadid 343

Act2:<sup>201</sup>

2004: Yes (UCDP codes conflict activity).

2000-2003, 2005-2009: Unclear.

“By the early 1990s a number of guerrilla groups had left their violent path in order to enter into politics. Following peace agreements with the government, groups like M-19 (Movimiento 19 de Abril, 19th of April Movement), EPL (Ejército Popular de Liberación, Popular Liberation Army) and some smaller

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<sup>191</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>192</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>193</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>194</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>195</sup>Geneva Call (2010b).

<sup>196</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>197</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>198</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=35&regionSelect=5-Southern\\_Americas](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=35&regionSelect=5-Southern_Americas), Uppsala University.

<sup>199</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>200</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>201</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=35&regionSelect=5-Southern\\_Americas](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=35&regionSelect=5-Southern_Americas), Uppsala University.

guerrillas were now participating in the political process and striving to gain electoral support. However FARC (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) and ELN (Ejército de Liberación Nacional, National Liberation Army) as well as a dissident group of EPL were still pursuing military ways of achieving their goals. FARC and the EPL dissidents were not content with the EPLs decision to abandon the armed struggle and in the early years following the agreements former EPL guerrillas were targeted by assassins. Within two years of demobilising close to 200 former guerrillas had been killed.” (UCDP Database)<sup>202</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>203</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>204</sup> Yes (2000).

#### **Indonesia vs. Fretlin, Dyadid 344**

Act2: No; East Timor independent since 2002.<sup>205</sup>

“No direct negotiations took place between FRETILIN and Indonesia. As a result of the financial crisis that struck Indonesia and the whole region in 1997, and the subsequent ousting of Suharto, Portugal and Indonesia undertook discussions regarding East Timor mediated by the UN. These talks led to the decision to let the Timorese people decide about East Timor’s future status in a referendum. A UN mission administered the referendum in August 1999 with 98.6 % of the population participating, of which 78.6 % voted for independence.” (UCDP Database)<sup>206</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>207</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>208</sup> Yes (2007).

#### **Indonesia vs. GAM, Dyadid 347**

Act2:<sup>209</sup>

2000-2005: Yes.

2006-2009: No.

“Several parts of the peace accord were implemented during the fall of 2005, as governmental forces withdrew from Aceh and GAM carried out decommissioning of their weapons. Another positive trend was that the violence decreased substantially after the peace accord was in place. Moreover, the implementation of the peace agreement took an important step forward when elections were held in Aceh on 11 December 2006. The elections resulted in victories for candidates associated with the former separatist GAM.” (UCDP Database)<sup>210</sup>

<sup>202</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=35&regionSelect=5-Southern\\_Americas](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=35&regionSelect=5-Southern_Americas), Uppsala University.

<sup>203</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>204</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>205</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=75&regionSelect=11-Oceania>, Uppsala University.

<sup>206</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=75&regionSelect=11-Oceania>, Uppsala University.

<sup>207</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>208</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>209</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=75&regionSelect=11-Oceania>, Uppsala University.

<sup>210</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=75&regionSelect=11-Oceania>, Uppsala University.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>211</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>212</sup> Yes (2007).

### Nepal vs. CPN-M, Dyadid 349

Act2:<sup>213</sup>

2000-2006: Yes.

2007: Unclear.

2008: No.

2009: Unclear.

“A series of negotiations eventually led to the signing of CPA (Comprehensive Peace Agreement) on 21 November, which held through the end of 2006. CPA continued to hold throughout 2007, but the ongoing peace process was fraught with problems. Elections to the Constituent Assembly, a key aspect of CPA, were twice cancelled due to disagreements regarding the electoral system and whether Nepal should be declared a republic prior to the elections. CPN-M joined the interim government in April 2007 only to withdraw in September after reaching loggerheads with other parties. It returned to the government at the end of the year. (...) Elections to the Constituent Assembly finally took place in April 2008 and were declared free and fair by international monitors. The CPN-M subsequently led the government in an alliance with UML and MJF parties, with rebel leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) as Prime Minister. Political bickering remained commonplace, and concerns arose about the violent activities associated with the youth wings of various political parties, most notably CPN-M’s Young Communist League. None of these violent activities constituted armed conflict by UCDP definitions. UNMIN’s mandate was extended in December 2008 for another six months as the parties continued to work on the issue of security sector reform. During the course of 2009 the UN mission’s mandate was again extended twice. In May 2009, while the conflict remained terminated, a political crisis erupted centring on General Rookmangud Katawal’s, the Chief of Armed Forces, refusal to admit ex-Maoist fighters into the national army. CPN-M thus attempted to have him removed from office; however this move was countered by the President. This led Prime Minister Prachanda to resign his post. The Maoists promised to launch protests in the streets and disrupt the governmental and parliamentary proceedings until the President went back on his decision to let Katawal remain in office. Throughout the remainder of the year, protests were launched by the Maoists, and the political situation remained largely deadlocked” (UCDP Database)<sup>214</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>215</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>216</sup> No.

### India vs. Kashmir Insurgents, Dyadid 355

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<sup>211</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>212</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>213</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=114&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=114&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>214</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=114&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=114&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>215</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>216</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Act2:<sup>217</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>218</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>219</sup> No.

### **Azerbaijan vs. Rep. of Nagorno-Karabakh, Dyadid 361**

Act2:<sup>220</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

“Nagorno-Karabakh is a region in Azerbaijan populated mainly by Armenians. The legitimate belonging of region is a long disputed question that led to armed conflict in the last years of the Soviet Union. When Azerbaijan became independent in 1991, the conflict continued and intensified, then fought between Armenia-supported Nagorno-Karabakh and the Azeri government. A ceasefire agreement in 1994 ended large-scale fighting. However, the incompatibility was not solved and sporadic clashes along the border continued. During 2009, talks in the framework of the ‘Prague Process’ that had begun in 2004 saw some progress, with frequent meetings between the presidents of Azerbaijan and Armenia and the mediators of the OSCE Minsk Group. However, major differences remained regarding the return of refugees, Nagorno-Karabakh’s interim status and the process for determining the regions final status. Thus, at the end of 2009, still no agreement on basic principles had been signed.” (UCDP Database)<sup>221</sup>

Apart from Georgia, Geneva Call lists both Armenia and Azerbaijan among its areas of engagement in the Caucasus region. We only include Azerbaijan in our dataset due to the fact that - except the intra-state conflict with the Soviet Union prior to independence -, Armenia does not qualify as a primary conflict party within a dyadic set-up. Rather than being directly challenged by a non-state actor itself, Armenia actively supported the non-state actor of dyad 361 against Azerbaijan with troops according to UCDP.

“From 1990 to 1991, the self-proclaimed ‘Republic of Armenia’ fought the Soviet Union over the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh in the bordering Soviet republic of Azerbaijan. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, a new conflict emerged in independent Azerbaijan when a pro-independence movement became active in Nagorno-Karabakh in 1992. Independent Armenian provided secondary warring support to this movement in the fight against Azerbaijan in the subsequent years. Armenian troops also backed the government of Iraq in the intra-state conflict that started 2004. The Soviet Union (Nagorno-Karabakh) conflict with the Republic of Armenia is viewed as an intrastate conflict within the Soviet Union and since 1946, independent Armenia has not experienced any category of UCDP organized violence.” (UCDP Database)<sup>222</sup>

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<sup>217</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>218</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>219</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>220</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=9&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=9&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe), Uppsala University.

<sup>221</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 24, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=9&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=9&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe), Uppsala University.

<sup>222</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 24, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=6&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=6&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe), Uppsala University.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>223</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>224</sup> No.

### **Azerbaijan vs. Rep. of Military faction (Forces of Sured Husseinov), Dyadid 362**

One year of conflict activity (1993).

Act2:<sup>225</sup> No.

Ongoing conflict.

“Husseinov’s soldiers met hardly any resistance and could continue towards the capital. The President then sought the support of Heydar Aliyev, a former communist leader. However, when Elchibey fled Baku on 18 June, Aliyev proclaimed himself President. After Husseinov had taken Baku, he agreed with Aliyev to share power and subsequently became Premier Minister. On 25 June, the legislative body voted to transfer President Elchibey’s powers to Aliyev and to impeach Elchibey. The conflict, thus, ended with victory for the Husseinov military faction in cooperation with Heydar Aliyev. On 3 October 1993, Aliyev was elected president.” (UCDP Database)<sup>226</sup>

### **Yemen vs. Dem. Rep. of Yemen, Dyadid 375**

One year of conflict activity (1994).

Act2:<sup>227</sup> Unclear.

“Despite the end of the armed clashes in 1994, the nationalist sentiments in the South have remained. People in the southern parts of Yemen often claim that they are being socially and economically marginalised by the northern parts of the country. The oil, which is Yemen’s primary source of income, is mainly located in the southern parts and it has repeatedly been argued by the southern parts that they don’t receive their perceived fair share of the revenue. During 2009, violence erupted once again in connection to several demonstrations held by the secessionist group called the Southern Movement. Several people died during, and in connection to, the demonstrations, but it was not possible to code them as battle-related deaths due to lack of information about the events” (UCDP Database)<sup>228</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>229</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>230</sup> Yes (1998).

### **Lebanon vs. Lebanese Army (Aoun), Dyadid 376**

<sup>223</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>224</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>225</sup> Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=9&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=9&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe), Uppsala University.

<sup>226</sup> Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=6&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=6&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe), Uppsala University.

<sup>227</sup> Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=169&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=169&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>228</sup> Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=169&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=169&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>229</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>230</sup> Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).



Act2:<sup>231</sup> No.

“On 13 October, with Aoun severely outnumbered and increasingly unpopular amongst the Maronites due to his war against the Lebanese Forces, the Hoss government and Syria launched their final assault on Aoun’s forces. Aoun was decisively crushed by this onslaught, fled to the French embassy and unconditionally surrendered. Some sporadic fighting occurred after this date, but all of Aoun’s forces were soon either defeated or had rejoined the Lebanese army under the Hoss government. The conflict thus terminated through the victory of the government side.” (UCDP Database)<sup>232</sup>

### **Lebanon vs. Lebanese Forces, Dyadid 383**

Act2:<sup>233</sup> No.

One year of conflict activity (1989).

### **India vs. Sikh Insurgents, Dyadid 387**

Act2:<sup>234</sup> Unclear.

“The conflict taking place in the north-western Indian state Punjab saw the Indian government fighting a number of Sikh insurgent outfits aiming for the establishment of a Sikh state, Khalistan (‘Land of the Pure’). The conflict became active in 1983 and throughout its duration displayed much violence, generating high death-tolls. Following large counterinsurgency-operations, the government pronounced the insurgency defeated in 1993.” (UCDP Database)<sup>235</sup>

### **India vs. PWG, Dyadid 405**

Act2:<sup>236</sup>

2000-2004: Yes.

2005-2009: No.

“On 14 October 2004, in the run-up to negotiations between PWG (People’s War Group) and the Andhra Pradesh state government, the MCC (Maoist Communist Centre) announced its merger with the PWG. The merger had been under discussion since 2002, but had until now been obstructed by ideological differences between the parties. The new group was announced as CPI-M (Communist Party of India-Maoist), and would be headed as PWG central committee General Secretary.” (UCDP Database)<sup>237</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>238</sup> No.

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<sup>231</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=92&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=92&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>232</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=92&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=92&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>233</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=92&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=92&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>234</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>235</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>236</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>237</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia)

<sup>238</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>239</sup> No.

### India vs. MCC, Dyadid 406

Act2:<sup>240</sup>

2000-2004: Yes.

2005-2009: No.

“On 14 October 2004, in the run-up to negotiations between PWG (People’s War Group) and the Andhra Pradesh state government, the MCC (Maoist Communist Centre) announced its merger with the PWG. The merger had been under discussion since 2002, but had until now been obstructed by ideological differences between the parties. The new group was announced as CPI-M (Communist Party of India-Maoist), and would be headed as PWG central committee General Secretary.” (UCDP Database)<sup>241</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>242</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>243</sup> No.

### Azerbaijan vs. OPON forces, Dyadid 407

Act2:<sup>244</sup> No.

One year of conflict activity (1995).

### Sudan vs. SLM/A, Dyadid 433

Act2:<sup>245</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>246</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>247</sup> Yes (2003).

### Sudan vs. JEM, Dyadid 434

Act2:<sup>248</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

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<sup>239</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>240</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>241</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia)

<sup>242</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>243</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>244</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=9&regionSelect=9-Eastern\\_Europe](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=9&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe), Uppsala University.

<sup>245</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>246</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>247</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>248</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>249</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>250</sup> Yes (2003).

#### **Iraq vs. Al-Mahdi Army, Dyadid 442**

Act2:<sup>251</sup>

2004-2008: Yes.

2009: Unclear.

“Between mid-March and mid-May 2008, there were intense clashes between the government and Al-Mahdi army in Baghdad and in southern Iraq. Fighting eased following a ceasefire agreement with al-Sadr even though occasional incidents continued throughout the year. Muqtada al-Sadr officially dissolved the al-Mahdi Army in 2008.” (UCDP Database)<sup>252</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>253</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>254</sup> Yes (2007).

#### **Iraq vs. Ansar al-Islam, Dyadid 443**

Act2:<sup>255</sup>

2004-2007: Yes.

2008-2009: Unclear.

“During the interstate conflict, the coalition launched air-strikes in support of the forces of PUK (Patriotic Union of Kurdistan) in its non-state conflict with Ansar al-Islam (Soldiers of Islam) in northern Iraq. Most of Ansar’s members fled into exile but returned a few months later and organised themselves under a new name, JAAS (Jaish Ansar Al-Sunna, Army of Ansar Al-Sunna). JAAS claimed responsibility for several attacks on government forces starting in October 2003. However, these claims were often discredited on the basis of obvious factual errors. In June 2004, the group orchestrated attacks by suicide bombers on five different police stations in the city of Mosul which killed 62 people. In early 2007, the JAAS leadership split creating a breakaway faction that joined RJF (al-Jihad and al-Islah Front; Reformation and Jihad Front), while the main faction reverting back to the name Ansar al-Islam on 28 November 2007.” (UCDP Database)<sup>256</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>257</sup> No.

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<sup>249</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>250</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>251</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>252</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>253</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>254</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>255</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>256</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>257</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>258</sup> Yes (2007).

### **Iraq vs. ISI, Dyadid 448**

Act2:<sup>259</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>260</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>261</sup> Yes (2007).

### **India vs. CPI-M, Dyadid 451**

Act2:<sup>262</sup>

2000-2004: No.

2005-2009: Yes.

“On 14 October 2004, in the run-up to negotiations between PWG (People’s War Group) and the Andhra Pradesh state government, the MCC (Maoist Communist Centre) announced its merger with the PWG. The merger had been under discussion since 2002, but had until now been obstructed by ideological differences between the parties. The new group was announced as CPI-M (Communist Party of India-Maoist), and would be headed as PWG central committee General Secretary.” (UCDP Database)<sup>263</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>264</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>265</sup> No.

### **India vs. NSCN-K, Dyadid 453**

Act2:<sup>266</sup> Yes.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>267</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>268</sup> No.

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<sup>258</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>259</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>260</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>261</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>262</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>263</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia)

<sup>264</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>265</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>266</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=173&RegionName=CentralandSouthAsia&RegionID=6](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictSummary.asp?ConflictID=173&RegionName=CentralandSouthAsia&RegionID=6) (accessed October 25, 2010); UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia) (accessed October 25, 2010), Uppsala University.

<sup>267</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>268</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

### Turkey vs. MKP, Dyadid 457

One year of conflict activity (2005).

Act2:<sup>269</sup>

2005: Yes.

2006-2009: Unclear.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>270</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>271</sup> Yes (2003).

### Iran vs. PJAK, Dyadid 459

Act2:<sup>272</sup>

2005-2009: Yes.

Ongoing Conflict.

“The Free Life Party of Kurdistan (PJAK) and its armed wing, the Liberation Forces of Eastern Kurdistan (HRK), aim to establish an autonomous Kurdish region within Iran. PJAK/HRK operates from bases in the bordering region of Iraqi Kurdistan. It is allied with the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) of Turkey. The signing of the Deed of Commitment took place in the Qandeel Mountains (Iraqi Kurdistan) on 15 April.” (Geneva Call, 2010a)

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>273</sup> Yes (2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>274</sup> No.

### Iraq vs. RJF, Dyadid 578

Act2:<sup>275</sup>

2005-2007: Yes.

2008-2009: Unclear.

“Another group that proclaimed its opposition to the government and the foreign support in 2004 was IAI (Al-Jaysh al-Islami fi Iraq; Islamic Army of Iraq), but it was not until 2005 that incidents could be linked to the organization. IAI started to organise a separate umbrella for groups fighting for an (Sunni) Islamic state in Iraq, as criticism grew against TQJBR (Tanzim Qa’idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn; The Organization of Jihad’s Base in the Country of the Two Rivers) and its use of violence against civilians. TQJBR was the predecessor of ISI (Dawlat al-’Iraq al-Islamiyya, Islamic State in Iraq). On 2 May 2007, IAI announced the formation of the RJF (al-Jihad and al-Islah Front; Reformation and Jihad Front)

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<sup>269</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=158&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=158&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>270</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>271</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>272</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=76&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=76&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>273</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>274</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>275</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

which included members of the 1920 Revolution Brigades and a breakaway faction of JAAS (Jaish Ansar Al-Sunna, Army of Ansar Al-Sunna). Other groups joined RJF later in the year, and the organisation became increasingly active against the government, but also in clashes against ISI. There were even some reports of RJF acting in co-operation with government troops in attacks on ISI, even if RJF declared its continuous opposition to the Iraqi government.” (UCDP Database)<sup>276</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>277</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>278</sup> Yes (2007).

Mines<sub>nsa</sub>: See IAI (IISS database).

### **Sudan vs. NRF, Dyadid 630**

Act2:<sup>279</sup>

2006: Yes. 2007-2009: Unclear.

One year of conflict activity (2006).

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>280</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>281</sup> Yes (2003).

Mines<sub>nsa</sub>: See National Resistance Movement (IISS Database).

### **Sudan vs. SLM/A-MM, Dyadid 631**

Act2:<sup>282</sup>

2006: Yes. 2007-2009: Unclear.

One year of conflict activity (2006).

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>283</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>284</sup> Yes (2003).

### **Somalia vs. ARS/UIC, Dyadid 632**

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<sup>276</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>277</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>278</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>279</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>280</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>281</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>282</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>283</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>284</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Act2:<sup>285</sup>

2006-2008: Yes.

2009: Unclear.

“In 2008, the security situation in Somalia deteriorated further. The insurgency grew both in scope and in complexity, with actors previously grouped under ARS (Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia) umbrella increasingly acting out of its sub-groupings. UN-hosted talks in mid-2008 brought promise, but their impact was limited by the refusal of hard-line opposition elements to participate. The presence of Ethiopian troops in support of the fledgling TFG (Transitional Federal Government) remained the most divisive issue, and eventually effectuated a split in the opposition ARS, between ARS/Djibouti who agreed to negotiations and the more hard-line ARS/Asmara who refused to as long as Ethiopian forces of ‘occupation’ remained on Somali soil.” (UCDP Database)<sup>286</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>: No.<sup>287</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>: No.<sup>288</sup>

### Iran vs. Jondullah, Dyadid 640

Act2:<sup>289</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>290</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>291</sup> No.

### Sudan vs. SPLM/A, Dyadid 641

Act2:<sup>292</sup> 2000-2005: Yes.

2006-2009: Unclear.

“In 2004 the peace process continued between the SPLM/A (Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army) and the government of Sudan with the parties making progress. In January an agreement on wealth sharing was signed, and on 26 May, three other protocols were signed: one on power sharing and two concerning the three border regions (Abyei, Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile States). After that, only some more technical issues remained to be solved. After having signed a Memorandum of Understanding in November, committing themselves to the peace process, the SPLM/A and the government signed a permanent ceasefire on 31 December. The two parties signed the final agreement - the Comprehensive Peace Agreement - on 9 January 2005, putting an end to 22 years of conflict in southern Sudan. (...) The

<sup>285</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>286</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=141&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>287</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>288</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>289</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=76&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=76&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>290</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>291</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>292</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 14, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

agreement stipulated that Islamic Sharia law, imposed in 1983, would be lifted in the mostly non-Muslim south, which would also have a separate army. The north would keep Sharia and use an Islamic banking system. The peace agreement between the government and the SPLM/A held throughout 2005 and there was no reported fighting between them. On 30 July, John Garang died in a helicopter accident, just three weeks after he became Sudan's vice president. (...) Garang was succeeded by Salva Kiir (former army chief of SPLM/A) both as the new head of the SPLM/A and as first vice president of Sudan. After the peace agreement no more fighting (at the level of an armed conflict) has taken place between the government and the SPLM/A.”(UCDP Database)<sup>293</sup>

“It is important to note that 13 of the 34 signatories have changed their status since the time of signing and are currently no longer considered NSAs. Four [CNDD-FDD, KRG-KDP, KRG-PUK and SPLM/A] have become part of their State's governing authorities while nine [ARNO, Banidiri, NUPA, SAMO, SPM, SSNM/BIREM, SSNM/SNA/SRRC, TNG and USC/North Mogadishu/SRRC] have either dissolved or abandoned armed struggle. Moreover, most Somali signatory factions still active are members of, or allied to, the Transitional Federal Institutions (Government and Parliament).” Geneva Call (2007a, 7)

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>.<sup>294</sup> Yes (2001).

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>.<sup>295</sup> Yes (2003).

#### Israel vs. Hezbollah, Dyadid 643

In Lebanon, Geneva Call is mainly in contact with organizations affiliated with Hezbollah, which is fighting against Israel. Therefore, the Israel-Hezbollah dyad is included in the dataset.<sup>296</sup>

Act2:<sup>297</sup> Yes.

“No armed activity took place between Israel and Hezbollah during 2007 or 2008, and the conflict continued to be terminated by the August 2006 ceasefire. Israel, however, began a revamp of its armed forces during the year as a result of the less than satisfactory outcome of the fighting in 2006. Likewise, Hezbollah began to build new defence installations in southern Lebanon, just north of UNIFIL's peace-keeping area, in anticipation of new bouts of fighting. In Hezbollah's view the incompatibility has not been resolved through Israel's withdrawal beyond the UN's border demarcation line” (UCDP Database)<sup>298</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>.<sup>299</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>.<sup>300</sup> No.

#### Sudan vs. NDA, Dyadid 645

<sup>293</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 14, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=77&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>294</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>295</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>296</sup><http://www.genevacall.org/Middle-East/Lebanon/lebanon.htm> (accessed September 14, 2010).

<sup>297</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=79&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=79&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>298</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=79&regionSelect=10-Middle\\_East](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=79&regionSelect=10-Middle_East), Uppsala University.

<sup>299</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>300</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).



Act2:<sup>301</sup>

2000-2001: Yes.

2002-2009: Unclear.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>302</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>303</sup> Yes (2003).

### **Philippines vs. MNLF-HM, Dyadid 647**

One year of conflict activity (2007).

Act2:

<sup>304</sup> 2007: Yes.

2008-2009: Unclear.

“In 2007, the conflict in Mindanao flared up again after a lull in 2006. MILF became active again as a negotiation deadlock between the warring parties persisted for the larger part of the year. A new rebel group became active in 2007 when a 400-strong MNLF faction under Habier Malik declared jihad (holy war) against the government in April. Further, ASG showed a tendency of greater tactical and logistical cooperation with other armed Moro groups in 2007 and carried out several attacks together with MILF, mainstream MNLF and the new MNLF - Habier Malik faction separately. From three active rebel groups in 2007, the conflict in Mindanao was in 2008 down to only one, namely MILF. The first half of 2008 was characterized by low activity and few clashes between rebel groups and the armed forces. Nevertheless, due to collapsed peace talks between MILF and the Government during summer, violence flared up again and reached the highest levels since 2003, this in spite of the fact that fighting between ASG and the armed forces de-escalated below the 25 battle-related deaths threshold, leaving MILF the only active rebel group.” (UCDP Database)<sup>305</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>306</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>307</sup> Yes (2000).

### **Sudan vs. SLM/A-Unity, Dyadid 648**

Act2: Yes.<sup>308</sup>

“In 2008 the conflict over government in Sudan was active for the 25th consecutive year and the current crisis in Darfur its fifth. The most high-profile incident during 2008 was the JEM attack on Omdurman

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<sup>301</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>302</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>303</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>304</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010), UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania>, Uppsala University.

<sup>305</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010), UCDP Database: <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=127&regionSelect=11-Oceania>, Uppsala University.

<sup>306</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>307</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>308</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

(twin city to the capital, Khartoum) in May. This was the first time the civil war in Sudan took place in the surroundings of the capital. Except for this incident, the fighting was located in Darfur. In 2008 there were three different rebel groups active in the fighting: the previously mentioned. JEM, SLM/A led by Abdul Wahid and SLM/A (Unity). At the end of 2009 the intrastate conflict in Sudan was still active” (UCDP Database)<sup>309</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>310</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>311</sup> Yes (2003).

### Niger vs. MNJ, Dyadid 749

Act2:<sup>312</sup>

2007-2008: Yes.

2009: Unclear.

The Mouvement Nigérien pour la justice, Niger Justice Movement (MNJ) emerged in 2007 (UCDP Database).<sup>313</sup>

“Niger has seen intermittent fighting since 1991, with three different conflicts taking place; one over the country’s type of political system (the one in focus here) and two over the status of two different geographical regions. The conflict over government has been pursued by three rebel groups - FLAA, UFRA and MNJ - all of which were based among the Touareg population of northern Niger. (...) After having fought the government in 2007-08, MNJ’s armed activity died down in 2009. Weakened by internal splits and factions breaking away, the group’s fighting power was significantly reduced. In April a peace process was initiated under the auspices of Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Quadafi and after a number of rounds of talks, a large number of MNJ rebels attended a peace ceremony, at which they officially lay down their arms and ‘chose peace’. The ceremony was initially rejected by some within MNJ, but by the end of the month it appeared as if the whole group stood behind the decision to end the armed struggle” (UCDP Database)<sup>314</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>315</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>316</sup> Yes (1999).

### India vs. KCP, Dyadid 764

<sup>309</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010), UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=145&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>310</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>311</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>312</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/Africa/Niger/niger.htm> (accessed October 9, 2010); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 9, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=110&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=110&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>313</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 9, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=110&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=110&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa).

<sup>314</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=110&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=110&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa), Uppsala University.

<sup>315</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>316</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Act2:<sup>317</sup>

2008-2009: Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>318</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>319</sup> No.

### India vs. DHD-BW, Dyadid 765

One year of conflict activity (2008).

Act2:<sup>320</sup>

2008: Yes.

2009: Unclear.

“Fighting between DHD - BW and the government did not reach the level of an armed conflict in 2009. In a major blow to the group, its founder and leader Jewel Garlossa was arrested in June. During the fall, hundreds of fighters surrendered to the security forces. However, in November a number of fighters fled the camps, and it was suspected that they had joined a new faction led by James Dimasa, who had refused to lay down arms.” (UCDP Database)<sup>321</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>322</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>323</sup> No.

### India vs. PREPAK, Dyadid 766

Act2:<sup>324</sup>

2008-2009: Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>325</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>326</sup> No.

### Somalia vs. Al-Shabaab, Dyadid 770

<sup>317</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>318</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>319</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>320</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>321</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>322</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>323</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>324</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>325</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>326</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Act2:

2008-2009: Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>: No<sup>327</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>: No<sup>328</sup>

### **Somalia vs. Harakat Ras Kamboni, Dyadid 771**

One year of conflict activity (2008).

Act2:

2008: Yes.

2009: Unclear.

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>329</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>330</sup> No.

### **India vs. PULF, Dyadid 772**

One year of conflict activity (2008).

Act2:<sup>331</sup> Yes.

“In 2007 PULF had absorbed the smaller INF (Islamic National Front), inflating its ranks. Subsequently, conflict activity increased and crossed the 25 battle-related deaths threshold in late 2008. This increase in activity was, however, not a result of any great successes on the part of PULF; instead, a number of counter-insurgency sweeps throughout the year lead to significant losses in the ranks of the group. These sweeps were carried out mainly in the Imphal and Thoubal districts of Manipur.” (UCDP Database)<sup>332</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>333</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>334</sup> No.

### **Yemen vs. AQAP, Dyadid 784**

One year of conflict activity (2009).

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<sup>327</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>328</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>329</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>330</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>331</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>332</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 27, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>333</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>334</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>335</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>336</sup> Yes (1998).

### **India vs. NDFB-RD, Dyadid 785**

One year of conflict activity (2009).

Act2:<sup>337</sup> Yes.

Ongoing conflict.

“Although no substantive progress was made regarding the incompatibility in continued talks, the pact between the government and the NDFB succeeded in reducing violence so that the conflict was inactive for several years. However, a prominent faction of the group remained opposed to the peace process, and in 2009 armed conflict re-emerged. The resurgence of fighting came after Ranjan Daimary, one of the top NDFB leadership, was ousted from the main faction of the group in 2008 as a result of his alleged involvement in a bombing campaign against civilian targets in October that year. This new phase of conflict thus saw fighting between the government forces and the NDFB - RD (National Democratic Front of Bodoland - Ranjan Daimary faction).” (UCDP Database)<sup>338</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>339</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>340</sup> No.

### **Myanmar vs. MNDAA, Dyadid 798**

One year of conflict activity (2009).

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>:<sup>341</sup> No.

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>:<sup>342</sup> No.

### **Somalia vs. Hizbul-Islam, Dyadid 804**

One year of conflict activity (2009).

Mbtreaty<sub>nsa</sub>: No<sup>343</sup>

Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>: No<sup>344</sup>

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<sup>335</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>336</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>337</sup>IISS Armed Conflict Database accessed October 26, 2010): [http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp\\_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=171&YearID=1219](http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/MainPages/dsp_ConflictWeapons.asp?ConflictID=171&YearID=1219); Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 26, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>338</sup>Uppsala Conflict Data Program (accessed October 25, 2010) UCDP Database: [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern\\_Asia](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=112&regionSelect=7-Eastern_Asia), Uppsala University.

<sup>339</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>340</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>341</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>342</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>343</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

<sup>344</sup>Geneva Call. <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/list-of-signatories/list-of-signatories.htm> (accessed September 16, 2010).

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## 5 List of NSA Signatories



Table 1: Non-state signatory parties

Country	NSA signatory	Dyadid
Azerbaijan (Armenia)	-	-
Burma-Myanmar	Arakan Rohingya National Organisation/ Rohingya National Army (ARNO)	323 & 312 *
Burma-Myanmar	Chin National Front/Army (CNF/CNA)	-
Burma-Myanmar	Lahu Democratic Front (LDF)	-
Burma-Myanmar	National Unity Party of Arakan/Arakan Army (NUPA)	-
Burma-Myanmar	Palaung State Liberation Front (PSLF)	-
Burma-Myanmar	Pa'O Peoples' Liberation Organisation/ Pa'O Peoples' Liberation Army (PPLO/PPLA)	-
Burundi	CNDD-FDD - National Council for the Defence of Democracy - Forces for the Defence of Democracy	14
Colombia	-	-
Georgia	-	-
India	Kuki National Organisation (KNO)	338 **
India	National Socialist Council of Nagalim - Isac/Muivah faction (NSCN-IM)	286
India	Zomi Re-unification Organisation (ZRO)	-
Indonesia	-	-
Iran	Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI)	260
Iran	Komala Party of Kurdistan	-
Iran	Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan	-
Iran	Komalah - The Kurdistan Organization of the Communist Party of Iran	-
Iran	Kurdistan Democratic Party - Iran	***†
Iran	Free Life Party of Kurdistan/ Liberation Forces of Eastern Kurdistan	459 ****†
Iraq	Kurdistan Regional Government - Erbil	279
Iraq	Kurdistan Regional Government - Sulaimanyia	285
Lebanon	-	-
Morocco (Western Sahara)	Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro, Polisario Front	98
Nepal	-	-
Niger	-	-
Philippines	Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)	242
Philippines	Revolutionary Workers' Party of Mindanao (RPM-M)	-
Philippines	Revolutionary Workers' Party of the Philippines/ Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPM-P/RPA-ABB)	-
Senegal	-	-
Somalia	Banadiri	-
Somalia	Hiran Patriotic Alliance/ Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council (HPA/SRRC)	212
Somalia	Jowhar Administration	-
Somalia	Juba Valley Alliance (JVA)	-
Somalia	Puntland State of Somalia	† †
Somalia	Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA)/SRRC (faction of Col. Hassan Mohamed Nur 'Shatigudud')	212
Somalia	Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA)/SRRC (faction of Sheikh Adan 'Madobe')	212
Somalia	Somali African Muki Organization (SAMO)/SRRC/Nakuru	212
Somalia	Somali National Front (SNF)/SRRC	212
Somalia	Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)/ SRRC (faction of General Aden Abdullahi Nur 'Gabyow')	212
Somalia	Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM)/BIREM	212
Somalia	Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM)/SNA/SRRC	212
Somalia	United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA)/SRRC	212
Somalia	<i>Transitional National Government (TNG) *****</i>	212
Somalia	USC/North Mogadishu/SRRC	212
Somalia	USC/SNA/SRRC/Nakuru [Osman Hassan Ali Ato]	-
Somalia	USC/Somali Salvation Army (SSA) [Omar Mohamoud Mohamed]	-
Sri Lanka	-	-
Sudan	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A)	641
Turkey	Kurdistan People's Congress/People's Defence Forces/ Kurdistan Workers' Party (KONGRA-GEL/HPG/PKK)	333
Yemen	-	-

\* Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF) and Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO) have merged into Arakan Rohingya National Organisation (ARNO) (<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77501> (accessed October 11, 2010)).

\*\* KNF armed wing of KNO (dyad active in 1997) (UCDP database).

\*\*\* Splinter group of PDKI/KDPI (cf. dyad 260); broke away from 260 in 2006; splinter group not included in UCDP.

\*\*\*\* The Free Life Party of Kurdistan, Partî Jiyani Azadi Kurdistan, PJAK (UCDP actor dataset).

\*\*\*\*\* Although Somalia is not recorded as a signatory state of the Land Mine Treaty until 2012, the Transitional National Government of Somalia (TNG) signed the Deed of Commitment in 2002. It is, however, unclear to what extent the TNG qualifies as an official government, and its mandate ended in 2003. The variable *Mbtreaty<sub>gov</sub>* is therefore coded 0 for Somalia for all years.

† Non-state parties signed in 2010.

† † Non-state conflict, Puntland state of Somalia - Republic of Somaliland (UCDP database).