

New List of Wars, 1946-2006¹

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Version 1.3 (January 2008)

¹ This new list of wars was compiled at the Freie Universität Berlin in collaboration with the Berlin Research Group on the Scientific Study of War (Berliner Forschungsgruppe Krieg, FORK). We gratefully acknowledge the research assistance of Željko Branović and Nils Metternich. The research received funding (2002-2004) from the German Foundation for Peace Research (Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung, DSF).

1. Introduction

This document contains a new list of all wars taking place from 1946 to 2003 (Version 1.1). The first point of departure was a comparison of data on violent conflicts. The key finding was that the analysed data-gathering projects showed different “worlds” or “visions” of violence irrespective of whether they were based on either qualitative or quantitative operational criteria.² In terms of research strategy, the identified differences led to a new categorisation of wars which also considers occurrences, duration and terminations of violence by non-state actors, as well as military interventions in ongoing conflicts.³

A second point of departure was the debate concerning the quantitative and qualitative transformations of war in the contemporary international system, especially the concept of “new wars”. Despite all its theoretical, empirical and methodological shortcomings, the “new wars” debate is absolutely fruitful. Most of all, we are forced to amend our understanding of war which still is essentially state-centric. If it is true that the degree of autonomy of private actors increases along with the fragmentation of political authority and changing economic incentives (“warlord politics”), our „classical“ conception of war can no longer grasp a huge number of armed conflicts which take place in areas marked by collapsed state authorities due to the dominance of private armed groups. The consequence must be to develop classifications of war which are sufficiently open to amendments, which avoid attractive simplifications (“old” vs. “new”), and which do not by definition exclude the non-state dimensions of war.

2. Definition of War

War is defined as an extreme type of military violence between at least two politically organised groups. In order to operationally define the intensity of violence, the idea of a quantitative threshold is retained. If war is the most severe level of organised violence, then one cannot evade fixing intensity thresholds and measuring the number of deaths. Operationally, the following quantitative criteria are applied to determine wars:

- (1) With regard to inter-state wars, I follow the COW threshold of 1,000 „battle deaths“ for the whole conflict among military personnel only (Small and Singer 1982: 55). However, on the other hand, a differentiation was introduced in order to grasp the specific character of *non-international* wars:

² The following projects were included in the data analysis: *Correlates of War* Project, *Uppsala Conflict Data Project*, *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Kriegsursachenforschung (AKUF)* at the University of Hamburg (Germany), the *Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIC)* and the *State Failure Task Force*.

³ In a first step, the author has generated a candidate database and isolated critical cases on the basis of a comparative analysis of the available data sets. Next, in the scope of the *Berlin Research Group on the Scientific Study of War (FORK)*, these cases were scrutinised and categorised. In addition, qualitative analyses conducted by the research project “New Forms of Violence in the International System“ were used to record intra-state and non-state wars and to identify differentiating characteristics.

- (2) These conflicts resulted in at least 1,000 military *or* civilian deaths – attacked by state or rebel forces – over their entire duration.
- (3) In order to rule out massacres, sporadic violence and terrorist attacks the conflict killed at least 100 deaths per year on both sides.
- (4) The start year is the first year in which at least 100 people were killed.
- (5) A war is rated as having ended only if the intensity of conflict has remained below the threshold of 100 deaths for at least two years, if actors give up violence or if an effective peace agreement is concluded.
- (6) If a main party to the conflict drops out or a regime collapses, but the fighting continues, a new war start is coded.
- (7) If fighting within a state occurs in distinct regions and between different rebel groups, multiple wars are coded.
- (8) From an annual perspective, a conflict can move from one type to another over time given substantial change in the structural conditions of statehood and in the constellation of actors.

A fundamental operational issue refers to the consideration of civilian deaths. If civilians are often the strategic targets of sustained combat, then a focus on *battle-related deaths* that is proposed by the Correlates of War Project (COW) and Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP) – involving official military contingents only – is not very effective and satisfactory in order to measure high intensity conflicts. Thus, this issue must be encompassed by the definition of war – even more so because the civilian population is more than a residual category for our understanding of the dynamics of the escalation of non-international wars. A solution is to extend the criteria of 1,000 deaths to patterns of deliberative civilian victimisation and by including actors who represent units of combatants but. Such an amendment would do justice to the character of the so-called “new” wars while excluding civilians who lost their life due to the consequences of war (such as refugee crises or natural disasters).

Though specifications of starting and ending dates, phases of war and of civilian and military deaths are much more difficult this way, the presented definition is as specific as possible and as operational reasonable and intersubjectively reproducible as necessary.⁴ The criterion of intersubjectivity is the regulatory mechanism used to compensate for the definitional voluntarism.

⁴ For recording annual figures of victims, the following data sets were used: the *State Failure Task Force*, the *Uppsala Conflict Database*, the *Armed Conflict Database* from the *International Institutes for Strategic Studies* (IISS), the *Armed Conflict Report* from the *Project Ploughshares*, *Keesing's Record of World Events* and the *Archiv der Gegenwart*.

2.2 Political entities

The political status of warring parties is basically defined in terms of membership in the inter-state system. According to the Correlates of War Projects state membership criteria, for a political entity to be classified as a state and considered a system member, it was to enjoy effective control of its foreign policy and either was a member in the United Nations at any time during its existence or met a population of 500,000 and received diplomatic missions from any two major powers (Small and Singer 1982: 41; Sarkees et al, 2003: 58). Given the restrictive criteria for system membership and COW's state-centric focus, however, I also rely on the critical examination of system membership proposed by Gleditsch & Ward (1999) and Gleditsch (2004). Moreover, we have to consider relatively autonomous entities over some territory, i.e. *de facto* independent entities which lack international recognition (for example, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus or the Republic of Somaliland), as well as post-colonial quasi-states and processes of state failure.⁵

2.3 Military Interventions

Besides war, the new list of wars also includes outside interventions in ongoing conflicts. Even though outside interventions in ongoing wars represent a frequent pattern of conflict behaviour which alter the course of conflict, it is disputed whether it is useful to integrate military interventions into a typology of war. While the COW project statistically records interventions only by adding the criteria of external participation, UCDP develops an own-standing category for *internationalized internal wars* („similar to internal conflict, but where the government, the opposition or both sides receive support from other governments“). However, theoretically and with a view to classification, the strict distinction between internal and internationalised conflicts is problematic for at least two reasons. Firstly, from the moment when outside interventions occur, wars which obviously have similar internal causes and conditions fall into different categories. Secondly, military interventions can occur in different war constellations (e.g. intra-state, extra-state or inter-state).

Military interventions are defined as active violent interferences (involving military personnel and combat action) in an ongoing war from outside by at least one member of the state system. Typically, they are convention breaking and authority targeted affecting the balance of power between warring parties. Not included are non-combatant evacuation operations (humanitarian interventions), UN-mandated peacekeeping or peace-enforcement efforts, military

⁵ In this regard, the *State Failure Task Force* offers a useful conceptual starting-point in that it contains information about the scope of partial or complete collapses of authority – and thus presenting clues as to the forms and phases of conflict behaviour aside from or below the level of sovereign statehood.

training and supplies as well as actions (such as counterinsurgencies) that are exclusively directed or assisted by intelligence services.⁶

3. Types of War

The new list of wars is organised according to a modified typology of war which explicitly and systematically proceeds from the type of organisation, i.e. from the political status of the protagonists. Four core types of war result:

- (1) *inter-state wars* between one or more internationally recognised states;
- (2) *extra-state wars* between a state and one or more non-state groups outside its territorial boundaries;
- (3) *intra-state wars* between a government and one or more non-state parties within the boundaries of an internationally recognised state; and
- (4) *sub-state wars* between non-state or non recognized quasi-state groups, whether within or across formal state boundaries. In such cases, a functioning monopoly of violence of the affected state(s) either does not exist, is restricted to the capital or narrowly confined territories, or is not enforced in the conflict region.

The fourth type of war reflects the debate about the changing patterns of conflict in the post-World War II period and follows the underlying rule that a classification of war is best arranged according to the political status of the protagonists. At the same time it does not postulate an additional category of war which is completely “new”; it only adds a missing part to the puzzle of possible combinations of state and non-state actors. In consequence, wars between private armed groups can be made accessible for both empirical and systematic analyses (concerning their occurrence, duration, and correlates) and for comparative purposes (in relation, for example, to intra-state and inter-state wars).⁷

Compared to „ordinary“ intra-state wars (such as wars of secession, military coups, or anti-regime wars), the state has lost its monopoly of the legitimate use of force in sub-state and inter-communal wars or is unwilling to effectively enforce it against combating local groups (e.g. in Nigeria or parts of Pakistan). In other sub-state wars, the monopoly of violence has at least temporarily collapsed (Somalia, Lebanon) or is geographically restricted to the capital or confined regions (Chad, Afghanistan). In exchange, non-state actors (warlords, local or ethnic militia) are able to establish alternative, territorially restricted forms of centralised violence.

⁶ Future data collection efforts, however, also have to draw attention to different types of military interventions (for example, interferences by non-state actors and the participation of Private Military Companies).

⁷ This definition of sub-state wars also allows for the registration of some critical cases which by now were allocated to other categories or completely fell outside registration altogether. This applies not only to events after the end of the Cold War, but to developments after World War II in general. (e.g. Lebanon, Afghanistan).

In these instances, actor constellations can no longer be reduced to the state on the one hand and more or less organised rebel groups which direct their political and military strategy in accordance with the principle of statehood on the other. Rather, multiple zones of military and political control emerge, giving rise to partially overlapping loyalties and identities.

The degree of differentiation is sufficient to be able to obtain mutually exclusive categories and thus allow for their comparative study. At the same time, it is simple enough to retain a level of generalisability and usefulness which allows for further theory-building. Last but not least, the classification is as precise as comprehensive in order to gather all wars on the global level – without inflating the hypothesis of “new” wars up to the claim that we had now entered a new era.

Appendix: Kriegeliste, 1946-2006

This list includes all war between 1946 and 2006 that fulfilled the criteria for inclusion. The columns display war names, time span, and the main participants being active in armed conflict. Military interventions in on-going wars are documented in footnotes. The basic unit of observation is the calendar year.

(1) Inter-state Wars

<i>War Name</i>	<i>Time Span</i>	<i>Participants</i>
First Kashmir	1947-1948	India vs. Pakistan
Palestine	1948	Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon vs. Israel
Korean	1950-1953	North Korea vs. South Korea ⁸
Russo-Hungarian	1956	Soviet Union vs. Hungary
Suez	1956	Israel, United Kingdom, France vs. Egypt
Sino-Indian (Assam)	1962	China vs. India
Second Kashmir	1965	Pakistan vs. India
Six Day	1967	Israel vs. Egypt, Syria, Jordan
Israeli-Egyptian	1969-1970	Egypt vs. Israel
Football	1969	El Salvador vs. Honduras
Bangladesh	1971	Pakistan vs. India
Yom Kippur	1973	Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi-Arabia vs. Israel
Turco-Cypriot	1974	Turkey vs. Cyprus
Vietnamese-Cambodian	1975-1979	Vietnam vs. Cambodia
Ethiopian-Somalian	1977-1978	Somalia vs. Ethiopia ⁹
Ugandan-Tanzanian	1978-1979	Uganda vs. Tanzania ¹⁰
Sino-Vietnamese	1979	China vs. Vietnam
First Gulf War	1980-1988	Iraq vs. Iran
Falklands	1982	Argentina vs. United Kingdom
Sino-Vietnamese	1983-1987	China vs. Vietnam
Second Gulf War	1990-1991	1 st Phase: Iraq vs. Kuwait; 2 nd Phase: USA ¹¹ , United Kingdom, France, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Saudi-Arabia vs. Iraq

⁸ Military intervention by the US, Canada, Columbia, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Ethiopia, Turkey, Thailand, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, China.

⁹ Military intervention by Cuba (1977-78).

¹⁰ Supported by troops from Libya.

¹¹ *Operation Desert Storm* was launched by US-led allied forces in January 1991 against targets in Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait.

Indian-Pakistan (Kargil)	1999	India vs. Pakistan
Ethiopian-Eritrean	1998-2000	Ethiopia vs. Eritrea
Third Gulf War	2003	USA, United Kingdom, Australia, Poland vs. Iraq

(2) Extra-state Wars

<i>War Name</i>	<i>Time Span</i>	<i>Participants</i>
Indonesian	1945-1946	Indonesian People's Army vs. Netherlands, United Kingdom
Franco-Indochinese	1945-1954	Khmer Vietminh, Pathet Lao vs. France
Franco-Madagascan	1947-1948	Mouvement Démocratique de la Rénovation Malgache (MDRM) vs. France
Malayan Rebellion	1948-1957	Malayan Communist Party (MCP) vs. United Kingdom ¹²
Indo-Hyderabad	1948	India vs. Hyderabad ¹³
Sino-Tibetan	1950-1951	China vs. Tibet
Tunisian Independence	1952-1954	Armée de Libération Nationale (ALN) vs. France
Kenya (Mau Mau)	1952-1956	Mau-Mau Insurrection vs. United Kingdom
Moroccan Independence	1953-1956	Istiqlal (Independence) Party vs. France
Algerian Independence	1954-1962	Front de Libération Nationale (FLN) vs. France
Cameroon Independence	1955-1961	Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC) vs. France (1955-60), Cameroon (1960-61)
Angolan Independence	1961-1975	Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA), União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA) vs. Portugal
Guinea-Bissau's Independence	1962-1974	Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) vs. Portugal
Mozambique Independence	1964-1975	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) vs. Portugal ¹⁴
Namibia	1967-1989	South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) vs. South Africa

¹² Military intervention by Australia (1955-57) and New Zealand (1955-57).

¹³ Supported by „Razakar“ forces.

¹⁴ Military intervention by Rhodesia/Zimbabwe (1967-74) and South Africa (1969-74).

Western-Sahara	1975-1989	Frente Popular de Liberación de Segúia el Hamra y Río de Oro (POLISARIO) vs. Morocco (1975-89), Mauritania (1975-79) ¹⁵
Israel-Palestinian	2001-2006	Israel vs. Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hamas, Al-Aqsa Martyr's Brigades (AMB)
Iraq (allied occupation)	2003-2004	Local Insurgents, Tribal Militias and Terrorist Groups ¹⁶ vs. Coalition Forces ¹⁷
Lebanon	2006	Hizbollah vs. Israel

(3) Intra-state Wars

<i>War Name</i>	<i>Time Span</i>	<i>Participants</i>
Greece (Communists)	1946-1949	National Liberation Front (Dimokratikos Stratos Ellados, DSE) vs. Government ¹⁸
China (Communists)	1946-1950	Government vs. Communist Guerrillas
Philippines (Huk Rebellion)	1946-1952	Hubkong Bayan Laban sa Hapon (HUK, People's Liberation Army) vs. Government
Paraguay (Leftists)	1947	Government vs. Partido Revolucionario Febrerista (PRF), Partido Comunista, Military Faction
Yemen Arab Republic (Yahya Family)	1948	Opposition Coalition vs. Imam Yahya Regime
Costa Rica	1948	National Liberation Army/Legión del Caribe vs. Government ¹⁹
Colombia (Violencia)	1948-1960	Government vs. Liberal Groups & Leftist Guerrilla

¹⁵ Military intervention by Algeria in support of POLISARIO (1975-87).

¹⁶ Dawlat al-'Iraq al-Islamiyya (Islamic State in Iraq, ISI), Al-Mahdi Army, Ansar al-Islam, Reformation and Jihad Front (RJF), Jaish Ansar Al-Sunna (JAAS), Jama'at al-Tawhid wa'al-Jihad, Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn.

¹⁷ Parties participating with troops since the initial invasion: United States (2003-), United Kingdom (2003-), Australia (2003-), Poland (2003-); other coalition forces (>100 troops at one point) involved in military operations: Albania (2003-), Azerbaijan (2003-), Bulgaria (2003-), Czech Republic (2003-), Denmark (2003-), Dominican Republic (2003-04), El Salvador (2003-), Georgia (2003-), Honduras (2003-04), Hungary (2003-05), Italy (2003-06), Japan (2004-06), , Latvia (2004-), Lithuania (2003-07), Mongolia (2003-), Netherlands (2003-05), Nicaragua (2003-04), Norway (2003-06), Portugal (2003-05), Romania (2003-), Singapore (2003-05), South Korea (2003-), Spain (2003-04), Thailand (2003-04), Ukraine (2003-05).

¹⁸ Military intervention by troops from the United Kingdom (1946-47).

¹⁹ Military intervention by Nicaraguan troops (1948).

Myanmar (Ethnic Rebels)	1948-2006	Diverse Ethnic Groups ²⁰ vs. Government (Burmese State Law and Order Restoration Council) ²¹ , Paramilitary Forces
Indonesia (Maluku)	1950	Government vs. Republic of South Moluccas (RMS, Republik Maluku Selatan)
Bolivia (Leftists)	1952	Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) vs. Government
Indonesia (Darul Islam)	1953	Government vs. Darul Islam Movement
Guatemala vs. Conservatives	1954	Military Faction vs. Arbenz Regime ²²
Argentina	1955	Military Faction vs. Government
India (Nagaland)	1956-1958	Naga Separatist Movement (Naga National Council, NNC) vs. Government
China (Tibetans)	1956-1959	Tibetan Troops vs. Government
Sudan (Anyanya)	1956-1972	Anyanya Guerrillas, Tribal Authorities vs. Government
Oman (Iman's Revolt)	1957	Imam of Oman vs. Sultanate of Muskat and Oman ²³
Lebanon	1958	Government ²⁴ , Paramilitary Troops vs. United National Front (UNF), Mourabitoun Militias
Cuba (Castroists)	1958-1959	Batista Regime vs. Ejército Rebelde (Castroists)
Indonesia (Leftists)	1958-1961	Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PRRI) vs. Government & Loyalist Forces
Iraq (Shammar tribe)	1959	Conservative Officers, al-Yawer's Shammar Tribe vs. Government
Laos (Pathet Lao)	1959-1961	Pathet Lao vs. Government, Meo Guerrilla (Hmong) ²⁵

²⁰ Main ethnic groups being Karen National Union (KNU), Karen National Liberation Army, Karen National Defense Organization (KNDO), National League of Democracy (NDF), Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB), Shan State Army (SSA), Kachin Independence Organisation/Army (KIO/A), Shan State Army (SSA), Shan United Army (SUA), faction of Shan United Revolutionary Army (SURA), Mong Tai Army (MTA), Thai Revolutionary Council (TRC). Main Groups which have not signed a ceasefire and continue to fight against central government in the 1990s are the Karen National Union (KNU), Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), Shan State Army - South (SSA/s).

²¹ The name changed in 1997 to State Peace and Development Committee (SPDC). The government receives support from the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), a break-away faction of the KNU, and collaborates with the United Wa State Army (UWSA) which signed a ceasefire and helped the government in fighting other local insurgent groups such as the MTA.

²² Military intervention by U.S. forces (1954).

²³ Supported by British forces (1957).

²⁴ Military intervention by U.S. forces (*Operation Blue Bat*) to support the pro-Western Lebanese government (1958).

²⁵ Military interventions by troops from North Vietnam in support of Pathet Lao (1959-61) and Thailand in support of Laos (1960-61).

Congo/Zaire vs. Katanga	1960-1964	Various Groups ²⁶ vs. Government ²⁷
Vietnam (Second Indo-china War) ²⁸	1960-1975	Front National de Libération (FNL) ²⁹ vs. Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) ³⁰
Iraq (Kurds I)	1961-1970	Government vs. Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), Patriotic Union Kurdistan (PUK)
Yemen Arab Republic (Royalists)	1962-1970	Royalist Forces vs. Republicans ³¹
Guatemala (Leftists)	1962-1995	Various Groups ³² vs. Government ³³
Rwanda (Inyenzi)	1963-1964	Inyenzi Militias vs. Government & Ethnic Hutus
Kenya (Shifta)	1963-1967	Shifta Guerrilla (Northern Front Districts, NFD) vs. Government
Laos (Pathet Lao)	1963-1973	Pathet Lao ³⁴ vs. Government, Laotian Neutralists, Meo Guerilla ³⁵
Congo/Zaire (Kwilu)	1964-1966	Conseil National de Libération (CNL), Soumialot forces/Armée Nationale de Libération (ANL) vs. Government ³⁶
Dominican Republic (Leftists)	1965	Military Faction vs. Government & Military Intervention ³⁷
Colombia	1965-2006	Various Groups ³⁸ vs. Government, Right-wing Paramilitaries (Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia, AUC) & Drug Barons
Uganda (Buganda Tribes)	1966	Government vs. Buganda Forces
Chad	1966-1977	Front de Libération Nationale (FROLINAT) vs. Government ³⁹
Congo/Zaire (Rebellion)	1967	Mercenary Militias & “Gendarmerie Katangaise” vs. Government

²⁶ Principal groups are Mouvement National Congolais/Lumumba (MNC/L), Mouvement National Congolais/Kalondji (MNC/K) and Confédération des Associations Tribales de Katanga (CONAKAT).

²⁷ Military intervention by Belgian and U.S. forces (1960).

²⁸ In contrast to the COW Project, the armed conflict in Vietnam is not classified as an inter-state war. This conflict is considered being an intra-state war between the government and communist rebels in the Republic of Vietnam. Subsequently the war becomes internationalised due to the intervention of foreign powers.

²⁹ Supported by troops from North Vietnam (1965-74).

³⁰ Supported by U.S. forces (1962-73) and troops from South Korea (1965-73), Philippines (1966-73), Australia (1965-72) and New Zealand (1965-71).

³¹ Supported by Egyptian troops (1962-67).

³² Principal groups are Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (FAR), Organización del Pueblo en Armas (ORPA), Ejército Guerrillero de los Pobres (EGP), Partido Guatemalteco del Trabajo (PGT) and Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG).

³³ Military intervention by U.S. forces (Green Berets, 1966-67).

³⁴ Supported by North Vietnam (1963-73).

³⁵ Supported by troops from Thailand (1968-73), United States (1964-73), and South Vietnam (1964-73).

³⁶ Military intervention by Belgium and U.S. forces (1964).

³⁷ Military intervention by U.S. forces (Operation Powerpack).

³⁸ Principal groups are Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), Ejército Popular de Liberación (EPL), Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), Movimiento 19 de abril (M-19).

³⁹ Military intervention by French forces (1969-72).

China (Cultural Revolution)	1967-1968	Rival Red Guard Organizations vs. Anti-Maoist Troops
Nigeria (Biafra)	1967-1970	Government vs. Biafran Guerrilla/Biafran Organization of Freedom Fighters (BOFF)
Jordan	1970-1971	Government vs. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) ⁴⁰
Cambodia (Khmer Rouge)	1970-1975	Khmer Rouge, Front uni national du Kampuchéa (FUNK, National United Front of Kampuchea), FAPLNK (Forces Armées Populaires de Libération Nationale du Kampuchea) vs. Government ⁴¹
Philippines (New People's Army)	1970-2006	Various Groups ⁴² vs. Government, Military Faction of Philippines
Pakistan (Bengalis)	1971	Pakistani Forces vs. Freedom Fighters, Paramilitary Troops
Sri Lanka (Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna)	1971	Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, Sinhalese People's Liberation Front) vs. Government ⁴³
Philippines (Mindanao)	1972-2006	Various Groups ⁴⁴ vs. Government of Philippines, Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGUs)
Chile vs. Pinochet Led Rebels	1973	CIA-backed Military Faction vs. Allende Regime
Pakistan (Baluchistan)	1973-1977	Baluchistan People's Liberation Front (BPLF) vs. Government
Zimbabwe	1973-1979	Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) & Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Patriotic Front (PF) vs. Government
Iraq (Kurds II)	1974-1975	Government of Iraq vs. Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), Patriotic Union Kurdistan (PUK) ⁴⁵
Ethiopia vs. Eritrean Rebels	1974-1991	Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF), Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF) vs. Government
Laos (Meo Guerrilla)	1975-1979	Government (Pathet Lao) ⁴⁶ vs. Meo Guerrilla
Indonesia (East Timor)	1975-1992	Uniao Democratica Timorese (UDT), Anti-Communist Movement (MAC), Government vs. Frente Revolucionaria de Timor-Leste Independente (FRETILIN), Forcas Armadas De Libertacao Nacional De Timor Leste (FALINTIL)

⁴⁰ Supported by troops from Syria (1970-71).

⁴¹ Military intervention by North Vietnam (1970-75), South Vietnam (1970), and U.S. forces (1970-73, 1975).

⁴² Principal groups are the Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP)/New People's Army (NPA), National Democratic Front (NDF), Reform Movement of the Armed Forces - Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP).

⁴³ Supported by troops from India (1971).

⁴⁴ Main groups being Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)/Organisation Bangsa Moro Army (BMA), MNLF faction, Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Jemaah Islamiyah.

⁴⁵ Military intervention by troops from Iran (1974-75).

⁴⁶ Military intervention by Vietnamese troops (1975-79).

Angola vs. UNITA	1975-1995	União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola UNITA, Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA) ⁴⁷ vs. MPLA-Government ⁴⁸
Indonesia (West Papua/Irian Jaya)	1976-1978	Organisasi Papua Merdeka (OPM, Organization for a Free Papua) vs. Government
Ethiopia	1976-1983	Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) vs. Government
Ethiopia (Tigrean Rebels)	1976-1991	Various Groups ⁴⁹ vs. Government
Congo/Zaire (Shaba)	1977-1978	Front de Libération Nationale Congolais (FLNC) vs. Government ⁵⁰
Iran (Anti-Shah Coalition)	1978-1979	Ultra-Islamic Opposition vs. Shah Regime
Nicaragua vs. Sandinistas	1978-1979	Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN) vs. Somoza Regime
Afghanistan (Mujahedeen & Soviet Invasion)	1978-1992	People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Mujahedeen vs. Government ⁵¹
Iran (Kurds)	1979-1988	Government vs. Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI)
El Salvador (Leftists)	1979-1991	Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) vs. Government
Mozambique	1979-1992	Resistência Nacional Moçambiquana (RENAMO) vs. Government ⁵²
Cambodia (Khmer Rouge)	1979-1998	Various Groups ⁵³ vs. Cambodian People's Party (CPP) ⁵⁴
Nigeria (Maitatsine)	1980-1981	Government vs. Maitatsine Guerrilla
Iraq (Kurds III)	1980-1988	Government vs. Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), Patriotic Union Kurdistan (PUK), Socialist Party of Kurdistan (PSK) ⁵⁵
Iran (Mujahedeen)	1981-1982	Government vs. Mujahedeen e Khalq, Fedayin e Khalq, Tudeh-Party
Uganda	1981-1986	National Resistance Movement/Army (NRM/A), Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) vs. Government

⁴⁷ Supported by troops from South Africa (1975-89) and from Zaire/DR Congo (1975-76).

⁴⁸ Supported by Cuban forces (1975-89).

⁴⁹ Principal groups are Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF), Tigray Liberation Front (TLF), Ethiopian People's Revolution Party (EPRP), Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU), Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (EPDM/EPRDF).

⁵⁰ Supported by troops from Morocco (1977), Belgium (1978), and France (1978).

⁵¹ Military intervention by the Soviet Union (1979-88).

⁵² Supported by troops from Tanzania (1985-88) and Zimbabwe (1982-88).

⁵³ Main groups being Khmer Rouge (KR), Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), Armée Nationaliste Sihanoukienne (ANS) vs. Government of Cambodia; Front Uni National pour un Cambodge Indépendent, Neutre, Pacifique et Coopératif (FUNCINPEC).

⁵⁴ Military intervention by Vietnamese troops (1978-89).

⁵⁵ Military interventions by troops from Iran (1983-88), Turkey (1983).

Nicaragua (Contras)	1981-1990	Contras/National Resistance Army & Yatama, Frente Sur vs. Government
Peru (Shining Path)	1981-1999	Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru (MRTA) vs. Government
Syria	1982	Al-Jabha al-Islamiyya vs. Government
Zimbabwe (ZAPU vs. ZANU)	1983-1984	Zimbabwe African People's Union faction (ZAPU) vs. Zimbabwe African National Union faction (ZANU)
India (Punjab/Khalistan)	1983-1993	Various Groups ⁵⁶ vs. Government
Sri Lanka (Tamil Uprising)	1983-2001	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), Tamil Eelam Liberation Orgnaization (TELO), People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE) vs. Government ⁵⁷ , Police Special Task Force (STF) & Home Guards
Sudan (South Sudan)	1983-2006	Various Groups ⁵⁸ vs. Government & Paramilitary People's Defence Forces (PDF), Muraheleen Militias
South Africa	1984-1994	African National Congress (ANC), Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), Freedom Alliance (FA) vs. Government vs. Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)
Turkey (Kurds)	1985-2001	Kurdistan Workers' Party (Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan, PKK), Hezen Rizgariya Kurdistan (HRK), Eniya Rizgariya Netewa Kurdistan (ERNK) vs. Government
Yemen People's Republic (Leftist Factions)	1986	Government of Yemen People's Republic vs. Leftist Factions (Yemen Socialist Party, YSP)
Uganda	1987-2006	Various Groups ⁵⁹ vs. Government
Somalia	1988-1991	Somali National Movement (SNM), Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), USC (United Somali Congress) vs. Siad Barre regime & Red Berets (Duub Cas)
India (Kashmir)	1989-2006	Various Groups ⁶⁰ vs. Government

⁵⁶ Principal groups are Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF), Khalistan Commando Force (KCF), Council of Khalistan, Tigers of Sikh Land (TSL) and All India Sikh Student's Federation (AISSF).

⁵⁷ The Indian interference in Sri Lanka from 1987-90 was not a case of unilateral military intervention. A peacekeeping force went to the Island at the invitation of the Sri Lankan Government, by mutual agreement with the Tamil parties and under the provisions of a bilateral treaty.

⁵⁸ Main groups being National Democratic Alliance (NDA), Sudan's People Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), South Sudan Independence Movement/Army (SSIM/A), Sudan Alliance Forces (SAF) and National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

⁵⁹ Main groups being Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), Holy Spirit Movement (HSM), Uganda People's Democratic Army faction (UPDA), Uganda People's Army (UPA), Uganda Democratic Christian Army (UDCA), Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), West Nile Bank Front (WNBFF), Allied Democratic Front (ADF), National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU), Uganda National Rescue Front II.

⁶⁰ Main groups being Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), Al Badr Mujahedeen, Hizb-ul-Mujahedeen, Harkat-ul-Mujahedeen, Harakat ul-Jihad-I-Islami (HUJI), Lashkar-e-Tayyiba/Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM), Tehrik-e-Jihad (TEJ) and Harkat-ul-Ansar backed by the Jamiat-e-Islami movement.

Burundi (Tutsi Supremacists) ⁶¹	1990-1991	Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People (PALIPEHUTU), Forces Nationales de Liberation (FNL), Front pour la libération nationale (FROLINA) vs. Tutsi Government
Indonesia (Aceh)	1990-1993	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM, Free Aceh Movement) vs. Government
Rwanda (Tutsi vs. Hutu)	1990-1994	Front Patriotique Rwandais (FPR) vs. Hutu Government ⁶²
India (Assam)	1990-2006	Various Groups ⁶³ vs. Government & Dima Halong Dauga, Hmar Peoples Convention ⁶⁴
Iraq (Shiites)	1991-1992	Supreme Assembly for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) vs. Government
Georgia (Ossetia)	1991-1992	Government vs. Forces of South Ossetia
Croatia	1991-1994	Serbian Irregulars, Serbian Republic of Krajina, Yugoslavia vs. Government of Croatia, Croatian Irregulars
Iraq (Kurds IV)	1991-1998	Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), Patriotic Union Kurdistan (PUK), Socialist Party of Kurdistan (PSK) vs. Government ⁶⁵
Georgia (Abkhaz)	1992-1993	Government vs. Abkhazian Forces
Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	1992-1994	Government of Azerbaijan vs. Karabakh Army ⁶⁶
Tajikistan ⁶⁷	1992-1996	Government vs. United Tajik Opposition ⁶⁸
Algeria (Islamic Rebels)	1992-2006	Armée Islamique du Salut (AIS), Groupe Islamique Armé (GIA), Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat (GSPC) vs. Government of Algeria
Burundi (Hutu vs. Tutsi)	1993-2006	Various Groups ⁶⁹ vs. Government
Yemen (Unification)	1994	Northern Yemen troops, al-Islah militias vs. southern Yemen security forces
Russia (Chechnya)	1994-1996	Russian government vs. Chechen Guerrilla Forces

⁶¹ In contrast to the inter-communal clashes in 1972/73 (coded as sub-state war) violence during the 1990s obviously has become more organised and directed towards the central government.

⁶² Military Intervention by troops from Zaire/DR Congo (1990) and France (1994, Opération Turquoise).

⁶³ Major groups being: United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), Bodoland Liberation Tiger Force, United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Kamatapur Liberation Organisation (KLO), Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA), Adivasi Cobra Force (ACF), Dima Halim Daogah (DHD), Hmar People's Convention-Democracy (HPC-D), United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS).

⁶⁴ Military intervention by Bhutan troops (2003).

⁶⁵ Military intervention by Turkish troops (1997).

⁶⁶ Supported by Armenian Troops (1992-94).

⁶⁷ The intra-state war in Tajikistan has changed into a sub-state war in 1995.

⁶⁸ Including the Islamic Resistance Movement, Democratic Party of Tajikistan and the Rastokhez People's Movement.

⁶⁹ Major groups being National Council for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD), Forces for the Defence of Democracy (FDD), Palipehutu (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People) & Forces nationales de liberation (FNL), Front pour la libération nationale (FROLINA) & Forces armees du peuple (FAP), Union pour la liberation nationale (ULINA) & Forces de liberation nationale (FALINA) and PALIPEHUTU-FNL.

Congo/Zaire (AFDL-Rebellion)	1996-1997	Alliance des Forces Démocratique pour la Libération du Congo-Zaire (AFDL), Banymulenge militias vs. Forces Armées Zairoises (FAZ), Forces Armées Rwandaises (ex-FAR), Interahamwé Militias & Interventions ⁷⁰
India (Naxalite)	1996-2006	Various Groups ⁷¹ vs. Government
Congo/Brazzaville	1997-1999	Sassou-Nguesso's Cobra Militias, Ninja Militias vs. Government ⁷² , Kolela's Ninja Militia, Zoulou Militias
Guinea-Bissau	1998-1999	Military Junta for the Consolidation of Democracy, Peace and Justice (General Ansumane Mané) vs. Government ⁷³
Serbia/Montenegro (Kosovo)	1998-2000	Government of Yugoslavia (Serbia) vs. Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosovës (UCK) ⁷⁴
Angola vs. UNITA	1998-2002	União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA) vs. MPLA-Government
Rwanda (Hutu vs. Tutsi)	1998-2002	Forces Democratiques de Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR), Interahamwe, Peuple en Armes pour la Liberation du Rwanda (PALIR), Armée pour la Libération du Rwanda (ALIR), ex-FAR (Forces Armées Rwandaises) vs. Tutsi Government
Indonesia (Aceh)	1999-2005	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM, Free Aceh Movement) vs. Government, Pro-government Civilian Militia
Russia (Chechnya)	1999-2006	Government vs. Chechen Guerrilla Forces
Nepal (Communists)	1999-2006	CPN-M (Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist)/UPF (United Peoples Front) vs. Government
Ethiopia	1999-2006	Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), Ethiopian People's Patriotic Front (EPPF) vs. Government
Guinea	2000-2001	Government ⁷⁵ vs. Rassemblement des forces démocratiques de Guinée (RFDG)
Chad	2000-2006	Government vs. Various Groups ⁷⁶

⁷⁰ Military intervention by regular and irregular troops from Angola (1997), Rwanda (1996-1997), and Uganda (1997).

⁷¹ Principal groups are Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - Party Unity (CPI [ML]-PU), Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - Liberation" (CPI [ML]-L), Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) and People's War Group (PWG).

⁷² Military intervention by Angolan and Chadian armed forces (1997-99).

⁷³ Military intervention by Senegalese and Guinean troops (1998).

⁷⁴ Military Intervention by NATO forces (Operation Allied Force & Operation Noble Anvil) including an air bombardment campaign on Yugoslavian military installations in Kosovo and Serbia and a force deployment in Kosovo (1998-99).

⁷⁵ Military intervention by Liberian troops (2000).

⁷⁶ Some of the main groups being Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJT), United Front for Democratic Change (FUCD), Platform for Change, Unity and Democracy (SCUD), Rassemblement des forces démocratiques (RAFD), Union des Forces pour la Démocratie et le Développement (UFDD), Rally for Democracy and Change (RLD).

Liberia	2001-2003	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) vs. Government ⁷⁷
India (Manipur)	2001-2006	Various Groups ⁷⁸ vs. Government
Ivory Coast	2002-2005	Mouvement Patriotique de Côte-d'Ivoire (MPCI), Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO), Mouvement pour la Justice et la Paix (MJP) vs. Government ⁷⁹
Afghanistan (Taliban Insurgency)	2002-2006	Taliban, Warlord Factions vs. Government; Intervention by Multinational Forces (Operation Enduring Freedom) ⁸⁰
Sudan (Dafour)	2003-2006	SLM/A (Sudan Liberation Movement/Army) ⁸¹ vs. Government vs. Janjaweed Militias
Turkey (Kurds)	2004-2006	Kurdistan Workers' Party (Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan, PKK), Kurdistan Freedom Movement (TAK) vs. Government
Iraq (Anti-Regime)	2004-2006	Local Insurgents, Tribal Militias and Terrorist Groups ⁸² vs. Government and Coalition Forces ⁸³
Thailand	2004-2006	Various Groups ⁸⁴ vs. Government
Sri Lanka II	2005-2006	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), vs. Government and Forces of Vinayagamoorthy Muralitharan alias 'Colonel Karuna

⁷⁷ Military intervention by Guinean troops (2003).

⁷⁸ Active groups being United National Liberation Front (UNLF), People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kanglei Yawol Kunna Lup (KYKL), People's Republican Army (PRA), Kuki National Army (KNA), Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isaac Muivah (NSCN-IM), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF), Kuki Liberation Army (KLA), Zomi Liberation Army, Zomi Liberation Front, People's United Liberation Front (PULF), United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF). Manipur Komrem Revolutionary Front (MKRF).

⁷⁹ Military intervention by French troops (2002).

⁸⁰ Military intervention by the United States and United Kingdom (Dec. 2001) augmented with multinational coalition forces (>100 troops at one point) from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Spain, Turkey (2002-). In 2003 Pakistani forces staged an offensive against insurgents.

⁸¹ Previously known as the Darfur Liberation Front, Justice and Equality Movement (JEM).

⁸² Dawlat al-'Iraq al-Islamiyya (Islamic State in Iraq, ISI), Al-Mahdi Army, Ansar al-Islam, Reformation and Jihad Front (RJF), Jaish Ansar Al-Sunna (JAAS), Jama'at al-Tawhid wa'al-Jihad, Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn.

⁸³ A) Parties participating with troops since the initial invasion: United States (2003-), United Kingdom (2003-), Australia (2003-), Poland (2003-); B) other coalition forces (>100 troops at one point) involved in military operations: Albania (2003-), Azerbaijan (2003-), Bulgaria (2003-), Czech Republic (2003-), Denmark (2003-), Dominican Republic (2003-04), El Salvador (2003-), Georgia (2003-), Honduras (2003-04), Hungary (2003-05), Italy (2003-06), Japan (2004-06), , Latvia (2004-), Lithuania (2003-07), Mongolia (2003-), Netherlands (2003-05), Nicaragua (2003-04), Norway (2003-06), Portugal (2003-05), Romania (2003-), Singapore (2003-05), South Korea (2003-), Spain (2003-04), Thailand (2003-04), Ukraine (2003-05).

⁸⁴ Active groups being Gerakan Mujahadeen Islam Pattani (GMIP), Pattani Islamic Mujahideen Movement), Bersatu, Mujahideen Pattani Movement (BNP), Kampulan Mujahideen Malaysia (KMM), Pattani United Liberation Organisation (Pulo), Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN), Jemaah Islamiah.

(4) Sub-state Wars

War Name	Time Span	Participants
Cyprus	1964	Ethniki Organosis Kiprion Agoniston (EOKA) vs. Türk Mukavemet Teskilati (TMT) & Intervention ⁸⁵
Burundi	1972-1973	Hutu Militias vs. Tutsi Minority
Lebanon	1975-1990	Various Groups ⁸⁶ & Intervention ⁸⁷
Chad	1978-1993	Various Groups ⁸⁸ & Interventions ⁸⁹
Liberia (Factional Fighting)	1990-1996	National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) vs. United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO) vs. Liberia, ECOMOG ⁹⁰
Kenya	1991-1993	Warring Groups of the Turkana and Borana Communities
Sierra Leone	1991-2000	Revolutionary United Front (RUF), Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), Kamajors, Sierra Leone Army ⁹¹ , ECOMOG ⁹²
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1992-1995	Bosnian Serbs, Serb Militias vs. Bosnia-Herzegovina vs. Croatian Irregulars ⁹³
Afghanistan (Factional Fighting)	1992-2002	Various Groups/Clans ⁹⁴ , Intervention by Multinational Forces ⁹⁵

⁸⁵ EOKA supported by Greece, TMT supported by troops from Turkey.

⁸⁶ Main groups being Progressive Socialist party/Lebanese National Movement, Forces Libanaises (FL), PLO, Al Fatah, Afwaj al-Muqawamah al-Lubnaniyyah (AMAL), Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad, South Lebanese Army (SLA), Lebanese Communist Party (LCP), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine/General Command (PFLP/GC), Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party (SSNP), Lebanese National Resistance Front, Popular Nasserite Organization, Lebanese Baath Party.

⁸⁷ Military intervention by Israel (1978-85), Syria (1976-90) and the U.S.-led Multinational Force (USMC) in Beirut including troops from Italy, France, the United Kingdom and the United States (1982-84).

⁸⁸ Some of the main groups being Forces armées du nord (FAN), Forces Armées Tchadiennes (FAT), Forces Armées Populaires (FAP), The Islamic Legion, Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS), Mouvement pour la salvation nationale tchadienne (Mosanat), Comité de Sursaut National de la Paix et de la Démocratie (CSNPD), Forces Armées de la République Fédérale (FARF), Mouvement pour la Démocratie et le Développement (MDD), Front National du Tchad Rénouveau (FNTR), Comité national de redressement (CNR), Front national tchadien (FNT), Mouvement pour la démocratie et la justice au Tchad (MDJT).

⁸⁹ Military intervention by Libya (1980-87), France (1983-88), and Zaire/DR Congo (1983-84).

⁹⁰ Military intervention by ECOMOG troops: Gambia (1990-96), Mali (1991-96), Senegal (1991-93), Guinea (1990-96), Sierra Leone (1990-91), Ghana (1990-96), Nigeria (1990-96).

⁹¹ Supported by troops from Guinea and Nigeria (1991).

⁹² Military intervention by ECOMOG troops: Guinea (1997), Nigeria (1997), Ghana (1997); deployment of British paratroopers (2000).

⁹³ Military intervention by official Serbian and Montenegrin troops (1993). 1995 NATO launched a sustained air strike campaign (*Operation Deliberate Force*) against Bosnian Serb military targets (nations contributing combat aircraft included France, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom and United States).

⁹⁴ Main groups being the Taliban, Hezb-i-Islami, Hezb-i-Wahdat, Jumbish-e Milli Islami (National Islamic Movement), Jamiat-i-Islami (Islamic Society), Northern Alliance plus several warlord militias.

⁹⁵ Military intervention by the United States and United Kingdom augmented with multinational coalition forces (>100 troops at one point) from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Spain, Turkey (2002-).

Somalia ⁹⁶ (Factional Violence)	1992-2006	Various Groups/Clans ⁹⁷ & Humanitarian Intervention ⁹⁸
Congo/Zaire (Communal Fighting)	1993-1994	Banyamulenge Militias, Tutsi FPR Guerrilla, Interahamwé Militias
Pakistan (Mohajir)	1994-1995	Various Groups ⁹⁹
Congo/Zaire (Factional Fighting)	1998-2006	Various Groups ¹⁰⁰ , Government Leftovers & Interventions ¹⁰¹
Nigeria (Inter-communal Fighting) ¹⁰²	1999-2006	Muslim Militias (Al Sunna Wal Jamma) vs. Christian Militias (Igbo's) vs. Arewa People's Congress vs. Government's Security Forces
Indonesia (Molucca)	1999-2002	Laskar Jihad, Mujahedeen KOMPAK, Front for the Sovereignty of the Moluccas (FKM), Republic of South Maluku group & Armed Forces of Indonesia
India (Gujarat)	2002-2006	Sangh Parivar (family of Hindu nationalist organizations) ¹⁰³ vs. Muslim groups

⁹⁶ For the Somalian war a new war start and new war type is coded after Siad Barre's regime collapsed and factional fighting among former allies took over.

⁹⁷ Main groups being USC (United Somali Congress) & UCS factions; Somali Democratic Movement (SDM), Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA), Somali National Alliance (SNA), Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM), Somali National Front (SNF), Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA), Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council (SRRC) plus several warlord militias.

⁹⁸ Intervention by the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I & II) plus U.S.-led operation "Restore Hope" including a rapid-reaction force under U.S. operational control (1992-94); Intervention by Ethiopian troops (2006).

⁹⁹ Main groups being Muhajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Pakistan Muslim League (PML), Sipah-i-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP), Tehrik-i-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP), MQM faction (MQM-Haqiqi) plus militias and Pakistani paratroops.

¹⁰⁰ The main groups being Forces Armées Zaïroises (FAZ), ex-Forces Armées Rwandaises (ex-FAR), Forces Démocratiques de Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR), Maï-Maï militias, Interahamwé Militias, Rassemblement Congolais pour la démocratie (RCD), RCD faction (RCD-ML, RCD/Goma), Les mongoles, Mouvement de liberation congolaise (MLC), Union des Patriotes Congolais (UPC), Banyamulenge Militias, Hema Militias (Union des Patriotes Congolais, UPC), Party for Unity and Safeguarding of the Integrity of Congo (PUSIC), Lendu Militias (Front for National Integration, FNI), Forces Armées des Peuples du Congo (FAPC).

¹⁰¹ Military Intervention by regular and irregular troops from Angola (1998-2002), Zimbabwe (1998-2001), Namibia (1998-2001), Chad (1998-2001), Rwanda (1998-2003), and Uganda (1998-2003).

¹⁰² At the same time there is a complex armed conflict between ethnic organized groups, mainly in the south of Nigeria. Since it is hard find reliable casualty figures that can be related to specific conflicts, the communal fighting between Ijaws, Itsekiris, Ilajes, Tivs, Jukuns, Fulani and Kutebs is, so far, not being classified as a war.

¹⁰³ Intervention by the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I & II) plus U.S.-led operation "Restore Hope" including a rapid-reaction force under U.S. operational control (1992-94); Intervention by Ethiopian troops (2006).