

# Civil wars I

Francisco Villamil

War, peace, and political violence

UC3M, Fall 2024

# Housekeeping

Presentation days:

- **October 31st**
- December 5th
- December 13th
- ( **Max 4 per day** )

# Civil wars



American Civil War

# Civil wars



Liberian Civil War

# Civil wars



Troubles, Northern Ireland

# Civil wars

News

## Tamil Tigers show off air force

Sri Lankan rebel group releases photos of pilots posing with their new aircraft.



gettyimages  
NurPhoto

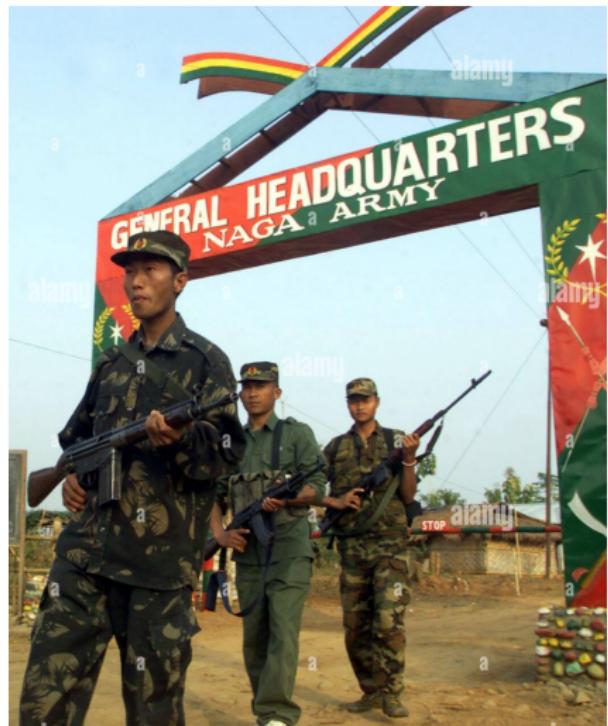
| 26 Mar 2007



The Tamil Tiger rebel movement has introduced the world to its new air force in the most dramatic way possible – by bombing Sri Lanka's main airbase.

Sri Lankan war

# Civil wars



Nagaland conflict, India

# Civil wars



Naxalites, India

# Civil wars



Guatemala

## So what is a civil war?

- What do all these have in common? And differences?

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- How is the fighting?
  - Warfare technology

# Technologies of rebellion

- Not all rebel groups look the same
- Some actually don't even look like rebel groups (or the idea we usually have of them)
  - e.g. Confederate States, Franco's Nationalists
- Same applies sometimes to the government forces
- Concept: technologies of rebellion
  - What kind of fighting forces are the rebels capable of launching?
  - Guerrillas? Conventional armies?

# Technologies of rebellion

**TABLE 1. Technologies of Rebellion in Civil War**

		Military Technologies of the State	
		High	Low
Military Technologies of the Rebels	High	Conventional [Successful military coup]	
	Low	Irregular	Symmetric nonconventional

Balcells & Kalyvas (*APSR* 2010)

# Technologies of rebellion

- Irregular wars
  - ≈ 34% (1944–2004)
  - (e.g. Nepal, Peru, etc)
- Conventional wars
  - ≈ 54%
  - (e.g. US, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria)
- Symmetric non-conventional
  - ≈ 12%
  - (Somalia, CAR)

# What is **not** a civil war?

- It's *not* violence against civilians
  - War  $\neq$  violence
- It's *not* terrorism
  - Although terrorism can be used within wars
- It's *not* genocide
  - Any war involves sustained, bidirectional battle violence
- It's *not* non-state violence (e.g. communal riots)
  - State/government is always one participant
- It's *not* ethnic conflict
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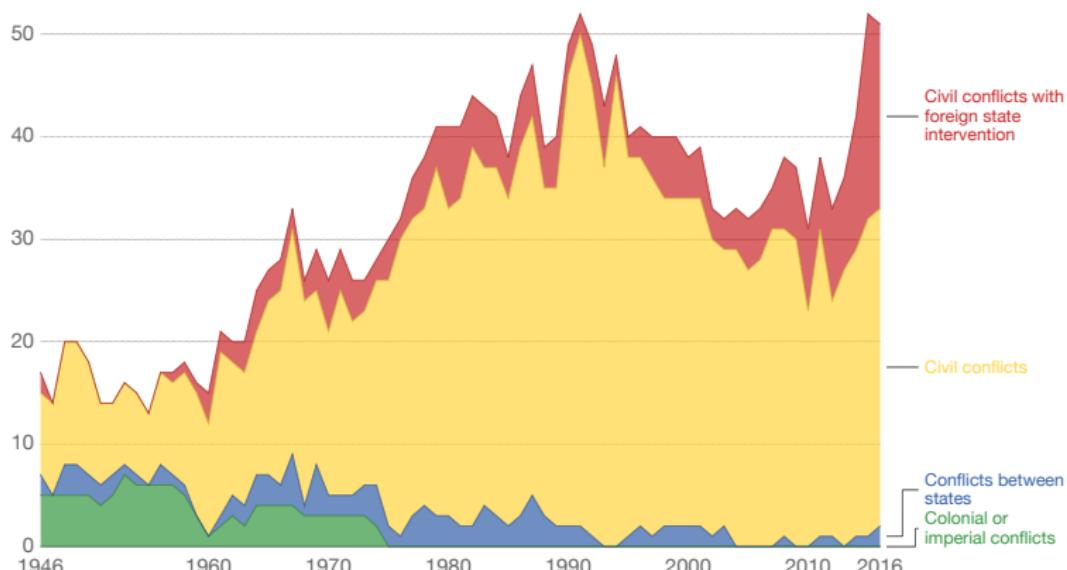
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# Patterns of conflicts over time

## State-based conflicts since 1946

Only conflicts in which at least one party was the government of a state are included. Ongoing conflicts are represented for every year in which they resulted in at least 25 battle-related deaths.



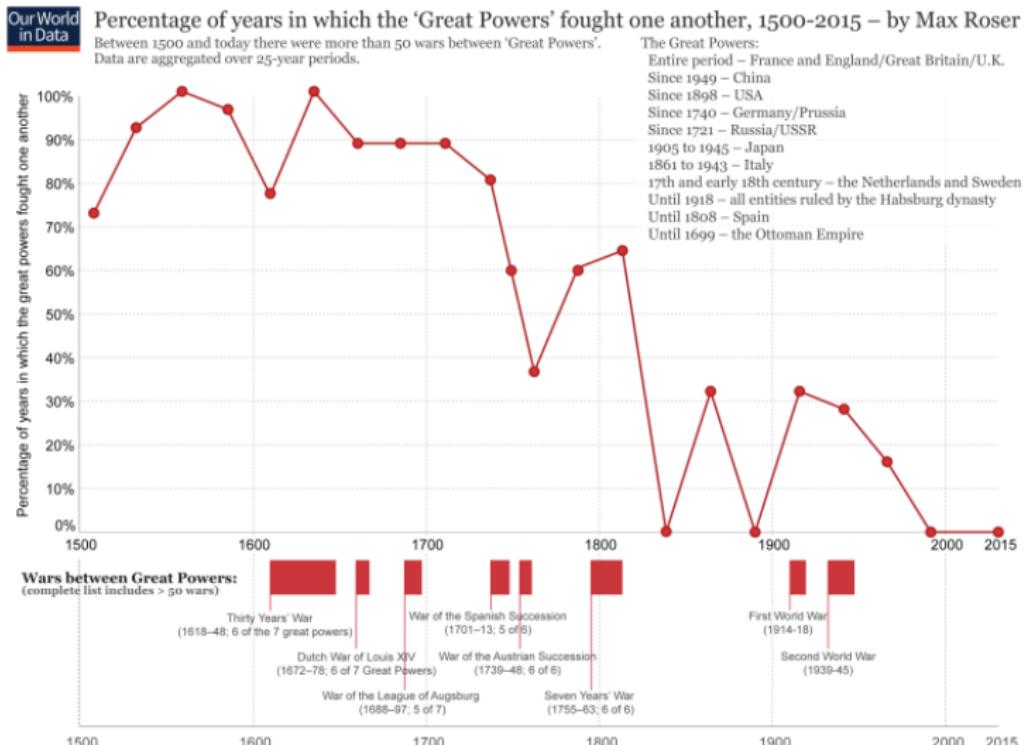
Source: UCDP/PRIOR Armed Conflict Dataset

Note: The war categories paraphrase UCDP/PRIOR's technical definitions of 'Extrasystemic', 'Internal', 'Internationalised internal' and 'Interstate' respectively.

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Source: UCDP-PRIOR & <https://ourworldindata.org/>

# Patterns of conflicts over time



Data source: Steven Pinker (2011) – The Better Angels of Our Nature: Why Violence Has Declined. Based on data from Levy, J. S., & Thompson, W. R. (2011) – The Arc of War. The interactive data visualisation is available at [OurWorldIndata.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find the raw data and more visualisations on this topic.

Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

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  - How and when do they end?
- **Postwar politics**
  - How do we avoid the relapse of civil wars? What are their consequences?
  - The 'conflict trap'

# Understanding civil wars



*Duelo a garrotazos* (Goya, ca. 1820)

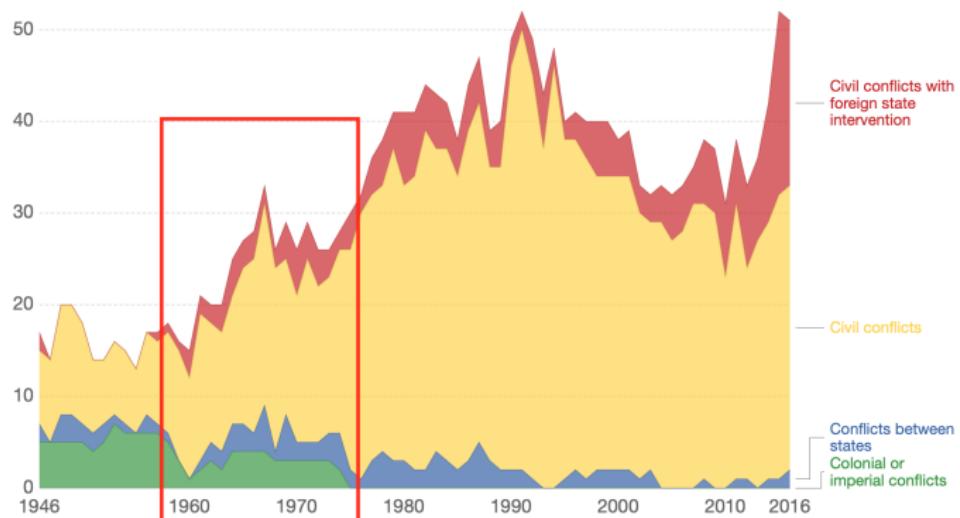
- Civil wars were traditionally seen as irrational mass violence

# Context

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Our World  
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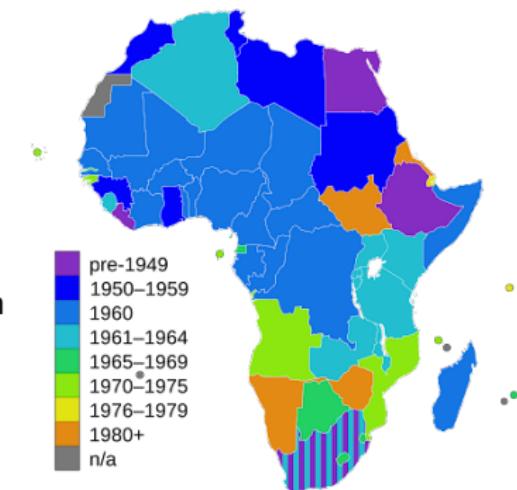
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- Increase of civil war incidence after the 1960s

# Context

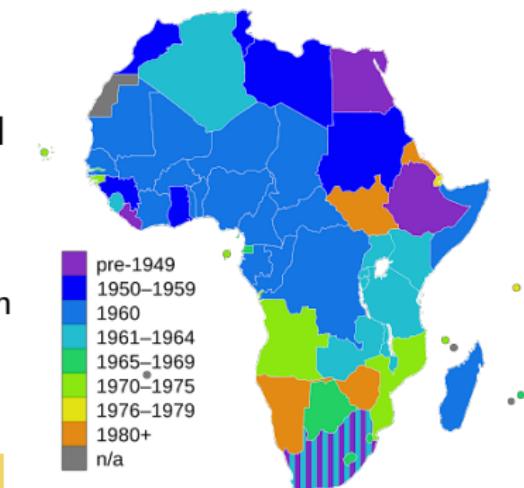
- Role of decolonization from 1960 on
- Newly independent countries followed Western-style form of state rule
  - Centralized administrations, clear territorial borders (e.g. Organisation of African Unity, Addis Ababa, 1963)



Decolonization in Africa

# Context

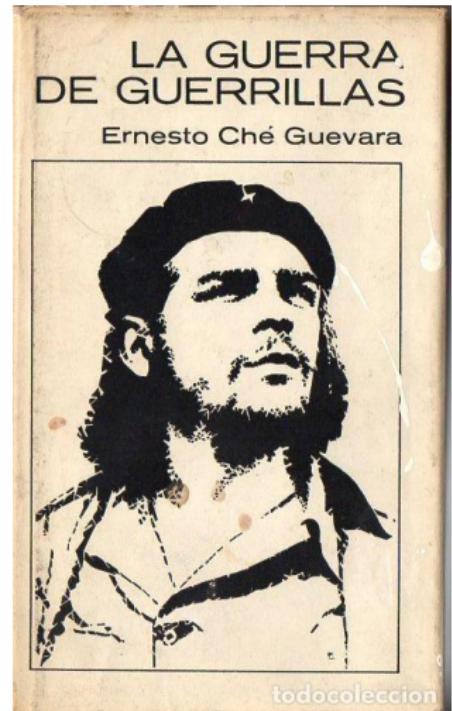
- Role of decolonization from 1960 on
- Newly independent countries followed Western-style form of state rule
  - Centralized administrations, clear territorial borders (e.g. Organisation of African Unity, Addis Ababa, 1963)
- But clear problems of state capacity



Decolonization in Africa

# Context

- Spread of revolutionary insurgencies
- Role of ideological global context
  - Cold War and US/USSR rivalry



# Early studies

- Early studies on revolutions
- Focus on grievances, inequality
- That was the prevailing way of studying this before the 1990s
- Even if they were **not studied as 'civil wars,' but as 'peasant rebellions' or 'social revolutions'**  
→ Mixing onset with outcome, etc



Cuban Revolution

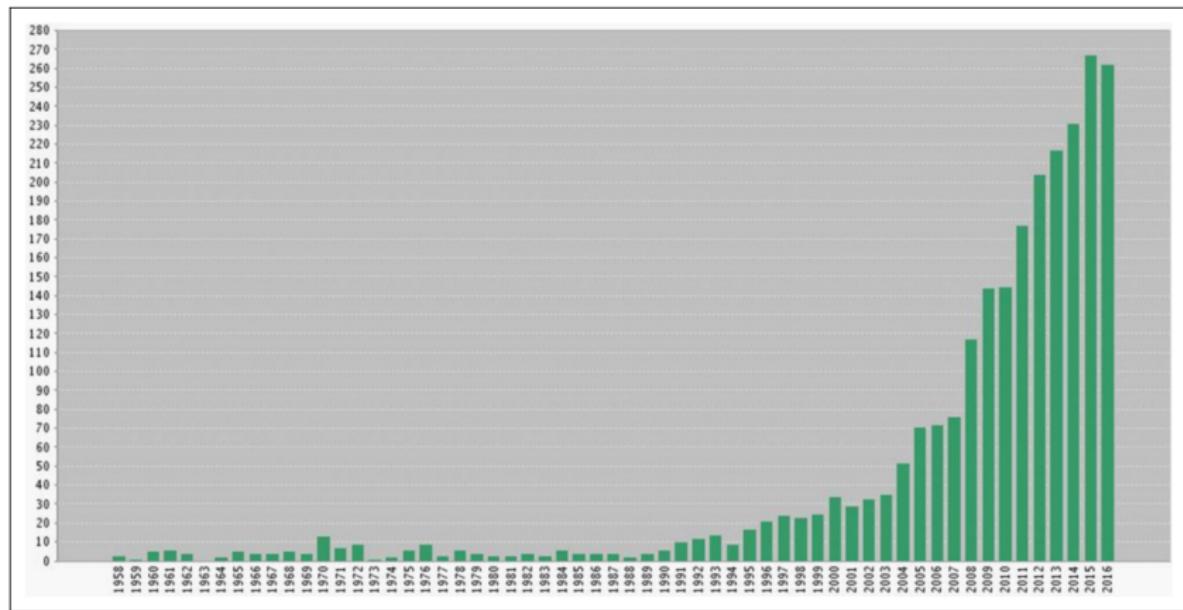
# Early studies

- Things started to change in the 1990s
- The end of the Cold War
- Yugoslavia, Rwanda and the role of ethnicity
- Ancient hatreds, 'clash of civilizations', etc



Siege of Sarajevo

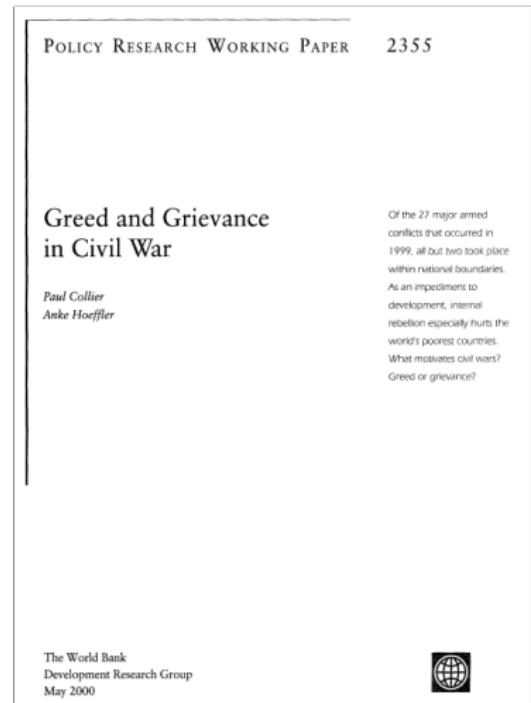
# Research on ‘civil wars’



**Figure 1.** Number of “civil war” articles published in political science, economics, and sociology journals. Source: Web of Science.

# How it started: the role of development economists

- Civil wars as a development problem
- What drives civil wars?
- First quantitative analyses of CW onset
- New explanation: greed
  - Greed vs. grievance debate



Paul Collier & Anke Hoeffler (2000)

## The *greed* perspective

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## The *greed* perspective

- Previous studies on revolutions highlighted the role of grievances: peasants rise up because they are oppressed
- Collier & Hoeffer argued that grievances do not explain anything because they are always present
- Grievances are just used by **greedy rebels** who think a civil war is a good opportunity to get rich
- **Microeconomic perspective**: civil wars erupt if the the opportunity cost of violence is low (poverty) and the expected gains are high (natural resources & looting)

# Empirics in Collier & Hoeffer model

Key variables:

- **Male secondary schooling:** opportunity cost of joining insurgency
  - **Primary commodity exports:** expected gains
  - **Social fractionalization:** should capture grievances
- 
- Analyzing determinants of onset in country-year data

**Table 3: Greed Model**

	1	2	3	4	5
male secondary schooling	-0.036 (0.011)***	-0.037 (0.011)***	-0.028 (0.012)**	-0.027 (0.012)**	
In GDP per capita					-0.822 (0.288)***
(GDP growth - 3*population growth) t-1	-0.080 (0.036)**	-0.074 (0.036)**	-0.084 (0.036)**	-0.086 (0.036)**	-0.101 (0.035)***
primary commodity exports/GDP	34.088 (8.186)***	34.109 (8.423)***	32.147 (8.497)***	32.058 (8.465)***	22.923 (6.903)***
(primary commodity exports/GDP) 2	-67.792 (18.683)***	-67.172 (18.679)***	-62.307 (18.954)***	-62.091 (18.962)***	039.192 (14.710)***
In population	1.026 (0.191)***	0.960 (0.194)***	0.852 (0.198)***	0.832 (0.197)***	0.574 (0.146)***
social fractionalization	-0.0002 (0.0001)**	-0.0003 (0.0001)***	-0.0003 (0.0001)***	-0.0003 (0.0001)***	-0.0003 (0.0001)***
geographic dispersion	-3.51 / (1.142)***	-3.888 (1.181)***	-3.384 (1.200)***	-3.289 (1.180)***	-1.568 (1.051)
mountainous terrain	0.019 (0.009)**	0.013 (0.009)	0.014 (0.010)	0.015 (0.010)	0.012 (0.009)
previous war dummy		1.016 (0.405)***	0.252 (0.527)		
Peace duration			-0.004 (0.002)**	-0.004 (0.001)***	-0.004 (0.001)***
n	691	691	688	688	747
no of wars	43	43	43	43	47
pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.26
log likelihood	-120.98	-117.63	-114.32	-114.43	-129.44

Notes: All regressions include a constant. Standard errors in parentheses.

\*\*\*, \*\*, \* indicate significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively.

Collier &amp; Hoeffler (2000)

## The *greed* perspective: context



Liberian Civil War (Ben Curtis)

- End of the Cold War and the big ideologies
- **The New Wars**: resource-rich countries, warlords, brutality, no ideological motivations...

## Examples



FARC and cocaine in Colombia

## Examples



Taliban and opium in Afghanistan

# Examples?

## Afghanistan is the world's opium king. Can the Taliban afford to kill off their 'un-Islamic' cash cow?

By Kara Fox, CNN

🕒 Updated 0426 GMT (1226 HKT) September 29, 2021



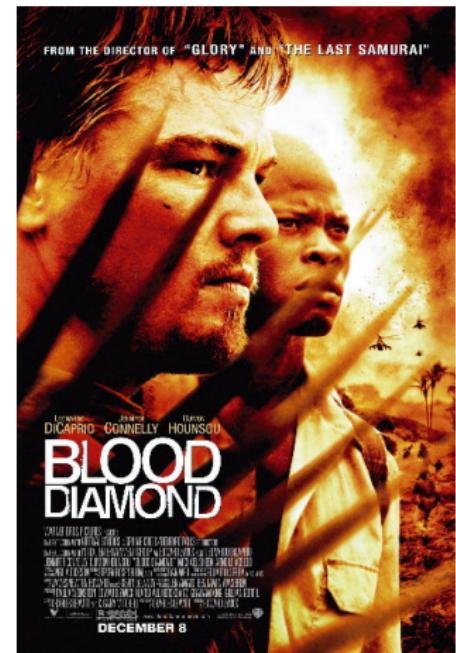
A farmer harvests opium sap from a poppy field in Afghanistan's Nangarhar province in May 2020.

(CNN) — When the khaki-colored landscapes of [Afghanistan](#) are transformed by a patchwork of pink, white and purple each spring, farmers rejoice. Their cash crop of poppies is ready for harvesting.

- By the way, how could we explain this?
  - (i.e. Taliban trying to eradicate opium trade after getting power)

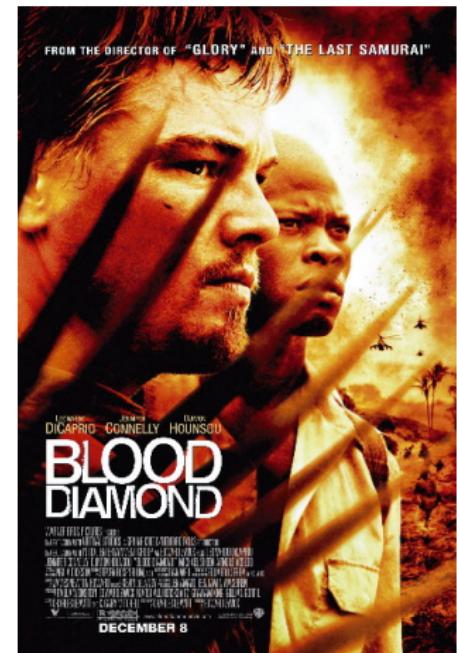
# Implications

- Greed perspective is actually quite common (not only for civil wars)
- Not only about an academic debate on the causes, but with **major implications for conflict resolution**



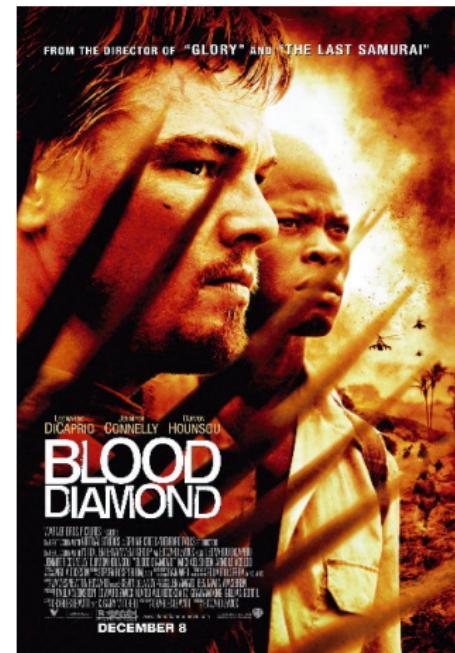
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  - Which ones?
- Related: Causes of onset ≠ organizational behavior
  - Onset vs individual recruitment
  - Taliban and opium example



# Refining *greed* model: opportunity

American Political Science Review

Vol. 97, No. 1 February 2003

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## Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Civil War

JAMES D. FEARON and DAVID D. LAITIN *Stanford University*

**A**n influential conventional wisdom holds that civil wars proliferated rapidly with the end of the Cold War and that the root cause of many or most of these has been ethnic and religious antagonisms. We show that the current prevalence of internal war is mainly the result of a steady accumulation of protracted conflicts since the 1950s and 1960s rather than a sudden change associated with a new, post-Cold War international system. We also find that after controlling for per capita income, more ethnically or religiously diverse countries have been no more likely to experience significant civil violence in this period. We argue for understanding civil war in this period in terms of insurgency or rural guerrilla warfare, a particular form of military practice that can be harnessed to diverse political agendas. The factors that explain which countries have been at risk for civil war are not their ethnic or religious characteristics but rather the conditions that favor insurgency. These include poverty—which marks financially and bureaucratically weak states and also favors rebel recruitment—political instability, rough terrain, and large populations.

- Stressing *opportunity* instead of greed
- Most influential explanation on civil war  
(most cited article in the main PolSci journal)

## Fearon & Laitin's model of insurgency

- It's not about greedy rebels calculating how to get rich
- Focus on the '**technology of insurgency**': factors that improve the capacity of rebels to launch an armed conflict using "small, lightly armed bands practicing guerrilla warfare from rural base areas"

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- Implication: civil war erupts when the state is weak (& up for grabs by political opponents)

# Fearon & Laitin's model of insurgency

What makes these rural insurgencies more likely?

- Poverty
  - no capacity to police & easier for the rebels to recruit
- Rough terrain
  - easier for the rebels to organize, hide from the state
- Political instability
  - disorganized center of power, less capacity to control
- Large populations
  - again, more difficult to control and easier rebel recruitment

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- F&L argued **ethnic and religious divisions had no effect**

## Fearon & Laitin's diagnoses

- So why did we have so much war in the 1960s and 1990s?

## Fearon & Laitin's diagnoses

- Focus on the '**resource curse**': countries that depend on natural resources are more likely to suffer insurgencies and conflict

## Fearon & Laitin's diagnoses

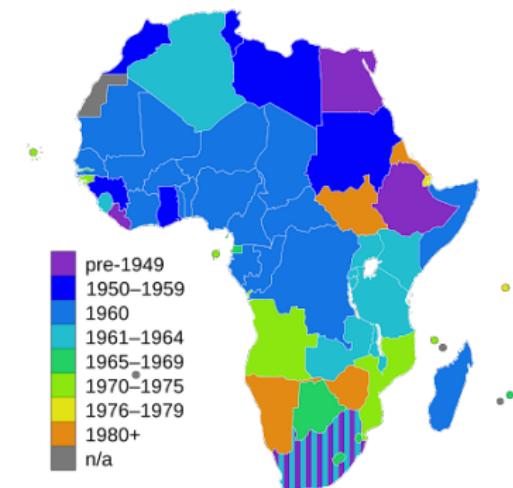
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- Collier & Hoeffer's **greed model**: they are easy to loot
- Fearon & Laitin's **opportunity model**: resource-rich countries don't need to develop tax extraction and public services, leading to bad governance and weak institutions

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- Fearon & Laitin's **opportunity model**: resource-rich countries don't need to develop tax extraction and public services, leading to bad governance and weak institutions
- Particularly much worse in countries with rough terrain and peripheral regions
  - Remember Tilly's model of state creation? if you have oil or diamonds, no need to develop state structures for taxation

# Fearon & Laitin's diagnoses

- That should be the **main reason** behind the post-1960 increase in civil war
- **Not** because of grievances related to the decolonization process, but because these states were 'half-baked'
- (Same argument applies to Latin America, according to them)



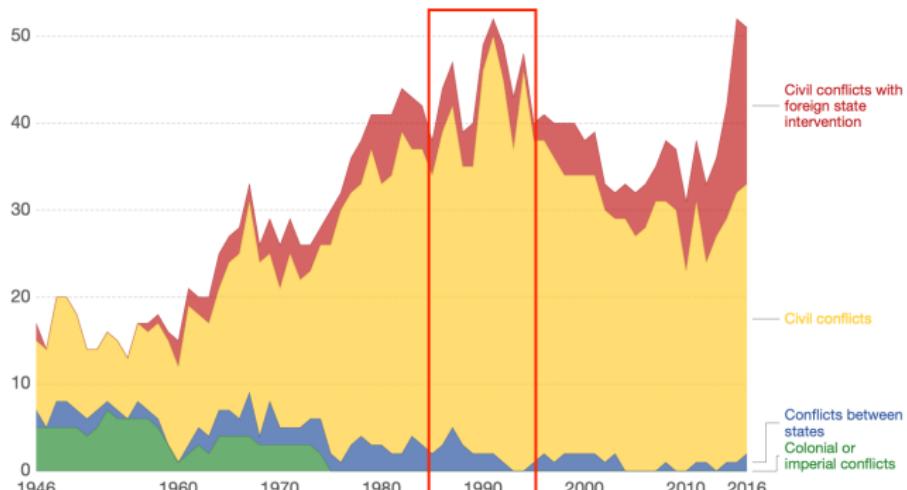
Decolonization in Africa

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OurWorld  
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- What about the 1990s?

→ civil war incidence *appeared* to rise after the end of the Cold War

## Fearon & Laitin's diagnoses

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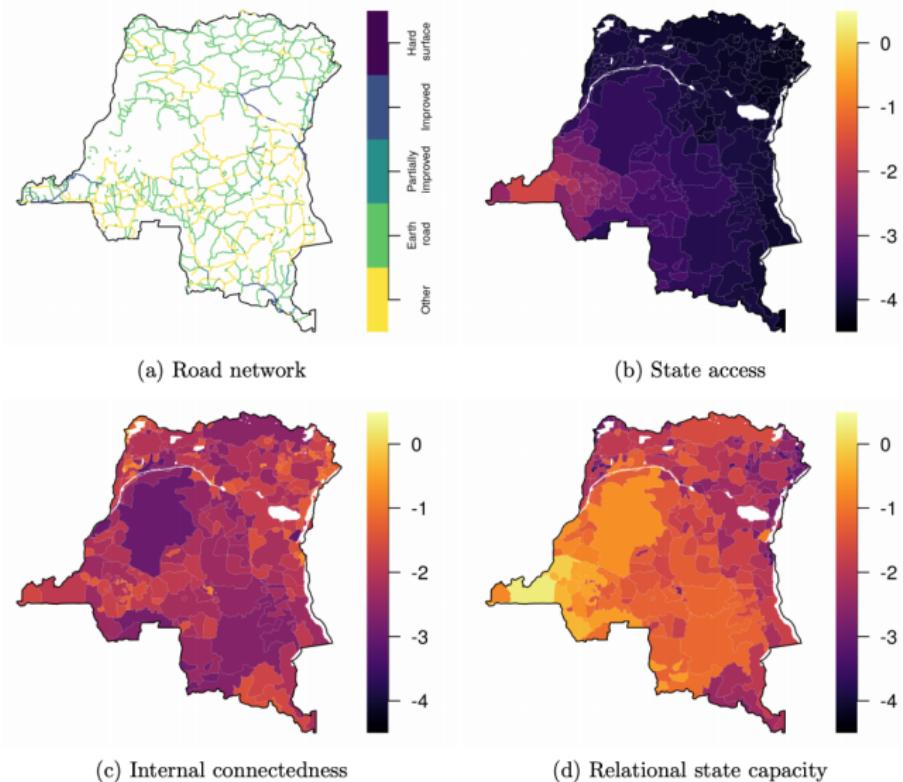
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- Fearon & Laitin: it's not new wars but the **consequence of many protracted conflicts that have not still ended**, brought about by the new weak states created in the decolonization waves of the 1950s and 1970s
- Implication? We should focus on the technology of insurgency, the *domestic* conditions that favor rebellion, but not on the international level or on cultural, ethnic, or religious differences

# Extensions



## Extensions

- Concept of **relational state capacity**
- Empirical methods
- Reference:
  - Carl Müller-Crepon, Philipp Hunziker, and Lars-Erik Cederman (2021) Roads to Rule, Roads to Rebel: Relational State Capacity and Conflict in Africa. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 65(2–3): 563–590.

## Next week

- About how we learned the way grievances and inequality also matter
- And on other aspects of civil wars: duration, international factors...

# Next seminar

- Robert D Kaplan, 'The coming anarchy' (*The Atlantic*, 1994)
- Pessimist view on Post-Cold War international security

