GV217 - Conflict Analysis

University of Essex - Department of Government

Lorenzo Crippa Week 16 – 17 January, 2020

Your GTA

Hi! My name is Lorenzo Crippa,

Email: l.crippa@essex.ac.uk

Office: 5B.153 (Department of Government)

Office hour: Monday 14:00 to 16:00

Some (few) ground rules:

• Prepare weekly readings!

- Prepare weekly readings!
- Raise hands to intervene

- Prepare weekly readings!
- Raise hands to intervene
- There are no stupid questions. Always feel free to ask

- Prepare weekly readings!
- Raise hands to intervene
- There are no stupid questions. Always feel free to ask
- Respect each other's opinions

Rules to decide

Rules to decide together:

- Do you prefer to start at 9 and finish at 9:50am or to start at 9:10 and finish at 10am?
- Do you need slides? Is it ok if we use the seminar mailing list to disseminate them and communicate?

Rules to decide

Rules to decide together:

- Do you prefer to start at 9 and finish at 9:50am or to start at 9:10 and finish at 10am?
- Do you need slides? Is it ok if we use the seminar mailing list to disseminate them and communicate?

Now introduce yourselves! What's your name? What do you study? What do you expect from this module?

First assignment

Fist assignment due in week 18

- 1. List the UCDP recorded conflicts in 2018
- 2. Describe the conflicts: What patterns do you see among them?
 - Readings and definitions of this week
 - UCDP data (discussed next week)

First assignment

Fist assignment due in week 18

- 1. List the UCDP recorded conflicts in 2018
- 2. Describe the conflicts: What patterns do you see among them?
 - Readings and definitions of this week
 - UCDP data (discussed next week)

Useful resources from Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP):

UCDP definitions: click here

UCDP data: click here

Definition of state-based armed conflict

Definition: An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility that concerns a 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.

• Incompatibility: disagreement, where the demands of two parties cannot be met by the same resources at the same time

- Incompatibility: disagreement, where the demands of two parties cannot be met by the same resources at the same time
 - Territory: Both parties claim the same piece of territory
 - Government: Both parties claim the right to rule over the same country

- Incompatibility: disagreement, where the demands of two parties cannot be met by the same resources at the same time
 - Territory: Both parties claim the same piece of territory
 - Government: Both parties claim the right to rule over the same country
- Armed Force: use of arms in organised violence

- Incompatibility: disagreement, where the demands of two parties cannot be met by the same resources at the same time
 - Territory: Both parties claim the same piece of territory
 - Government: Both parties claim the right to rule over the same country
- Armed Force: use of arms in organised violence
- Government: the party controlling the capital of the state

- Incompatibility: disagreement, where the demands of two parties cannot be met by the same resources at the same time
 - Territory: Both parties claim the same piece of territory
 - Government: Both parties claim the right to rule over the same country
- Armed Force: use of arms in organised violence
- Government: the party controlling the capital of the state

Battle-related deaths occur in warfare

- Incompatibility: disagreement, where the demands of two parties cannot be met by the same resources at the same time
 - Territory: Both parties claim the same piece of territory
 - Government: Both parties claim the right to rule over the same country
- Armed Force: use of arms in organised violence
- Government: the party controlling the capital of the state

Battle-related deaths occur in warfare (battlefield fighting, bombardments or guerilla activities involving the armed forces of the warring parties).

- Incompatibility: disagreement, where the demands of two parties cannot be met by the same resources at the same time
 - Territory: Both parties claim the same piece of territory
 - Government: Both parties claim the right to rule over the same country
- Armed Force: use of arms in organised violence
- Government: the party controlling the capital of the state

Battle-related deaths occur in warfare (battlefield fighting, bombardments or guerilla activities involving the armed forces of the warring parties). All deaths — military as well as civilian — incurred during conflict are counted as battle-related deaths.

• Interstate: Conflict between two or more governments

- Interstate: Conflict between two or more governments
- Intrastate: Conflict between a government and a non-governmental party

- Interstate: Conflict between two or more governments
- Intrastate: Conflict between a government and a non-governmental party
- Extrastate armed conflict: Conflict between a state and non-state group outside its own territory

- Interstate: Conflict between two or more governments
- Intrastate: Conflict between a government and a non-governmental party
- Extrastate armed conflict: Conflict between a state and non-state group outside its own territory
- Intrastate with foreign involvement internationalized intrastate: An armed conflict between a government and a non-government party where the government side, the opposing side, or both sides, receive troop support from other governments that actively participate in the conflict.

- Interstate: Conflict between two or more governments
- Intrastate: Conflict between a government and a non-governmental party
- Extrastate armed conflict: Conflict between a state and non-state group outside its own territory
- Intrastate with foreign involvement internationalized intrastate: An armed conflict between a government and a non-government party where the government side, the opposing side, or both sides, receive troop support from other governments that actively participate in the conflict.

Can you provide examples of them?

Exercise

- Get in groups of 2-3 people
- Try to identify which of the examples are armed conflict
- Present your findings to another group
- Do you agree?

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.

Can you provide examples of what we would *not* consider as armed conflict?

Terrorism

- Terrorism
- Non-violent campaign

- Terrorism
- Non-violent campaign
- Communal violence

- Terrorism
- Non-violent campaign
- Communal violence
- Genocide

A real conflict or banditry in disguise?

Questions and issues to consider:

- Why do we count deaths?
- Should the definition include civilian deaths, and deaths of combatants outside of conflict, such as disease, in prison, etc.?
- We consider calendar years
- "a politically significant event"

• Research Institutions: e.g., UCDP, ACLED

- Research Institutions: e.g., UCDP, ACLED
- Think Tanks: e.g., Crisis Group, Chatham House, Carnegie, Council on Foreign Relations

- Research Institutions: e.g., UCDP, ACLED
- Think Tanks: e.g., Crisis Group, Chatham House, Carnegie, Council on Foreign Relations
- NGOs: e.g., Amnesty International, International Red Cross

- Research Institutions: e.g., UCDP, ACLED
- Think Tanks: e.g., Crisis Group, Chatham House, Carnegie, Council on Foreign Relations
- NGOs: e.g., Amnesty International, International Red Cross
- International news outlets: e.g., BBC, NYT, Aljazeera

- Research Institutions: e.g., UCDP, ACLED
- Think Tanks: e.g., Crisis Group, Chatham House, Carnegie, Council on Foreign Relations
- NGOs: e.g., Amnesty International, International Red Cross
- International news outlets: e.g., BBC, NYT, Aljazeera

Include as many resources as possible to prevent bias!

Conclusion

All clear? More questions? Thanks and see you next week!