SPECIAL
DATA
FEATURE

Armed Conflicts, 1946–2008*

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In 2008, the number of active armed conflicts was 36, up by one from 2007. Over the past few years, the number of active conflicts has not seen any drastic changes from one year to the next. However, the number of armed conflicts has increased by nearly one-quarter since 2003, which was the year with the lowest number of active armed conflicts since the 1970s. While the number of conflicts continued to increase, the number of wars (i.e. conflicts with over 1,000 battle-related deaths) remained at a very low level, with only five recorded for 2008. Four conflicts listed in 2007 were no longer active in 2008, but during the year, two conflicts were restarted by previously recorded actors (in Burundi and in Georgia). Furthermore, three new conflicts erupted, one of which was fought between states (Djibouti–Eritrea). Thus, the record-long four-year interlude 2004–07 with no interstate conflict was broken.

Since the end of World War II, a total of 240 armed conflicts have been active in 151 locations throughout the world.[1] The annual incidence of conflict and conflict dyads[2] since 1989 is recorded in Tables I and II, and

Figure 1 shows the trend in the number of active armed conflicts since 1946.

In 2008, 36 conflicts were active in 26 locations worldwide. This is one more than recorded in 2007.[3] While the number of active conflicts has not seen any drastic changes from one year to the next, it has gone up by seven or nearly one-quarter since 2003, the year with the lowest number of conflicts since the 1970s. Yet, the number of conflicts remains at only two-thirds of the peak recorded in 1992.

The biggest increase occurred in Africa, from nine in 2003 and seven in 2005 (lower than any time since the 1970s) to 12 in 2008. In 2006 and 2007, conflicts re-erupted in

[1] For an intrastate conflict, the location is a country. For an interstate conflict, it is two or more countries. Several countries (notably India) have several separate conflicts going on at the same time, fought over different incompatibilities, which is why the number of conflicts exceeds the number of locations. For in-depth definitions of key concepts, see http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/definitions_all.htm.

[2] A dyad is defined as a pair of primary warring parties. In interstate conflicts, these primary warring parties are governments of states, whereas in intrastate conflicts, one is the government of a state and the other is a rebel group. For more information about the dyadic dimension of armed conflicts, see Harbom, Melander & Wallensteen (2008).

[3] Last year (Harbom, Melander & Wallensteen, 2008), we reported 34 conflicts for 2007. Based on new information, we have added a conflict in Russia (Caucasus Emirate). Tables I–II, Figure 1 and the databases in Uppsala (http://www.pcr.uu.se) and PRIO (http://www.prio.no/cscw/armedconflict) have been amended accordingly. For more information about the new conflict, see the Russia section of UCDP's online database, at http://www.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=132&regionSelect=9-Eastern_Europe.

Table I.   Armed Conflicts and Conflict Locations, 1989–2008

Level of conflict	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1989–2009[a]
Minor	32	35	37	39	34	40	35	36	33	26	28	26	25	25	24	25	27	28	31	31	80
War	12	15	16	15	12	8	7	7	7	13	13	11	11	7	5	7	5	5	4	5	48
All conflicts	44	50	53	54	46	48	42	43	40	39	41	37	36	32	29	32	32	33	35	36	128
Dyads	60	64	69	70	61	59	49	54	56	52	51	49	49	47	40	44	38	46	44	47	260
Locations	36	36	39	40	32	35	31	32	30	32	31	28	29	23	23	24	23	24	25	26	81

[a] At the highest level recorded.

Table II.   Interstate and Intrastate Armed Conflicts, 1989–2008[a]

Type of conflict	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1989–2009
Intrastate	38	44	51	50	41	47	40	38	36	33	34	31	30	28	25	28	26	27	30	30	93
Internationalized intrastate[b]	4	4	0	3	5	1	1	3	3	4	5	4	5	3	2	4	6	6	5	5	27
Interstate	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	8
All conflicts	44	50	53	54	46	48	42	43	40	39	41	37	36	32	29	32	32	33	35	36	128

[a] For data back to 1946, see http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm or http://www.prio.no/cscw/ArmedConflict.
[b] In an internationalized intrastate armed conflict, the government, the opposition or both sides receive military support in the form of troops from another government.
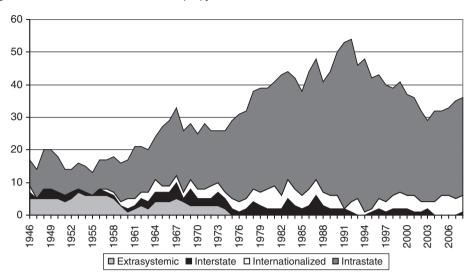
Figure 1. Number of Armed Conflicts by Type, 1946–2008

the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, Niger and Mali – and an entirely new conflict broke out in western DRC.

In 2008, 47 dyads were active in the 36 conflicts registered; in seven of them, two dyads were active, and in two cases (Somalia and Sudan), there were three active dyads. Thus, 25% of all active conflicts saw more than one rebel group challenging the government simultaneously, up from 14% the year before. An increase of this magnitude is not extraordinary, as the annual percentage of conflicts involving more than one dyad has oscillated dramatically from one year to the next through the entire 1946–2008 period. Nevertheless, seen over the whole period, there has been a distinct increase in this figure; the 10% threshold was crossed in 1960, the 20% one in 1970, and in 1997 for the first time 30% of the active armed conflicts involved more than one dyad. While the increase might to some extent be explained by improved reporting, it does indicate an increasing fragmentation of conflicts, possibly complicating peace efforts.

Only five conflicts reached the intensity of war in 2008; that is, they resulted in more than 1,000 battle-related deaths. Even

though this was up by one, the number of wars remains at a very low level. After World War II, only three years have seen a lower number of wars (1957, 1960 and 2007), and compared to the peaks in 1988 and 1991, the number is down by two-thirds. The conflict in Sri Lanka caused the highest number of battle-related deaths in 2008, followed by the conflicts in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and Somalia. Three of the wars were thus located in Asia, confirming a tendency visible in most of the period after World War II, with the most serious violence occurring in this region.

In 2008, the conflict between Djibouti and Eritrea broke a four-year interlude (the longest we have recorded) with no interstate conflict. Five additional conflicts were internationalized in the sense that troops from an external state aided one of the warring parties. When classifying a conflict as either internationalized intrastate or interstate, the key questions relate to the incompatibility and the parties. For instance, in Georgia, the incompatibility concerns the status of South Ossetia; while the Georgian government considers it an integral part of the country, most South Ossetians favour independence.

The incompatibility was formed in 1992 when South Ossetia voted for independence from Georgia, and the conflict erupted the same year. Despite a ceasefire, no political solution to the incompatibility was reached, and armed action erupted again in 2004 and 2008. In 2008, the self-proclaimed republic received assistance from Russia, which sent in ground forces. Since Russia officially stated that it entered the conflict *in support of* South Ossetia, it is coded as a secondary warring party in the intrastate conflict, making it internationalized. Had Russia instead stated an aim, for instance, to topple the Georgian regime or to annex a part of the state, we would have viewed this as an interstate conflict between Georgia and Russia. This case also illustrates that the parties forming the incompatibility are defined as primary actors in the conflict, and not necessarily those parties doing most of the fighting. In 2008, Russia deployed some 10,000 troops in Georgia, far more than the self-proclaimed Republic of South Ossetia could muster.

The other four internationalized conflicts were Afghanistan (where a NATO-led ISAF force aided the government), Iraq (where a US-led multinational coalition supported the government), Somalia (where Ethiopia supported the Transitional National Government) and USA (where the government received support from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Romania in its conflict with Al-Qaeda).

Peace agreements were concluded in four conflicts in 2008. In the conflict between the Ugandan government and the LRA, ten days in February saw no fewer than five accords signed within the framework of the Juba peace process. The conclusion of these agreements seemed to signal a successful conclusion to the peace process dating back to mid-2006. However, when LRA leader Joseph Kony subsequently repeatedly failed to turn up to sign the Final Peace Agreement, the process fell apart. In the Central African Republic, the three main groups, UFDR, APRD and FDPC, all signed a peace agreement with the government in late June. However, after only two months, the rebels withdrew from the accord, owing to disagreements over an amnesty bill. The Ivorian peace process continued in 2008, resulting in a signed accord in December, delineating the integration of some 5,000 former Forces Nouvelles rebels into the Ivorian security forces within two years. Finally, in Somalia, the Transitional Federal Government and the Djibouti faction of the opposition group ARS signed an agreement in August 2008. However, because of splits in the movement, the accord had little bearing on what actually happened on the ground.

Two conflicts (in Burundi and Georgia) were restarted by previously recorded actors. In Burundi, the year 2008 was turbulent. In December 2007 and January 2008, the peace process between the government and Palipehutu–FNL – ongoing since 2004 – started to crumble. One of the main stumbling blocks was the name. Palipehutu means Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People. For the group to be allowed to transform into a political party, it was obliged to remove any reference to ethnicity from its name – a requirement the group was not willing to comply with. Fighting erupted and continued from January through August. However, in September, the parties agreed on a ceasefire, and on 4 December, a peace agreement was signed under which Palipehutu–FNL agreed to change its name in return for 33 government positions.

The conflict between the government of Georgia and South Ossetia has been active intermittently since the early 1990s. In 2008, violence escalated again. After a gradual build-up, tensions culminated on 7 August when, only hours after having declared a unilateral ceasefire, Georgian troops launched a large-scale military offensive against South Ossetia's main city, Tskhinvali. Neighbouring Russia immediately sent troops, tanks

and aircraft in order to repel the Georgian army. After five days of heavy shelling and ground fighting, the government troops withdrew, and the Russian army subsequently seized control over areas far beyond the administrative borders of South Ossetia. A peace plan was negotiated, and the agreed ceasefire was largely respected for the rest of the year. However, the core issue of the conflict, the political status of South Ossetia, was not addressed in negotiations, and relations between the parties remained tense.

In 2008, three new conflicts erupted, all concerning territorial issues: an interstate conflict between Djibouti and Eritrea, and two intrastate conflicts in India (Dimaraji and 'Islamic state'). Relations between neighboring Djibouti and Eritrea have fluctuated for many years. One of the issues is the contested border areas, where the common boundary is neither delineated nor demarcated. This caused confrontations between Djibouti and Eritrea twice during the 1990s. In 2008, the conflict escalated and was recorded as an armed conflict for the first time. After a two-month military build-up in the contested Ras Doumeira area near the Red Sea, clashes erupted between Djiboutian and Eritrean forces in early June. While the fighting lasted for only two days, Eritrean forces remained in the contested area throughout the year, despite international calls for them to withdraw to the status quo ante.

A conflict has been fought over the status of the northeastern Indian state of Assam for almost two decades, pitching the separatist ULFA against the Indian government. In 2008, another conflict erupted in Assam, with the DHD-Black Widow group claiming a separate state for the Dimasa ethnic group in areas with both significant and sporadic Dimasa populations within the state. The rebels, who comprise only a few hundred militants, combine their struggle against the Indian government with extortion, fighting with other tribal groups, attacks on

civilians, and the targeting of commercial and government enterprises.

Since the 1990s, the northeastern Indian state of Manipur has also been the scene of an armed conflict concerning the territory's status. In this conflict, in which tribal groups fight the government to establish an ethnically delineated independent state, ethnic and religious tensions have been exacerbated, and particularly Muslim immigrants have been targets of resentment and violence. In reaction, the Muslim minority in Manipur, the Meitei Pangal, formed self-defence groups, one of which is the People's United Liberation Front (PULF). In addition to protecting the Muslim community in Manipur and the rest of the northeast, PULF has a stated goal of creating an 'Islamic State' which would involve the Muslim minority populations of the entire northeast. The incompatibility is thus territorial, and even though PULF has its origin in Manipur and is mainly located there, the territory concerned goes beyond the state boundaries. While the group has existed since 1993, very little is known about its activities for the first ten years. The first recorded attacks on government targets appeared in 2004. But the 25 battle-related deaths threshold was not crossed until 2008, when the government carried out a number of counter-insurgency sweeps, leading to significant losses in the ranks of PULF.

Four conflicts listed in 2007 were no longer active in 2008. In the conflict between the Indian government and separatists in the northeastern state of Nagaland, negotiations took place in 2008, and ceasefires with both rebel groups held throughout the year. Furthermore, in the Angolan exclave of Cabinda, the conflict between the Angolan government and the separatist group FLEC-FAC, fought intermittently since the early 1990s, once again became inactive in 2008.

In Russia, on 7 October 2007, Chechen rebel leader Doku Umarov proclaimed the 'Caucasus Emirate', comprising most of the

country's North Caucasus region. This technically ended the Chechen conflict, which was over control of the territory of Chechnya (although most of the fighting in 2007 had been in neighbouring republics) and created a more far-reaching territorial incompatibility. This move reportedly split the rebel movement, with Akhmed Zakayev and a number of other leaders still stressing independence for Chechnya rather than agreeing with Umarov's more Islamist stance. However, most of the leadership and the rank and file of the Chechen armed resistance seemed to have sided with Umarov by the end of 2007.

In 2008, for the first time since 1993, the conflict in Uganda was not active. Following the peace process between the government and the main rebel group LRA, the 2006 ceasefire was largely respected up until December 2008.[4] In mid-December, an operation against LRA's bases in northeastern DRC was launched in response to Kony's repeated failure to sign a final peace agreement. However, information about casualties during the last two weeks of 2008 is too scant to conclude that the 25 battle-related deaths threshold was reached before the end of the year.

Reference

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[4] The conflict is coded as active in 2007 not because of fighting between the government and LRA, but due to a brief spell of clashes between the government and the much smaller ADF. In 2008, this dyad again became dormant.

Appendix 1. Armed Conflicts Active in 2008

This list includes all conflicts that exceeded the minimum threshold of 25 battle-related deaths in 2008 and fulfilled the other criteria for inclusion.[1] The column *Year* shows the latest range of years in which the conflict has been active without interruption. The start year is found in parenthesis in the Incompatibility column, which indicates when the armed conflict reached 25 battle-related deaths for the first time. If a conflict has been inactive for more than ten years or if there has been a complete change in the opposition side, the start year refers to the onset of the latest phase of the conflict. For more complete information on the conflict history, see (a) the list of armed conflicts 1946–2008, at http://www.prio.no/cscw/ArmedConflict and http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets. htm and (b) the Uppsala Conflict Data Program's online database at http://www.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/search.php. For a list of all conflicts *and* dyads 1946–2008, see http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm. The column 'Intensity in 2008' displays the aggregated conflict intensity.[2] Thus, if more than one dyad is active in the conflict, the intensity column records their aggregated intensity.

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization(s) in 2008	Year	Intensity in 2008
EUROPE				
Georgia	Territory (South Ossetia) (1992)	Republic of South Ossetia[3]	2008	Minor
Russia	Territory (Caucasus Emirate) (2008)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	2008	Minor
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	Government (2005)	PJAK (Partî Jiyanî Azadî Kurdistan: The Free Life Party of Kurdistan), Jondollah (God's Soldiers)	2005–08	Minor
Iraq	Government[4] (2004)	Al-Mahdi Army, ISI (Dawlat al-ʾIraq al-Islamiyya: Islamic State in Iraq)	2004–08	War
Israel	Territory (Palestine) (1949)	Hamas (Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya: Islamic Resistance Movement), PIJ (Al-Jihad al-Islami fi Filastin: Palestinian Islamic Jihad)	2000–08	Minor
Turkey	Territory (Kurdistan) (1984)	PKK (Partiya Karkeran Kurdistan: Kurdistan Workers' Party)[5]	1984–2008	Minor

[1] See p. 586 for further information regarding definitions.
[2] See p. 586 for definitions of the two levels of intensity.
[3] Supported by troops from Russia.
[4] Supported by a USA-led multinational coalition which, in 2008, included troops from Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, South Korea, Tonga, Ukraine and the UK.
[5] The PKK has changed names three times in as many years: in 2002 to Kadek (Kurdish Freedom and Democracy Congress), in 2003 to the Conference of the People's Congress of Kurdistan (KONGRA-GEL), and in 2005 back to its previous name, PKK.

(Continued)

Appendix 1.   Armed Conflicts Active in 2008 (*Continued*)

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization(s) in 2008	Year	Intensity in 2008
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Government[6] (1978)	Taleban, Hizb-i Islami-yi Afghanistan (Islamic Party of Afghanistan)	2003–08	War
India	Territory (Assam) (1990)	ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam)	1994–2008	Minor
	Territory (Dimaraji) (2008)	DHD–BW (Dima Halam Daogah–Black Widow)	2008	Minor
	Territory (Islamic State) (2008)	PULF (People's United Liberation Front)	2008	Minor
	Territory (Kashmir) (1989)	Kashmir insurgents[7]	1989–2008	Minor
	Territory (Manipur) (2008)	KCP (Kangleipak Communist Party), PREPAK (People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak)	2003–08	Minor
	Government (1990)	CPI–M (Communist Party of India-Maoist)	1996–2008	Minor
Myanmar	Territory (Karen) (1949)	KNU (Karen National Union)	2005–08	Minor
	Territory (Shan) (1996)	SSA–s (Shan State Army – South Command)	2005–08	Minor
Pakistan	Territory (Baluchistan) (2004)	BLA (Baluchistan Liberation Army), BRA (Baluchistan Republican Army)	2004–08	Minor
	Government (2008)	TTP (Tehrik-i-Taleban Pakistan: Movement of the Taliban in Pakistan)	2007–08	War
Philippines	Territory (Mindanao) (1970)	MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front)	1993–2008	Minor
	Government (1969)	CPP (Communist Party of the Philippines)	1999–2008	Minor
Sri Lanka	Territory (Eelam) (1983)	LTTE (Thamil Eelam Viduthalai Puligal: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam)	2005–08	War
Thailand	Territory (Patani) (2003)	Patani insurgents[8]	2003–08	Minor

[6] Supported by the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) that in 2008 included troops from: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the UK and the USA. While all these countries contributed troops to ISAF, some did not have a mandate to fight. All the countries are listed here because information on the mandates of individual states' troops is often sensitive and hard to find.

[7] A large number of groups have been active. Sixty groups were reported active in 1990, 140 in 1991, and 180 in 1992. Some of the larger groups have been JKLF (Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front), the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen and, in recent years, also the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Toiba, and Jesh-e-Mohammad.

[8] E.g. BRN-C (Barisan Nasional Revolusi – Coordinate), PULO (Patani United Liberation Organisation) and GMIP (Gerekan Mujahideen Islam Pattani).

AFRICA

Country	Incompatibility	Group	Years	Intensity
Algeria	Government (1991)	AQIM (Al-Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb)[9]	1991–2008	Minor
Burundi	Government (1991)	Palipehutu–FNL (Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu–Force nationale de libération: Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–Forces for National Liberation)	2008	Minor
Chad	Government (2005)	AN (Alliance National: National Alliance)	2005–08	Minor
Democratic Republic of Congo	Territory (Kongo Kingdom) (2007)	BDK (Bundu dia Kongo: Kingdom of Kongo)	2007–08	Minor
	Government (2006)	CNDP (Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple: National Congress for the Defence of the People)	2006–08	Minor
Djibouti – Eritrea	Territory (Common border) (2008)		2008	Minor
Ethiopia	Territory (Ogaden) (1994)	ONLF (Ogaden National Liberation Front)	2004–08	Minor
	Territory (Oromyia) (1977)	OLF (Oromo Liberation Front)	1999–2008	Minor
Mali	Territory (Azawad) (2007)	ATNMC (Alliance Touareg Nord Mali pour le Changement: North Mali Tuareg Alliance for Change)[10]	2007–08	Minor
Niger	Government (2007)	MNJ (Mouvement des Nigériens pour la Justice: Niger Movement for Justice)	2007–08	Minor
Somalia	Government[11] (2006)	Al-Shabaab (The Youth), ARS/ICU (Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia/Islamic Courts Union), Harakat Ras Kamboni	2006–08	War
Sudan	Government[12] (1983)	JEM (Justice and Equality Movement), SLM/A (Sudan Liberation Movement/Army), SLM/A – Unity	1983–2008	Minor

[9] Until January 2007, AQIM was known as GSPC (al-Jama'ah al-Salafiyah lil-Da'wah wa'l-Qital: Groupe Salafiste pour la prédication et le combat: Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat).

[10] ATNMC changed its name from ADC – B (Alliance démocratique de 23 Mai pour le changement – Ibrahim Bahanga faction: May 23 Democratic Alliance for Change – Ibrahim Bahanga faction) in early 2008.

[11] Supported by troops from Ethiopia.

[12] While all the groups listed here are based in the Darfur region, their overall goal is to change the political system in the entire country. Thus, the incompatibility is over government, as opposed to territory.

Appendix 1.   Armed Conflicts Active in 2008 (*Continued*)

Location	Incompatibility	Opposition organization(s) in 2008	Year	Intensity in 2008
AMERICAS				
Colombia	Government (1964)	FARC (Fuerzas armadas revolucionarias colombianas: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), ELN (Ejército de liberación nacional: National Liberation Army)	1964–2008	Minor
Peru	Government (1981)	Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path)	2007–08	Minor
USA	Government[13] (2001)	Al-Qaeda (The Base)	2004–08	Minor

Definitions:

An armed conflict is defined by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) as a contested incompatibility that concerns government or territory or both where the use of armed force between two parties results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year. Of these two parties, at least one has to be the government of a state. The incompatibility is the stated (in writing or verbally) generally incompatible positions.

A more detailed definition can be found on UCDP's webpage, at http://www.ucdp.uu.se.

The conflicts are divided according to their intensity into two categories:

- *Minor armed conflicts*: at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year but fewer than 1,000.
- *War*: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a year.

Furthermore, the conflicts are divided according to type of conflict:[14]

- *Interstate armed conflict* occurs between two or more states.
- *Internationalized internal armed conflict* occurs between the government of a state and internal opposition groups, with intervention from other states in the form of troops.
- *Internal armed conflict* occurs between the government of a state and internal opposition groups.

[13] In 2008, the US-led multinational coalition included troops from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Romania. Reliable information on states contributing troops is sensitive and hard to find, so this list should be seen as preliminary.

[14] UCDP has also coded a fourth type – *extrasystemic armed conflict* – a conflict that occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. These conflicts are by definition territorial. The last such conflict ended in 1974, so this category is not applicable in Appendix 1.

Appendix 2.   Unclear Cases in 2008

Cases that have been completely rejected on the grounds that they definitely do not meet the criteria of armed conflict are *not* included in the list below. For the conflicts listed here, the available information suggests the *possibility* of the cases meeting the criteria of armed conflicts, but there is insufficient information concerning at least one of the three components of the definition: (a) the number of deaths; (b) the identity or level of organization of a party; or (c) the type of incompatibility. For unclear cases for the entire 1946–2008 period, see http://www.pcr.uu.se/uncdp/research/our_data1.htm or http://www.prio.no/cwp/armedconflict. The unclear aspect may concern an entire conflict (e.g. Yemen) or a dyad in a conflict that *is* included in Appendix 1 (e.g. UNLF in the Indian Manipur conflict).

Location/Government	Opposition organization	Unclear aspect
Angola	FLEC-FAC	Number of deaths
China	East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM)	Number of deaths
Eritrea	EDM (Eritrean Democratic Alliance)	Number of deaths
India	UNLF (United Liberation Front)	Number of deaths
Nigeria	MEND (Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta)	Incompatibility
Yemen	Shabab al-Mu'mineen (the Believing Youth)	Incompatibility