



CONFLICT BAROMETER | 2019

Heidelberg Institute for
International Conflict Research

CODEBOOK



disputes
non-violent crises
violent crises
limited wars
wars

Codebook Conflict Barometer 2019

The HIIK dataset is based on information gathered in its CONTRA database. For each conflict, the dataset provides specific conflict information. Explanations regarding conflict items, conflict intensity, and conflict types can be found in the methodological section in the *Conflict Barometer 2019*.

The database contains the following information:

| <u>Variable Label</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-----------------------|---|
| region | name of the greater conflict region |
| ID | conflict ID |
| conflict | conflict name (may vary over time) |
| type | conflict type (inter-, sub-, intra-, transstate) |
| start | start year / constitutive measure |
| intensity 2016 | conflict intensity 2016 |
| intensity 2017 | conflict intensity 2017 |
| intensity 2018 | conflict intensity 2018 |
| <i>Items</i> | |
| territory secession | definition or change of an interstate border |
| autonomy | territorial separation from a sovereign state with the aim of establishing a new state or joining another state |
| system/ideology | gaining or extending regional or sectoral self-determination of a population |
| national power | change of the national or international system / ideology with national or international scope |
| subnational | central government power |
| predominance | de facto political, economic, or cultural predominance that is not formulated in statist terms |
| international | change of the power constellation in the global system or one of its regional subsystems |
| power | |
| resources | natural resources |
| other | residual category |

Additionally, this Codebook provides information on inactive conflicts in 2017-2019, closed conflicts in 2017-2019, and several explanations on changes of basic conflict data such as changed conflict names, transformed conflicts, merged conflicts as well as newly and backdated newly opened conflicts. The HIIK cannot guarantee the completeness of the provided information. However, it aims at a more transparent process of data collection, making it more accessible for those seeking to work with it. If you have questions regarding the process of data collection, contact methodik@hiik.de

Codebook

conflict and observation changes 2018 & 2019

| Nr | ID | Name | Region | kind of change | comment |
|----|-------|---|--------------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | 41089 | China (Christians) | Asia & Oceania | ID | ID change from 40016 to 41089 in order to avoid double coding. |
| 2 | 10006 | Russia (Islamist rebels / Chechnya) | Europe | ID | ID change from 10005 to 10006 in order to avoid double coding. |
| 3 | 10077 | Russia (Ingush minority / North Ossetia - Alania) | Europe | ID | ID change from 19999 to 10077 in order to maintain only one ID per conflict |
| 4 | 21200 | Ethiopia – Egypt, Sudan (GERD) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change from Ethiopia – Egypt to Ethiopia – Egypt, Sudan (GERD) |
| 5 | 40030 | Papua New Guinea (urban tensions) | Asia & Oceania | name | name change from Papua New Guinea (highlanders – lowlanders) to Papua New Guinea (urban tensions) |
| 6 | 40184 | India (NSCN factions et al. / Nagaland) | Asia & Oceania | name | name change from India (NSCN et al. / Nagaland) to India (NSCN factions et al. / Nagaland) |
| 7 | 40184 | India (NSCN factions et al. / Nagaland) | Asia & Oceania | name | name change from India (NSCN factions et al. / Nagaland) to India (Nagalim) |
| 8 | 20056 | Mali (Tuareg / Kidal) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change from Mali (Tuareg/Kidal) to Mali (HCUA, MNLA et al. / Azawad): Tuareg members who fought under Gaddafi in the Libyan civil war returned heavily armed to Mali and initiated a separatist movement in Kidal in the beginning of 2012. The organised groups HCUA and MNLA, to whom Tuareg members also belong, have been fighting against the Mali government for a separate nation state called Azawad that comprises next to Kidal also further regions such as Timbukti and Gao. |
| 9 | 30231 | Mexico (opposition) | Americas | name | name change from Mexico (election) to Mexico (opposition) |
| 10 | 40098 | Japan – China (East China Sea) | Asia & Oceania | name | name change from Japan – China to Japan – China (East China Sea) |
| 11 | 32017 | Honduras (opposition) | Americas | ID | ID change from 30269 to 32017 |
| 12 | 20955 | Eritrea (RSADO) | Sub-Saharan Africa | ID | ID change from 20955 to 21310 |
| 13 | 10203 | Romania (Hungarian minority / Transylvania) | Europe | name | frame changed to 10203 Hungary – Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine (Hungarian minorities) |
| 14 | 20854 | South Africa (anti-immigrants – immigrants) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name changed from South Africa (xenophobes – immigrants) to South Africa (anti-immigrants – immigrants) |
| 15 | 10024 | Belarus (opposition) | Europe | ID | ID change from 10021 to 10024 |
| 16 | 10021 | Belarus – Poland | Europe | ID | ID change from 10024 to 10021 |
| 17 | 42022 | Fiji (Indo-Fijians – indigenous Fijian ethnonationalists) | Asia & Oceania | ID | ID change from 40031 to 42022 |
| 18 | 21200 | Ethiopia – Egypt, Sudan (GERD) | Sub-Saharan Africa | frame | name change from Ethiopia – Egypt to Ethiopia – Egypt, Sudan (GERD). |
| 19 | 40044 | Fiji – Tonga (Minerva Reefs) | Asia & Oceania | ID | ID change from 40024 to 40044 |
| 20 | 42014 | Nepal (various ethnic groups) | Asia & Oceania | name | name change from Nepal (various ethnic groups) to Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi, Sagarmatha) |
| 21 | 40221 | India (NDFB-S – Santhals / Assam) | Asia & Oceania | merged | merged into 40242 India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam): due to the great overlap and difficulty to distinguish conflict lines in Assam, the smaller conflicts on substate level were merged into the 40242 India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam) in order to get a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict structures. |
| 22 | 40322 | Myanmar (UNFC et al.) | Asia & Oceania | name | name changed from Myanmar (UNFC) to Myanmar (UNFC et al.) |
| 23 | 50020 | Iraq (AQI, ISI, Sunni militant groups) | MENA | frame | frame change from Iraq (AQI, ISI, Sunni militant groups) to Iraq (IS et al.) |
| 24 | 50020 | Syria, Iraq et al. (IS) | MENA | name | name change from Iraq (AQI, ISI, Sunni militant groups) to Syria, Iraq et al. (IS) |
| 25 | 50023 | Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi) | MENA | name | name change from Yemen (al-Houthi rebels) to Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi) |
| 26 | 40242 | India (Bodos, Assamese – Biharis, Bengalis) | Asia & Oceania | frame | frame change from India (Bodos, Assamese – Biharis, Bengalis) to India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam): due to the great overlap and difficulty to distinguish conflict lines in Assam, the smaller conflicts on substate level were merged into the 40242 India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam) in order to get a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict structures. ID of India (Bodos, Assamese - Bihari, Bengalis) was kept. |
| 27 | 32014 | Brazil (Drug Trafficking Organizations) | Americas | start | start year (2010) changed to (2008): The Pacifying Police Units (UPP) started its operations in Rio de Janeiro's favelas in 2008, as a security measure for the upcoming events, as the World Cup 2014 in Brazil, and thereby acknowledging DTO problems as internal security issues. Along with the subsequent more invasive military police (PM) action, the DTO's control over the favelas was challenged. |
| 28 | 30228 | Colombia (FARC dissidents, left wing militants) | Americas | frame | conflict frame change: left wing militants added as actors as they share a common cleavage with the government. |
| 29 | 30228 | Colombia (FARC dissidents, left wing militants) | Americas | name | name change from [Colombia (FARC dissidents) to [Colombia (Farc dissidents, left-wing militants) to adjust the added actors. |
| 30 | 32022 | El Salvador (Maras) | Americas | start | start year changed from (2012) to (2003): first "Mano Dura" measure was implemented in 2003. We first started to observe the conflict in 2012 in the course of the gang truce. But conflict between gov and gangs dates back to 2003. |
| 31 | 40074 | China (Hong Kong) | Asia & Oceania | name | name change from [China (Hong Kong Pro-democracy groups) to [China (Hong Kong)]: adjustment to HIIK naming conventions |
| 32 | 41097 | China (Taiwan – opposition) | Asia & Oceania | intensity | conflict's intensity of 2017 (2; non-violent crisis) was reassessed and changed to (1; dispute) |
| 33 | 40055 | Indonesia (Papua) | Asia & Oceania | actor | actor (PRPPB) removed: PRPPB was removed as an actor in the conflict parties constellation due to inactivity |
| 34 | 40039 | Papua New Guinea (tribal tensions) | Asia & Oceania | actor | actors removed: Kukurin vs. Yapetalin vs. Wapiago vs. Tapamu vs. et al, actor added: Kala vs. Kii vs. Homu vs. various tribes - tribal conflicts are extremely heterogenous in the highlands of PNG, almost every year other actors in the constellation which show main tensions in the respective year |
| 35 | 40204 | Sri Lanka (inter-religious tensions) | Asia & Oceania | actor | actor (Sinhala Jathika Balaya) removed, (Mahason Balakaya) added: Sinhala Jathika Balaya due to inactivity, actor added: Mahason Balakaya |
| 36 | 40092 | Australia – Timor Leste | Asia & Oceania | start | start year (2002) changed to (1962): The so-called "Timor Gap", which lacked permanent maritime borders, was created in 1962, when Australia issued petroleum permits for oil and gas reserves north of the median line between Australia and then-Portuguese Timor-Leste. While Portugal disputed this claim, Indonesia accepted the Australian maritime borders based on continental shelf expansion in the Seabed Boundary Treaty (SBT) of 1972. |
| 37 | 40092 | Australia – Timor Leste | Asia & Oceania | item | item (territory) added: The conflict - as solved in the treaty - deals with both territory and resources. Accordingly, both should be included as description for conflict items. |
| 38 | 40034 | India (Kashmir) | Asia & Oceania | actor | actor (IS) added |
| 39 | 41017 | India (Sikhs) | Asia & Oceania | item | item (autonomy) removed: as SAD is no longer considered as a direct actor, no direct actors actively pursue autonomy. |
| 40 | 41017 | India (Sikhs) | Asia & Oceania | actor | actor (SAD) removed: as SAD changed its orientation from demanding sovereignty for the SIKHS to a form of integrative regionalism, it does not claim the item secession for itself. Hence, SAD became an indirect actor. |
| 41 | 40332 | Myanmar (TNLA – RCSS / Shan State) | Asia & Oceania | name | name changed from [Myanmar (TNLA, RCSS / Shan State)] to [Myanmar (TNLA – RCSS / Shan State)] to meet HIIK convention standards for substate conflicts in order to avoid the impression of an interstate conflict |
| 42 | 40244 | Pakistan (Balochistan) | Asia & Oceania | actor | supporter (China) added: supports the government of Pakistan |
| 43 | 40313 | Pakistan (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | actor | actor (PTM) added, NOTE: government change in July, all actors are independent of each other. |
| 44 | 40313 | Pakistan (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | item | item (autonomy) added for PTM: Pashtuns protest against discrimination by the government, labelling as terrorists |
| 45 | 42012 | Pakistan (Taliban – tribes) | Asia & Oceania | merged | merged into 40301 Pakistan (Islamist militant groups): same militant groups; many government-supported tribal elders and lashkars have been killed or became less active. It now makes more sense to consider the tribes as part of the civilian population, which the government is supposed to protect; FATA merger to KP |

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|----|-------|---|--------------------|--------|---|
| 46 | 10033 | FYROM (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians) | Europe | name | name change from [FYROM (Albanian minority)] to [FYROM (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians)]: name adjusted as it is a substate conflict evolving between the Albanian minority and ethnic Macedonians. |
| 47 | 12001 | Bosnia and Herzegovina (Islamist militant groups) | Europe | item | item (subnational predominance) removed: the item subnational predominance is no longer pursued by Islamist militants. |
| 48 | 10190 | France (Corsican nationalists) | Europe | name | name change from [France (FLNC / Corsica)] to [France (Corsican nationalists)]: adjustment to HIIK naming conventions |
| 49 | 10190 | France (Corsican nationalists) | Europe | item | item (autonomy) added in order to show that some actors also seek autonomy while pursuing secession on the long run. |
| 50 | 10013 | FYROM – Greece (official name of FYROM) | Europe | status | ceased to be inactive, became a non-violent crisis |
| 51 | 10033 | FYROM (opposition) | Europe | actor | actor constellation revised: government taken out as conflict actor as the conflict is a substate conflict which is primarily carried out between the two communities. The government is understood as an indirect actor which has a major impact on the conflict dynamics. |
| 52 | 10102 | Bosnia and Hercegovina (Bosnian Serbs / Republic of Srpska) | Europe | name | Name of conflict changed to Bosnia and Hercegovina (Bosnian Serbs/Republika Srpska) |
| 53 | 10203 | Hungary – Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine (Hungarian minorities) | Europe | type | conflict type changed from (interstate) to (transstate) as conflict criteria are met in all affected countries. |
| 54 | 10191 | Kazakhstan et al. – Russia (Caspian Sea) | Europe | actor | actor constellation revised: all parties conflict with another |
| 55 | 10131 | Kosovo* – Serbia | Europe | type | conflict type changed from (intrastate) to (interstate) as HIIK follows the UN classification of state recognition. |
| 56 | 10131 | Kosovo* – Serbia | Europe | name | name change from (Kosovo – Serbia) to (Kosovo* – Serbia): *naming of contested territories is oriented at UN policies. |
| 57 | 12005 | Kosovo* (opposition) | Europe | name | name change from [Serbia (Kosovo – opposition)] to [Kosovo* (opposition)] |
| 58 | 10034 | Norway et al. – Russia (Arctic) | Europe | item | item (international power) added as power issues between NATO member states and Russia are at stake. |
| 59 | 10109 | Ukraine (right-wing / opposition) | Europe | name | name change from [Ukraine (opposition)] to [Ukraine (right-wing / opposition)] due to conflict frame change. |
| 60 | 10109 | Ukraine (right-wing / opposition) | Europe | actor | Actor change: Civil-right groups include Roma and LGBT; Right-wings used violence against both Government and Civil-Society groups. Although opposition parties (most prominently Sakaashvili party) are not connected to civil-society groups, they are united against their fight against corruption (which is evident in the governments actions against NABU (investigating political fraud)). Opposition parties and activists/minorities both are actually too differentiated to legitimately put them in their own respective groups. So we decided for the most convenient and somewhat fitting actor constellation: Three different groups. |
| 61 | 10051 | United Kingdom (Scottish Nationalists / Scotland) | Europe | name | name change from [United Kingdom (SNP / Scotland)] to [United Kingdom (Scottish Nationalists / Scotland)]: SNP are not the only direct actors, the Green Party was added as direct actor; name change in line with HIIK naming conventions. |
| 62 | 50401 | Algeria (opposition) | MENA | actor | actor (labour unions) added |
| 63 | 50042 | Egypt (opposition) | MENA | actor | actor (Lewaa al-Thawra) removed as the opposition group was not active in this conflict in 2018 |
| 64 | 51014 | Iran (PDKI et al.) | MENA | name | name change from [Iran (PDKI, PAK)] to [Iran (PDKI et al.)]; PAK ceased to be active in 2018 and was therefore removed as direct actor. |
| 65 | 50014 | Iraq (Shiite militant groups) | MENA | actor | actor changed due to yearly activities |
| 66 | 50121 | Israel – State of Palestine* (PNA) | MENA | name | name change from [Israel (PNA / Palestinian Territories)] to [Israel – State of Palestine* (PNA)]: accounting for disputed statehood, symbolised by *, according to UN classification. |
| 67 | 50041 | Israel (Hamas et al.) | MENA | name | name change from [Israel (Hamas et al. / Palestinian Territories)] to [Israel (Hamas et al.)] |
| 68 | 50052 | Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions) | MENA | actor | conflict actor change: (Ansar Allah) added and (Jund al-Sham), (Fatah al-Islam) removed as ceased to active in this conflict in 2018. |
| 69 | 51006 | Lebanon (Sunni militant groups) | MENA | actor | actor (Saraya AHL al-Sham) removed as did not fulfill the direct actor criteria in 2018 |
| 70 | 51400 | Libya (inter-tribal rivalry) | MENA | actor | actor change |
| 71 | 51400 | Libya (inter-tribal rivalry) | MENA | name | name change from [Libya (inter-tribal tensions)] to [Libya (inter-tribal rivalry)]: adjustment to HIIK naming conventions |
| 72 | 50405 | Libya (opposition) | MENA | actor | Actor changed due yearly activities, and also for clarity |
| 73 | 50047 | State of Palestine* (Hamas – Salafi Groups) | MENA | name | name change from [Israel (Hamas – Salafist groups)] to [State of Palestine* (Hamas – Salafi Groups)]: accounting for disputed statehood, symbolised by *, according to UN classification. |
| 74 | 50409 | Tunisia (opposition) | MENA | actor | actor (opposition groups) added: opposition groups are actors next to civil society groups (Popular Front is a coalition of political parties) |
| 75 | 50409 | Tunisia (opposition) | MENA | actor | actor (opposition groups) added in conflict constellation: Popular Front is a coalition of different parties |
| 76 | 50055 | Turkey (opposition) | MENA | actor | actor (GULEN) removed, since not active this year and also structurally no valid actor. Also Nation Alliance replaces CHP, since this was one major opposition coalition (headed by CHP) for the parliamentary elections, besides the pro-Kurdish HDP |
| 77 | 50055 | Turkey (PKK) | MENA | start | start year changed from (1974) to (1978): 1978 is the founding year of PKK. |
| 78 | 50063 | Western Sahara (Polisario – Morocco) | MENA | name | name changed from [Morocco (POLISARIO / Western Sahara)] to [Morocco (POLISARIO / Western Sahara*)] to account for disputed statehood. |
| 79 | 50061 | Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.) | Sub-Saharan Africa | region | region change from (MENA) to (Sub-Saharan Africa): conflict originated in Algeria and was therefore listed in the MENA region till 2017. However, as activities are focused in SSA countries, the conflict was shifted to SSA; ID was kept to maintain the traceability |
| 80 | 50061 | Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | actor change: actors added (JNIM, OIC), actors removed (MUJAO, Ansar al Din): actor constellation adjusted to this year's conflict developments. |
| 81 | 50061 | Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change from [Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM et al.)] to [Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.)]: consequence of actor change |
| 82 | 20077 | Angola (FLEC / Cabinda) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | item (resources) removed: resources do not appear as reason for measures anymore |
| 83 | 20078 | Angola (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change from [Angola (UNITA)] to [Angola (opposition)]: UNITA fought for national power in a civil war, however, the current conflict dynamics resemble an opposition conflict. |
| 84 | 20614 | Burundi (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | item (national power) added: oppositional groups also strive to replace President Nkurunziza and therefore rally for constitutional reform |
| 85 | 20613 | Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change from [Burundi, DR Congo (FNL)] to [Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara)]: adjustment due to actor change |
| 86 | 20613 | Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | item (subnational predominance) removed: in current conflict developments, subnational predominance is not pursued by conflict actors. |
| 87 | 21080 | Central African Republic (Anti-Balaka – ex-Séléka) | Sub-Saharan Africa | type | conflict type changed from (substate) to (intrastate): conflict no longer only pursued on substate level; government included in the actor constellation structure |
| 88 | 20606 | Chad (militant groups) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | item (resources) added because gold is an issue in the conflict |
| 89 | 20606 | Chad (militant groups) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change from [Chad (rebel groups)] to [Chad (militant groups)]: adjustment to HIIK naming conventions |
| 90 | 20606 | Chad (militant groups) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | actor (CCSMR) added |
| 91 | 20011 | DR Congo (Bantu – Batwa) | Sub-Saharan Africa | type | conflict type changed from (intrastate) to (substate) as the government ceased to be a conflict actor. |
| 92 | 20210 | DR Congo (Ituri Militias) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | actor changed from (FRPI) to (Ituri militias) |
| 93 | 20618 | DR Congo, Rwanda (FDLR, CNRD) | Sub-Saharan Africa | type | conflict type revised from (intrastate) to (transstate) as conflict criteria are met in both countries; also retroactively changed. |
| 94 | 20004 | Eritrea – Ethiopia | Sub-Saharan Africa | start | start year changed from (1961) to (1998): The Conflict Barometers 2014-2016 set the conflict start in 1961. In accordance with the previous versions (1998-2013) the start was set to 1998 due to the conflict type (Inter-state conflict vs. War of independence). The conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia starting 1961 and ending 1991 is characterized by the war of independence of Eritrea and has different, however interrelated, conflict actors. Of course, it cannot be excluded from the overall picture of the conflict and still has influence on conflict dynamics. The current conflict though must be analyzed separately by setting the starting point in 1998 with the start of the conflict over the border demarcation between two sovereign states. |
| 95 | 20055 | eSwatini (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change from [Swaziland (opposition)] to [eSwatini (opposition)] as the country name changed to eSwatini. |
| 96 | 20311 | Guinea (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | actor (FPSE) removed, since not active in 2018 |
| 97 | 25001 | Mali (inter militant rivalry / northern Mali) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | actor (Islamist groups) added |
| 98 | 20883 | Niger (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | actor (student unions) removed |
| 99 | 20118 | Nigeria (Islamic Movement) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | item (subnational predominance) removed: no longer pursued by Islamist Movement |

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|-------------|-------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 100 | 20909 | Sierra Leone (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change from [Sierra Leone (APC – SLPP)] to [Sierra Leone (opposition)]; national power has been contested between the APC and SLPP since 2007, due to its opposition character the name was changed to Sierra Leone (opposition) |
| 101 | 20904 | Somalia (Somaliland – Puntland) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | actor (Khatumo state) removed: not active in 2018 |
| 102 | 21091 | Somalia (subclan rivalry) | Sub-Saharan Africa | merged | merger of 21089 Somalia (Habar Gidir - Biyomal/Lower Shabelle) and 21091 Somalia (Hawadle - Surre/Hiiran): teh observation of various militia conflicts in Somalia did not really make sense. |
| 103 | 21091 | Somalia (subclan rivalry) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | name change due to the conflict merger of two conflicts |
| 104 | 21700 | South Africa (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | item (system/Ideology) removed as an item: opposition parties no longer aim to change the orientation of the political system. Systemic change has mostly been demanded by socioeconomic protesters in separate conflict. |
| 105 | 25002 | South Sudan (various militias) | Sub-Saharan Africa | merged | 20911 South Sudan (various militias) merged with 25002 South Sudan (opposition): overlap in dynamics and actors. |
| 106 | 21084 | Sudan (inter-communal rivalry) | Sub-Saharan Africa | type | conflict type revised from (intrastate) to (substate): error in 2017 dataset |
| 107 | 20002 | Tanzania (Chadema, CUF – CCM) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | conflict name revised from [Tanzania (Chadema, CUF – CCM)] to [Tanzania (opposition)]: adjustment to naming conventions; Chadema is also considered as a nationwide opposition party and not only as an actor aiming at secession. |
| 108 | 20012 | Uganda (inter-communal rivalry / Rwenzururu) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | item (resources) removed: correction of former conflict data: the rivaling ethnic groups (mainly Bakonzo and Bamba) primarily clashed (!) over conflicting views on the Ugandan election in 2016. It does not include a certain kind of resource like gold or cobalt. Therefore, the item resources cannot be applied on this conflict and actor constellation. |
| 2019 | | | | | |
| 109 | 40313 | Pakistan (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | actor | JUI-F added; PTM removed -> new conflict Pakistan (Pashtuns/PTM) |
| 110 | 40313 | Pakistan (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | item | The item autonomy was added in 2018 for the new actor PTM; in 2019, the new conflict Pakistan (Pashtuns/PTM) was retroactively opened with the item autonomy. |
| 111 | 40321 | Myanmar (SSA / Shan State) | Asia & Oceania | start | correction of the CoBas 2017 and 2018: not 1953, but 1952, as this was the first year of Burmese Army attacks on the Guomintang in Shan territory after they had invaded it the same year (August). |
| 112 | 32017 | Honduras (opposition) | Americas | actor | From "Libre, PAC, anti-government activists vs. Government" to "opposition movement vs. Government" |
| 113 | 40499 | Bangladesh (RMG workers) | Asia & Oceania | actor | BGMEA removed |
| 114 | 20311 | Guinea (opposition) | Sub-Sahara Africa | actor | From "UFDC, SLEGC, FPSE et al." to "FNDC"; system/ideology removed as item |
| 115 | 29987 | Mali (opposition) | Sub-Sahara Africa | item | Item system/ideology removed because no measures could be found regarding this item. National power seems to be the main conflict item. |
| 116 | 10048 | Armenia (opposition) | Europe | actor | Active actors changed from "ANC, ARC, Heritage Party, PAP vs. government et. al" to "Prosperous Armenia, Bright Armenia vs. government et. al" |
| 117 | 40023 | Cambodia (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | actor, item | Active actors retrospectively (2018) changed from "CNRP, civil society actors vs. government" to "CNRM vs. government", as CNRP was officially disbanded and civil society actors cannot really be active within the country (are intimidated), thus making them a "movement" together (also used to be called movement until 2017, then changed due to conventions); resources as item removed because no relevant measure observed (formerly about land eviction / jailed activists for incitement, and illegal timber logging but nothing reported except criminal trials). |
| 118 | 40017 | Laos (Hmong) | Asia & Oceania | item, name | royalists retrospectively removed as actors as they are not explicitly active (in exile and no news), thus Laos (Hmong, royalists) changed to Laos (Hmong); national power removed, autonomy added |
| 119 | 20122 | Mali (inter-communal rivalry / central Mali) | Sub-Sahara Africa | item, actor | Resources added as item; Bambara ethnic group added as actor |
| 120 | 20885 | Côte d'Ivoire (opposition) | Sub-Sahara Africa | actor | changed actor: from FPI to opposition groups |
| 121 | 21700 | South Africa (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | added IFP, civic groups, removed COSATU, as actor relevance changed |
| 122 | 20613 | Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name, actor | conflict name changed from Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara) to Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara, Forebu) because new actor became relevant and was added |
| 123 | 21100 | Mozambique (RENAMO) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | "government (FRELIIMO) vs. RENAMO, MDM" changed to "RENAMO, MDM vs. Government"; RENAMO Military Junta split from RENAMO and started (or restarted) military rebellion. |
| 124 | 20614 | Burundi (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | CNL added and FNL-Agathon Rwasa remove, as Rwasa founded the CNL in 2019. UPRONA added as it became relevant in 2019 |
| 125 | 21700 | South Africa (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | system/ideology added due to protest movement on gender-based violence |
| 126 | 20001 | Zimbabwe (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | MDC Alliance, MDC-T merged into the newly formed MDC party |
| 127 | 20950 | Rwanda (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | DGRP removed as actor, as no information on it can be found |
| 128 | 40218 | China (Hui) | Asia & Oceania | name, type, actor, item | The conflict originated as a substate conflict revolving around inter-ethnic tensions between the Hui minority, the Tibetan minority and the majority Han population. Gradually, the inter-communal tensions lost relevance, as no conflict measures were reported. While tensions between Han, Hui and Tibetans subsided, the Islamic Hui minority was increasingly targeted by the government, as part of the PRC's broader crackdown on religious minorities and religious freedom. Therefore, the conflict's methodological frame was changed to cover this shift in the dynamics. Since also the measures that justified an intensity of 3 for the conflict in 2018 were related to the current changes, these will be retroactively applied to 2018 as well. Conflict name: from [China (Han - Hui - Tibetans)] to [China (Hui)] Conflict type: from substate to intrastate Conflict actors: from Tibetans vs. Han vs. Hui to Hui vs. government (Tibetans; Han removed / government added) Conflict items: item (subnational predominance) removed; item (system/ideology) added |
| 129 | 40072 | China (Uyghurs / Xinjiang) | Asia & Oceania | item | Conflict item system/ideology added: While the TIP/ETIM still exists and secession remains a latent item in the conflict, it is not sufficient to characterise the conflict between the Uyghur minority in XUJAR and the Chinese government. The Turkic minority, for which Islam is a significant part of their cultural identity, has become the target of an extensive policy of repression and surveillance, that is enforced by the government in an effort to combat Islamist terror and religious extremism. Therefore, system/ideology was added as a supplementary conflict item. Since this change also concerns the conflict dynamics of last year, it will also be retroactively applied to 2018. |
| 130 | 20081 | Guinea Bissau (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | Madem added as opposition actor |
| 131 | 41071 | India (Islamist militant groups) | Asia & Oceania | actor | HM, TuM removed; FIF, JMB added |
| 132 | 40244 | Pakistan (Balochistan) | Asia & Oceania | actor | UBA, LeB, BLF, BNM, BRG removed; BLT, BRAS, BNP-M added |
| 133 | 21091 | Somalia (subclan rivalry) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | Al-Shabaab removed as actor since no measures involving al-Shabaab were reported in 2019. |
| 134 | 11052 | Croatia (Croatian Serbs / Krajina, East, and West Slavonia) | Europe | name, type, actor, item | This year the conflict frame significantly changed. There were no measures by the Croatian government, however, multiple attacks took place, in which ethnic Croatians attacked ethnic Serbs. Therefore, the actor constellation was changed and the item changed to subnational predominance. The conflict now constitutes a substate conflict. The Saoradh as new actor added |
| 135 | 10161 | United Kingdom (Nationalists / Northern Ireland) | Europe | actor | |
| 136 | 50121 | Israel – State of Palestine* (PNA) | MENA | actor | Palestinian protesters added as new actor |
| 137 | 50042 | Egypt (opposition) | MENA | actor | actors changed to "militant opposition groups, political opposition and activists" (previously: HM, MB, Ansar al-Islam, civil rights activists) |
| 138 | 50404 | Jordan (opposition) | MENA | actor, item | trade unions as actor removed; national power as item removed |
| 139 | 50052 | Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions) | MENA | actor | Osbat al-Ansar as new actor added; new constellation: Ansar Allah vs. al-Fatah vs. Osbat al-Ansar vs. other Palestinian fractions |
| 140 | 30055 | Mexico (inter-cartel rivalry, paramilitary groups) | Americas | actor | Los Zetas and LFM removed due to inactivity/disintegration; LNFM, CDN, and CSRL added as new actors as they appeared/took a more dominant role in the conflict dynamics |
| 141 | 30232 | Mexico (CNTE) | Americas | name | conflict name changed from Mexico (CNTE et al.) to Mexico (CNTE), as relevant actors are only government and CNTE. |
| 142 | 20055 | eSwatini (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | SNAT, SNUS, SWACOPA removed, as they were not active in the conflict this year |
| 143 | 10211 | Hungary (right-wings – minorities) | Europe | actor | Jobbik removed; Fidesz added |
| 144 | 10034 | Norway et al. – Russia | Europe | actor | Sweden and Finland added |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| 145 | 10081 | Spain (Basque Provinces) | Europe | actor | ETA removed |
| 146 | 10035 | Spain (Catalan Nationalists / Catalonia) | Europe | actor | umbrella terms added instead of names of specific organizations |
| 147 | 10161 | United Kingdom (Nationalists / Northern Ireland) | Europe | actor | IRM, ONH removed; Soaradh, NFU added |
| 148 | 10073 | EU, USA, et al. – Russia | Europe | actor | Poland, Finland removed; Canada, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania added |
| 149 | 40032 | India (Hindus – Muslims) | Asia & Oceania | actor | JIH and PFI added |
| 150 | 40184 | India (Nagalim) | Asia & Oceania | actor | NSCN-NK added, Myanmar as supporter added |
| 151 | 40187 | India (Nagas – Kukis) | Asia & Oceania | actor | KNA, KNO added |
| 152 | 45003 | North Korea, China (defectors) | Asia & Oceania | actor | PRC added |
| 153 | 41017 | India (Sikhs) | Asia & Oceania | actor | Sikh Liberation Front (SLF, founded 2017), All India Sikh Students Federation (AISSF), 'SAD (Amritsar)' (founded 1994), Babbar Khalsa International (BKI, founded 1978) added |
| 154 | 40232 | Kazakhstan (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | actor | Oyan, Qazaqstan' (OQ, founded 2019) added |
| 155 | 40003 | Philippines (Islamist militant groups) | Asia & Oceania | item | other removed |
| 156 | | Ethiopia (OLF / Oromiya) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | autonomy and secession removed; subnational predominance added; the actor OLF and the Ethiopian government are engaging in a peace process. However, the militant branch of OLF, the so-called OLA, refused to disarm and continued to conduct attacks. |
| 157 | 30257 | Chile (Mapuche / Araucania) | Americas | item | resources removed |
| 158 | 41085 | India (ULFA-I et al. / Assam) | Asia & Oceania | actor, item | Corcom, UNLFW removed; ULFA-PTF added; Myanmar as supporter added; autonomy as item added |
| 159 | 20606 | Chad (militant groups) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | militant groups specified: CCSMR, UFR, CSD |
| 160 | 40065 | Nepal (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | actor | Two major national left political parties, the Communist Party of Nepal-United Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML) and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist Centre (CPN-Maoist Center), merged and formed the Nepal Communist Party (NCP). NCP added, CPN-UML and CPN-Maoist Centre removed (retrospectively for 2018). |
| 161 | 51400 | Libya (inter-tribal rivalry) | MENA | actor | Qaddafi removed, Ahali added |
| 162 | 50050 | Syria (Afrin region) | MENA | name, item, actor | conflict name changed to Syria (Turkey – SDF / Northern Syria); item autonomy added; pro-Syrian government militiamen removed, YPG added |
| 163 | 50051 | Syria (inter-opposition rivalry) | MENA | actor | SLF removed |
| 164 | 50408 | Syria (opposition) | MENA | actor | Syrian Liberation Front removed |
| 165 | 21091 | Somalia (subclan rivalry) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | Al-Shabaab removed as actor since it reportedly did not engage with clan militias and/or attacked civilians this year. |
| 166 | 50401 | Algeria (opposition) | MENA | actor, item | Hirak Movement added; national power added |
| 167 | 10027 | Russia (opposition) | Europe | actor | Progress Party was removed as it was renamed; Communist Party was removed as it was not as active in 2019 as in 2018; Russia of the Future Party was also removed in order not to give it a too prominent role and was replaced by opposition groups to show the diversity of movements active |
| 168 | 40021 | Myanmar (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | actor | opposition renamed to opposition groups to include broader protests criticizing several specific issues (constitution, prison conditions this year); also because the government constituents of the Nation League for Democracy and the military, and the opposition may be against either one or both; there is not one opposition with a unified goal. |
| 169 | 51164 | Afghanistan – Pakistan | MENA | item | item other removed, as the refugee situation improved, initiated from both sides |
| 170 | 20886 | Nigeria (farmers – pastoralists) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | resources added; previous conflict measures predominantly focused on the item subnational predominance. Since the conflict turned less violent the item resources, arable land and water, became more relevant. |
| 171 | 20210 | DR Congo (Ituri militias) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | resources removed |
| 172 | 20816 | DR Congo (KN) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | BM added |
| 173 | 20013 | DR Congo (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | CLC removed, CACH formed new government; FCC added |
| 174 | 20618 | DR Congo, Rwanda (FDLR, CNRD) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | national power removed |
| 175 | 20089 | DR Congo, Uganda (ADF) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | resources removed, system/ideology added |
| 176 | 20655 | Somalia (ASWJ) | Sub-Saharan Africa | intensity | intensity for 2018 retroactively set to 1 |
| 177 | 25002 | South Sudan (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | actor | newly formed groups |
| 178 | 20920 | South Sudan (SPLM/A-IO) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | system/ideology and resources removed |
| 179 | 20111 | Sudan (Darfur) | Sub-Saharan Africa | item | autonomy added, subnational predominance and resources removed |
| 180 | 50405 | Libya (opposition) | MENA | actor | The actor constellation is shortened to GNA, HSC vs. LNA, HoR. Supporters and interveners (both international, e.g. Turkey, UAE) and domestic (e.g. militias) are listed in the conflict text, but omitted from the conflict head. |
| 181 | 40270 | India (Manipur) | Asia & Oceania | item | subnational predominance removed |
| 182 | 40271 | India (GNLA/Meghalaya) | Asia & Oceania | item | Secession removed as efforts for an independent state have significantly decreased while demands for autonomy were most relevant. |
| 183 | 54321 | Saudi Arabia, Yemen (AQAP) | MENA | merged | merger of the conflicts Yemen (AQAP - Ansar al-Sharia) (50244) and Saudi Arabia (AQAP) (50122). AQAP is only active in Yemen, but claims the entire Arabian Peninsula as sphere of influence and regularly threatens Saudi Arabia. The only item in the merged conflict is system/ideology. |
| 184 | 50061 | Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.) | Sub-Saharan Africa | name | Name changed from Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.) to Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, ISGS et al.) to better reflect the actor constellation as well as to underline that the area predominantly affected by violent measures on both sides are the Sub-Saharan African countries in the Sahel zone. |
| 185 | 40242 | India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam) | Asia & Oceania | actor, type | government as actors added: the passing of the CAA by the Indian government (parliament) significantly influenced conflict dynamics between the ethnic groups in Assam; conflict type changes from substate to intrastate |
| 186 | 40012 | Malaysia – Singapore | Asia & Oceania | intensity | Intensity 2018 retroactively changed to 2. The dispute (1) had escalated to a non-violent crisis (2) in December 2018 (threats about escalation when Malaysia placed two ships in disputed waters and refused to withdraw). De-escalation from 2 to 1 in January 2019. |
| 187 | 50016 | Egypt – Sudan | MENA | item | resources added |
| 188 | 10013 | FYROM – Greece | Europe | name | renamed to Greece – North Macedonia (official name of North Macedonia) |
| 189 | 10133 | FYROM (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians) | Europe | name | renamed to North Macedonia (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians) |
| 190 | 12003 | FYROM (opposition) | Europe | name | renamed to North Macedonia (opposition) |

| new conflicts and retroactively opened conflicts 2017 & 2018 & 2019 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| Nr | ID | name | region | observed since | conflict start | comment |
| 1 | 20122 | Mali (inter-communal rivalry/ central Mali) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | 2012 | retroactively opened (start year 2012) |
| 2 | 20003 | South Africa (socioeconomic protests) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | 2018 | While violent protests on service delivery and land/housing have been frequent in South Africa throughout most of the 2000s, it was not until 2018 that they were politicized and acknowledged as political events. |
| 3 | 40050 | India (Dalits/Adivasis) | Asia & Oceania | 2018 | 1950 | retroactively opened (start year 1950) |
| 4 | 20006 | Mozambique (ASWJ) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | 2017 | retroactively opened (start year 2017) |
| 5 | 20816 | DR Congo (KN) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017 | 2016 | retroactively opened (start year 2016) |
| 6 | 20378 | Somalia (ISS) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017 | 2015 | retroactively opened (start year 2015) |
| 7 | 21085 | Djibouti – Eritrea | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017 | 1996 | retroactively opened (start year 1996) |
| 8 | 32887 | USA (right-wing extremists) | Americas | 2017 | 1990 | retroactively opened (start year 1990) |
| 9 | 50333 | Iran – Saudi Arabia | MENA | 2017 | 1979 | retroactively opened (start year 1979) |
| 10 | 30321 | Colombia (artisanal miners / Antioquia) | Americas | 2017 | 2017 | |
| 11 | 30228 | Colombia (FARC dissidents) | Americas | 2017 | 2017 | |
| 12 | 33101 | Dominican Republic (anti-corruption) | Americas | 2017 | 2017 | |
| 13 | 56250 | Iraq (KRG – YBS) | MENA | 2017 | 2017 | |
| 14 | 50099 | Qatar – Saudi Arabia et al. | MENA | 2017 | 2017 | |
| 15 | 23678 | Ethiopia (inter-ethnic rivalry) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017 | 2017 | |
| 2019 | | | | | | |
| 16 | 42100 | Pakistan (Pashtuns/PTM) | Asia & Oceania | 2019 | 2018 | retroactively opened; in 2018 part of Pakistan (opposition) |
| 17 | 20605 | Chad (inter-communal rivalry) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2019 | 1947 | retroactively opened; conflict roots in 1947 (first measures observed); escalated in 2019 |
| 18 | 21032 | Burkina Faso (inter-communal rivalry) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2019 | 2016 | retroactively opened; conflict roots in 1990s (partly same actors but different item); escalation in 2019 |
| 19 | 40509 | Myanmar (AA / Rakhine State) | Asia & Oceania | 2019 | 2015 | retroactively opened; escalated in 2015 with first documented constitutive violent measure |
| 20 | 11111 | Albania (opposition) | Europe | 2019 | 2017 | retroactively opened; conflict started already 2017 with the opposition's boycott, but escalated in 2019 when the opposition started organizing violent protests |
| 21 | 23576 | Rwanda – Uganda | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2019 | 2018 | retroactively opened |
| 22 | 54321 | Saudia Arabia, Yemen (AQAP) | MENA | 2019 | 1990 | merger of the conflicts Yemen (AQAP - Ansar al-Sharia) (50244) and Saudi Arabia (AQAP) (50122) |

| closed conflicts of 2017 & 2018 & 2019 | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Nr | ID | name | region | closed in | comment |
| 1 | 30002 | Colombia (FARC) | Americas | 2017 | closed in 2017 as conflict was actively settled in 2017. New conflict Colombia (FARC dissidents) was opened. |
| 2 | 40061 | Bhutan – Nepal | Asia & Oceania | 2017 | after the conflict was inactive for several years, it was closed in 2017 |
| 3 | 40020 | India (inter-militant rivalry / Meghalaya) | Asia & Oceania | 2017 | closed |
| 4 | 41086 | India (PULF) | Asia & Oceania | 2017 | after the conflict was inactive for several years, it was closed in 2017 |
| 5 | 41091 | Pakistan (inter-islamist rivalry) | Asia & Oceania | 2017 | closed |
| 6 | 50235 | Turkey – Russia | Europe | 2017 | closed |
| 7 | 20005 | South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017 | closed (inactive since 2000 or longer) |
| 8 | 20010 | Tanzania (Uamsho / Zanzibar) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017 | after the conflict was inactive from 2014-2017, the conflict was actively closed in 2017 after an agreement was negotiated and implemented in September 2017) |
| 9 | 40092 | Australia – Timor-Leste | Asia & Oceania | 2018 | conflict actively settled with peace agreement and closed in 2018. |
| 10 | 41041 | Cambodia – Thailand (border) | Asia & Oceania | 2018 | The border dispute over the Preach Vihear Temple was unanimously decided in favor of Cambodia on November 11, 2013 by the International Court of Justice, with Thai villagers leaving the area and Thai troops being withdrawn. The temple was declared safe to visit again in 2015, but Thailand did not accept the ruling over the nearby Phnom Trap hill. No tensions have broken out since 2016 and no violent measures since 2013. It is thus classified as inactive in retrospect since 2016 and closed this year. |
| 11 | 41097 | China (Taiwan* – opposition) | Asia & Oceania | 2018 | no active measures since 2017 (mistakenly a "2" in 2017, no violent measures already since 2015), main actor |
| 12 | 40015 | Malaysia (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | 2018 | For the first time since Malaysia's independence in 1957, the opposition won a majority in the general elections, being led by the Pakatan Harapan coalition. They have since begun the repeal of laws repressive to democracy that they, as a former opposition, had been criticizing, and placed electoral and anti-corruption institutions under supervision of the parliament. This was also the key interest of main civil society protest organizer Bersih, although they still lobby for more meaningful reforms, yet not together with now-opposition parties. Any consequential conflict from the new opposition can be expected to be within established regulatory procedures |
| 13 | 56250 | Iraq (KRG – YBS) | MENA | 2018 | No measures this year. In 2017, most of the forces left YBS and joined the KRG-affiliated Peshmega. YBS are not identifiable as an independent actor anymore. |
| 14 | 20853 | Cameroon, Nigeria (militants / Bakassi) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | The conflict between militants fighting for an independent Bakassi and the governments of Cameroon and Nigeria was closed this year after the conflict has been inactive from 2017-2018. |
| 15 | 20851 | Ethiopia (TPDM) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | conflict ended due to peace agreement |
| 16 | 20004 | Ethiopia-Eritrea | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | conflict closed due to Jeddah peace agreement |
| 17 | 21021 | Republic of Congo (Ninja Militias) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | conflict ended 2017 due to peace agreement |
| 2019 | | | | | |
| 18 | 40095 | China (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | 2019 | The China (opposition) conflict was closed in 2019, due to the current inexistence of a somewhat cohesive and relevant opposition movement as well as the absence of a unifying goal/item, such as democratization and the general unilateral nature of the conflict, which predominantly manifests itself through government repression. Since 2017 there was no significant observed organized activity from opposition actors. Moreover, the conflict suffered from a partial incompatibility of items. The conflict will be retroactively set to inactive for 2018 and 2019. |
| 19 | 20088 | Ethiopia (ONLF / Ogaden) | Sub-Saharan Africa | retrospectively closed in 2018 | The former rebel group ONLF and the Ethiopian government had signed a peace agreement in October 2018. Peace efforts between the parties turned successful when newly appointed Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed removed the rebel group off the country's list of terrorist organisations in July 2018. |
| 20 | 40026 | Tajikistan (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | 2019 | The intrastate conflict between the Tajik government and the opposition over national power and the orientation of the political system was set inactive in 2018. The opposition remains marginalized, and important members from actors such as Group 24 or the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan (IRPT) fled the country. The remaining opposition consists mostly of Islamists (→ Tajikistan (Islamist groups)). In 2019, no further measures were documented. |
| 21 | 20655 | Somalia (ASWJ) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2019 | Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a and Galmudug State had agreed in 2018 to integrate ASWJ forces into the regional security apparatus as well as to make seats in the local parliament available to former ASWJ leaders. |
| 22 | 10013 | Greece – North Macedonia (official name of North Macedonia) | Europe | 2019 | The conflict between North Macedonia and Greece over the official name of the former ended, after the agreement signed on 06/17/2018 was finally ratified. |

| inactive conflicts 2017&2018&2019 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|--|
| Nr. | ID | name | region | inactive since | status 2018 | status 2019 | comment |
| 1 | 30269 | Nicaragua (militant groups) | Americas | 2018 | inactive | inactive | |
| 2 | 41066 | Samoa (landowner protests) | Asia & Oceania | | inactive | closed | |
| 3 | 10031 | Serbia (Islamist militant groups / Sandzak) | Europe | 2013 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2013 or longer |
| 4 | 10000 | Azerbaijan – Iran | Europe | 2013 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2013 or longer |
| 5 | 11058 | Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnian Croats / Herzegovina) | Europe | 2013 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2013 or longer |
| 6 | 10908 | Bulgaria (opposition) | Europe | 2015 | inactive | closed | |
| 7 | 10029 | Georgia (Armenian minority) | Europe | 2013 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2013 or longer |
| 8 | 10028 | Georgia (Azeri minority) | Europe | 2013 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2013 or longer |
| 9 | 42026 | Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyz – Uzbeks) | Europe | 2018 | inactive | inactive | The conflict over subnational predominance and resources between ethnic Kyrgyz and ethnic Uzbeks in Kyrgyzstan did not see any measures in 2018. The item has not been actively pursued by the relevant conflict parties in 2018, therefore the conflict is set on "inactive". |
| 10 | 10132 | Serbia (Albanian minority / Presevo Valley) | Europe | 2013 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2013 or longer |
| 11 | 11054 | Serbia (Bosniak minority / Sandzak) | Europe | 2013 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2013 or longer |
| 12 | 40026 | Tajikistan (opposition) | Europe | 2018 | inactive | closed | The intrastate conflict between the Tajik government and the opposition over national power and the orientation of the political system was set inactive in 2018. The opposition remains marginalized, and important members from actors such as Group 24 or the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan (IRPT) fled the country. The remaining opposition consists mostly of Islamists (→ Tajikistan (Islamist groups)). |
| 13 | 10202 | Turkey – Greece (border) | Europe | 2016 | active | active | inactive since 2016 oder longer |
| 14 | 50049 | Afghanistan (Kuchi Nomads – Hazara) | MENA | 2016-2017 | active | active | |
| 15 | 54001 | Algeria (Malekites – Mozabites / Ghardaia) | MENA | 2017 | inactive | inactive | The conflict has been dormant since 2016 and was set inactive in 2017. Tensions between the two communities persist, but no active measures have been observed due to heavy police presence in the area. As future unrests cannot be ruled out, the conflict was not closed. |
| 16 | 50048 | Egypt (Bedouin activists) | MENA | 2017 | inactive | inactive | |
| 17 | 50029 | Jordan (Hamas) | MENA | 2018 | inactive | inactive | During the last years, no active measures between the Jordan government and Hamas could be observed. However, due to Jordan's involvement in regional politics [→ Israel - State of Palestine* (PNA); State of Palestine (Hamas - Fatah)], occasional communication between the government and Hamas took place. |
| 18 | 51005 | Lebanon (Sunni – Alawite) | MENA | 2015 | inactive | inactive | inactive since 2015 or longer (No violent measures were observed for the past two years. Due to the conflict's history, the conflict is not actively closed but rather put on a observatory status.) |
| 19 | 51044 | Libya (Federalist / Cyrenaica) | MENA | 2015 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2015 or longer (federalism demands are not actively pursued any more, the conflict actors converged with LNA) |
| 20 | 50122 | Saudi Arabia (AQAP) | MENA | 2016 | inactive | active | inactive since 2016 |
| 21 | 50025 | Turkey – Iraq | MENA | 2015 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2015 |
| 22 | 50419 | Turkey (Huda Par – PKK / Kurdish Regions) | MENA | 2015 | inactive | inactive | inactive since 2015 or longer (No violent measures were observed for the past two years. Due to the conflict's history, the conflict is not actively closed but rather put on an observatory status.) |
| 23 | 20100 | Equatorial Guinea - Gabon (Mbanié, Cocotier, Conga Islands) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | inactive | inactive | set inactive due to an agreement; closure after final decision by ICJ |
| 24 | 20889 | Nigeria (Eggon groups / Nasarawa State) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2016 | inactive | inactive | no active measures since 2016 |
| 25 | 20049 | Nigeria (MOSOP, Ogoni / Niger Delta) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2016 | inactive | closed | inactive since 2016 or longer |
| 26 | 25003 | South Sudan, Uganda (border communities) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | inactive | inactive | 1 last year, no measures this year |
| 27 | 20204 | Sudan (Eastern Front) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | inactive | inactive | 1 last year, no measures this year |
| 28 | 20099 | Tanzania (Christians - Muslims) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2018 | inactive | inactive | The conflict over subnational predominance between Christians and Muslims in Tanzania did not see any measures affecting core state functions in 2018. The item has not been actively pursued by the relevant conflict parties in 2018, therefore the conflict is set on "inactive". |
| 29 | 20954 | Uganda (Baganda / Buganda) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2016 | inactive | inactive | inactive since 2016 or longer |
| 30 | 40061 | Bhutan – Nepal | Asia & Oceania | 2017 | closed | | after the conflict was inactive for several years, it was closed in 2017 |
| 31 | 41041 | Cambodia – Thailand (border) | Asia & Oceania | 2016-2018 | closed | | The border dispute over the Preach Vihear Temple was unanimously decided in favor of Cambodia on November 11, 2013 by the International Court of Justice, with Thai villagers leaving the area and Thai troops being withdrawn. The temple was declared safe to visit again in 2015, but Thailand did not accept the ruling over the nearby Phnom Trap hill. No tensions have broken out since 2016 and no violent measures since 2013. It is thus classified as inactive in retrospect since 2016 and closed this year. |
| 32 | 41097 | China (Taiwan* – opposition) | Asia & Oceania | 2017-2018 | closed | | no active measures since 2017 (mistakenly a "2" in 2017, no violent measures already since 2015), main actor (sunflower movement) lost relevance |
| 33 | 41086 | India (PULF) | Asia & Oceania | 2017 | closed | | after the conflict was inactive for several years, it was closed in 2017 |
| 34 | 20853 | Cameroon, Nigeria (militants / Bakassi) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017-2018 | closed | | The conflict between militants fighting for an independent Bakassi and the governments of Cameroon and Nigeria was closed this year after the conflict has been inactive for the second year. |
| 35 | 20853 | Cameroon, Nigeria (militants / Bakassi) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017-2018 | closed | | The conflict between militants fighting for an independent Bakassi and the governments of Cameroon and Nigeria was closed this year after the conflict has been inactive from 2017-2018 |
| 36 | 20005 | South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2000- 2017 | closed | | inactive since 2000 or longer, closed in 2017 |
| 37 | 20010 | Tanzania (Uamsho / Zanzibar) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2014-2017 | closed | | after the conflict was inactive from 2014-2017, the conflict was actively closed in 2017 after an agreement was negotiated and implemented in September 2017) |
| 38 | 10013 | Greece – FYROM (official name of FYROM) | Europe | 2013-2018 | active | actively closed | The conflict was since at least 2013 inactive but became active in 2018. |
| 2019 | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 30051 | Mexico (EZLN / Chiapas) | Americas | 2018 | active | inactive | In the last 4 years only one measure (2015 sit in / blockade). The EZLN did participate in the electoral process in 2018. However, the conflict issues are not solved are far from being solved as the EZLN in its core still wants to change the political system. It cannot be excluded that the group will turn violent again in the future. Therefore, the conflict was set as inactive. |
| 40 | 20012 | Uganda (inter-communal rivalry / Rwenzururu) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2019 | active | inactive | In 2019, no incidents have been reported that would indicate a continuation of the conflict. |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|--|--------------------|------|----------|----------|--|
| 41 | 40165 | Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan) | Asia & Oceania | 2019 | active | inactive | In 2019, no incidents have been reported that would indicate a continuation of the conflict. |
| 42 | 40311 | India (Sikhs – DSS) | Asia & Oceania | 2019 | active | inactive | In 2019, no incidents have been reported that would indicate a continuation of the conflict. |
| 43 | 40095 | China (opposition) | Asia & Oceania | 2017 | inactive | closed | The conflict was closed in 2019 and retroactively set to inactive for 2017 and 2018. Again, the current inexistence of a somewhat cohesive and relevant opposition movement as well as the absence of a unifying goal/item, such as democratization, and the general unilateral nature of the conflict, which predominantly manifested itself through one-dimensional government repression, justified the decision. Since 2017 there was no significant observed organised activity from opposition actors. |
| 44 | 21090 | Somalia (Hiraale militia – Jubaland) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2017 | inactive | inactive | No violent measures have been observed since 2017. |
| 45 | 20002 | Tanzania (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2019 | active | inactive | No relevant measures observed (formerly called Tanzania (CUF, CHADEMA - CCM)). |
| 46 | 20078 | Angola (opposition) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2019 | active | inactive | No relevant measures observed. |
| 47 | 40322 | Myanmar (UNFC et al.) | Asia & Oceania | 2019 | active | inactive | The actor itself (UNFC) as a coalition was put to a halt as the rest of the members nearly all left it. |
| 48 | 40024 | Malaysia (Sulu Sultanate supporters / Lahad Datu district) | Asia & Oceania | 2018 | inactive | inactive | retroactively set as inactive in 2018 too, no direct new measures because actors from the 2013 attack in trial or hiding and no formation/organization that pursues the item. |
| 49 | 40219 | Indonesia, Philippines – Malaysia (immigrants) | Asia & Oceania | 2018 | inactive | inactive | No measures directly on public talks or conflicts regarding the issue; any case of immigrant issues was within regulatory processes. |
| 50 | 10191 | Kazakhstan – Russia et. al. (Caspian Sea) | Europe | 2019 | active | inactive | In 2018, the littoral states signed an agreement to solve the conflict on the status of the Caspian Sea. However, the agreement in 2019 is still pending ratification. Thus, the conflict has not finally ended yet, but is inactive since the signing of the agreement, since no further measures have occurred. |
| 51 | 56249 | Iraq (Sunni opposition) | MENA | 2019 | active | merged | The conflict showed no relevant measures and was merged into the wider opposition conflict beginning on October 1, 2019. Still, it remains to be seen if the Sunni opposition movement re-crystallizes into an independent conflict or can continue to be subsumed under wider opposition protests. |
| 52 | 20880 | DR Congo (ex-M23) | Sub-Saharan Africa | 2019 | active | inactive | no active conflict measures |



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