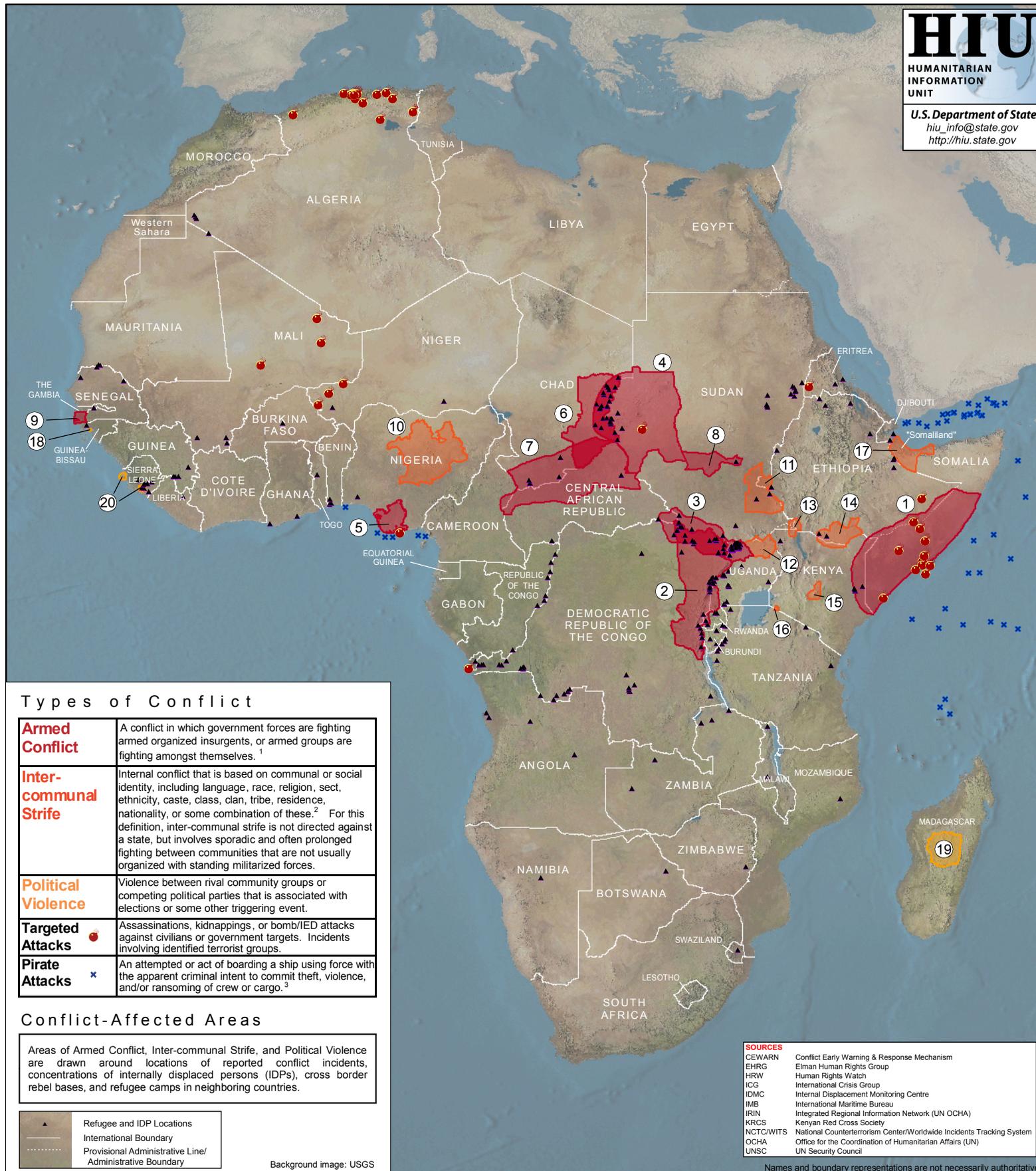


# Africa: Conflicts Without Borders

## Sub-national and Transnational Conflict-Affected Areas

January 2009 - July 2009



### Conflicts in Africa

| NUMBER | TYPE  | LOCATION  | SEVERITY INDICATORS  | BACKGROUND  |   |
|--------|---|---|--|---|---|
| 1      | MAJOR<br>Armed Conflict   | Somalia (south, central)  | Over 7,500 killed due to violence (EHRG Jan Dec 2008). Conflict resulted in 1.7 million non-displaced affected, 1.5 million IDPs, 460,000 refugees, including 290,000 in Kenya (UN, Apr 2009). Emergency situation with high malnutrition, child mortality and morbidity rates, and extremely limited humanitarian access.   | During 2008-2009 fighting took place among various Islamic insurgent groups and the new Transitional Federal Government (TFG). Thousands of civilians are killed from violence each year, thousands more die from malnutrition and disease. The Ethiopian military withdrew in early 2009. African Union (AU) peacekeeping forces, deployed in 2007, and new TFG maintain limited presence in Mogadishu. Rival factions of various Islamic insurgent groups and warlord clan militias control pockets throughout the rest of south and central regions. AU peacekeepers, humanitarian aid workers, journalists, and TFG officials killed in targeted attacks. |   |
| 2      |   | Democratic Republic of the Congo (east) Kivu, Haut-Uele and Ituri | 1.3 million IDPs in North Kivu. South Kivu, and Haut-Uele and Ituri 345,000 Congolese refugees (UN, Apr 2009). Extremely limited humanitarian access remains an issue.   | During 2008-2009 fighting and attacks took place against civilians involving government and several rebel militias from DRC, Uganda, Burundi, and Rwanda. UN peacekeepers (MONUC) deployed in 1999. The conflict dates back to 1998. In early 2009, Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF) began joint military operations against the rebel Forces Democratiques de Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR). The operations resulted in numerous civilian deaths and mass displacement following FDLR reprisals.  |   |
| 3      |   | Uganda (north), Sudan (south), DRC (north), CAR (southeast)       | LRA attacks killed over 1,000 civilians and generated over 130,000 IDPs in DRC, Sudan, and CAR (Jan 2008 - Jan 2009). As of Mar 2009, 345,000 Ugandan IDPs remain in camps and 283,000 in transit sites in northern Uganda. Moderate to high malnutrition, child mortality, and morbidity rates exist in conflict area and humanitarian access is extremely limited. | During late 2008-2009, Ugandan, DRC, and Southern Sudan military forces launched "Operation Lightning Thunder" against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The LRA responded by stepping up attacks on civilians. In early 2009, 20% of conflict IDPs (345,000 of the original 1.7 million in 2006) were still in camps in Uganda. The LRA started fighting against the government in 1987 and expanded its operations into neighboring states in late 2006.  |   |
| 4      |   | Sudan (west), Chad (east) - Darfur                                | 2,000 killed from armed conflict or inter-tribal violence (Jan 2008 - Mar 2009, UNSC/9644); 2 million non-displaced affected, 2.7 million IDPs, 268,000 refugees in Chad (2008-2009). Moderate-high malnutrition and morbidity rates, extremely limited humanitarian access in Darfur.   | In 2008 and 2009, fighting amongst ethnic African rebel groups, State-supported pro-Arab militias, and government armed forces continued, but at lower intensity than 2003-2007. Between Jan 2008 and Mar 2009, the Darfur armed conflict or from inter-tribal violence resulted in an estimated 2000 civilian deaths, killed from either. Attacks on UNAMID peacekeepers and aid workers and convoys continued at high levels. Sudanese militia made cross border incursions into eastern Chad.  |   |
| 5      |   | Nigeria (south) Rivers State Delta                                | Increased MEND attacks on oil sites and security forces resulted in over 100 killed in early 2009. In 2008, over 1,000 died, 300 were taken hostage, and thousands displaced (IRIN May 2009).  | During 2008-2009, sporadic fighting between security forces and the armed Movement for the Emancipation of the Nigeria Delta (MEND) over oil-rich territory continued. Since 2006, armed conflict between the government and MEND has coincided with long-term communal and criminal gang warfare.  |   |
| 6      | INTERMEDIATE  | Chad (east)   | The fighting has affected 150,000 civilians and created 166,000 IDPs and 45,000 refugees in Sudan (Apr 2009). Moderate to high malnutrition, child mortality, and morbidity rates exist among the affected and humanitarian access is limited.   | In 2009, fighting between government forces and two rebel groups, Union des Forces pour la Democratie et Developpement (UFDD) and Rassemblement des Forces pour le Changement (RFC), intensified. Chad and Sudan have blamed each other for backing each other's rebel groups and turned on and off diplomatic relations.   |   |
| 7      |   | Central African Republic (north)                                  | Violence affected 1 million, including 123,300 IDPs (Mar 2009). 74,000 CAR refugees remain in southern Chad (May 2009).  | In early 2009, clashes between government forces and rebels, as well as between Rongga and Goula ethnic groups displaced thousands in the north and across Chadian and Cameroonian borders. Fighting started in 2006 and MINURCAT deployed in 2007.   |   |
| 8      |   | Sudan (North/South transition zone) - Abyei, Malakal              | In February 2009, Sudan Armed Forces and Sudanese People's Liberation Army clashed in Malakal. Fighting resulted in more than 30 civilian deaths, thousands of displaced civilians, and damages to civilian property (HRW Jun 2009). Over 200,000 IDPs are in Transitional Areas and southern Sudan (IDMC Dec 2008).   | Renewed fighting between the former South Sudan rebel force and northern Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Malakal. In Feb 2009, fighting broke out between rival Southern and Northern militias around Malakal.   |   |
| 9      |   | Senegal (Casamance - Ziguinchor)                                  | In May - Jun 2009, armed groups near Bignona conducted at least 20 violent carjackings and lootings (IRIN Jun 2009).   | After years of low-intensity conflict, violence intensified in May and June 2009 with increased landmine casualties, carjacking, and lootings by armed groups believed to belong to Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MDFC). MDFC launched its secessionist movement in 1982.   |   |
| 10     |   | MINOR<br>Inter-Communal Strife                                    | Nigeria (central)  | From Nov 2008 - Feb 2009, religious clashes resulted in hundreds killed and thousands displaced (ICG Dec 2008).   | Sporadic riots and violence between Muslim and Christian communities intensified in late 2008 and early 2009 in Plateau, Bauchi, and Kaduna States.   |
| 11     | Sudan (south) Jonglei, Upper Nile State and Ethiopia (west) Gambella                              |   | From Mar - Jun 2009, more than 1,000 died and 26,000 were displaced in clashes over land, water, and cattle (HRW Jun 2009).  | In Mar - Apr 2009, Murle ethnic fighters attacked Luo Nuer ethnic villages in Pibor and Akobo counties. In Mar 2009 in the Gambella Region, Ethiopia, nearly 12,000 people fled their villages out of fear of Sudanese Murle cross border attacks. In May 2009, fighting between rival Nuer communities killed 66 and displaced 1,000. In Jun 2009, armed Jikany Nuer tribe members attacked UN food aid barges on the Sobat river, a tributary of the White Nile, near the town of Nassir in Upper Nile State.   |   |
| 12     | Uganda (northwestern), Kitgum, Karamoja region  |   | In Uganda's Karamoja region, inter-tribal clashes and fighting with military forces resulted in over 50 killed in May - Jun 2009 (OCHA Jun 2009).  | Karimojong fighters launched livestock raids on neighboring tribes and engaged military forces in May - Jun 2009. The Sudanese Langes pastoralist group also led cross border raids into Kitgum District, Uganda.   |   |
| 13     | Ethiopia (southwestern), Kenya (northwestern)   |   | In southwestern Ethiopia, inter-tribal raids resulted in deaths and livestock rustling (CEWARN Jun 2009).  | Conflict over livestock and water rights between Turkana and Dassanech tribes flared up in Oct 2008 and intensified in May - Jun 2009. Conflict occurred mostly in Omo River delta of southwestern Ethiopia.  |   |
| 14     | Ethiopia/Kenya border   |   | As many as 300 killed and tens of thousands displaced (BBC Feb 2009).  | In February 2009 near the border town of Moyale, Ethiopia, Borana and Gheri pastoralist communities clashed over land and water wells.  |   |
| 15     | Kenya (central) Isiolo district/Eastern Province; Nyeri and Kirinyaga districts, Central Province |   | Over 50 people killed in Nyeri and Kirinyaga districts in Apr 2009. At least nine people killed around Isiolo district in Jun 2009 (KRCS Jun 2009).  | Violence erupted between Mungiki sect gangs and community vigilantes in Nyeri and Kirinyaga districts, Central Province in Apr 2009. Samburu raiders rustled livestock around Isiolo district, Eastern province in Jun 2009.  |   |
| 16     | Kenya (southwest) Nyanza, Tanzania (northwest) Tarime district                                    |   | In Jun 2009, violence resulted in 20 deaths, hundreds of houses burned, and 7,000 people displaced, some crossing into Tanzania (ICG Jun 2009).  | In Jun 2009 in the Kuria East division of Nyanza province, Bairege and Nyabashi clans clashed over cattle rustling and disagreements over the planned location of district headquarters.  |   |
| 17     | Somaliiland   |   | Eleven people killed, over 700 families displaced, and loss of livestock (IRIN Jul 2009).  | In July 2009, clashes broke out between the Hared and Mohamoud Nour clans over ownership of Elberdale farmland in Gabley region. Families moved into Adwal and Woqooyi Galbeed regions.   |   |
| 18     | POLITICAL VIOLENCE  |   | Guinea-Bissau  | On Mar. 1-2, General Tagme and President Vieira were assassinated. On Jun 5, a presidential candidate, two former ministers, and two others were shot dead (ICG Jun 2009).  | Hostilities between government forces and renegade military elements intensified with a Nov 22, 2008 assassination attempt against President Vieira. On Mar 2, 2009, President Vieira was assassinated a day after a bomb killed his main military rival. Interim government announced presidential elections for Jun 23, 2009. |
| 19     |   |   | Madagascar   | At least 100 civilians died in protests and confrontations with police and security forces (ICG Feb 2009).  | Violent protests in Antananarivo from late 2008 to early 2009 culminated in a coup d'etat against President Marc Ravalomanana in Mar 2009.  |
| 20     |   | Sierra Leone  | At least 17 people injured, three women reportedly raped, and political offices burned in political clashes (ICG Apr 2009).  | In Mar 2009, post-election clashes broke out between supporters of ruling All People's Congress (APC) and opposition Sierra Leone People's party (SLPP) in Freetown and southern Gendema.   |   |
| ●      | Targeted Attacks  | Algeria, Mali, Niger, and Somalia                                 | Targeted ambushes, abductions, and bomb/IED attacks against civilians, foreign nationals, peacekeepers, and government targets. (NCTC/WITS, Apr 2009)  |   |   |
| ✳      | Pirate Attacks  | Somalia, Nigeria, Cameroon  | During 2007 - 2008, reported increase in pirate attacks on fishing vessels, cargo ships, tankers, private boats, and humanitarian aid barges off the coasts of Somalia, Cameroon and Nigeria. Pirates fired upon vessels and abducted passengers and crews and held for ransom. (IMB, Apr 2009)  |   |   |

### # Definitions of Armed Conflict rankings<sup>4</sup>

- Major:** More than 1,000 conflict-related deaths in a year. Conflict-related deaths include deaths attributed to violence, but also due to malnutrition and disease exacerbated by the conflict.
- Intermediate:** At least 25 conflict-related deaths per year and an accumulated total of at least 1,000 deaths, but fewer than 1,000 in the past year.
- Minor:** At least 25 conflict-related deaths per year but fewer than 1,000 accumulated deaths during the course of the conflict.

<sup>4</sup> Schmid, Alex. Thesaurus and glossary of early warning and conflict prevention terms. London, UK: Forum for Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER), 1998.

<sup>1</sup> UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. OCHA Glossary of Humanitarian terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts. Ed. Mark Bowden, 2003. [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/KKEE-6DMRTJ/\\$file/glossary.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/KKEE-6DMRTJ/$file/glossary.pdf?openelement)

<sup>2</sup> Baker, Pauline and Angeli E. Walker. An Analytical Model of Internal Conflict and State Collapse. Manual for practitioners. Washington, DC: The Fund for Peace, 1998.

<sup>3</sup> IMB Piracy Reporting Center. ICC International Maritime Bureau. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 2009. <http://www.icc-ccs.org/>