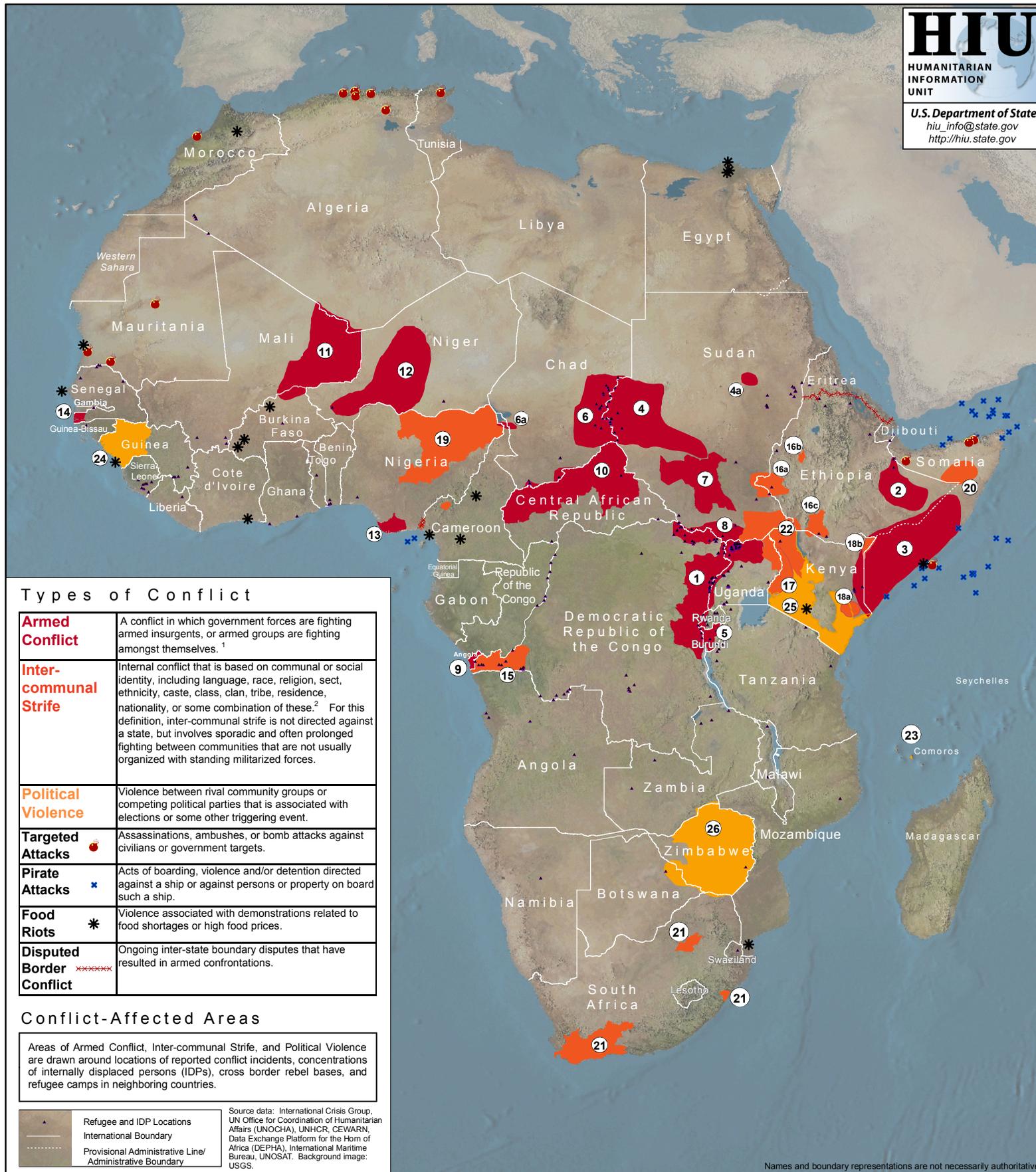


Africa: Conflicts Without Borders

Sub-national and Transnational Conflict-Affected Areas

January 2007 - October 2008



Conflicts in Africa

NUMBER	TYPE	LOCATION	BACKGROUND
1	MAJOR	Democratic Republic of the Congo (east) - Kivus and Ituri	Fighting and attacks against civilians involving government and several rebel militias from DRC and Rwanda. UN MONUC deployed in 1999. Conflict dates back to 1998. Goma ceasefire signed Jan. 2008 had little effect, as conflict continued, killing civilians, causing mass displacements and suspension of some relief operations.
2		Ethiopia (east) - Ogaden/Somali Region	Fighting and attacks against civilians involving government forces and Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF). Conflict intensified in 2007.
3		Somalia (south, central)	Fighting and attacks against civilians involving Islamic insurgents, Transitional Federal government forces, and Ethiopian military. African Union (AU) peacekeeping forces deployed in 2007.
4		Sudan (west), Chad (east) - Darfur	Fighting involving State-supported Arab militias, government armed forces, and African tribal rebel groups, as well as attacks against displaced civilians, peacekeepers, and aid workers. AU peacekeeping forces deployed in 2005 and merged with UNAMID in 2007. Rebels attacked the outskirts of Khartoum on May 10, 2008 (4a).
5	INTERMEDIATE	Burundi (west)	Fighting between government armed forces and the Hutu-led Forces for National Liberation (FNL) continues, despite ceasefire agreements in 2006.
6		Chad (east)	Fighting between government armed forces and two rebel groups, Union des Forces pour la Democratie et Developpement (UFDD) and Rassemblement des Forces pour le Changement (RFC), intensified in 2006. Rebels attacked N'Djamena on Feb 2-4, 2008 (6a).
7		Sudan (south) - Abyei	Renewed fighting in 2008 between the former South Sudan rebel force and northern militia, government forces, and Misseriya tribal militia around the oil-rich Abyei region, destroyed villages, killed civilians, and displaced over 25,000. Southern Sudan civil war lasted from 1983 until 2005. UNMIS deployed in 2005.
8		Uganda (north), Sudan (south), DRC (north), CAR (southeast)	Fighting between Government of Uganda and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). LRA has attacked, abducted, and displaced civilian populace since 1987. LRA has retreated and established bases in southern Sudan, DRC and CAR.
9	MINOR	Angola (west) Cabinda	Low-intensity fighting in oil-rich province/enclave continues between government forces and separatist Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) - Armed Forces of Cabinda (FAC) despite July 2006 ceasefire. Secessionist movement dates back to 1960-70s war of independence with Portugal.
10		Central African Republic (north)	Fighting between government forces and Rebel Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UFR) and Rebel Popular Army for the Restoration of the Republic (APRD) started in 2006. MINURCAT deployed in 2007.
11		Mali (northeast)	Low-intensity conflict between Government and Turareg rebel group since 2006 to present. In May 2008, refugees moved into Burkina Faso to escape fighting. Libyan brokered ceasefire announced in July 2008.
12		Niger (northwest)	Low-intensity fighting between Government and Nigerien Movement for Justice (MNJ) since 2007 to present. Libyan brokered ceasefire announced in August 2008.
13	INTER-COMMUNAL STRIFE	Nigeria (south) Rivers State Delta	Sporadic fighting between Government and the armed Movement for the Emancipation of the Nigeria Delta (MEND) over oil-rich territory since 2006, combined with long-term communal and gang warfare.
14		Senegal (south) Casamance, Ziguinchor	Low-intensity fighting between Government forces and separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC) since 1990.
15		DRC (west) - Bas Congo, Kinshasa	Sporadic clashes in Bas Congo province between police and adherents of Bundu dia Kongo, a political-religious movement comprised of followers from the Kongo community. Clashes intensified in early 2007 and early 2008.
16		Ethiopia (west) Gambella/Sudan (east)	Sporadic low-intensity clashes over livestock and land/water rights amongst Anuak, Nuer, and Sudanese Murle tribes in Gambella Region (16a); between Oromo and Gumuz communities in East Wallega of Oromiya Region (16b); and between Guji and Borana ethnic groups in southern Oromiya Region (16c).
17		Kenya (west) - Mount Elgon	Sporadic clashes between two main clans of the Sabot community - the Mosop (also known as Ndorobo) and the Soy, started over disputed land redistribution.
18		Kenya (east) - Bura, Mandera	Tribal clashes between the Wardel and the Orma in Bura Division intensified in early 2007 (18a). In October 2008, fighting broke out in Mandera District between Garre and Murule clans over land following flooding (18b).
19		Nigeria (central, northeast)	Low-intensity sporadic violence between Muslim and Christian communities and between farmers and nomadic pastoralists.
20		Somaliland/Puntland	Sporadic fighting between clan militias over disputed Sool and Sanaag territory.
21		South Africa	Sporadic mob attacks in 2008 against migrant workers and families from neighboring countries.
22		Uganda (northeast)/ Kenya (northwest)/Sudan	Historic inter-tribal and cross-border livestock raids and attacks in Karamoja cluster regions encompassing parts of Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan.
23	POLITICAL VIOLENCE	Comoros - Anjouan	Conflict in Anjouan Island intensified in 2007-2008 between Comoran Government- AU forces and separatist leader Mohamed Bacar. Bacar was forced into exile in March 2008.
24		Guinea	Labor strikes and political protests against government of President Conte resulted in violence and imposition of martial law in 2007-2008.
25		Kenya (south)	The disputed Dec. 27, 2007 election sparked ethnic clashes between Kiyuku supporters of President Mwai Kibaki and Luos and Kalenjin who supported opposition candidate Raila Odinga. Over 1,000 people killed in mob attacks, over 300,000 displaced, and mass looting lasted until late Feb. 2008 power-sharing agreement was announced.
26		Zimbabwe (central, east)	Following disputed elections in March 2008, security forces and party militia of President Mugabe's ZANU-PF regime targeted supporters of the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) in a months-long campaign of violence, killing dozens and hospitalizing thousands. It is estimated that between 1 to 3 million Zimbabweans have fled to neighboring countries, but most are unregistered, not recognized as refugees, and face threats of expulsion and violence.
	Targeted Attacks	Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Somalia	Targeted kidnappings, ambushes, and bomb attacks against civilians, foreign nationals, and government targets attributed to al-Qaeda in the Islamic Magreb and Islamic insurgents in Somalia in 2007-2008.
	Pirate Attacks	Somalia, Cameroon, Nigeria	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. Vessels have been fired upon and passengers and crews have been abducted and held for ransom.
	Disputed Border Conflict	Eritrea-Ethiopia, Eritrea-Djibouti, Cameroon-Nigeria	Disputes leading to the Ethiopia-Eritrea border war (1998-2000) are still unresolved. Military clashes along Eritrea-Djibouti border in 2008. The Bakassi peninsula between Cameroon and Nigeria has been scene of conflict and cross-border attacks for decades. In August 2008, the Nigerian Government ceded its claim to the Bakassi peninsula to Cameroon in line with 2002 International Court of Justice order.
	Food Riots	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal	Riots and protests resulting in violence break out over food shortages or increased food prices in 2007-2008.

Definitions of Armed Conflict rankings³
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.

³ Alex Schmid and A.J. Jongman, PLOOM (PLOOM is a Dutch acronym for Interdisciplinary Research Program on Root Causes of Human Rights Violations); Leiden, the Netherlands, 1997 based on Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden.

¹ OCHA Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts; UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 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)

² Baker, Pauline H. and Angeli E. Weller. An Analytical Model of Internal Conflict and State Collapse: Manual for Practitioners. Washington D.C.: The Fund for Peace, 1998.