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STATE OF WORLD CONFLICT REPORT

A PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION NETWORK



CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROGRAM

THE CARTER CENTER

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The *State of World Conflict Report* includes maps, demographics, and statistical information on the 27 locations where 33 major armed conflicts were waged in 1993-94 and narrative summaries for these conflicts through early 1995 (as at the time of publication statistical information was not available for 1994-95). South Africa was purposefully excluded from this publication since the conflict there was successfully resolved with the holding of national elections in April 1994.¹ All of these conflicts were considered armed civil or intra-state conflicts. Certain common features define what is meant by “armed civil conflicts,” including the following: they involve the use of violence to achieve goals that might be otherwise unattainable; they all indicate a breakdown of political order; and all presuppose certain capabilities of violence by those who incite the internal war and certain incapacities for preventing violence among those against whom internal war is waged.²

Any discussion on the number and scope of world conflicts ultimately depends on the manner in which “conflict” is defined. As in the first edition of the *State of World Conflict Report*, we employ here the definition for a “major armed conflict” used by Peter Wallensteen and Karin Axell of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) as follows:

Major Armed Conflict: prolonged combat between the military forces of two or more governments, or of one government and at least one organized armed group, and incurring the battle-related deaths of at least 1,000 people during the entire conflict.³

Conflict locations are designated by the internationally recognized borders of a state. In some cases, countries are involved in more than one conflict, thus yielding a larger number of conflicts than conflict locations. One example is Bosnia-Herzegovina, where Bosnian government forces were engaged in major armed conflicts with both Croatian government forces and the Bosnian Serb army.

Certain conflicts do not appear because they fail to meet the above definition. For instance, fighting in Chad, Papua New Guinea, Zaire, and other countries subsided to a point where these conflicts were considered low-level, or minor conflicts, rather than major armed conflicts. In Burundi, there remains some question whether the massacres carried out in 1993-94 were perpetrated by individuals seeking personal retribution or by organized groups seeking specific political goals; the latter is a necessary condition to be defined as a major armed conflict. Meanwhile, the battle-related deaths of more than 1,000 between Russian forces and armed groups in Chechnya occurred after 1994 and will be included in the next edition of the *State of World Conflict Report*.

Each narrative summary provides a brief history of one or more conflicts in a given location through the end of 1994. For statistical data, efforts were made to supply the most current information available, and in every case the time frame and source of information is listed. Those instances where figures were not available are indicated with “na.” Statistical information is provided for the government of the country listed rather than for opposition or rebel groups, unless otherwise specified. In the category labeled “The Conflict,” the term “incompatibility” refers to the notion that the conflicts are contests for control of either government (type of political system, a change of central government, or a change in its composition) or territory (control of territory, secession, or autonomy).⁴

In some instances, figures for the “Number of War-Related Deaths 1945-1992” may differ from figures for total number of deaths in the conflict summaries because summary figures may include deaths due to famine, disease, starvation, or other causes not directly related to war. Summary figures represent the latest information available as of early 1995, whereas table figures represent information only through 1992.⁵ Finally, reliable data were unavailable for many countries on the number of war-related deaths of women and children, despite the fact that they sadly remain the greatest victims of major armed conflicts.

¹ In 1993, 34 major armed conflicts were waged in 28 locations around the world, according to Peter Wallensteen and Karin Axell. Our number of 33 conflicts in 27 locations factors in the exclusion of South Africa from the list of ongoing major armed conflicts. [Peter Wallensteen and Karin Axell, “Major Armed Conflicts” *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 81.]

² *State of World Conflict Report, 1991-92*, The Carter Center of Emory University, a publication of the International Negotiation Network, 12. For a more complete discussion, see Harry Eckstein, “On the Causes of Internal War,” in E. Nordinger, ed., *Politics and Society* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1970).

³ Wallensteen and Axell, *SIPRI Yearbook 1994*, 81.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 86.

⁵ It should be noted that while statistics were readily available on the former Soviet Union, they were frequently not available for individual conflicts within this region, such as those waged in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Tajikistan. Likewise, statistics often were provided for the former Yugoslavia as a whole, rather than on the newer states of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

Since the publication of the first *State of World Conflict Report* in 1992, the international political arena has continued to change dramatically. With the end of the Cold War and the unity provided within many countries by the notion of a “common enemy” dismantled, old prejudices and wounds have been reopened, resulting in a multitude of armed struggles and secessionist movements around the globe. Overall, conflict within nations has increased. Conflict between nations, meanwhile, has decreased. The splintering of multiethnic regions such as the former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union accounts for many of the new armed civil conflicts. The end of the Cold War and the active efforts of the United Nations and others in monitoring contested borders such as those between Iraq and Kuwait and Macedonia and Greece contribute to the recent decline in international wars.



INN members Marie-Angélique Savané, with the United Nations Fund for Population, and Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, former president of Nigeria, attend the annual INN consultation at The Carter Center in April 1994. (Photograph by Billy Howard)

The dispute between North and South Korea is one of the few remaining examples of an inter-state conflict, yet one which lands outside our definition of a major armed conflict. Building on the resump-

tion of talks I helped to facilitate during my June 1994 visit, the United States and North Korea signed an agreement in Geneva on Oct. 21 that served as a major step toward ending 50 years of hostility and easing international fears about a possible nuclear weapons buildup in North Korea.

In September 1994, Gen. Colin Powell, Sen. Sam Nunn, and I traveled to Haiti, on behalf of the U.S. government, to negotiate the peaceful departure of the military leadership and the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Robert Pastor, an International Negotiation Network (INN) member and director of The Carter Center’s Latin American and Caribbean Program, served as the team’s special adviser for the negotiations.

In December 1994, I embarked as a private citizen on a peace mission to Bosnia to meet with leaders of the two warring parties and to support efforts to end the civil war there. I was able to lay the groundwork for a four-month cease-fire agreement and a pledge from both sides to resume peace talks. I maintained throughout the cease-fire and after its resumption that the parties to the conflict, the Bosnian-Croat Federation and the Bosnian Serbs, should be strongly encouraged to engage in peace negotiations, which is the only way to prevent a downward spiral to increased violence, death, and suffering.

During the last two years, other INN members have tried also to build peace around the world. For instance, Vamık Volkan and Harold Saunders along with Carter Center staff conducted workshops in 1994 and early 1995 in the former Soviet republic of Estonia. These workshops were held in conjunction with local groups and addressed such issues as the integration of Russian-speaking residents into the Estonian society. The workshops stimulated dialogue between the groups and challenged some of the stereotypes they had of each other.

The Carter Center’s Conflict Resolution Program and others are continuing with this effort and expanding it to Latvia. It may provide a new model for conflict prevention.

In Africa in 1994, INN member Archbishop Desmond Tutu and I made separate visits to Liberia to meet with the disputing parties and encourage interested groups to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict. The protracted Liberian war has left thousands homeless and produced a horrifying number of child soldiers. As of early 1995, more than 6,000 children under age 15 were serving in Liberian rebel armies. INN member Lisbet Palme, chair of the Swedish committee for UNICEF, has been working diligently for years to resolve these and other dangers confronting children in war-torn societies.

Meanwhile, INN members Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo and Kumar Rupesinghe visited Burundi on separate peace missions last year. Gen. Obasanjo and former Malian President Amadou Toumani Touré were members of a mission attempting to find an African solution to the crisis there. International Alert, headed by Kumar Rupesinghe, co-sponsored a colloquium on Burundi with the U.N. special representative of the secretary-general to that country. Several proposals were made concerning reconciliation, legal and constitutional reform, security issues, and the role of the media. Following the devastation in Rwanda in 1994, it is imperative that adequate conflict prevention initiatives begin to avert a similar fate in neighboring Burundi and also to provide for the safe return of refugees to Rwanda.

More recently, I arranged a cease-fire agreement between the Sudanese government and the southern rebel groups that began in March 1995. The primary purpose was to permit the leaders and citizens of Sudan, working with humanitarian organizations, to take steps to eradicate Guinea worm disease, prevent river blindness, and immunize children against polio and other diseases. The parties agreed to a two-month extension of the cease-fire beginning in June, and The Carter Center continues to assist with these health initiatives, and to encourage movement on the peace front.

The tragedy of armed conflict often extends beyond the battlefield. Few practices are more cruel than the deliberate withholding of food supplies as a tactic of war. Recently, food deprivation has emerged as one of the major contributors to world hunger. In 1993 alone, more than 29 countries had conflict-related food shortages that forced millions of people from their homes and into crowded, often inhumane, refugee camps. This practice places an increasing burden on humanitarian aid agencies and highlights the daunting challenges facing the international community in the post-Cold War era.

Another equally tragic result of armed conflict is the targeting of innocent, typically defenseless, civilians. By some estimates, women and children



Former First Lady Rosalynn Carter (left), former President Jimmy Carter (center), and Harry Barnes (right), director of The Carter Center's Conflict Resolution and Human Rights programs, are briefed at UNPROFOR (United Nations Protection Force) headquarters in Sarajevo in December 1994. Also present, though not shown in this photograph, was Joyce Neu, associate director of the Conflict Resolution Program. (Photograph by UNPROFOR)



South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu (center), an INN member, and Richard Joseph (back right), former director of The Carter Center's African Governance Program, meet with members of the Liberian Transitional Legislative Assembly in Monrovia in July 1994. (Photograph by Paul McDermott)

constitute 80 percent of recent war-related deaths. Since 1984, more than 1.5 million children have been killed worldwide in armed conflicts, more than 4 million have been physically disabled, 5 million forced into refugee camps, and as many as 12 million left homeless. In addition to enduring the traumas of armed conflict, children continue to be forced to clear minefields and participate in other dangerous and demeaning aspects of war. The preceding examples are but a few of the fundamental challenges to the international community as it seeks to promote peace in a rapidly changing world. Increasingly, parties in conflict turn to the United Nations to fulfill this role. With a number of member states presently in arrears over membership dues, however, it is extremely difficult for the United Nations to maintain its growing number of peacekeeping missions and undertake adequate conflict prevention and resolution initiatives. This second edition of the *State of World Conflict Report* is being issued on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. The high number of armed conflicts still being waged around the world points to the immediate need for all of us to re-examine the role the United Nations—as well as other international and regional bodies and nongovernmental organizations

—and to seek mutually beneficial and more effective ways to resolve and prevent armed conflicts wherever they arise.

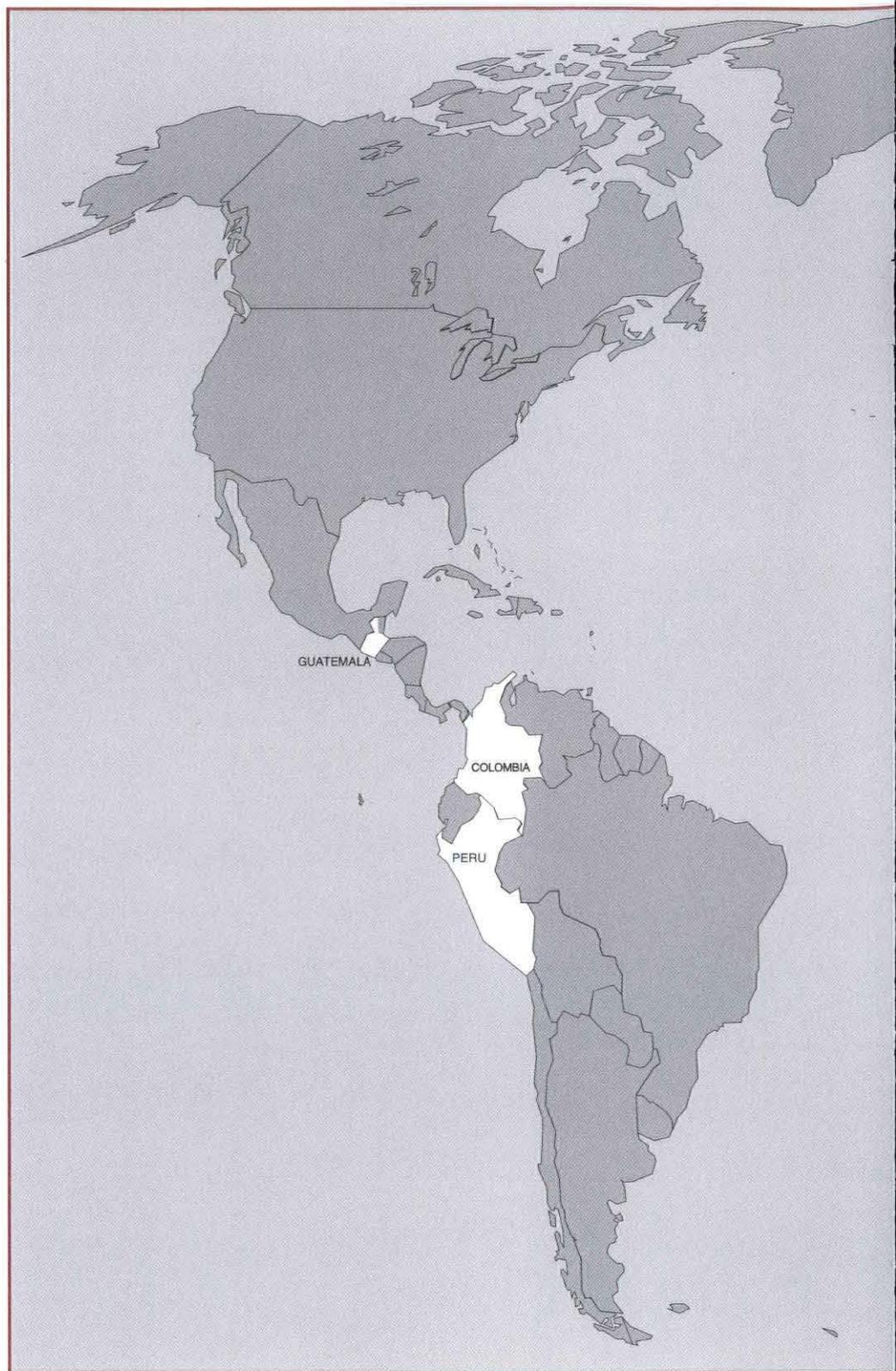
I would like to thank INN members Oscar Arias Sánchez, Tahseen Basheer, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Tommy Koh, Christopher Mitchell, Olusegun Obasanjo (as of this writing unfortunately under arrest in Nigeria), Lisbet Palme, Robert Pastor, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Shridath Ramphal, Kumar Rupesinghe, Harold Saunders, Marie Angélique Savané, Desmond Tutu, Brian Urquhart, William Ury, Cyrus R. Vance, Vamik Volkan, Peter Wallensteen, Elie Wiesel, and Andrew Young for their individual and joint actions to help bring peace to our world.

Jimmy Carter

Jimmy Carter
Chair, International Negotiation Network

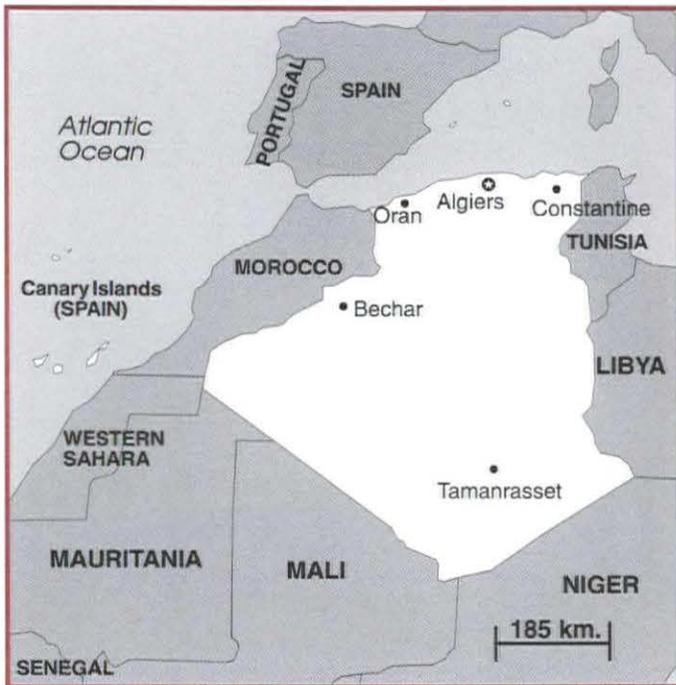
MAJOR ARMED CONFLICTS

Labeled countries represent the 27 locations where 33 major armed conflicts were waged in 1993-94. Major armed conflict is defined as "prolonged combat between the military forces of two or more governments, or of one government and at least one organized armed group, and incurring the battle-related deaths of at least 1,000 people during the entire conflict." (P. Wallensteen and K. Axell, "Major Armed Conflicts," SIPRI Yearbook 1994 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 81.





ALGERIA



Civil conflict has raged throughout Algeria for the past three years, resulting in the death of more than 40,000 people. Violence erupted in January 1992 after a military-backed regime seized power from a more moderate secular government and canceled a final round of elections that the Islamic movement seemed heavily favored to win. Once in power, the High State Council (HCS) banned the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), imposed severe limits on civil freedoms, and declared a state of emergency. Since then, militant Islamic groups, including the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) and the Islamic Salvation Army (AIS), have waged a violent campaign intended to overthrow the government.

The HCS retaliated by killing, jailing, or driving into exile thousands of members of FIS, which acted as the umbrella organization of the Muslim opposition. FIS leader Sheikh Abassi Madani and his deputy, Ali Belhadj, were arrested in 1991 and served three years of a 12-year sentence in a military prison; they have now been under house arrest since 1994. In an effort to end Algeria's civil strife, secular and fundamentalist opposition groups proposed a peace plan in Rome in January 1995 that called for a national conference and free democratic elections. Signatories included FIS, five other opposition parties, and Algeria's two main secular parties, the Front for Socialist Forces (FFS) and the National Liberation Front (FLN). But the Algerian government and armed fundamentalist groups, including the GIA and AIS, rejected the Rome document, which called for the release of roughly 10,000 political prisoners in exchange for a cease-fire.

Meanwhile, President Liamine Zeroual's plan to hold presidential elections by the end of 1995 was rejected by all parties, prompting fear among neighboring and European governments that heavy fighting might erupt in Algeria. The international community was shocked in December 1994 by the death of three passengers on an Air France jetliner hijacked by Islamic terrorists, followed in January 1995 by a suicide bombing in Algiers and in February by the slaying of nearly 100 Islamic inmates in a violent prison revolt.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Algeria vs. FIS*	139,000	1,100-2,400
	vs. GIA	10,000-15,000** na	

* Several armed Islamic groups are brought together under the command structure of the FIS military wing.

** Total strength of all armed militants.

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 93.

Area: 2,381,740 sq. km. Population: 27,895,068

Ethnic Divisions:

Arab/Berber	99%
Other	1%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Arabic (official)
Berber dialects
French
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Sunni Muslim (state religion)	99%
Christian and Jewish	1%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 5-6.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
104,000	19,000	85,000

*Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

AFRICA

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	68
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	57
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	920
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	66
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	95
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	27
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	53
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	0.1
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	87
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	73
Polio	73
Measles	69
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	36
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	27
Population per doctor: 1990	2,330
Population per nurse: 1990	16,450
Nurses per doctor: 1990	0.1
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	68
Urban	85
Rural	55
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	79
Urban	96
Rural	60
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	88
Urban	100
Rural	80
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	5.4
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	7.0
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	0.1

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70; UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	1,600
United States	0
USSR/ Russia	1,343
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	112
United Kingdom	42
Czechoslovakia	61
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	41

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	1,599
U.S. \$ per capita	59
% of GDP/GNP	2.7

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 225.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
na	na	na	na

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$89 billion
GDP per capita, 1992 estimated: U.S. \$3,300
External debt, 1994: U.S. \$26 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 6.

ANGOLA



Since gaining independence from Portugal in 1975, two parties in Angola have emerged in a military and political struggle that has claimed the lives of 300,000 people from 1975-92 and another 500,000 from 1992-94. The Angolan civil war, which began in 1975, attracted actors from both sides of the Cold War. The Soviet Union and Cuba provided arms and training to the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA), while the United States, Zaire, and South Africa gave comparable support to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Military and financial aid to the Angolan factions decreased sharply after the end of the Cold War. The 1991 Bicess Accord created a short-lived U.N.-monitored peace agreement, followed by U.N.-monitored elections in September 1992. The elections brought the MPLA to power despite UNITA's refusal to accept the results. In November, the United Nations, with the United States, Russia, and Zaire as observers, brokered another peace agreement, the Lusaka Protocol, which called for a cease-fire and the disarming of UNITA rebels. Fighting persisted, however, and by the summer of 1993, UNITA had captured more than 70 percent of the country. The government launched a counteroffensive that successfully recaptured much of the lost territory.

In November 1993, a new round of peace talks began in Lusaka, Zambia, between the MPLA government and UNITA rebels. Intensive negotiations were held in early 1994 to discuss the composition of the cabinet and the electoral process for second-round presidential elections. The U.N. Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) brokered a cease-fire agreement in 1994, and negotiations continued as of early 1995.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993*
Government	Government of Angola vs. UNITA	Greater than 50,000 Greater than 45,000	20,000

* When estimating all war-related deaths, including victims of war-induced starvation and disease, the U.N. suggest 450,000-500,000 deaths in Angola in Oct. 1992-Dec. 1993. Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 93.

Area: 1,246,700 sq. km. Population: 9,803,576

Ethnic Divisions:

Ovimbundu	37%	Mestico	2%
Kimbundu	25%	European	1%
Bakongo	13%	Other	22%

System of Government: Transitional government nominally a multiparty democracy with a strong presidential system

Languages:

Portuguese (official)
Bantu and other African languages
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Indigenous beliefs	47%
Roman Catholic	38%
Protestant	15%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 9-11.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
355,000	na	na

*Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted. Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

AFRICA

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	292
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	170
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	529
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	47
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	91
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	225
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	1.7
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	53
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	30
Polio	28
Measles	47
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	14
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	48
Population per doctor: 1990	14,290
Population per nurse: 1990	870
Nurses per doctor: 1990	16.4
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	41
Urban	71
Rural	20
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	19
Urban	25
Rural	15
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	30
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.8
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	6.0

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	882
United States	1
USSR/Russia	828
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	0
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	2
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	8
Others	42

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	2,732
U.S. \$ per capita	280
% of GDP/GNP	35.5

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 227.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received	
			Country	Number
2,344,000	2,000,000	344,000	Zaire	220,000
			Zambia	110,000
			Congo	13,000
			Namibia	1,000

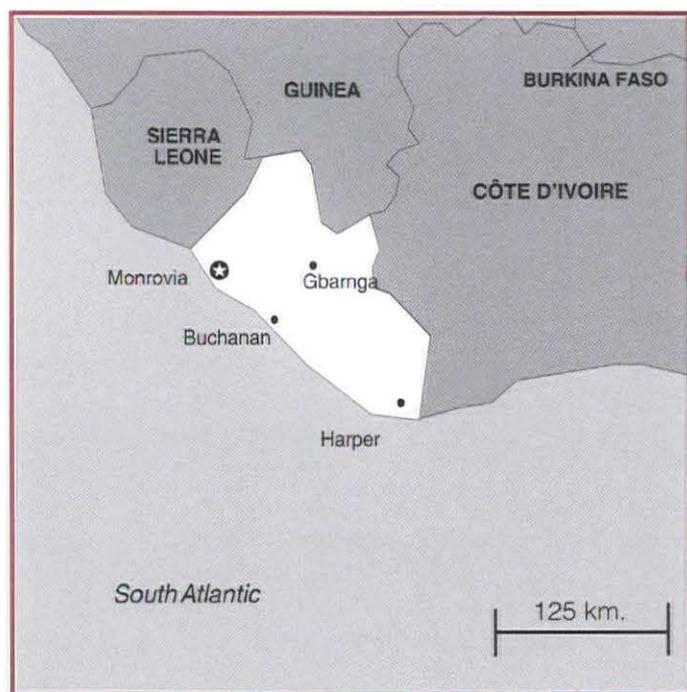
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$5.7 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$600
External debt, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$8 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 10.

LIBERIA



War broke out in Liberia in December 1989 after Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) instigated an armed campaign to overthrow the government of President Samuel Doe. The heavy fighting and massive refugee flight that followed led surrounding states to respond. In August 1990, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) began seeking ways to restore peace, including dispatching peacekeeping forces known as the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and convening negotiations of the warring parties.

In September, forces under Prince Johnson, a former Taylor military commander who broke ranks to form the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), captured and killed President Doe. Following Doe's death, Taylor's forces marched on but were unable to conquer the capital city of Monrovia, leaving a three-way stand-off between the NPFL, the INPFL, and remnants of President Doe's Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL).

Fighting escalated and a series of cease-fire agreements failed, until July 1993, when the three major disputing parties—the NPFL, the newly formed United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO), and the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU)—signed the Cotonou Accord, which established a temporary cessation of hostilities. The accord, however, did not resolve factional differences, and fighting continued throughout the country as of early 1995.

A second peace accord was signed in September 1994 in Akosombo, Ghana, followed by the Akosombo Clarification Agreement and the Agreement of Acceptance and Accession in Accra. The Accra Accords provided for a cease-fire, which began on Dec. 28, and the establishment of a five-member ruling council to carry out interim government duties until the elections scheduled for November 1995. As of March 1995, negotiations had stalled, and warring factions refused to disarm, making it difficult to repatriate Liberian refugees or prepare for democratic elections.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Liberia, ECOMOG vs. NPFL	200-400 15,000-17,000 10,000	Less than 2,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 93.

Area: 111,370 sq. km. **Population:** 2,972,766

Ethnic Divisions:

Indigenous Africans	95%
(including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella)	
Americo-Liberians	5%
(descendants of repatriated slaves)	

System of Government:

Republic

Languages:

Niger-Congo	80%
(about 20 local languages come from this language family)	
English (official)	20%

Religions:

Traditional	70%
Muslim	20%
Christian	10%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 231-232.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
25,000	10,000	15,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

AFRICA

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	217
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	145
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	135
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	56
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	35
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	na
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	0.1
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	86
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	20
Polio	39
Measles	38
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	20
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	15
Population per doctor: 1990	9,340
Population per nurse: 1990	1,370
Nurses per doctor: 1990	6.8
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	50
Urban	93
Rural	22
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	8
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	39
Urban	50
Rural	30
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	3.5
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	na
United States	na
USSR/Russia	na
France	na
FRG/Germany	na
China	na
United Kingdom	na
Czechoslovakia	na
Netherlands	na
Italy	na
Switzerland	na
Others	na

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	na
U.S. \$ per capita	na
% of GDP/GNP	na

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
1,884,000	1,100,000	784,000	Guinea 420,000 Côte d'Ivoire 320,000 Ghana 20,000 Sierra Leone 20,000 Nigeria 4,000

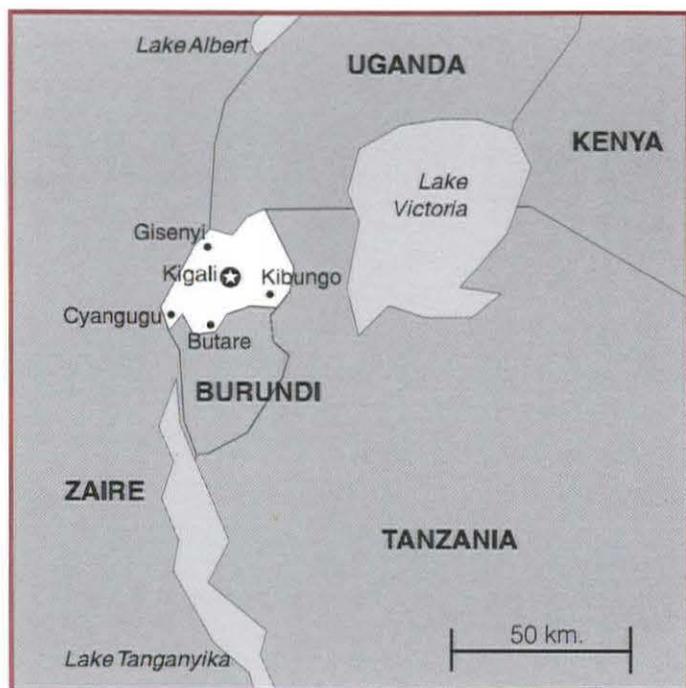
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$2.3 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$800
External debt, September 1993 estimated: U.S. \$2.1 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 232.

RWANDA



THE CONFLICT			
Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Rwanda vs. RPF	40,000 10,000-15,000	Less than 1,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 93.

Area: 26,340 sq. km. **Population:** 8,373,963

Ethnic Divisions:

Hutu	90%
Tutsi	9%
Twa (pygmoid)	1%

System of Government: Republic; presidential system

Languages:

Kinyarwanda (official)
French (official)
Kiswahili
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Roman Catholic	65%
Protestant	9%
Muslim	1%
Indigenous beliefs and other	25%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 332-334.

The latest outbreak of ethnic strife in Rwanda between the ethnic Hutu majority and the ethnic Tutsi minority follows several years of bloody civil war in the country. From April to June 1994, 500,000 to 1 million people, most of them Tutsi, were murdered in a genocidal massacre carried out by elements of the Hutu-dominated National Revolutionary Movement for Democracy and Development (MRND), the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), and the former Rwanda military (FAR). This massacre, along with an October 1990 invasion by the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) that ignited a long-simmering ethnic rivalry, drove approximately 4 million Rwandans from their homes during the past decade.

Failed cease-fire agreements in 1992 and 1993 opened the way for what is considered one of the most expeditious acts of genocide in modern history. Violence erupted April 6, 1994, when a suspicious plane crash killed presidents Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi, along with their top ministers. The death of Habyarimana, Rwanda's ruler since a 1973 military coup, sent Rwandan military forces on a killing rampage that resulted in the indiscriminate death of hundreds of thousands of Tutsi civilians and members of the Hutu opposition. Killing largely subsided after the RPF seized control in July and sent more than 2 million Hutu civilians fleeing into neighboring Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi.

After the RPF takeover, large numbers of Tutsi refugees began returning home to Rwanda for the first time since they fled in 1959 when the Hutus seized power. Meanwhile, the new government, headed by an ethnic Hutu named to the position as part of the August 1993 Arusha Accord, encouraged refugee repatriation as a step toward political stability. The RPF-dominated coalition government also agreed to work with an international tribunal, which was established in November 1994 as part of U.N. Resolution 955 to investigate war crimes. In early 1995, however, Rwanda continued to suffer from a ravished economy, widespread food shortages, and the ongoing threat of violent reprisals from exiled Hutus.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
107,000	3,000	104,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

AFRICA

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	141
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	81
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	407
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	46
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	71
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	124
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	260
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	37.5
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	94
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	85
Polio	85
Measles	81
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	88
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	47
Population per doctor: 1990	50,000
Population per nurse: 1990	29,410
Nurses per doctor: 1990	1.7
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	66
Urban	75
Rural	62
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	58
Urban	77
Rural	56
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	80
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.9
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	3.5
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	39.5

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	na
United States	na
USSR/Russia	na
France	na
FRG/Germany	na
United Kingdom	na
Czechoslovakia	na
Netherlands	na
Italy	na
Switzerland	na
Others	na

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	101
U.S. \$ per capital	4
% of GDP/GNP	6.8

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 228.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
2,915,000	1,200,000	1,715,000	Zaire 1,000,000 Tanzania 550,000 Burundi 160,000 Uganda 5,000

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$6.8 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$800
External debt, 1991 estimated: U.S. \$845 million

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 333.

SOMALIA



Somalia has been without a formal government since Siad Barré was overthrown by a coalition of military movements on Jan. 27, 1991. Soon after, the coalition began to fall apart and split along ethnic lines. By mid-1991, Somalia was close to total anarchy and, in May of that year, the Somali National Movement (SNM) declared northwestern Somalia independent. The United Somali Congress (USC), the main southern faction that controlled the capital city of Mogadishu, divided into two. Heavy fighting between the two groups—one loyal to USC leader Ali Mahdi Mohamed and the other to Mohamed Farah Aideed and his Somali National Alliance (SNA)—created even more instability.

The continuation of war and severe drought led to a famine in 1992 and, by the middle of the year, the United Nations established the U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I). When UNOSOM I proved ineffective, the U.S. government deployed 37,000 troops in December 1992 under the U.S.-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF). In May 1993, the United States turned the peacekeeping operation back to a strengthened force called UNOSOM II.

A cease-fire and disarmament agreement was signed in January 1993 by the main southern factions, which could never reach a political or military accommodation. The military intervention of the multinational force achieved its humanitarian goals but failed when it established broadened political and military objectives.

Following a major firefight in October 1993, in which 18 Americans and 300 Somalis were killed, the United States pulled out its last forces in March 1994. As of early 1995, the U.N. program to create a neutral police force and judicial system had made little progress and, by March 1995, the United Nations had completed its withdrawal. Since the war began in 1991, more than 300,000 Somalis have lost their lives.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Somalia vs. USC faction/SNA	na na	na na

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 94.

Area: 637,660 sq. km. **Population:** 6,666,873

Ethnic Divisions:

Somali 85%
Bantu
Arabs] (Complete percentage breakdown not available)

System of Government: Somalia has no functioning government; presidential elections last held Dec. 23, 1986

Languages:

Somali (official)
Arabic
Italian
English
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Sunni Muslim

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 361-363.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
355,000	5,000	350,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

AFRICA

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	211
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	125
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	480
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	47
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	11
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	222
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	31
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	18
Polio	18
Measles	30
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	5
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	78
Population per doctor: 1990	14,290
Population per nurse: 1990	2,010
Nurses per doctor: 1990	7.1
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	37
Urban	50
Rural	29
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	44
Urban	18
Rural	5
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	50
Urban	15
Rural	27
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	0.9
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.5
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	45.6

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	na
United States	na
USSR/Russia	na
France	na
FRG/Germany	na
China	na
United Kingdom	na
Czechoslovakia	na
Netherlands	na
Italy	na
Switzerland	na
Others	na

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	na
U.S. \$ per capita	na
% of GDP/GNP	na

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received	
			Country	Number
958,700	500,000	458,700	Kenya	220,000
			Ethiopia	180,000
			Djibouti	40,000
			Yemen	10,600
			Egypt	6,000
			Pakistan	900
			Syria	800
			India	350
			Malaysia	50

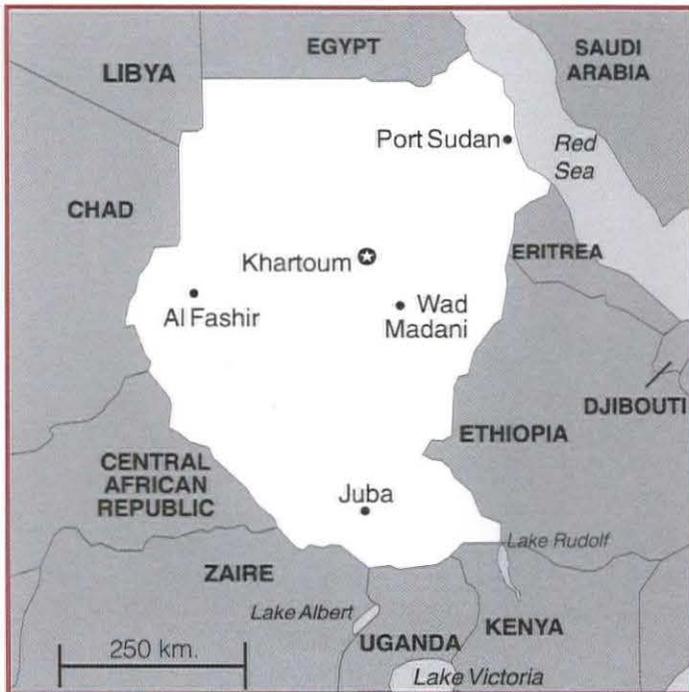
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$3.4 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$500
External debt, 1989: U.S. \$1.9 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 362.

SUDAN



The civil war in Sudan has been waged intermittently for nearly four decades between the northern-based Sudanese government and southern-based rebel movements that have been fighting for some degree of autonomy. The conflict has often been described as fighting between the predominantly Islamic north against the Christian and black African south.

The abrogation of the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement by the Sudanese government, which had granted southern Sudan regional autonomy within a democratic parliamentary system, led to the resumption of hostilities between the forces of the government of Sudan and those of southern Sudan, led by John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), in 1983. The SPLA later splintered into several factions, the most prominent being the South Sudan Independence Army (SSIA), headed by Riek Machar. In 1988, the civilian government of Sadiq al-Mahdi was toppled in a coup led by Gen. Omar Hassan al-Bashir who acted with the backing of the Islamic fundamentalist party, the National Islamic Front (NIF).

In 1993, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) asked four of its member states (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda) to resolve the Sudanese civil war. The September 1994 IGADD-sponsored talks led to a deadlock with the two southern movements led by Garang and Machar accepting a Declaration of Principles as the basis for negotiations and with the government of Sudan firmly rejecting the document.

As of early 1995, the IGADD mediation committee, concerned about the implications of the conflict for the region, sought ways to reinforce and accelerate the peace initiative. Since 1983, more than 1 million Sudanese have died as a direct or indirect result of the war, and several million Sudanese have been displaced from their homes internally and externally.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of the Sudan vs. SPLA (Garang faction)	72,800 na	na

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 94.

Area: 2,505,810 sq. km. Population: 29,419,798

Ethnic Divisions:

Black	52%
Arab	39%
Beja	6%
Other	3%

System of Government: Ruling military junta, Revolutionary Command Council, dissolved on Oct. 16, 1993

Languages:

Arabic (official)	Nilotic
Nubian	English
Ta Bedawie	

(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Sunni Muslim	70%
Indigenous beliefs	25%
Christian	5%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 371-373.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
1,006,000	256,000	750,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

AFRICA

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	128
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	77
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	1,146
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	52
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	50
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	84
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	211
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	0.6
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	61
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	51
Polio	51
Measles	49
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	9
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	47
Population per doctor: 1990	11,110
Population per nurse: 1990	4,120
Nurses per doctor: 1990	2.7
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	48
Urban	55
Rural	43
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	89
Urban	65
Rural	75
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	90
Urban	40
Rural	51
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	0.5
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	3.3
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	13.0

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	36
United States	0
USSR/Russia	0
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	16
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	20

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	532
U.S. \$ per capita	20
% of GDP/GNP	15.8

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 225.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received	
4,510,000	4,000,000	510,000	Uganda	300,000
			Zaire	110,000
			Ethiopia	50,000
			Central Afr. Rep.	25,000
			Kenya	25,000

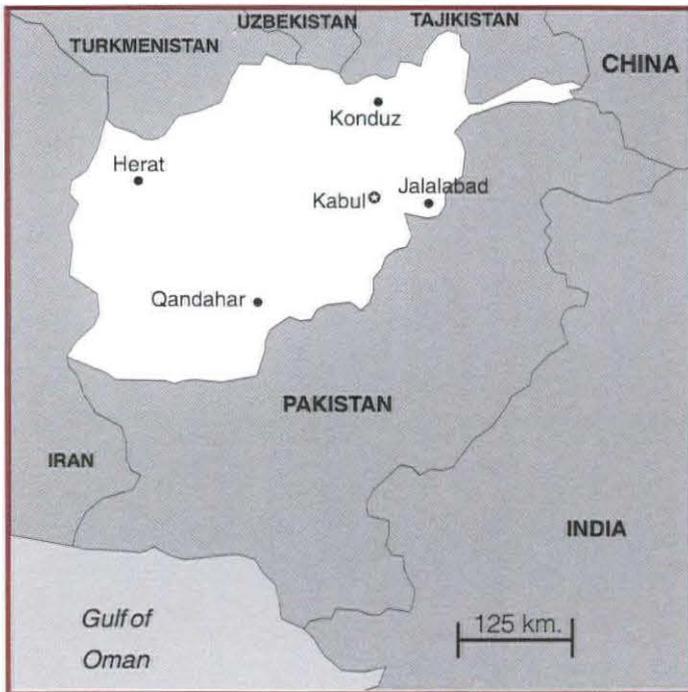
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$21.5 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$750
External debt, June 1993 estimated: U.S. \$17 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 373.

AFGHANISTAN



In 1978, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) overthrew the government and created a single-party, Marxist-Leninist state. Civil war ensued when the Mujahideen (Islamic guerrillas) took up arms against the new secular government. Financially supported by the United States, Saudi Arabia, China, and Pakistan, the Mujahideen had gained substantial territory by 1979, forcing the PDPA to seek military assistance from the Soviet Union. By December 1979, more than 80,000 Soviet troops had been deployed to the country. Despite the PDPA's attempts to encourage reconciliation in the 1980s, Afghanistan plunged deeper into civil war. From 1979-89, more than 1 million Afghans were killed.

The 1988 Geneva Accords called for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan by February 1989. The Mujahideen, who were not included in this agreement, continued armed resistance against the PDPA, eventually capturing the capital city of Kabul and assuming control of the government in 1992. Once the Soviet-installed regime collapsed, however, fighting broke out among the Mujahideen's various factions. An interim government established under Burhanuddin Rabbini was repeatedly challenged by a number of forces, including the Hezb-i-Wahdat (Unity Movement) and Rahid Dostum's Jumbesh (Front). Political debate often turned to armed fighting, primarily between the Jamiat-i-Islami (Islamic Society), led by President Rabbini's military commander Ahmad Shah Massoud, and Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami (Islamic Party).

In the summer of 1994, a new force, called Taliban, emerged within the Afghan power struggle. Composed mainly of religious students and former Mujahideen fighters who had become disenchanted by the rebel group's corrupt practices, Taliban defeated Prime Minister Hekmatyar's forces and, by early 1995, was poised to take over Kabul.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Afghanistan vs. Hezb-i-Islami, Hezb-i-Wahdat vs. Uzbek militia (Dostum)	na na na	2,000-3,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 90.

Area: 647,500 sq. km. Population: 16,903,400

Ethnic Divisions:

Pashtun	38%
Tajik	25%
Hazara	19%
Uzbek	6%
Other	12%

System of Government: Transitional government (Islamic)

Languages:

Afghan Persian (Dari)	50%
Pashtu	35%
Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen)	11%
Balochi, Pashai, and other	4%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim	84%
Shi'a Muslim	15%
Other	1%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 1-2.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

ASIA

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	257
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	165
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	1,086
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	44
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	24
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	278
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	3,170
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	60
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	34
Polio	34
Measles	42
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	9
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-1993	26
Population per doctor: 1990	6,430
Population per nurse: 1990	9,190
Nurses per doctor: 1990	0.7
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total 23 Urban 40 Rural 19
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total 13 Urban na Rural na
to health services: 1985-93	Total 80 Urban 17 Rural 29
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.6
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	6,431
United States	12
USSR/Russia	6,372
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	23
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	23

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	na
U.S. \$ per capita	na
% of GDP/GNP	na

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
3,835,300	1,000,000	2,835,300	Iran 1,608,000 Pakistan 1,200,000 India 22,150 Tajikistan 2,500 Uzbekistan 2,000 Kyrgyzstan 350 Kazakhstan 300

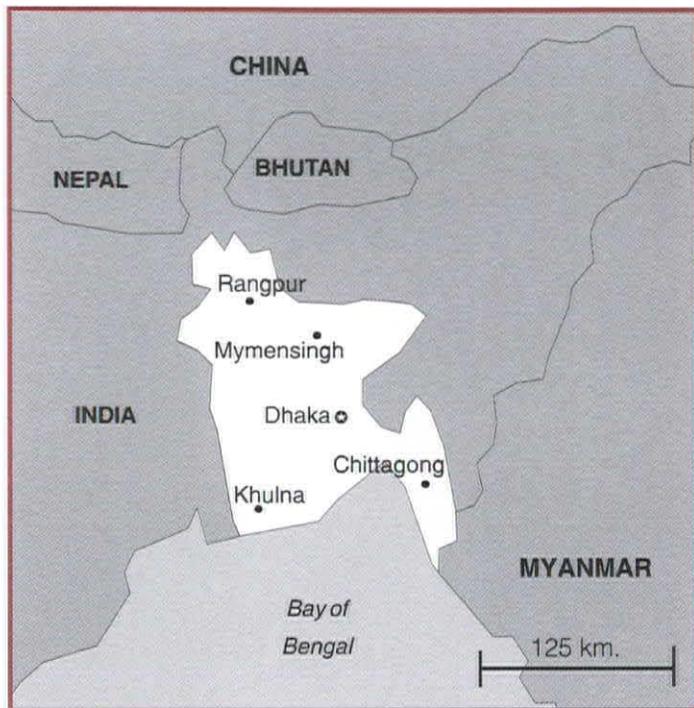
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated:	na
GDP per capita, 1993:	less than U.S. \$1,000
External debt, 1991 estimated:	U.S. \$2.3 billion

Sources: CIA, "Economic Profile," *Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 10. CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 2.

BANGLADESH



The ethnically distinct population of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region in southeastern Bangladesh, consisting mainly of Buddhists, Christians, and Hindus, has been waging a guerrilla war against Bangladeshi police and Muslim settlers since 1974, when the government began sponsoring the settlement of Bangladeshi Muslims in the region. In 1971, the CHT's population formed the Parbattya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samiti (JSS) and a JSS military wing, called the Shanti Bahini (SB). Under the leadership of Manabendra Larma, the JSS/SB began insurgent activities after the government did not respond to its appeal for regional autonomy. Since 1974, more than 2,000 people have died, and approximately 48,000 Shanti Bahini members have been displaced by Bangladeshi forces and Muslim settlers.

Widespread atrocities committed by the SB against Muslim settlers led the government to adopt a bill in 1980 that gave police and army officers unlimited authority to make arrests without warrants and to open fire on suspects. In October 1983, the government offered a general amnesty, which included provisions for cash payments, plots of land, and free rations to all rebels who surrendered by Feb. 25, 1984. While this offer was later extended to April 26, only 200-300 of the nearly 3,000 guerrillas accepted. In an effort to suppress the continued insurgency, the government introduced concessions providing limited autonomy for the region in the form of three new semi-autonomous hill districts in 1989. The powers vested in the councils of these new districts were designed to provide local groups with the authority to regulate the further influx of Muslim settlers into the region. Even with these concessions, violence continued, and nearly 60,000 tribal refugees fled to India.

In August 1992, the SB declared a cease-fire and agreed to negotiate with the government. While the peace talks and truce were extended during 1993, fighting between Muslim settlers and tribal factions continued. Violence subsided somewhat in the CHT in 1994 and, as of early 1995, the cease-fire continued to hold, despite sporadic clashes between the CHT rebels and the settlers.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Bangladesh vs. JSS/SB	107,000 2,000-5,000	Less than 25

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 90.

Area: 144,000 sq. km. **Population:** 125,149,469

Ethnic Divisions:

Bengali	98%
Biharis	1%
Other	1%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Bengali
English
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Muslim	83%
Hindu	16%
Buddhist, Christian, and other	1%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 34-35.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
1,000,000	500,000	500,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	122
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	94
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	4,712
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	53
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	77
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	69
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	220
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	50
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	95
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	74
Polio	74
Measles	71
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	80
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	26
Population per doctor: 1990	6,670
Population per nurse: 1990	8,340
Nurses per doctor: 1990	0.8
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	84
Urban	82
Rural	26
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	31
Urban	63
Rural	26
to health services:	
Total	45
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.4
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	3.2
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	17.9

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	948
United States	0
USSR/Russia	0
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	756
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	191

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	234
U.S. \$ per capita	2
% of GDP/GNP	1.3

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
na	na	48,300	India 48,300

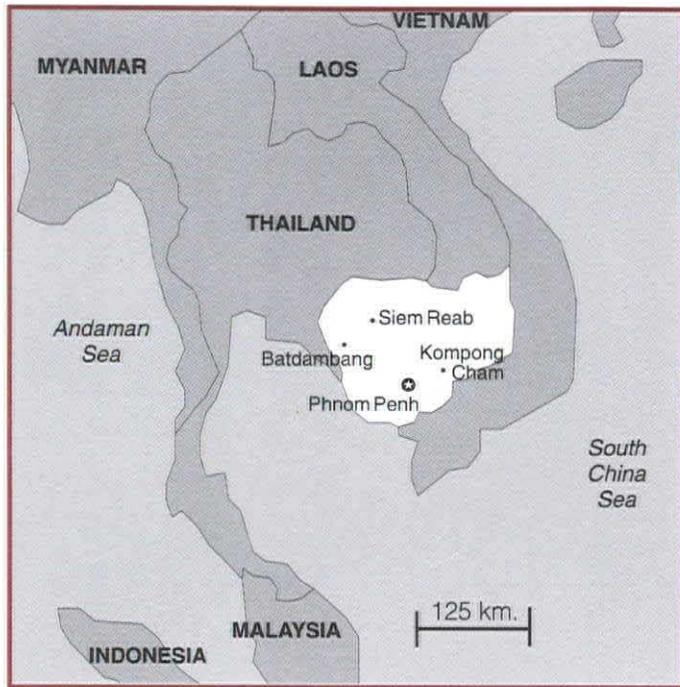
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$122 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$1,000
External debt, June 1993: U.S. \$13.5 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 35.

CAMBODIA



Since gaining independence from France in 1953, four separate factions have ruled: the royalist regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk until 1970; the conservative, pro-American dictatorship of Lon Nol (1970-75); the genocidal reign of the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot (1975-78); and the communist, Vietnam-supported administration throughout the 1980s. The transition from one regime to the next was marked by coups, wars, and invasions. More than 1 million people perished during the Khmer Rouge regime, which was one of the most systematic genocide campaigns directed by a central government.

In an effort to end the Cambodian civil war, the United Nations launched in 1991 its most ambitious and expensive operation at the time. Under the framework of the Paris Peace Accords, which was signed by all parties and acknowledged by regional powers, the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) held successful multiparty, democratic elections. The National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia party (FUNCINPEC) won the elections and later formed a coalition government with the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) when the latter threatened to divide the country.

While many have praised the peace process in Cambodia as a model U.N. mission, the success of the FUNCINPEC/CPP government remained in doubt as of early 1995. The Khmer Rouge (also known as the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, or PDK) did not participate in the May 1993 elections and continued to threaten the government's stability. After the United Nations withdrew in November 1993, the Khmer Rouge launched a military and diplomatic campaign for inclusion in the coalition government. In July 1994, following an attempted coup by CPP officials, the Cambodian government passed legislation outlawing the Khmer Rouge, which retaliated by systematically destroying villages and killing civilians. Skirmishes between the Khmer Rouge and government forces in northwestern Cambodia, where the Khmer Rouge have held the most influence, continued into early 1995.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Cambodia vs. PDK	135,000 8,000-10,000	na

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 90.

Area: 181,040 sq. km. Population: 10,264,628

Ethnic Divisions:

Khmer	90%
Vietnamese	5%
Chinese	1%
Other	4%

System of Government: Multiparty liberal democracy under a constitutional monarchy established in September 1993

Languages:

Khmer (official)
French
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Theravada Buddhism	95%
Other	5%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 69-70.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
1,221,000	379,000	842,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	181
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	115
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	351
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	51
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	na
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	235
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	5,040
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	57
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	35
Polio	36
Measles	37
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	22
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	6
Population per doctor: 1990	25,000
Population per nurse: 1990	3,130
Nurses per doctor: 1990	8
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total 36 Urban 65 Rural 33
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total 14 Urban 81 Rural 8
to health services: 1985-93	Total 53 Urban 80 Rural 50
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

**Major Conventional Weapons Imports
1990-94**

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	271
United States	0
USSR/Russia	170
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	20
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Sweden	0
Others	81

Source: I. Anthony, P. Claesson, G. Hagemeyer-Gaverus, E. Skons, S. Wezeman, "Tables of the Value of The Trade in Major Conventional Weapons," *SIPRI Yearbook 1993* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993), 479-482.

**DEFENSE EXPENDITURE
(as of 1992)**

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	58
U.S. \$ per capita	7
% of GDP/GNP	4.8

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

**DISPLACED PERSONS
(as of December 1994)**

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees receive
143,300	113,000	30,300	Vietnam 30,100 Indonesia 150 Malaysia 50

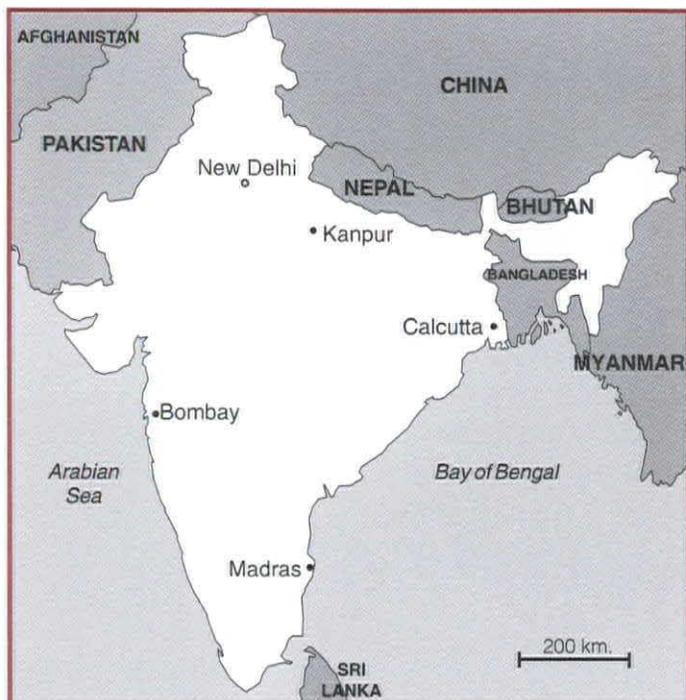
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$6 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$600
External debt, 1991: U.S. \$248 million*

* This figure represents debt to OECD members only.
Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 70.

INDIA



Ethnic, language, and religious divisions have been at the root of many ongoing conflicts in India since independence. Following the Pakistan-India partition in 1947, the two countries have waged war three times. A major cause of the enmity has been over Kashmir, the only Muslim majority state in India, which remained under martial law as of early 1995.

The Indian government has been accused of various human rights violations in its campaign against an assortment of separatist and fundamentalist groups, including the Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front, which seeks Kashmiri independence, the Pakistani-supported Hezb-ul-Mujahideen, and the Jammu and Kashmir People's League, which has fought actively for a merger with Pakistan. Human rights charges have been launched against these groups as well. In early 1995, some 200,000 Indian troops remained in Kashmir, where a U.N. observer force had been stationed since 1949 to monitor cease-fire lines in a situation that claimed more than 2,600 lives in 1993 alone.

Ethnic conflict in the state of Punjab (in northwestern India) has caused 33,600 deaths, including more than 25,000 in fighting between Hindus and Sikhs. The Punjab conflict had subsided by 1994, however, in part because of the harsh measures taken by the central government, and in part because of lack of popular support for the militants and their violent tactics in seeking an independent state. By early 1995, the overall situation was relatively stabilized.

Meanwhile, tribal groups in northeastern India repeatedly requested and often fought for independent status within an Indian Union. While the Indian government had granted some concessions to these tribes over the years, a number of them continued their guerilla activities as of early 1995.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of India vs. Kashmir insurgents vs. Sikh insurgents*	1,265,000 na na	Greater than 3,000**

* While the government of India fought against several groups, all figures represent conflicts with Kashmiri and Sikh insurgents only.

** Of these, 2,600 were killed in the Kashmir.

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 91.

Area: 3,287,590 sq. km. **Population:** 919,903,056

Ethnic Divisions:

Indo-Aryan	72%
Dravidian	25%
Mongoloid and other	3%

System of Government: Federal republic

Languages:

Hindi (national language)	30%
English (associate status)	
Numerous regional languages India officially recognizes:	
Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Oriya, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Other	
(Complete percentage breakdown not available)	

Religions:

Hindu	80%	Buddhist	0.7%
Muslim	14%	Jains	0.5%
Christian	2.4%	Other	0.4%
Sikh	2%		

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 184-186.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
856,000	27,000	829,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	122
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	81
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	26,063
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	61
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	98
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	220
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	260
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	92
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	90
Polio	90
Measles	82
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	77
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	37
Population per doctor: 1990	2,440
Population per nurse: 1990	2,220
Nurses per doctor: 1990	1.1
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total 79
	Urban 85
	Rural 78
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total 27
	Urban 62
	Rural 12
to health services: 1985-93	Total 85
	Urban 100
	Rural 80
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.3
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	6
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	1.6

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports
1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	9,528
United States	10
USSR/Russia	7,180
France	350
FRG/Germany	230
China	0
United Kingdom	690
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	548
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	520

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE
(as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	7,550
U.S. \$ per capita	9
% of GDP/GNP	2.5

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS
(as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
250,000+	250,000	na	na

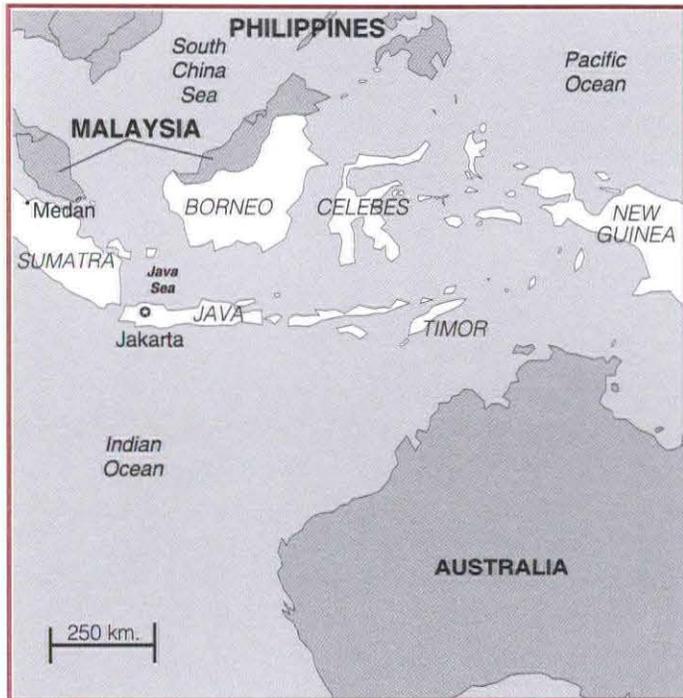
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1994 estimated: U.S. \$1.17 trillion
GDP per capita, 1994 estimated: U.S. \$1,300
External debt, March 1993: U.S. \$90.1 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 185.

INDONESIA



Three separate armed conflicts have been waged during the last two decades in Indonesia with varying degrees of intensity. In Irian Jaya (a western New Guinea province), the Free Papua Movement has sought unification with Papua New Guinea since 1977. In Aceh (a northern province in Sumatra), sporadic fighting has continued since the Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh) group declared its independence from Indonesia in 1977. In the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (Fretilin) has struggled since proclaiming an independent state in 1975.

Ethnic and religious conflict in East Timor began when the government occupied the region in 1975 and forcibly annexed it as Indonesia's 27th province a year later. An estimated 200,000 civilians and military personnel (nearly one-third of the pre-1975 East Timorese population) have been killed in the fighting between the predominantly Roman Catholic East Timorese and the predominantly Muslim Indonesian troops. About half of those casualties occurred during the height of fighting from 1975-79, when civilians were interned in camps.

Indonesia closed East Timor to outsiders from 1975-89 and again in November 1994, after students protested at the U.S. embassy in Jakarta during a state visit by U.S. President Bill Clinton. The protest commemorated the Nov. 12, 1991, government massacre of 270 unarmed civilians at the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili, East Timor's capital. In 1992, Fretilin leader Xanana Gumao was captured and imprisoned, prompting East Timor to continue its fight against government forces. Fretilin has favored a gradual transition to independence under the interim protection of U.N. peacekeeping forces. As of early 1995, the U.N. did not recognize Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor and had repeatedly condemned the government for its severe human rights violations.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Indonesia vs. Fretilin	279,900 150-200	Less than 50

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 91.

Area: 1,919,440 sq. km. **Population:** 200,409,741

Ethnic Divisions:

Javanese	45%
Sundanese	14%
Madurese	7.5%
Coastal Malays	7.5%
Other	26%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Bahasa Indonesia (modified form of Malay) (official)
English
Dutch
Local dialects (of which the most widely spoken is Javanese)
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Muslim	87%	Hindu	2%
Protestant	6%	Buddhist	1%
Roman Catholic	3%	Other	1%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 187-188.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
691,000	51,000+	604,000+

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	111
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	71
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	5,149
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	63
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	116
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	36
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	220
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	10
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	94
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	89
Polio	93
Measles	90
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	67
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	78
Population per doctor: 1990	7,140
Population per nurse: 1990	2,550
Nurses per doctor: 1990	2.8
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total 51 Urban 68 Rural 43
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total 44 Urban 64 Rural 36
to health services: 1985-93	Total 80 Urban na Rural na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	0.7
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	2.0
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	7.4

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports
1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	1,118
United States	406
USSR/ Russia	0
France	17
FRG/Germany	464
China	0
United Kingdom	83
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	109
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	38

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE
(as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	2,003
U.S. \$ per capita	11
% of GDP/GNP	1.4

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS
(as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
9,900	na	9,900	Papua New Guinea 9,700 Malaysia 200

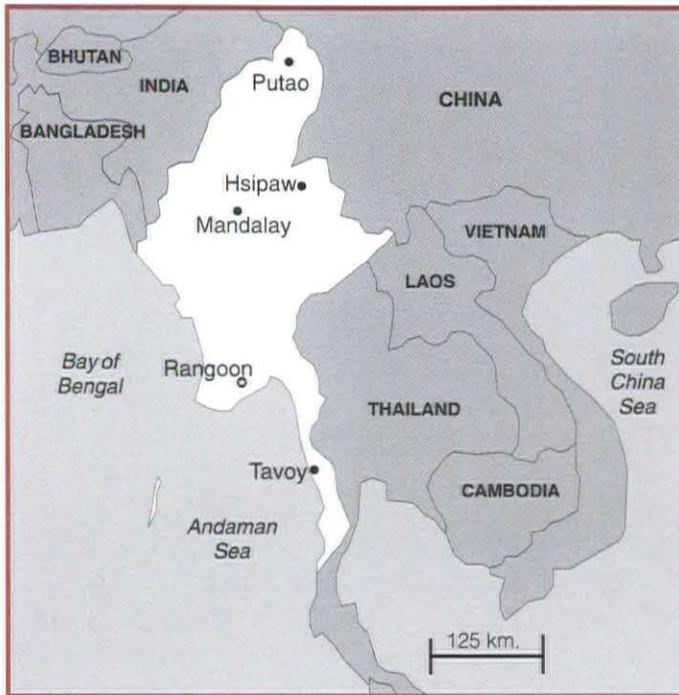
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$571 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$2,900
External debt, 1994 estimated: U.S. \$100 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 188.

MYANMAR (BURMA)



Myanmar (formerly Burma) has experienced several ethnic insurgencies since it gained independence from Britain in 1947, as well as a bloody civil war that began when the military took power in 1988 under the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). After holding democratic elections in May 1990, SLORC refused to recognize the results, which gave a landslide victory to the National League for Democracy (NLD). The NLD's leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, was placed under house arrest in the summer of 1989 and remained there as of early 1995, despite efforts by the international community to press for her release. SLORC's human rights record has been labeled one of the worst in the world, and the economy has continued to crumble despite economic reform measures by the government and an aggressive campaign to entice foreign trade, tourism, and investment. In addition, bilateral assistance and World Bank loans were frozen after the 1988 coup. SLORC, however, has managed to remain in power, in part because of significant military and economic support from China.

Since 1988, SLORC has been engaged in armed conflict with several major ethnic minority groups. Unable to defeat them militarily, the government—pressured by Thailand, where ethnic armies have established bases—sought to negotiate separate cease-fire agreements with them starting in 1992. By October 1994, SLORC had successfully negotiated cease-fire agreements with as many as 13 ethnic minority groups. In January 1995, however, SLORC violated its own unilaterally declared cease-fire and captured Manerplaw, the headquarters of the opposition Karen National Union (KNU). Meanwhile, SLORC renewed fighting with the Shan State, which is seeking independence. The United Nations has unanimously condemned SLORC and made specific recommendations for the restoration of democracy and basic human rights in Myanmar.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Myanmar vs. KNU	286,000 4,000	na

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 92.

Area: 678,500 sq. km. Population: 44,277,014

Ethnic Divisions:

Burman	68%	Shan	9%
Karen	7%	Rakhine	4%
Chinese	3%	Mon	2%
Indian	2%	Other	5%

System of Government: Military regime

Languages:

Burmese
Minority ethnic groups have their own languages
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Buddhist	89%	Muslim	4%
Christian	4%	Animist beliefs	1%
(Baptist 3%, Roman Catholic 1%)		Other	2%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 65-67.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
20,000	na	na

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	111
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	81
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	1,446
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	58
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	97
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	189
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	330
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	80
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	73
Polio	73
Measles	71
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	66
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	37
Population per doctor: 1990	12,500
Population per nurse: 1990	3,130
Nurses per doctor: 1990	4.0
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total 32 Urban 37 Rural na
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total 36 Urban 39 Rural 35
to health services: 1985-93	Total 48 Urban na Rural na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	0.8
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	814
United States	0
USSR/Russia	0
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	739
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	5
Others	70

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	269
U.S. \$ per capita	6
% of GDP/GNP	3.1

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
703,300-1,203,300	500,000-1,000,000	203,300	Bangladesh 116,000 Thailand 70,600 China 10,000 Malaysia 5,100 India 1,600

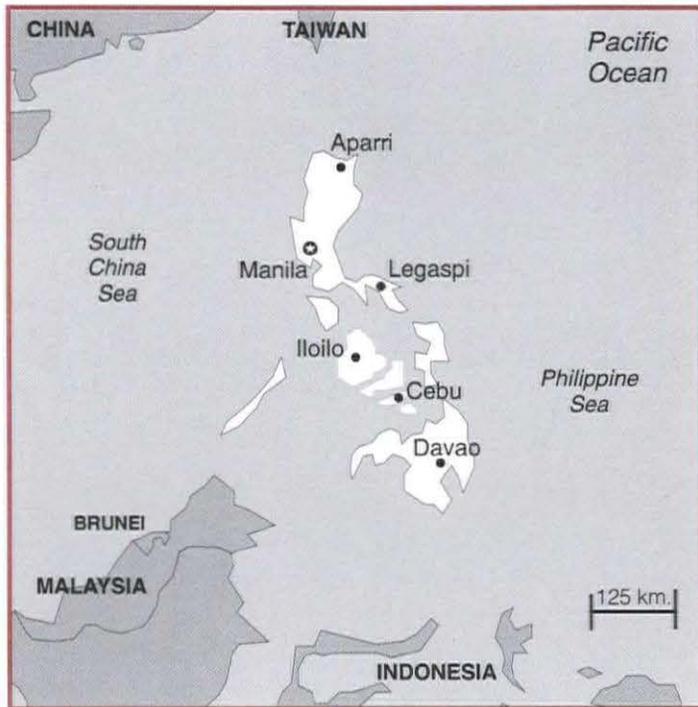
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$41 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$950
External debt, 1992: U.S. \$4 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 66.

PHILIPPINES



Since its founding in 1969, the communist New People's Army (NPA) has fought against the Filipino government for political power and land reform. In an effort to end the NPA's insurgent activities, the government announced in June 1986 the start of formal cease-fire negotiations with the political arm of the NPA, called the National Democratic Front (NDF). Talks stalled, however, when President Corazon Aquino, pressured by Minister of National Defense Juan Enrile and officers of the Reform the Armed Forces of the Philippines Movement (RAM), threatened military action against the NPA if it did not accept a cease-fire agreement by the end of November.

Following a devastating earthquake in July 1990 in the Luzon province, the NPA declared a unilateral cease-fire in Manila, Baguio City, and the Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, and Mountain provinces. In August of that year, the government expressed its willingness to negotiate with the rebels and to suspend attacks planned against the NPA in Manila and the northern regions. The NPA ended its cease-fire in late September and threatened to increase guerrilla activities. Between January and April 1991, some 600 government troops were killed by the NPA, which maintained an active presence in 55 of 73 Filipino provinces. Government forces retaliated by capturing the NPA's key base, Camp Venus in Mountain Province.

In July 1992, President Fidel Ramos proposed an amnesty package that included 4,500 members of the NPA and other dissident groups. A National Unification Commission (NUC) was established in August to consult rebel groups and to devise a viable amnesty program. The NDF agreed to continue talks with the government in 1993 but refused to accept its framework for negotiations or refer to discussions with the government as peace talks. NPA membership, which peaked at 25,000 in 1986, had fallen to roughly 10,000 by the end of 1994. By early 1995, the conflict had claimed more than 25,000 lives.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of the Philippines vs. NPA	106,500 8,400-12,500	523*

* Figure represents first six months of 1993 only.

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 92.

Area: 300,000 sq. km. Population: 69,808,930

Ethnic Divisions:

Christian Malay	91.5%
Muslim Malay	4%
Chinese	1.5%
Other	3%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Pilipino (official)
English (official)
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Roman Catholic	83%
Protestant	9%
Muslim	5%
Buddhist and other	3%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 315-316.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
84,000	39,000	45,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	59
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	45
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	1,999
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	65
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	110
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	27
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	280
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	530
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	90
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	88
Polio	89
Measles	87
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	66
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	63
Population per doctor: 1990	8,330
Population per nurse: 1990	2,690
Nurses per doctor: 1990	3.1
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total 82
	Urban 85
	Rural 79
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total 69
	Urban 79
	Rural 62
to health services: 1985-93	Total 76
	Urban 77
	Rural 74
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.0
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	2.0
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	7.8

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	234
United States	189
USSR/Russia	0
France	0
FRG/Germany	3
China	0
United Kingdom	5
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	31
Switzerland	0
Others	7

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	831
U.S. \$ per capita	13
% of GDP/GNP	2.2

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

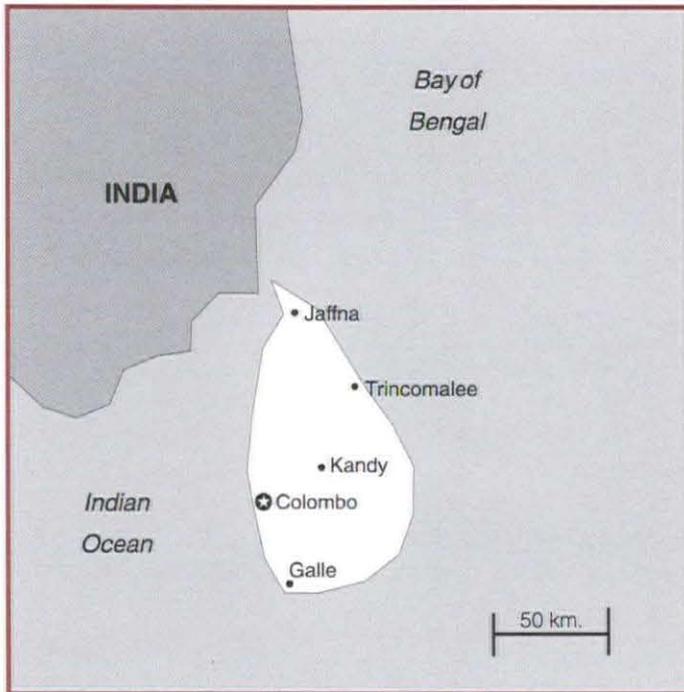
Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
na	na	na	na

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$171 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$2,500
External debt, September 1993: U.S. \$34.1 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 316.

SRI LANKA



The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have been fighting for a separate Tamil state consisting of northern and eastern parts of the country since 1983. Following the assassination of Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa in May 1993, the LTTE increased its attacks on Sri Lankan forces. With the August 1994 election of a new moderate prime minister, Chandrika Bandaranaike-Kumaratunga, the government's gestures, including the partial lifting of the economic embargo against LTTE-controlled areas, led to preliminary peace talks with the LTTE in October 1994.

The LTTE made a series of demands, including a cease-fire by government troops, safe passage to and from the Jaffna Peninsula, and the easing of economic sanctions. These issues were to be discussed during a second-round of talks scheduled for Oct. 24, but a suicide bombing the previous day, allegedly committed by an LTTE member, resulted in the death of 50 people and postponed the planned peace talks indefinitely.

In late November 1994, Prime Minister Kumaratunga asked the LTTE to declare a weeklong cease-fire that would be reciprocated by a two-week cease-fire by the government. Prompted by the government's response to an LTTE request for an investigation into the killing of a senior LTTE leader, who was slain during the LTTE's Nov. 12-17 unilateral cease-fire, the Tamils agreed to stop fighting in the northern and eastern parts of the country. The decision was made to pave the way for the resumption of peace talks, in the hope of finding a way to end an 11-year-old war, which had claimed an estimated 11,000 lives. During 1993, more than 2,000 people died in fighting that drove more than 600,000 people from their homes.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Sri Lanka vs. LTTE	110,800 7,000	Greater than 2,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 92.

Area: 65,610 sq. km. Population: 18,129,850

Ethnic Divisions:

Sinhalese	74%
Tamil	18%
Moor	7%
Burgher, Malay, and Vedda	1%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Sinhala (official and national language)	74%
Tamil (national language)	18%
Other	8%

Religions:

Buddhist	69%	Christian	8%
Hindu	15%	Muslim	8%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 369-371.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
42,000	19,000	23,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted. Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	19
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	15
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	370
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	72
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	108
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	14
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	167
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	3,150
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	86
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	91
Polio	91
Measles	89
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	51
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	76
Population per doctor: 1990	7,140
Population per nurse: 1990	1,400
Nurses per doctor: 1990	5.1
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	60
Urban	80
Rural	55
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	50
Urban	68
Rural	45
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	93
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.8
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	3.7
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	7.4

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	165
United States	0
USSR/Russia	21
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	113
United Kingdom	5
Czechoslovakia	8
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	17

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	350
U.S. \$ per capita	20
% of GDP/GNP	4.9

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
629,000	525,000	104,000	India 104,000

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$53.5 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$3,000
External debt, 1991: U.S. \$5.2 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 370-71.

TAJIKISTAN



The deployment of predominantly Russian troops in support of the communist government of Tajikistan in December 1992 halted a yearlong civil war that took the lives of some 20,000 people (with some government reports as high as 100,000). Violent clashes between government forces and opposition demonstrators, who demanded the resignation of President Rakhmon Nabyev and his council, had erupted earlier in the year after nearly two years of political unrest and instability.

In May 1992, a truce was signed, which ended fighting temporarily in the capital city of Dushanbe and provided for the inclusion of opposition members in a reorganized government. Nabyev supporters, however, responded with a new round of fighting, which quickly spread to opposition strongholds. By September, the Popular Democratic Army (PDA), a military coalition of opposition Islamic and democratic groups, had seized control of Dushanbe and forced President Nabyev to resign. Southern Tajikistan remained under the control of the militant Tajik People's Front (TPF), and in November the Tajik Supreme Soviet established a new parliamentary republican government composed mainly of Nabyev sympathizers.

Troops from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) were deployed and, in January 1993, the government regained control of Dushanbe. Fighting continued, however, with more than 16,000 people killed before a cease-fire went into effect in September 1994. By early 1995, most of Tajikistan's 600,000 displaced people, including 60,000 refugees who had fled to Afghanistan, had returned to their homes. Meanwhile, Iran and Russia, which support the Islamic opposition and the communist government in Tajikistan, respectively, pressed the two sides to hold U.N.-sponsored peace talks. By March 1995, U.N. peacekeepers had arrived in Tajikistan to monitor the truce.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Tajikistan, Russia, Uzbekistan vs. Popular Democratic Army	2,000-3,000 2,030,000 40,000 na	16,000-20,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 92.

Area: 143,100 sq. km. **Population:** 5,995,469

Ethnic Divisions:

Tajik	64.9%	Russian	3.5%
Uzbek	25%	Other	6.6%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Tajik (official)
Russian
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

Sunni Muslim	80%
Shi'a Muslim	5%
Other	15%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 385-386.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
20,000	na	na

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	83
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	64
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	222
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	69
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	na
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	24
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	na
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	69
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	82
Polio	74
Measles	97
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	na
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	na
Population per doctor: 1990	350
Population per nurse: 1990	na
Nurses per doctor: 1990	na
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1991	6.0
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94	
Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	na
United States	na
USSR/Russia	na
France	na
FRG/Germany	na
China	na
United Kingdom	na
Czechoslovakia	na
Netherlands	na
Italy	na
Switzerland	na
Others	na

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)	
U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	203
U.S. \$ per capita	39
% of GDP/GNP	3.7

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 226.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)			
Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
165,000	na	165,000	Russian Fed. 145,000 Afghanistan 20,000

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$6.9 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$1,180
External debt: na

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 386.

COLOMBIA



THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Colombia vs. FARC vs. ELN	139,000 na 8,000	1,500*

* Figure represents military deaths only.

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 95.

Area: 1,138,910 sq. km. Population: 35,577,556

Ethnic Divisions:

Mestizo	58%
White	20%
Mulatto	14%
Black	4%
Mixed Black-Indian	3%
Indian	1%

System of Government: Republic

Language:

Spanish

Religions:

Roman Catholic	95%
Other	5%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 88-90.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
323,000	108,000	214,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

The Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CGSB), representing the 1987 merger of six guerrilla groups, began 1995 by presenting a new peace proposal, which included the suspension of military operations and the establishment of contacts for holding future peace talks. For 35 of the past 43 years, a high degree of civil unrest and internal violence, emanating from a centurylong rivalry between the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party, had forced the Colombian government to operate under declared states of emergency.

In January 1991, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN), two of the six CGSB members, launched an attack on the government. It was hoped that the July 1991 signing of a new constitution would put an end to this fighting and a state of siege imposed in 1984 in response to escalating political and drug-related violence in the country. Without the participation of FARC and ELN, however, guerrilla warfare continued and, by 1992, the government was forced to intensify anti-insurgency measures and abandon peace negotiations with rebel groups. Heavy fighting continued throughout 1993, with the death toll climbing above 30,000 and another 300,000-600,000 people forced from their homes. In June 1994, relatively peaceful national congressional and presidential elections were held, with Liberal Party candidate Ernesto Samper winning the presidency.

As of early 1995, however, more than 160 paramilitary groups continued to operate in Colombia, where the human rights situation remained critical. A rash of political and extrajudicial killings, disappearances, tortures, and other physical abuses were reported as being routinely carried out by these groups, as well as by the police and security forces. Despite the capture and killing of drug kingpin Pablo Escobar in 1993, the country continued to be criticized for not vigorously attacking and disassembling its various drug networks. In early 1995, Colombia faced the potential loss of millions of dollars in trade benefits and "nonhumanitarian" aid if it could not convince the United States that it had made substantial reductions in drug trafficking.

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	19
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	16
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	809
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	69
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	111
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	11
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	67
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	810
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	1.3
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	94
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	83
Polio	85
Measles	94
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	40
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	40
Population per doctor: 1990	1,150
Population per nurse: 1990	1,920
Nurses per doctor: 1990	0.6
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total 86
	Urban 87
	Rural 82
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total 64
	Urban 84
	Rural 18
to health services: 1985-93	Total 60
	Urban na
	Rural na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.8
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	4
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	1.6

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 67, 71. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	379
United States	206
USSR/Russia	0
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	0
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	172

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	1,162
U.S. \$ per capita	36
% of GDP/GNP	2.4

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance, 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 227.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
600,200	600,000	200	Ecuador 100 Mexico 100

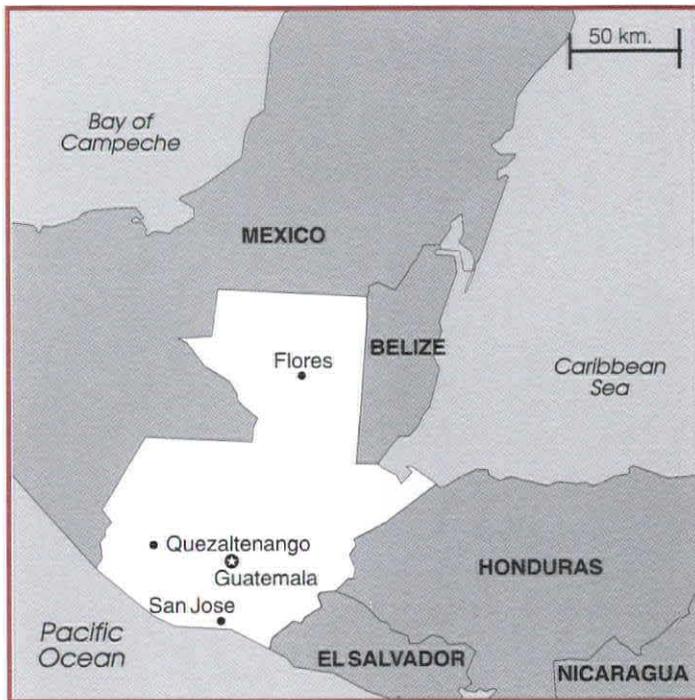
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$192 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$5,500
External debt, 1992: U.S. \$17 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 89.

GUATEMALA



THE CONFLICT			
Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Guatemala vs. URNG	43,900 800-1,100	Less than 200

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 95.

Area: 108,890 sq. km. **Population:** 10,721,387

Ethnic Divisions:

Ladino 56%
(or Mestizo—mixed Indian and European ancestry)
Indian 44%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Spanish 60%
Indian languages 40%
(including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi and others)

Religions:

Roman Catholic
Protestant
Traditional Mayan
(Percentage breakdown not available)

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 163-164.

The multigroup National Revolutionary Unity of Guatemala (URNG) guerrilla movement and its predecessors have been fighting Guatemala's military government and government-sponsored Civil Defense Patrols (PACs) since 1967. The PACs, estimated at 43,000 members, included villagers in areas where URNG operated. In August 1987, the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua signed an accord in Guatemala City to establish a regional peace plan. Following this signing, the Commission on National Reconciliation (CNR) was formed to address regional conflicts and, in October 1987, the government and URNG representatives met in Spain for peace talks. Although no agreement was reached, the government promised to introduce legislation that would provide amnesty to all URNG members and to hold further talks with URNG leaders. While the amnesty law passed, right-wing pressure forced postponement of the planned March 1988 talks and inspired the addition of a disarmament condition to any future negotiations. Meanwhile, the URNG proposed a truce and continued to call for negotiations.

The CNR attempted to jump-start the peace process by holding a meeting with URNG representatives in Oslo, Norway. In April 1991, new peace talks resulted in the government and rebels agreeing on negotiating procedures and setting an agenda for further talks. Meanwhile, members of the security forces, displeased with the negotiation efforts, designed a campaign of violence to destabilize the government and upset the reconciliation process. Despite these efforts, the talks continued and, in August 1992, the government conceded to URNG demands not to expand the PACs. In March 1994, the government and the URNG reached a human rights accord, which led to the September introduction of the U.N. Mission for the Verification of Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA). As of early 1995, both peace negotiations and fighting continued, as the death toll rose to nearly 150,000 civilians and military personnel since the beginning of the civil war.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*		
Total	Military	Civilian
141,000	40,000	100,000

*Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	73
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	53
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	387
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	65
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	79
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	41
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	110
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	1,500
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	0.9
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	46
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	75
Polio	77
Measles	71
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	18
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	24
Population per doctor: 1990	2,270
Population per nurse: 1990	910
Nurses per doctor: 1990	2.5
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	62
Urban	92
Rural	43
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	60
Urban	72
Rural	52
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	34
Urban	47
Rural	25
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	2.1
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	3.7
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	11.1

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 67, 71. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	na
United States	na
USSR/Russia	na
France	na
FRG/Germany	na
China	na
United Kingdom	na
Czechoslovakia	na
Netherlands	na
Italy	na
Switzerland	na
Others	na

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	144
U.S. \$ per capita	15
% of GDP/GNP	1.1

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 227.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
245,050	200,000	45,050	Mexico 42,900 Belize 2,150

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$31.3 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$3,000
External debt, 1992 estimated: U.S. \$2.2 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 164.

PERU



Alternating periods of military dictatorship and civilian administration have characterized the politics of Peru since 1824. In the 1980s, various guerrilla factions took up arms in an effort to overthrow the Peruvian government. Two of the more powerful challengers included the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), which began its insurgency in 1984, and a Maoist terrorist group known as the Sendero Luminoso, or the Shining Path. More than 17,500 people died during the 1980s in violence between government forces and Shining Path guerrillas.

In the early 1990s, the Shining Path intensified its armed struggle and began making strategic bombing attacks on power plants, government and military buildings, and rural defense groups (militias established by the government). The government responded to these raids by extending a state of emergency and granting the military unprecedented powers to bypass individual and civil rights.

In 1992, government security forces captured Shining Path founder Abimael Guzman, who was tried by a military court and sentenced to life in prison. His capture was considered a major victory for President Alberto Fujimori's authoritarian-style government, which had set as a top priority the reduction of the Shining Path's influence. While the Shining Path continued to commit random acts of violence, including sporadic bombings and killings, the rebel group lacked leadership and a coherent strategy after Guzman's incarceration.

By early 1995, President Fujimori's special police force had imprisoned most of the rebel's central committee, while other guerrilla fighters had turned themselves in with the hope of prosecutorial exemption. Despite these government victories, much of Peru remained under a state of emergency, in a country dominated by military control.

THE CONFLICT			
Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Peru vs. Sendero Luminoso vs. MRTA	115,000 5,000-8,000 500	Less than 1,700

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 95.

Area: 1,285,220 sq. km. Population: 23,650,671

Ethnic Divisions:

Indian	45%
Mestizo	37%
(mixed Indian and European ancestry)	
Other	18%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Spanish	
Quechua	
Aymara	
(Percentage breakdown not available)	

Religions:

Roman Catholic

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 312-314.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*		
Total	Military	Civilian
26,000	6,000	20,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

HEALTH PROFILE	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	62
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	43
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	662
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	65
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	126
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	32
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	250
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	460
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	0.3
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	87
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	84
Polio	86
Measles	75
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	30
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	31
Population per doctor: 1990	970
Population per nurse: 1990	1,080
Nurses per doctor: 1990	0.9
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	72
Urban	75
Rural	18
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	57
Urban	58
Rural	25
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	75
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.9
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	3.2
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	2.7

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94	
Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	364
United States	18
USSR/Russia	129
France	0
FRG/Germany	4
China	7
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	2
Switzerland	0
Others	203

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)	
U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	604
U.S. \$ per capita	28
% of GDP/GNP	3.8

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 227.

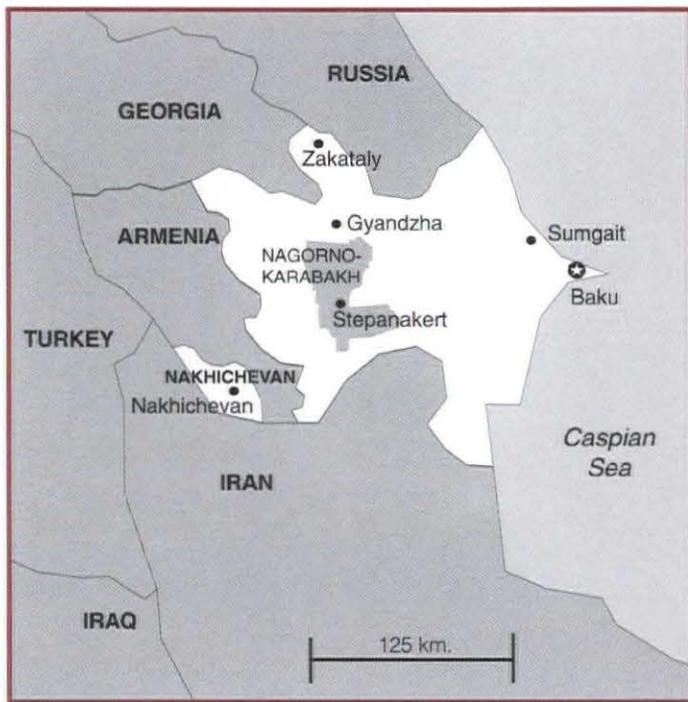
DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)			
Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
600,450	600,000	450	Bolivia 350 Chile 100

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$70 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$3,000
External debt, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$22 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 314.

AZERBAIJAN



In 1988, fighting erupted between Armenians and Azeris in the autonomous region of Nagorno-Karabakh. This region, while located within Azerbaijan, was 90 percent Armenian. Fighting began when Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh, who had previously campaigned for independence, rallied for unification with neighboring Armenia. Azeri forces responded by killing 26 Armenians in Sumgait (north of Baku). As fighting escalated and threatened to destabilize Azerbaijan's government, the Soviet Union intervened, declaring a state of emergency in January 1990 in Azerbaijan and deploying 17,000 troops to Nagorno-Karabakh and along the Azeri-Armenian border. The conflict worsened with the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union, as Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh then voted to establish the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh and declared their independence.

Over the past seven years of fighting, the conflict has spread outside the Nagorno-Karabakh region. Armenians now control the corridor between the region and Armenia, as well as all immediate surrounding areas (roughly 25 percent of Azerbaijan). Azeris formerly in these regions were killed or displaced (close to a million refugees), while 350,000 Armenians in Azerbaijan were made refugees in retaliatory pogroms led by Azeri forces.

As of early 1995, a cease-fire, brokered by Russia, generally had been holding since May 1994. Conditions for peaceful settlement of the conflict were contingent on Armenian withdrawal from Azeri territory, which local Armenian authorities had been reluctant to do without external peacekeeping forces ensuring the safety of the Nagorno-Karabakh region. In December 1994, the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) was still debating the composition of a peacekeeping force. Armenian, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabakh officials met in February 1995 to outline a specific agenda for future talks but could only agree to the necessity of peaceful negotiations.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Azerbaijan vs. Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, Armenia	42,600 10,000 20,000	Less than 2,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflict, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 88.

Area: 86,600 sq. km. Population: 7,684,456

Ethnic Divisions:

Azeri	82.7%	Dagestani	3.2%
Russian	5.6%	Other	2.9%
Armenian	5.6%		

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Azeri	82%	Armenian	5%
Russian	7%	Other	6%

Religions:

Muslim	87%	Russian Orthodox	5.6%
Armenian Orthodox	5.6%	Other	1.8%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 28-29.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
7,000	na	na

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

EUROPE

HEALTH PROFILE	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	52
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	36
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	163
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	71
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	na
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	16
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	na
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	94
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	71
Polio	70
Measles	84
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	na
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	na
Population per doctor: 1990	250
Population per nurse: 1990	na
Nurses per doctor: 1990	na
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water:	
1988-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to adequate sanitation:	
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to health services:	
1985-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1991	4.3
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/ rates, rounded)
Total	64
United States	0
USSR/ Russia	64
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	0
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	0

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	190
U.S. \$ per capita	26
% of GDP/GNP	1.9

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 224.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
1,004,000	630,000	374,000	Armenia 290,000 Russian Fed. 84,000

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$15.5 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$2,040
External debt: na

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 29.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA



War broke out in March 1992 after the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina held a referendum, boycotted by the Serb population, in which independence from Yugoslavia was supported. Bosnian Serbs subsequently launched military assaults designed to divide the republic along ethnic lines. By May 1994, Bosnian Serb forces (BSA), seeking to join Serb-held lands to a "Greater Serbia" and supported by Serbia, occupied more than 70 percent of Bosnia. By early 1995, fighting and "ethnic cleansing" had resulted in the death of more than 200,000 people. Half of Bosnia's pre-war population of 4.4 million were living as refugees or displaced persons.

Bosnian Muslims also suffered from attacks by Croatian forces, which in 1993 conquered and declared an independent state in the 10 percent of Bosnia they occupied. Localized fighting between the Bosnian Croat militia (HVO) and Muslim forces of the Bosnian Presidency (BiH) turned into full-scale war. Bitter fighting lasted until March 1994, when the Bosnian government and Croat leadership signed an agreement in Washington, D.C., which created a Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In 1992, the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established to deliver humanitarian aid to five republics of the former Yugoslavia and was later mandated to protect six U.N.-patrolled "safe areas" in Bosnia. On March 31, 1993, the U.N. Security Council passed Resolution 816, which authorized North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) aircraft to enforce a "no-fly" zone over Bosnia, and enforcement began two weeks later. The United Nations, the European Union, and a "Contact Group" consisting of representatives from France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States tried to establish peace in Bosnia, each with relatively little success. On Dec. 19, 1994, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter brokered a four-month cease-fire agreement between the Bosnian Serbs and Muslim-led Bosnian government, which agreed to resume negotiations under the auspices of the Contact Group. The cease-fire remained largely in effect in early 1995, despite sporadic fighting between both sides, which threatened the return of a larger war.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina vs. Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbian irregulars, Yugoslavia vs. Republic of Herzeg-Bosna, Croatia	60,000 80,000 136,500 50,000 103,500	10,000-30,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 88.

Area: 51,233 sq. km. Population: 4,651,485

Ethnic Divisions:

Muslim	44%	Croat	17%
Serb	31%	Other	8%

System of Government: Emerging democracy

Languages:

Serbo-Croatian	99%
Other	1%

Religions:

Muslim	40%	Protestant	4%
Orthodox	31%	Other	10%
Catholic	15%		

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 51-53.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
120,000	na	na

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted. Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

EUROPE

HEALTH PROFILE*

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	22
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	19
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	337
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	72
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92**	94
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	na
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	81
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	79
Polio	81
Measles	75
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	na
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	na
Population per doctor: 1990	na
Population per nurse: 1990	na
Nurses per doctor: 1990	na
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to health services: 1985-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

* Figures available for former Yugoslavia only.

**The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94*

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	559
United States	0
USSR/Russia	559
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	0
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	0

* Figures available for former Yugoslavia only. Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	na
U.S. \$ per capita	na
% of GDP/GNP	na

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defense Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 224.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
2,164,000	1,300,000	864,000	(Refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina)
			Germany 275,000
			Switzer. 11,100
			Croatia 184,000
			Norway 8,400
			Austria 54,700
			Macedonia 6,200
			Sweden 50,000
			Belgium 5,000
			Slovenia 29,000
			Slovak Rep. 1,800
			Turkey 20,000
			Malaysia 400
			Denmark 18,500
			Pakistan 300
			(Refugees from former Yugoslavia)
			Serbia/Montenegro 300,000
			Italy 30,000
			Czech Rep. 4,000
			Hungary 10,000
			Spain 2,500
			France 8,400

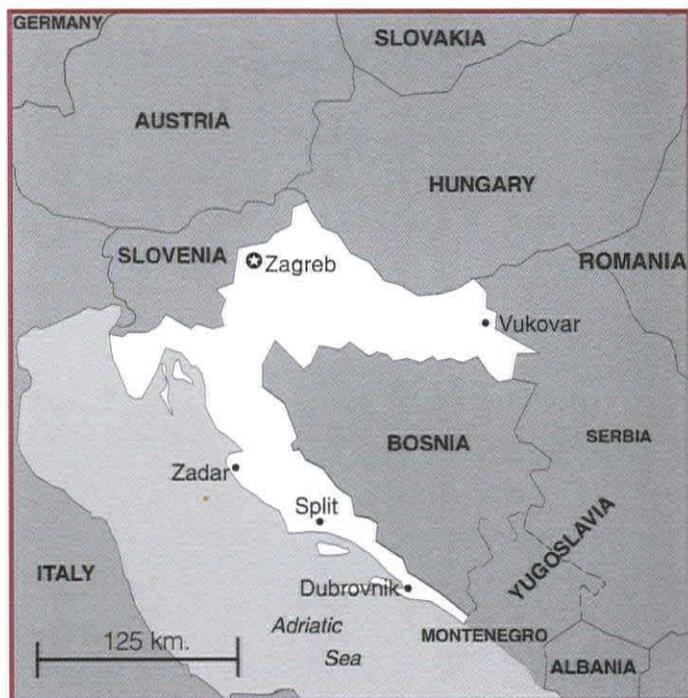
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993: na
GDP per capita, 1993: U.S. \$3,001-10,000
External debt, 1993: na

Source: CIA, "Economic Profile," *Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 10.

CROATIA



Following Croatia's declaration of independence from Yugoslavia in 1991, fighting between Croatian government and rebel Serb forces, which won control of roughly one-third of Croatia, resulted in more than 10,000 people being killed and hundreds of thousands displaced. Despite a general cease-fire in 1992, enforced by a U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) that separated the warring factions, tensions remained high throughout 1993-94. No progress was made in 1994 to implement a peace plan formulated by former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

In January 1995, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, who accused the United Nations of cementing Serb territorial gains in Krajina (the Serb-populated region of Croatia), threatened to eject the 12,000 UNPROFOR troops from Croatia. After meeting with U.S. Vice President Al Gore, however, Tudjman allowed 5,000 UNPROFOR troops to remain in Croatia. Tudjman made the agreement on the condition that a new U.N. mandate assured that U.N. forces patrolled the pre-1991 borders to prevent Serbs from entering Serb-held areas of Croatia.

Even with this new mandate, the reintegration of Serb-held Krajina into Croatia and the return of roughly 300,000 Croats to their Krajina homes seemed extremely remote in early 1995. In all, more than 500,000 refugees and internally displaced people remained in Croatia. The Croatian government and rebel Serbs made significant progress on confidence-building and economic measures, including the opening of the Zagreb-Belgrade highway to civilian traffic and an agreement to share electricity, oil, and other goods.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Croatia vs. Serbian Republic of Krajina, Yugoslavia	103,500 16,000 136,500	100-500

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 88.

Area: 56,538 sq. km. Population: 4,697,614

Ethnic Divisions:

Croat	78%	Hungarian	0.5%
Serb	12%	Other	8.1%
Muslim	0.9%		

System of Government: Parliamentary democracy

Languages:

Serbo-Croatian	96%
Other	4%

Religions:

Catholic	76.5%	Protestant	0.4%
Orthodox	11.1%	Other	10.8%
Slavic Muslim	1.2%		

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 99-101.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
25,000	na	na

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

EUROPE

HEALTH PROFILE*	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	22
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	19
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	337
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	72
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92**	94
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	na
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	81
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	79
Polio	81
Measles	75
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	na
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	na
Population per doctor: 1990	na
Population per nurse: 1990	na
Nurses per doctor: 1990	na
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to Health services: 1985-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

* Figures available for former Yugoslavia only.

**The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94*

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	559
United States	0
USSR/Russia	559
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	0
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	0

* Figures available for former Yugoslavia only. Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	4,330
U.S. \$ per capita	913
% of GDP/GNP	24.1

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 224.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
426,900+	290,000	136,900+	(Refugees from Croatia)
			Germany 35,000
			Macedonia 1,900
			(Refugees from former Yugoslavia)
			Serbia/Montenegro 300,000
			Italy 30,000
			Hungary 10,000
			France 8,400
			Czech Rep. 4,000
			Spain 2,500

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1992 estimated: U.S. \$21.8 billion
GDP per capita, 1992 estimated: U.S. \$4,500
External debt, 1993: U.S. \$2.6 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 100-101.

GEORGIA



In 1992, the autonomous Republic of Abkhazia declared its independence from Georgia. In an attempt to keep the republic within Georgia, government troops were deployed in Abkhazia in August of that year, triggering an intense yearlong war. By late 1993, Abkhazians, led by Vladislav Ardzinba, had successfully overthrown and expelled the Georgian forces. Forty to 60 percent of the pre-war population of Abkhazia fled, including virtually the entire Georgian population of the region (230,000 people, or 45 percent of Abkhazia's total population), temporarily resettling in Georgia. An estimated 3,000 people have died throughout the course of the war.

Russian peacekeeping troops were deployed in 1994 along the closed border between Abkhazia and Georgia to monitor the cease-fire agreement, discourage potential attacks, and assure the safe passage of refugees. Of the 300,000 refugees, fewer than 300 had been repatriated by February 1995, as Abkhaz violence and hostility toward Georgians continued with fatal attacks near the border.

In November 1994, Abkhazia declared its sovereignty with the adoption of a new constitution, which Georgia refused to recognize. Negotiations on Abkhazia's political status and the repatriation of refugees from Abkhazia resumed in February 1995 under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Russia, and the United Nations, but no agreement was reached. Relations between Georgia and Abkhazia remained tense as of early 1995, with no consensus reached among Georgians on how to resolve the conflict. Supporters of President Eduard Shevardnadze wanted to pursue peaceful, diplomatic negotiations over the reincorporation of the Abkhaz region into Georgia and the repatriation of refugees. Georgian nationalists, however, favored a more immediate military approach.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Georgia vs. Republic of Abkhazia	20,000 5,000	2,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 89.

Area: 69,700 sq. km. Population: 5,681,025

Ethnic Divisions:

Georgian	69%	Azerbaijani	5%
Armenian	9%	Ossetian	3%
Russian	6%	Abkhazian	2%
Ajarian	6%		

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Georgian (official)	71%	Azeri	6%
Russian	9%	Other	7%
Armenian	7%		

Religions:

Georgian Orthodox	65%	Armenian Orthodox	8%
Muslim	11%	Other	6%
Russian Orthodox	10%		

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 146-147.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
2,500	na	na

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

EUROPE

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	28
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	24
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	83
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	73
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92	na
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	na
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	63
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	45
Polio	45
Measles	58
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	na
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	na
Population per doctor: 1990	na
Population per nurse: 1990	na
Nurses per doctor: 1990	na
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total na Urban na Rural na
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total na Urban na Rural na
to health services: 1985-93	Total na Urban na Rural na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	na
United States	na
USSR/Russia	na
France	na
FRG/Germany	na
China	na
United Kingdom	na
Czechoslovakia	na
Netherlands	na
Italy	na
Switzerland	na
Others	na

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	333
U.S. \$ per capita	60
% of GDP/GNP	3.2

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 225.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received	
366,800	260,000	106,800	Russian Fed.	101,000
			Armenia	5,800

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$7.8 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$1,390
External debt, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$100-200 million

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 147.

UNITED KINGDOM



THE CONFLICT			
Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of the United Kingdom vs. Provisional IRA	274,800 200-400	86

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 89.

[Note: The following information is for Northern Ireland only.]

Area: 14,122 sq. km. Population: 1,620,000

Ethnic Divisions:

Protestants	58%
Catholics	42%

System of Government: Under authority and control of United Kingdom

Language:

English

Religions:

Roman Catholic	42%	Methodists	4%
Presbyterian	21%	None	4%
Episcopalian	18%	Other	11%

Source: *Europa World Yearbook 1993*, Vol. 2 (London: Europa Publications Ltd., 1993), 2959-70.

On Sept. 1, 1994, the Irish Republican Army (IRA), a terrorist organization seeking to end British rule in Northern Ireland, unilaterally announced a "complete cessation of military operations." Although this cease-fire declaration fell short of the permanent cessation of violence the British government had wanted, it did stop the most recent round of violence in Ireland, which has claimed more than 3,100 lives since the conflict began in 1969. The IRA's announcement preceded a similar one from representatives of the loyalist paramilitaries, terrorist groups committed to maintaining Northern Ireland's union with Britain.

The recent "troubles" in Northern Ireland were touched off in 1968 by a civil rights movement that targeted discrimination against Catholics by the unionist government, which was supported by the Protestant majority created within Northern Ireland following Ireland's partition in 1920. The civil rights character of the conflict quickly shifted to being one of nationalist versus unionist, a battle over sovereignty that continued as of early 1995. For 25 years, loyalist and republican terrorist groups fought a guerrilla war against one another and against the British and Irish government. In addition, the British army, sent to the province as peacekeepers, increasingly became entangled in the problem as local politicians and successive British governments failed to find a way through the political deadlock.

Progress toward the current cease-fire began in September 1993, when the moderate nationalist politician John Hume began talks with the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, and its leader, Gerry Adams. Formal peace talks between the constitutional parties and the governments of Britain and Ireland also had small successes. These two tracks—coupled with a growing realization within the IRA that it could not militarily force the British out of Ireland, as well as increased pressure from the people of Northern Ireland on their politicians to find accommodation—led to the eventual cease-fire declarations in August 1994. The peace continued to hold early in 1995, despite many unresolved issues, foremost among them an agreement on how paramilitary representatives could join all-party roundtable talks aimed at a lasting constitutional arrangement.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*		
Total	Military	Civilian
3,014**	na	na

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

** These figures are for the most recent Northern Ireland "troubles" from 1968-92.

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 89.

EUROPE

HEALTH PROFILE	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	8
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	7
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	803
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	76
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	104
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	12
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	na
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	2.2
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	75
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	92
Polio	95
Measles	92
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	na
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	na
Population per doctor: 1990	710
Population per nurse: 1990	na
Nurses per doctor: 1990	na
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to health services: 1985-93	na
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of total public expenditure): 1989-91	12.2
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1991	6.6
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	2,232
United States	2,094
USSR/ Russia	3
France	0
FRG/Germany	29
China	0
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	13
Italy	0
Switzerland	47
Others	46

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	20,726
U.S. \$ per capita	366
% of GDP/GNP	4

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 224.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
na	na	na	na

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993: U.S. \$980.2 billion
GDP per capita, 1993: U.S. \$16,900
External debt, June 1992: U.S. \$16.2 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 415.

IRAN



The Mujahideen e-Khalq and Kurdish groups, primarily the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI), have battled the Iranian government since the early 1970s. The Iranian government also has faced a diminished yet ongoing border dispute with Iraq. In early 1995, the Kurds, who have been demanding greater independence from the Iranian government, continued to be targets of torture, imprisonment, and execution. Thousands of Kurds fled to neighboring Iraq to seek refuge. Violent clashes between Mujahideen e-Khalq's military wing, the National Liberation Army (NLA), and the KDPI against the government resulted in 200 deaths in 1993 and an estimated 800 since 1991. As of early 1995, the Iranian military continued to fire on Kurdish positions in Iraq, forcing Iranian Kurds to retreat further into the Iraqi countryside.

Iran's hostilities with Iraq have not officially ended either. In 1988, the two countries accepted U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, which called for a cease-fire, the withdrawal of military forces to international boundaries, and the adoption of a mediated peace settlement.

The Gulf War, precipitated by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, served to expedite the Iran-Iraq peace process. Relations between Iran and Iraq deteriorated, however, after the conclusion of the Gulf War in early 1991. Although the cease-fire remained in effect in early 1995, sporadic military engagements continued to occur along the Iran-Iraq border. Iran's internal unrest was compounded by its standing as host to the world's largest refugee population, including an estimated 2 million refugees from Iraq and Afghanistan.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Iran vs. Mujahideen e-Khalq	473,000 na	50-200
Territory	vs. KDPI	na	

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 89.

Area: 1,648,000 sq. km. Population: 65,615,474

Ethnic Divisions:

Persian	51%	Arab	3%
Azerbaijani	24%	Lur	2%
Gilaki and Mazandarani	8%	Baloch	2%
Kurd	7%	Turkmen	2%
		Other	1%

System of Government: Theocratic republic

Languages:

Persian/Persian dialects	58%	Baloch	1%
Turkic/Turkic dialects	26%	Arabic	1%
Kurdish	9%	Turkish	1%
Luri	2%	Other	2%

Religions:

Shi'a Muslim	95%
Sunni Muslim	4%
Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i	1%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 189-190.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
588,000	468,000	120,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

MIDDLE EAST

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	54
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	42
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	2,507
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	67
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	112
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	32
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	83
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	210
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	99
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	99
Polio	99
Measles	99
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	50
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	85
Population per doctor: 1990	3,140
Population per nurse: 1990	8,570
Nurses per doctor: 1990	0.4
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	89
Urban	100
Rural	75
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	71
Urban	100
Rural	35
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	80
Urban	95
Rural	65
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.5
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	2.6
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	2,828
United States	0
USSR/Russia	1,202
France	0
FRG/Germany	0
China	731
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	120
Netherlands	66
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	709

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	4,270
U.S. \$ per capita	80
% of GDP/GNP	7.1

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 225.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received	
			Country	Number
54,500	na	54,500	Iraq	44,000
			Turkey	10,000
			India	250
			Pakistan	250

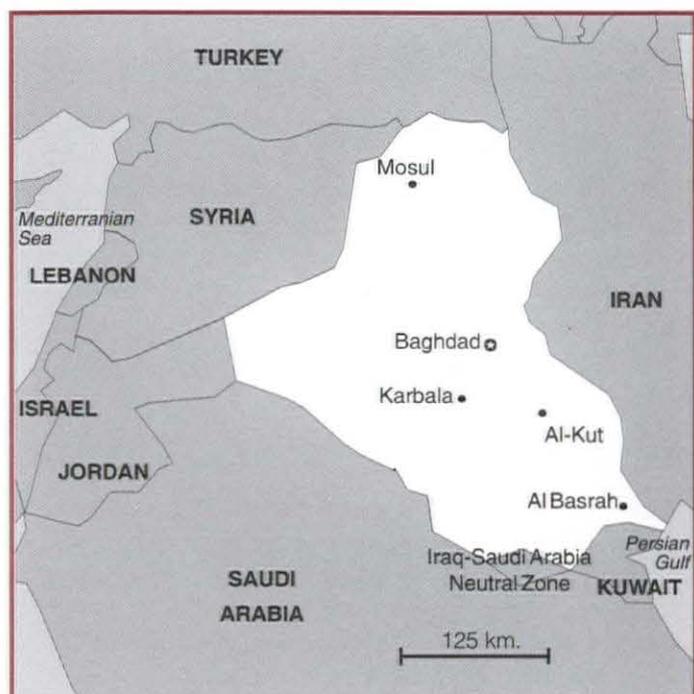
Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross National Product (GNP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$303 billion
GNP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$4,780
External debt, 1993: U.S. \$30 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 190.

IRAQ



Conflict in Iraq has existed in varying degrees on four fronts: a struggle for autonomy by ethnic Kurds in the north; government oppression of Arab Shi'a in the south; Gulf War repercussions, including severe economic sanctions and American military assaults; and ongoing border disputes with Iran.

Northern Iraq's ethnic Kurds have sought an autonomous state since the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK) launched a rebellion in 1961. Following the collapse of negotiations in 1984 between President Saddam Hussein's ruling Ba'ath government and the main Kurdish opposition party, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), armed conflict killed roughly 100,000 people and left some 300,000 Kurds homeless. Heavy fighting that broke out in October 1992 between Iraqi Kurds and Kurdish guerrillas waging war with Turkey, coupled with ongoing battles between DPK and PUK forces, accounted for hundreds of additional deaths. The Kurds have enjoyed a degree of autonomy since 1989, which increased after the Gulf War when a "no-fly zone" prohibited government access to northern Iraq. Since last year, however, fighting between the PUK and DPK has caused the death of several thousand more Kurds.

In the south, the Shiites have suffered from a devastating military defeat and the deliberate depletion of vital marshland water supplies following a Shiite-initiated civil war early in 1991. The revolt, led by the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) during the aftermath of the Gulf War, was quickly crushed by the government. Iraq also has been subjected to three separate military attacks by the United States since 1993 for violating post-Gulf War agreements and for the alleged threat on the life of former U.S. President George Bush. Iraq's failure to comply with a series of U.N. Security Council resolutions levied against the country following its 1990 attack on Kuwait resulted in a prolonged trade embargo that has contributed to the crippling of Iraq's economy. Despite renewed Iraq-Iran diplomatic relations in 1990, reports of Iraqi-supported Mujahideen e-Khalq attacks on Iran have been widespread since 1993.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Government	Government of Iraq	350,000-400,000	na
Territory	vs. SAIRI* vs. PUK DPK	10,000** 36,000***	

* Most of the Shia rebels belong to this group.

** Total strength of Shia rebels

*** Total strength of both Kurdish groups.

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 89.

Area: 437,072 sq. km. Population: 19,889,667

Ethnic Divisions:

Arab	75-80%
Kurdish	15-20%
Turkoman, Assyrian or other	5%

System of Government: Republic

Languages:

Arabic	80%
Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions)	15%
Other	5%

Religions:

Muslim	97%
(Shi'a 60-65%, Sunni 32-37%)	
Christian or other	3%

Sources: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 191-193. *Europa World Yearbook 1993*, Vol. 1. (London: Europa Publications, 1993), 1,469.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
127,000	Less than 7,000	Less than 110,000

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

MIDDLE EAST

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	71
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	57
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	770
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	66
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	111
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	na
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	111
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	10
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	79
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	82
Polio	82
Measles	81
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	44
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	70
Population per doctor: 1990	1,810
Population per nurse: 1990	1,650
Nurses per doctor: 1990	1.1
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	77
Urban	93
Rural	41
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	na
Urban	96
Rural	na
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	93
Urban	97
Rural	78
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	na
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	1,850
United States	0
USSR/Russia	1,594
France	121
FRG/Germany	26
China	0
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	25
Netherlands	0
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	84

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	7,490
U.S. \$ per capita	381
% of GDP/GNP	21.1

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 225.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
1,635,900	1,000,000	635,900	Iran 612,000 Saudi Arabia 117,000 Pakistan 1,200 Turkey 450 Jordan 150

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

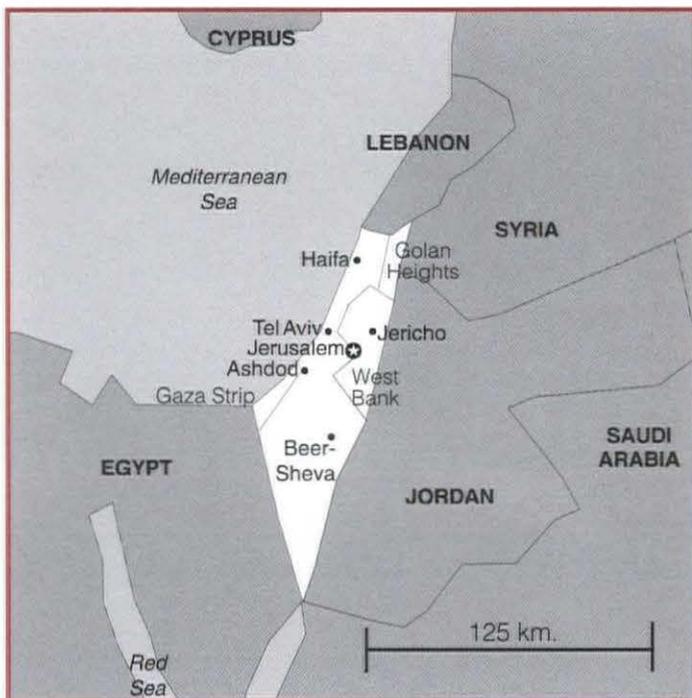
Gross National Product (GNP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$38 billion

GNP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$2,000

External debt, 1993: U.S. \$80 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 192.

ISRAEL



A possible close to more than 45 years of struggle drew nearer in 1994 as Israel signed a peace treaty with Jordan and began new and promising rounds of negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Since its founding in 1948, a year after Palestinians rejected a U.N. plan to partition Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state, Israel has existed in a virtual state of war with many of its Arab neighbors. Wars in 1948, 1967, and 1973 killed more than 100,000 and displaced thousands more.

Following the Six Day War with Syria, Egypt, and Jordan in 1967, Israel occupied the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem's eastern sector, and the Golan Heights. This led the PLO, founded in 1964 with Arab League support, to begin a long struggle for a Palestinian state.

Israel achieved peace with Egypt in 1979 and signed the Camp David accords, mediated by then U.S. President Jimmy Carter. In 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon to expel PLO guerrillas, and in late 1987 became engaged in a series of frequently deadly conflicts with the intifada, or "uprising," of Palestinian Arabs living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Concrete efforts at peace and reconciliation were made possible in September 1993, when Israel and the PLO, with Norwegian mediation, signed the Declaration of Principles, which promised moving Israeli troops out of the West Bank and opened the way for Palestinian elections. A May 1994 agreement led to the establishment of a Palestinian Authority (PA) in the Gaza Strip and Jericho area. In July, U.S. President Bill Clinton brought Jordan's King Hussein and Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin together to sign the "Washington Declaration," which ended a 45-year state of war between the two countries. By early 1995, Syria and Lebanon remained the only neighbors of Israel without a peace agreement.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Israel vs. PLO vs. Non-PLO Groups	176,000 na na	na

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 90.

[Note: The following information is for the West Bank and Gaza only.]

Area:

West Bank: 5,860 sq. km. Gaza: 360 sq. km.

Population:

West Bank: 1,443,790 (not including the Jewish settlers)

Gaza: 731,000

Ethnic Divisions:

West Bank: Palestinian Arab and other 88%; Jewish 12%

Gaza: Palestinian Arab and other 99.8%; Jewish 0.2%

System of Government:

West Bank/Gaza: Pursuant to the 1994 Cairo Agreement the Gaza Strip and Jericho came under PLO Rule. The transitional authority is in charge until elections can be conducted.

Languages:

Arabic, Hebrew (Percentage breakdown not available)

Religions:

West Bank: Muslim 80% (predominantly Sunni);

Jewish 12%; Christian and other 8%

Gaza: Muslim 99% (predominantly Sunni);

Christian 0.7%; Jewish 0.3%

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 144-145, 195-197, 431-432.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
24,000**	24,000**	0

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.

** These figures represent the 8,000 killed in the 1948 Arab League vs. Israel and the 16,000 killed in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

MIDDLE EAST

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	9
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	7
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	112
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	77
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	95
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	9
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	na
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	na
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	0.5
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	na
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	92
Polio	91
Measles	96
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	na
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	na
Population per doctor: 1990	350
Population per nurse: 1990	na
Nurses per doctor: 1990	na
% of Population with access to safe drinking water: 1988-93	
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
to health services: 1985-93	
Total	na
Urban	na
Rural	na
Public expenditure on health (% of total public expenditure): 1989-91	na
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1991	4.2
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	na

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	3,283
United States	3,164
USSR/Russia	0
France	0
FRG/Germany	55
China	0
United Kingdom	0
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	63
Italy	0
Switzerland	0
Others	0

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	3,984
U.S. \$ per capita	783
% of GDP/GNP	11.1

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 225.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
3,136,800	na	3,136,800	(Palestinians)
			Jordan 1,232,000
			Gaza Strip 644,000
			West Bank 504,000
			Lebanon 338,000
			Syria 327,000
			Iraq 62,500
			Kuwait 25,000
			Egypt 4,300

Source: *World Refugee Survey*, 1995 (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$65.7 billion
GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$13,350
External debt, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$24.8 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 196.

TURKEY



In 1984, the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) launched a guerrilla campaign against the government in an attempt to establish an independent state of Kurdistan in southeastern Turkey. In response to the Kurdish uprising, the government imposed a state of emergency in the troubled provinces of the southeast. Security forces were dispatched to the area, where they arrested several Kurdish leaders, attacked Kurdish strongholds, and committed numerous human rights violations. The PKK also engaged in acts of terrorism aimed not only at government officials but also at civilians, many of them Kurdish, who the PKK claimed were government informants.

Following the government crackdown, the PKK established military bases in northern Iraq and attacked Turkish government troops in cross-border skirmishes. In 1992, the government started raiding and launching airstrikes against these bases, killing several Turkish and Iraqi Kurds and prompting the Iraqi government to bring the matter before the United Nations. Fighting also broke out between Turkish and Iraqi Kurds. In March 1993, the PKK declared a unilateral cease-fire, which quickly deteriorated with renewed fighting. Since the conflict began in 1984, more than 10,000 people have been killed and thousands of others displaced. An estimated 3,000 people died from fighting in 1993 alone.

Tansu Ciller became Turkey's first female prime minister in 1993 and, despite her administration's pledge to properly address charges of human rights violations, the Turkish armed forces began a new round of torture, arbitrary arrests, and human rights abuses the following year. A spate of disappearances and "mystery" murders were reported in the southeast throughout 1994, including violent intimidation tactics by the PKK, which contributed to the government renewing a state of emergency decree in November. In early 1995, Turkey invaded Iraq in pursuit of PKK rebels who were staging cross-border raids.

THE CONFLICT

Incompatibility	Warring parties	Troop strength	Total number of deaths in 1993
Territory	Government of Turkey vs. PKK	600,000 7,000-10,000	3,000

Source: C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993," *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 90.

Area: 780,580 sq. km. Population: 62,153,898

Ethnic Divisions:

Turkish	80%
Kurdish	20%

System of Government: Republican parliamentary democracy

Languages:

Turkish (official)	90%
Kurdish	7%
Other	3%

Religions:

Muslim (mostly Sunni)	99.8%
Christians and Jews	0.2%

Sources: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 401-403. *Europa World Yearbook 1993*, Vol. 1. (London: Europa Publications, 1993), 2835.

NUMBER OF WAR-RELATED DEATHS 1945-92*

Total	Military	Civilian
10,000	na	na

* Data is for all conflicts within this location for the years noted.
Source: R. Sivard, "Military Trends," *World Military and Social Expenditures 1993*, 15th ed. (Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1993), 21.

MIDDLE EAST

HEALTH PROFILE

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 1993	84
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births): 1993	67
Annual number of births (thousands): 1993	1,663
Life expectancy at birth (years): 1993	67
% of Age-group enrolled in primary school (gross): 1986-92*	113
Years of life lost to premature death (per 1,000 people): 1990	31
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people): 1990	57
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people exposed to malaria-infected environments): 1991	20
AIDS cases (per 100,000 people): 1992	na
% Fully immunized 1-year-old children: 1990-93	
TB	63
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	79
Polio	79
Measles	74
% Fully immunized pregnant women: 1990-93	
Tetanus	22
ORT use rate (% diarrhea cases in children under 5 treated with oral rehydration therapy): 1987-93	57
Population per doctor: 1990	1,260
Population per nurse: 1990	970
Nurses per doctor: 1990	1.3
% of Population with access	
to safe drinking water: 1988-93	Total 78 Urban 95 Rural 63
to adequate sanitation: 1988-93	Total na Urban na Rural na
to health services: 1985-93	Total na Urban na Rural na
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	1.5
Total expenditure on health (% of GDP): 1990	4
External aid flows to health (% of total health expenditure): 1990	0.5

*The gross enrollment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level—whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level—expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level.

Sources: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70. UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 152.

Major Conventional Weapons Imports 1990-94

Exporting Country:	U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded)
Total	6,890
United States	5,021
USSR/Russia	20
France	61
FRG/Germany	1,135
China	0
United Kingdom	10
Czechoslovakia	0
Netherlands	170
Italy	171
Switzerland	0
Others	302

Source: SIPRI, Arms Trade Database, 1995.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (as of 1992)

U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates)	3,423
U.S. \$ per capita	59
% of GDP/GNP	4.7

Source: IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 224.

DISPLACED PERSONS (as of December 1994)

Total	Internal	External	Host countries and number of refugees received
2,013,000	2,000,000	13,000	Iraq 13,000

Source: *World Refugee Survey, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1995), 42-44.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1993 estimated: U.S. \$312.4 billion

GDP per capita, 1993 estimated: U.S. \$5,100

External debt, 1993: U.S. \$59.4 billion

Source: CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 402.

SUMMARY COMPARISON OF CONFLICT INFORMATION

Conflict Location	Total deaths (1993) ¹	Total displaced persons (Dec. 1994) ²	Major conventional weapons imports (1990-94) U.S. \$ million (1990 prices/rates, rounded) ³	Defense expenditure (1992) U.S. \$ million (1985 prices/rates) ⁴	Under-5 mortality rate (1993) (per 1,000 live births) ⁵
Afghanistan	2,000-3,000	3,835,300	6,431	na	257
Algeria	1,100-2,400	na	1,600	1,599	68
Angola	20,000	2,344,000	882	2,732 (1991)	292
Azerbaijan	<2,000	1,004,000	64	190	52
Bangladesh	<25	na	948	234	122
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10,000-30,000	2,164,000	559 ⁶	na	22 ⁷
Cambodia	na	143,300	271	58	181
Colombia	1,500 ⁸	600,200	379	1,162	19
Croatia	100-500	>426,900	559 ⁹	4,330	22 ¹⁰
Georgia	2,000	366,800	na	333	28
Guatemala	<200	245,050	na	144	73
India	>3,000	>250,000	9,528	7,550	122
Indonesia	<50	9,900	1,118	2,003	111
Iran	50-200	54,500	2,828	4,270 (1991)	54
Iraq	na	1,635,900	1,850	7,490 (1991)	71
Israel	na	3,136,800	3,283	3,984	9
Liberia	<2,000	1,884,000	na	na	217
Myanmar (Burma)	na	703,300-1,203,300	814	269	111
Peru	<1,700	600,450	364	604	62
Philippines	523 ¹¹	na ¹²	234	831	59
Rwanda	<1,000	2,915,000	na	101	141
Somalia	na	958,700	na	na	211
Sri Lanka	>2,000	629,000	165	350	19
Sudan	na	4,510,000	36	532	128
Tajikistan	16,000-20,000	165,000	na	203	83
Turkey	3,000	2,013,000	6,890	3,423	84
United Kingdom	86	na	2,232	20,726	8

¹ C. Asberg, K. Axell, B. Heldt, E. Melander, K. Nordquist, and T. Ohlson, "Major Armed Conflicts, 1993." *SIPRI Yearbook 1994* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), 93.

² CIA, *The World Factbook 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994), 6.

³ SIPRI, *Arms Trade Database*, 1995.

⁴ IISS, "Comparisons of Defence Expenditure and Military Manpower 1985-1992," *Military Balance 1993-1994* (London: Brassey's, 1994), 225

⁵ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1995* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 66, 70.

⁶ Figures available for former Yugoslavia only.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Figure represents military deaths only.

⁹ Figures available for former Yugoslavia only.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Figure represents first six months of 1993 only.

¹² Estimates of displaced population vary too widely to cite specific figures.

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