

CONFLICT RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

SUB-SAHARA AFRICA

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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OVERVIEW

This report provides an indicators-based assessment of conflict risk in Sub-Saharan Africa. The analysis crosses nine interrelated issue areas identified as underlying potential for conflict development: History of Armed Conflict; Governance and Political Instability; Militarization; Population Heterogeneity; Demographic Stress; Economic Performance; Human Development; Environmental Stress; and International Linkages.

CIFP risk assessment reports are regional in focus, under the premise that "risk potential" is a relative term, and that a regional comparative focus allows not only the identification of areas of concern within target countries but provides a means of assigning relative priority to different areas of concern on a regional basis.

CIFP assesses country risk by means of an overall country "risk index." The higher the risk index, the greater the assessed risk of conflict development, escalation, or continuation that country faces. The risk index consists of the weighted average of nine composite indicators, corresponding to the nine issue areas outlined above, each of which consists of the average of its composite lead indicators. In all, 49 lead indicators are assessed as part of this index.

Risk indices occur on a scale of 0 to 12, where 0 to 3.4 are considered low risk, 3.5 to 6.4 are considered medium risk, 6.5 to 9.4 are considered high risk, and 9.5-12 are considered very high risk.

This risk assessment has been divided into five regions. These regions are: West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo), Central Africa (Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo and Zambia), East Africa (Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan), and Southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar,

Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe).

This risk assessment begins with an overall summary of the results as they apply to the entire Sub-Saharan region. Then the assessment was divided along the sub regions as listed above and a more detailed analysis was provided for the report. Due to the large number of countries evaluated in this risk assessment, it was necessary for the analysis to be fairly brief. The results from the indicator-based analysis serve to focus analytical attention on high-risk issue areas, in order to continue with more in-depth qualitative elaboration. For more detailed risk reports please refer to CIFP's West Africa and Great Lakes reports.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

CIFP within the FEWER Network

The CIFP project was initiated by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Department of National Defence and the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs in 1997. The project represents an on-going effort to identify and assemble statistical information conveying the key features of the political, economic, social and cultural environments of countries around the world.

The CIFP database currently includes statistical data, in the form of over one hundred performance indicators for 196 countries, spanning fifteen years (1985 to 2000) for most indicators. These indicators are drawn from a variety of open sources, including the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and the Minorities at Risk and POLITY IV data sets from the University of Maryland.

Currently, with the generous support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), CIFP has begun work on a pilot project in partnership with the Forum on Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER). The pilot project is intended to establish a framework for communications, information gathering and sharing, and operational co-ordination between CIFP, the FEWER Secretariat, and FEWER network members in the field, and to work towards a "good practice" conflict early warning system involving the various members of the FEWER network.

As part of its contribution to these new networks, CIFP has produced conflict risk assessment reports for two target regions, Southeast Asia and West Africa and is in the process of producing reports for other target regions. CIFP risk assessment reports are regional in focus, under the premise that "risk potential" is a relative term, and that a regional comparative focus allows not only the identification of areas of concern within target countries but provides a means of assigning

relative priority to different areas of concern on a regional basis. These reports are intended to precede and serve as a ground for subsequent country-specific early-warning reports that will integrate various analytical methods and data sources (local analysis, events data, structural data) available from within the FEWER network.

Within the framework employed by CIFP and FEWER, "risk assessment" and "early warning" are viewed as complementary but distinct modes of analysis that can be distinguished in several important respects. Risk assessments identify background and intervening conditions that establish the risk for potential crisis and conflict. In doing so, they precede and complement early warning efforts through focusing monitoring and analytical attention on high risk situations as they develop, and through providing a framework for interpreting the results of real-time monitoring of events.

While the primary goal of risk assessment is to diagnose a situation rather than devise solutions, early warning is a process designed to pinpoint appropriate, forward looking, preventive strategies. Accordingly, FEWER defines early warning as the systematic collection and analysis of information for the purposes of anticipating the escalation of violent conflict, developing strategic responses to these crises, and presenting options to critical actors for the purposes of decision making and response.

Methodological Notes on Assessing Structural Indicators of Conflict Potential

In order to establish a framework for analyzing the emergence of violent conflict, it is necessary to understand how crises typically develop and which possible avoidance efforts can be effective. In general terms, the factors that contribute to conflict escalation are categorized as "structural factors," "accelerators," and "triggers."

- "Structural factors" or "root causes" are those factors that form the pre-conditions of crisis situations, such as systematic political exclusion, shifts in demographic balance, entrenched economic inequities, economic decline and ecological deterioration;

- “Accelerators” or “precipitators” are factors that work upon root causes in order to increase their level of significance; and,
- “Triggers” are sudden events that act as catalysts igniting a crisis or conflict, such as the assassination of a leader, election fraud, or a political scandal.

Within FEWER, CIFP is positioned to provide data and analysis focusing on the “structural” level, in order to assess the degree of risk in given country-contexts, and to assess whether shifts in country performance indicators (such as ameliorating or worsening economic performance) are increasing or mitigating the severity of this risk. Local analysis and events-monitoring systems are best positioned to monitor and provide analysis on “triggers” or “catalysing events” that are likely to precipitate the onset of conflict in high-risk situations.

In order to assess the “structural factors” or “root causes” underlying conflict potential, it is necessary to identify a set of associated indicators. Often a crisis has no single cause and furthermore the different contributing causes vary in importance – variables may at times reinforce each other, while at other times they may neutralize one another. Thus, analysis of conflict potential requires an assessment of the relative importance of different indicators and their inter-relationships.

The selection of structural indicators for the CIFP risk assessment reports was informed by a number of factors. It is based largely on the results of FEWER’s collaborative work with local early warning analysts and their understanding of the type of information needed to effectively assess conflict potential. In addition, indicators have been included on the basis of evidence in the conflict analysis literature of their being strong crisis predictors.

The structural indicators included in the CIFP risk assessment reports cross nine interrelated issue areas identified as underlying potential for conflict development: History of Armed Conflict; Governance and Political Instability; Militarization; Population Heterogeneity; Demographic Stress; Economic Performance;

Human Development; Environmental Stress; and International Linkages.

CIFP rates a country’s degree of “risk” in terms of this set of structural indicators. “Risk” is considered high in cases where a country has an enduring history of armed conflict, is politically unstable or has unrepresentative or repressive political institutions, is heavily militarized, has a heterogeneous and divided population, suffers from significant demographic and environmental stresses, has had poor economic performance and low levels of human development, and is engaged with the international community in ways that detract from, rather than contribute to, peaceful conflict management.

On the other hand, “risk” is considered low in countries that have a history of successfully managing conflict without resorting to violence, that have developed stable democratic political institutions, that respect fundamental human rights, that are less heavily militarized, that lack profound ethnic or religious cleavages or demographic stresses, that have achieved sustainable levels of economic development as well as healthy social and environment conditions, and that are free from serious external conflicts and threats.

Operationalization of Indicators: CIFP Risk Index

CIFP assesses country risk by means of an overall country risk index. The higher the risk index, the greater the assessed risk of conflict that country faces. The risk index consists of the weighted average of nine composite indicators, corresponding to the nine issue areas outlined above, each of which consists of the average of its composite lead indicators.

“Risk potential” is a relative term that has meaning only with respect to a country’s performance and risk vis à vis other countries in the international system. Accordingly, each lead indicator is converted to a 9-point score on the basis of its performance relative to a global sample of countries. This global sample of countries is ranked from highest to lowest level of performance, divided into nine equal categories, then assigned score numbers

ranging from 1 to 9 based on their rank position within the sample. This scoring procedure is intended to facilitate the identification of key areas of concern, and as a way of directing attention to potential problem areas.

In general, a higher score (in the 7 to 9 range) indicates that the country is performing poorly relative to other countries (i.e. high levels of armed conflict, autocratic governments, poor economic performance, low levels of human development) or that a country's standing is a cause for concern (i.e. significant youth bulge, high levels of ethnic diversity). A lower score (in the 1 to 3 range) indicates the country is performing well relative to other countries (i.e. no or little armed conflict, democratic governments, strong economic performance, high levels of human development) or that a country's standing is less of a cause for concern (i.e. no youth bulge, low levels of ethnic diversity). Values in the middle 4 to 6 range indicate moderate levels of performance approaching the global mean.

Since relative country performance can vary significantly from year to year (as in the case of economic shocks), averages are taken for global rank scores over a five-year time frame. The most recent five years contained in the CIFP data set are used for this index (generally 1996 to 2000). The 1 to 9 Global Rank score forms the "base scale" upon which individual indicator risk scores are calculated. This score is then adjusted with a "trend and volatility modifier," which can raise or lower a global rank score on the basis of whether an indicator is assessed as improving (-1 to the global rank score), worsening (+1), or demonstrating a high degree of volatility that is deemed to have a particularly destabilizing effect (+1 to +2, depending on the degree).¹

The trend and volatility modifier allows the analyst a degree of freedom in qualitatively adjusting the global rank score to allow for observations of significant trends or destabilizing changes. The direction of change, whether worsening or improving, indicates whether a country's performance for a given indicator is even more likely to contribute to conflict potential (i.e. increasing restrictions on civil and political rights, worsening economic conditions, increasing

demographic or environmental stresses) or detract from it (i.e. greater respect for civil and political rights, improving economic conditions, decreasing demographic or environmental stresses). So too is the degree of volatility an important component of the risk assessment calculation, considering that instability across a given indicator (i.e. regime transitions, a massive influx of refugees, fluctuations in military expenditure or foreign direct investment) can have a profoundly destabilizing effect and sharply increase the potential for conflict.

Indicator risk scores on a 13-point scale (0 to 12) are derived for each leading indicator within each of the nine issue areas. In order to arrive at composite indicators for each of the nine issue areas, leading indicator risk scores within each area are averaged. These nine composite issue area scores are themselves averaged to determine a country's overall risk index. However, in order to further elaborate the relative impact of each of these issue areas upon the conflict development process within a country, composite indicators are assigned weights. CIFP has derived these weights deductively, based on inferences about the causal relationships between issue areas. The weight assigned to each composite indicator is based on the number of direct causal linkages it is postulated to have with the others, thereby reflecting the magnitude of each issue area's impact upon overall risk.²

¹ Indicators for which only a single year is available are measured only in terms of global rank, without trend and volatility modifiers.

² For a more detailed explanation of the weighting scheme, refer to the CIFP Risk Assessment Template, August 2000.

RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The data used for this risk assessment can be found in Appendix A and B of the Conflict Risk Assessment Report for Sub-Saharan Africa. These appendices can be found on the CIFP website. Appendix A contains individual country tables for each of the 43 countries included in this report. Appendix B contains the same data, but is organized by region for easier comparison.

West Africa – reasons for concern

The risk assessment scores for West Africa show that, with the notable exceptions of Sierra Leone and Liberia, the region does not have a substantial recent history of armed conflict. However, there are some indications in the data that this is a region which needs to be closely monitored. There is little democracy in West Africa. However in some countries this situation is improving. The democratizing process can be destabilizing, especially in conjunction with some of the other points of concern in this region. Military spending is on the rise. West Africa is host to a large number of refugees. The region does not perform well economically. In addition, West Africa has been heavily hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Lastly, as with most of Africa, there is a substantial youth bulge in West Africa.

Central Africa – a risky region

Instability in Central Africa is aggravated by the history of armed conflict in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of the Congo. This area is host to a large number of refugees and this problem is only worsening. The region is rife with political instability, poor economic performance and

very poor levels of human development. These problems may be aggravated in the future by decreasing amounts of arable land per capita.

East Africa – in conflict

East Africa is a region of serious concern, as armed conflicts involving Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda have destabilized the region. The large number of refugees in the region, as well as increases in military spending portend the future of East Africa. This region is also has poor economic performance scores, as well as human development scores.

The Horn of Africa – high risk of conflict

Djibouti is the only country of the six included in this region which did not have a high risk overall risk assessment. All the countries in this region have a history of conflict, much of it worsening over the later years of this assessment. There are a large number of refugees in the region and this is worsening. Aggravating factors include poor economic performance, low human development, as well as high rates of population growth and urban population growth.

Southern Africa – reason to hope

All the countries in Southern Africa had medium risk overall risk assessment scores. Zimbabwe is of some concern as it had the highest score and was close to being in the high risk range. Many of Zimbabwe's indicator scores were on a worsening trend. Overall, however, the region is performing fairly well. GDP/capita is improving or stable across the region. Areas of concern are some increases in militarization and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

WEST AFRICA

Overall Assessment:

Benin	5.07	Medium Risk
Burkina Faso	5.14	Medium Risk
Cote D'Ivoire	5.82	Medium Risk
The Gambia*	5.22	Medium Risk
Ghana	5.67	Medium Risk
Guinea^ψ	5.75	Medium Risk
Guinea-Bissau	6.30	Medium Risk
Liberia^φ	6.03	Medium Risk
Mali	5.35	Medium Risk
Mauritania	5.94	Medium Risk
Senegal^β	5.42	Medium Risk
Sierra Leone^ρ	7.37	High Risk
Togo	5.60	Medium Risk

The results of this assessment show that most of West Africa has a Medium Risk of conflict. Only Sierra Leone scored in the High Risk range.^φ However, there are some points of concern for this region that are somewhat hidden by the overall risk assessment scores. Benin had a High Risk score in five of the nine issue areas, but had a sufficiently low score in the other four areas such that the overall score was Medium Risk. Benin has a high amount of demographic stress (including a very large youth bulge), combined with a high degree of ethnic diversity, poor economic performance and environmental stress. Cote d'Ivoire scored High Risk in six of the issue areas, however low scores in the History of Armed Conflict, Militarization and International Linkages, kept the overall score in the Medium Risk range. Sierra Leone, was the lone country in this region to have an overall assessment of

* President Jammeh won an apparently clean election in 2001.

^ψ By the end of 2000, Guinea was home to 500,000 refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia. This is proving to be a significant strain on the economy as well as generating suspicion and ethnic tension.

^φ There is a large amount of missing data for Liberia. The methodology has led to an evaluation of Liberia as a Medium Risk country, however this should be interpreted with caution. If data were available, the estimation is that Liberia would be a High Risk rating. In late 2000 Liberian forces were involved in skirmishes with rebels from the north and with Guinean forces along the border. By mid 2002 this conflict had intensified and there are fears that it could re-ignite conflict in Sierra Leone.

^β General elections held in April 2001 consolidated newly elected President Wade's power base as his supporters took control of the national assembly. This is largely seen as an example of a peaceful transition to democracy.

^ρ The government of Sierra Leone signed a cease fire with rebels November 2000. A large UN force has since been deployed to disarm the combatants. President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah won re-election May 2002.

High Risk. This country had a High Risk score in six of the nine issue areas, including a Very High Risk in Economic Performance, as well as Governance and Political Stability.

Trends

West Africa – reasons for concern

History of Armed Conflict:

Sierra Leone and Liberia are the only two countries in this region with a High Risk score for History of Armed Conflict, however all the countries in West Africa are host to a large number of persons of concern (refugees, IDPs...). While the trend is an improvement in the number of persons of concern, the numbers still show some volatility.

Governance and Political Instability:

The level of democracy in this region is generally high risk, but it is either stable or improving. Regime durability is a problem in this region, as most of West African states have had at least one major government transition in the last 5 to 10 years. The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone and Togo all have a High Risk score for Restrictions on Press Freedom and they are worsening.

Militarization:

The % of GDP spent on the military and the absolute dollars spent on the military are fairly low in this region. However these indicators are on a worsening trend. Ghana, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau have relatively low levels of military expenditure, but these countries have been increasing spending as a percentage of GDP over the last five years. Most of the countries in West Africa have been increasing military spending in 1998 absolute US dollars. Liberia has increased the size of its military, while Ghana and Senegal have decreased the size of theirs.

Demographic Stress:

Population growth rates in West Africa are stable or improving, except for Benin and Mauritania where the growth rates increased. This region has a low percentage of its population living in urban areas. However the urban population growth rate is high. All of these countries have a very large youth bulge. The economic outlook for this region is not very good.

Economic Performance:

The economic growth rates in this region are generally in the Medium Risk range, but they are not improving. Sierra Leone has a very high risk global ranking score for economic growth and it is worsening. GDP per capita is low in this region, but many countries are improving (Benin, Burkina-Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo). Inflation is improving in the region, but is volatile. Exchange rates are worsening, as is the amount of foreign direct investment. Several countries in the region have a High Risk economic inequality score (Burkina-Faso, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Sierra Leone).

Human Development:

All the countries in West Africa had a High Risk composite score for Human Development. Life expectancy is in the High Risk range and has been on a worsening trend over the last five years. Infant mortality is high, but has been improving in many countries (Cote d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo). Every country in this region (except Guinea) has a High Risk or Very High Risk score for the percentage of the adult population infected with HIV/AIDS. Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Mauritania are on a worsening trend. This region has high rates of illiteracy, however these have been on an improving trend.

Environmental Stress:

Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone have high risk scores for the number of people per sq. km. of arable land, and they are also on a worsening trend, as are most of the countries in West Africa. The only countries which are improving or stable for this indicator are The Gambia, Ghana, Mali and Mauritania.

Areas of Concern:

The assessment identifies the following issue areas as being of particular concern for the respective countries.

Benin		
Population Heterogeneity	7.00	High Risk
Demographic Stress	6.83	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.98	High Risk
Human Development	8.10	High Risk
Environmental Stress	6.67	High Risk

Burkina Faso		
Population Heterogeneity	8.00	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.71	High Risk
Human Development	8.56	High Risk
Cote d’Ivoire		
Governance and Political Instability	8.26	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	8.00	High Risk
Demographic Stress	6.50	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.53	High Risk
Human Development	8.26	High Risk
Environmental Stress	6.67	High Risk
Gambia, The		
Governance and Political Instability	7.70	High Risk
Demographic Stress	6.70	High Risk
Human Development	7.75	High Risk
Ghana		
Population Heterogeneity	7.33	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.71	High Risk
Human Development	7.41	High Risk
Environmental Stress	7.33	High Risk
Guinea		
Governance and Political Instability	7.50	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.38	High Risk
Human Development	8.67	High Risk
Guinea-Bissau		
Governance and Political Instability	8.30	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	8.00	High Risk
Economic Performance	8.24	High Risk
Human Development	8.26	High Risk
Liberia		
History of Armed Conflict	7.33	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	8.75	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	8.50	High Risk
Human Development	7.30	High Risk
Mali		
Economic Performance	7.00	High Risk
Human Development	8.65	High Risk
Mauritania		
Economic Performance	7.21	High Risk
Human Development	8.58	High Risk
Environmental Stress	6.67	High Risk
Senegal		
Human Development	7.33	High Risk
Sierra Leone		
History of Armed Conflict	8.80	High Risk
Governance and	10.40	Very High Risk

Political Instability		
Population Heterogeneity	6.67	High Risk
Economic Performance	9.56	Very High Risk
Human Development	8.54	High Risk
Environmental Stress	6.67	High Risk
Togo		
Governance and Political Instability	7.35	High Risk
Demographic Stress	6.87	High Risk
Human Development	7.65	High Risk
Environmental Stress	7.33	High Risk

CENTRAL AFRICA

Overall Risk Assessment:

Angola*	7.38	High Risk
Cameroon	5.85	Medium Risk
Central African Republic	5.28	Medium Risk
Chad^ψ	6.06	Medium Risk
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7.64	High Risk
Congo, Rep.	7.79	High Risk
Equatorial Guinea	4.30	Medium Risk
Gabon	5.00	Medium Risk
Niger	5.98	Medium Risk
Nigeria^φ	6.44	Medium Risk
Zambia^β	5.91	Medium Risk

Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Congo (Congo) had a High Risk overall risk assessment, while the rest of the countries in Central Africa had an overall risk assessment of Medium Risk. Angola had a High Risk composite score in six of the nine issue areas. The only areas in which Angola did not have a score of High Risk were Demographic Stress, Environmental Stress and International Linkages. The DRC scored in the High Risk range in six issues areas, in addition to a Very High Risk score in Governance and Political Instability. Congo also scored Very High Risk in Governance and Political Instability, as well as High Risk scores in four other issue areas. Nigeria had High Risk scores in six of the nine issue areas, however lower risk scores in History of Armed Conflict, Militarization and International Linkages kept the overall score in the Medium Risk range.

* UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi was killed in February 2002. This has triggered renewed interest in peace talks and a formal cease fire was signed between the government and the rebels in April 2002.

^ψ A peace deal was established in early 2002 between rebels and the government, however clashes between the two forces are still occurring.

^φ The civilian government elected in 1999 has not been able to bring stability to Nigeria, where more than 10 000 deaths in communal violence have occurred since 1999. Elections are scheduled for August 2002, and Presidential elections are scheduled for 2003.

^β President Levy Mwanawas was elected in December 2001, however the opposition claimed that the elections were fraudulent.

Trends

Central Africa – a region at risk

History of Armed Conflict:

Angola, the DRC and Congo each have a High or Very High Armed Conflict Index and are also increasing sources of refugees. Other than these countries, central African countries have low Armed Conflict Index scores and are not large sources of refugees. However, this region is host to a large number of refugees and the numbers are fairly volatile. The number of persons of concern in Angola, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon and Zambia is increasing.

Governance and Political Instability:

Democracy and Political Instability is a serious area of concern in this region, where most of the states had High or Very High Risk scores for this issue. The degree of democracy, while very poor, is generally stable. However, many states are experiencing a worsening in scores for Restrictions on Press Freedom.

Militarization:

There is some reason for concern in regards to militarization. Angola has very high scores for military expenditure, while Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria have been increasing their military spending. However, the number of troops in the region is fairly stable, as the only country increasing the number of troops is DRC. Angola, the DRC and Zambia have increased their imports of major conventional weapons over the last five years.

Demographic Stress:

The population growth rate is improving or stable in this region. These countries all have a High Risk score for the Youth Bulge, though none are worsening.

Economic Performance:

All the countries in this region scored in the High Risk range for the Economic Performance composite score. GDP growth rate is worsening in Angola, the DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Niger and Zambia, but improving in Cameroon, Chad and Congo. All countries in this region had volatile GDP growth. Inflation is on an improving trend in the region. Exchange rates are generally scoring in the High Risk range and are also worsening. Foreign Direct Investment levels are also

worsening in Angola, Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria and Zambia.

Human Development:

All the states in Central Africa had High Risk composite scores for Human Development. Life expectancy is worsening in Cameroon, Central African Republic, DRC, Nigeria and Zambia. Infant mortality scores all in the High Risk or Very High Risk range, however they are on an improving trend in Cameroon, DRC, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Niger and Zambia. Maternal mortality, the percentage of the adult population infected with HIV/AIDS and primary school enrolment scores are all High or Very High Risk, and volatile. The one bright spot in the region is that illiteracy scores are all on an improving trend.

Environmental Stress:

All the countries in Central Africa (except Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon) are on a worsening trend for the indicator People per Sq. Km. of Arable Land.

Areas of Concern:

The assessment identifies the following issue areas as being of particular concern for the respective countries.

Angola		
History of Armed Conflict	9.03	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	8.80	High Risk
Militarization	7.48	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	7.67	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.11	High Risk
Human Development	9.04	High Risk
Cameroon		
Governance and Political Instability	8.20	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	7.33	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.11	High Risk
Human Development	7.52	High Risk
Central African Republic		
Population Heterogeneity	8.50	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.39	High Risk
Human Development	8.87	High Risk
Chad		
Governance and Political Instability	7.80	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.43	High Risk
Human Development	8.45	High Risk

International Linkages and Prominence	7.20	High Risk
Congo, Dem. Rep.		
History of Armed Conflict	8.93	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	10.50	Very High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	8.67	High Risk
Demographic Stress	6.67	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.29	High Risk
Human Development	8.63	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	6.60	High Risk
Congo, Rep.		
History of Armed Conflict	8.87	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	9.70	Very High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	7.50	High Risk
Economic Performance	8.16	High Risk
Human Development	7.73	High Risk
Equatorial Guinea		
Governance and Political Instability	7.45	High Risk
Human Development	7.17	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	7.80	High Risk
Gabon		
Population Heterogeneity	8.00	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.21	High Risk
Human Development	6.94	High Risk
Niger		
Governance and Political Instability	8.05	High Risk
Economic Performance	8.13	High Risk
Human Development	8.48	High Risk
Nigeria		
Governance and Political Instability	8.04	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	8.00	High Risk
Demographic Stress	7.03	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.35	High Risk
Human Development	8.52	High Risk
Environmental Stress	7.00	High Risk
Zambia		
Governance and Political Instability	6.72	High Risk
Economic Performance	8.68	High Risk
Human Development	7.36	High Risk

EAST AFRICA

Overall Risk Assessment:

Burundi*	7.79	High Risk
Kenya	6.18	Medium Risk
Malawi^ψ	5.75	Medium Risk
Rwanda	7.40	High Risk
Tanzania	6.35	Medium Risk
Uganda^φ	6.74	High Risk

Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda all had an overall risk assessment of High Risk, while Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania had risk assessments of Medium Risk. The countries in this region all had High Risk composite scores in at least five of the nine issue areas. Rwanda had seven High Risk composite scores, as well as one Very High Risk score. Burundi, Malawi and Uganda had High or Very High Risk composite scores in six issue areas, while Kenya and Tanzania had five High Risk composite scores. The three countries with a High Risk overall assessment all had High Risk composite scores for History of Armed Conflict, as well as Governance and Political Instability. In addition, Rwanda was the only country in the region with a High Risk composite score for Militarization.

Trends

East Africa – in conflict

History of Armed Conflict:

Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda had High Risk scores for the indicator Armed Conflicts Index, while Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania each had Low Risk scores for this indicator. Burundi has a very high risk score as a source of refugees, and is on a worsening trend. This region is host to a large number of persons of concern and the situation, while not worsening, is volatile.

Governance and Political Instability:

Regime durability is very fragile in this region. Burundi is on an improving trend for the level of democracy, restrictions on civil and political rights and restrictions on press freedom indicators.

Militarization:

Several of the countries in this region are on a worsening trend for the issue area Militarization. Tanzania has been on a worsening trend in regards to military spending, while Burundi, Kenya and Uganda are also on a worsening trend for the indicator Military Spending in Constant 1998 US Dollars. Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda increased the number of troops in their militaries. Rwanda and Uganda are also on a worsening trend for the indicator Imports of Major Conventional Weapons.

Demographic Stress:

Population growth rates are improving in East Africa. However, even though the percentage of the population living in urban areas is low, in these countries their growth rates are high. These countries also have large youth bulges. Uganda is the only country where this is on a worsening trend.

Economic Performance:

There are mixed results for this region in regards to economic performance. GDP growth is worsening in Malawi, Rwanda and Uganda, but stable or improving in the other three countries. GDP per capita scores are all in the Very High to High Risk range, however Burundi is the only country for which this indicator is on a worsening trend. Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda are all on an improving trend for GDP per capita. Inflation is improving in the whole region, but exchange rates are worsening. Trade openness scores are all in the High or Very High Risk range, and are stable or worsening. However, aid as a percentage of GNI is improving for the region.

Human Development:

Human Development scores in this region are very bad. Life expectancy scores are all in the Very High or High Risk ranges and four of the six countries are on a worsening trend. All the countries in this region have Very High or High Risk scores for the indicators Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate and Percentage of the Adult Population Infected with HIV/AIDS. The one bright spot in the region is that illiteracy rates are on an improving trend.

* A transitional government was inaugurated in November 2002 in an effort to end the 8 years of civil war in Burundi.

^ψ Floods in 2001 and 2002 have worsened food shortages and left three million people in need of food aid.

^φ President Museveni agreed to peace talks with the LRA in 2002, however clashes still continue.

Environmental Stress:

Lastly, the indicator People Per Sq. Km. of Arable Land is on a worsening trend for the whole region.

Areas of Concern:

The assessment identifies the following issue areas as being of particular concern for the respective countries.

Burundi		
History of Armed Conflict	9.27	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	8.25	High Risk
Economic Performance	8.20	High Risk
Human Development	9.71	Very High Risk
Environmental Stress	9.00	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	6.80	High Risk
Kenya		
Governance and Political Instability	8.36	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	8.33	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.04	High Risk
Human Development	8.14	High Risk
Environmental Stress	7.67	High Risk
Malawi		
Population Heterogeneity	8.50	High Risk
Demographic Stress	6.63	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.53	High Risk
Human Development	8.06	High Risk
Environmental Stress	8.00	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	6.80	High Risk
Rwanda		
History of Armed Conflict	6.77	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	8.85	High Risk
Militarization	6.68	High Risk
Demographic Stress	7.17	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.83	High Risk
Human Development	8.78	High Risk
Environmental Stress	9.67	Very High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	7.10	High Risk
Tanzania		
Governance and Political Instability	7.44	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	9.00	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.93	High Risk
Human Development	8.35	High Risk
Environmental Stress	6.67	High Risk

Uganda		
History of Armed Conflict	7.63	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	6.80	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	7.33	High Risk
Demographic Stress	7.37	High Risk
Human Development	7.56	High Risk
Environmental Stress	7.00	High Risk

Horn of Africa

Overall Risk Assessment:

Djibouti	5.75	Medium Risk
Eritrea*	7.47	High Risk
Ethiopia*	7.38	High Risk
Somalia[‡]	5.43	Medium Risk
Sudan[§]	6.98	High Risk

The results of this risk assessment indicate that the horn of Africa is a high risk region for renewed conflict. Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan each have a High overall risk assessment scores, while Somalia would also have a High Risk level, were more data available. Eritrea and Ethiopia had High Risk scores in seven of the nine issue areas. Sudan had a High Risk score in 6 issue areas. Somalia had a Very High Risk score in two issue areas and a High Risk score in three issue areas and no data was available for two other issue areas.

Trends

The Horn of Africa – high risk of conflict

History of Armed Conflict:

All the countries in the Horn of Africa have a history of armed conflict, with most of them engaging in more conflict in the later years of the risk assessment. There are a large number of refugees in each country and this condition is worsening in Ethiopia and Sudan.

Governance and Political Instability:

Regime Durability is a problem in all five countries in this region, but while the scores for Governance and Political Instability are High Risk, they are generally stable. There has been an increase in military spending as a percentage of GDP and in absolute terms in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan.

Militarization:

Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan have been increasing the sizes of their militaries over the

* Severe drought in Eritrea and Ethiopia threatens famine in 2002. Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a peace agreement in December 2000 to end the border conflict. A UN peacekeeping force has moved into the area. While both sides still claim the area under dispute there were no signs as of July 2002 of military build up in the area.

[‡] There is a significant amount of missing data for Somalia. No data was available for two issue areas (militarization and economic performance). The methodology has led to an evaluation of Somalia as a Medium Risk country, however this should be interpreted with caution. If data were available, the estimation is that Somalia would have a High Risk rating.

[§] In 2002 the government and the SPLA signed a landmark ceasefire agreement for the central Nuba Mountains.

last five years. There are no militarization statistics available for Somalia, which is a cause for concern in itself.

Demographic Stress:

There is a high rate of population growth and a high rate of urban population growth in this region. All of these countries have a large youth bulge. There is no economic data available for Somalia, and for the four countries for which there is data, they all scored in the High Risk range.

Economic Performance:

Djibouti, Ethiopia and Eritrea have a declining rate of GDP growth. The Sudan has an increasing GDP growth rate, but it is volatile.

Human Development:

Human Development is also a serious area of concern for this region. Life expectancy is very short and HIV/AIDS infection rates are high. There were High Risk scores for access to primary education, illiteracy rates, health expenditure and number of children in the labour force.

Environmental Stress:

Eritrea has scored Very High for the indicator People per Sq. Km. of Arable land. Fresh water resources are a concern in this region as Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia all scored High Risk, while Djibouti and Sudan scored Medium Risk.

Areas of Concern:

The assessment identifies the following issue areas as being of particular concern for the respective countries.

Djibouti		
Governance and Political Instability	7.15	High Risk
Human Development	7.93	High Risk
Eritrea		
History of Armed Conflict	8.83	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	7.55	High Risk
Militarization	8.38	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.87	High Risk
Human Development	8.24	High Risk
Environmental Stress	8.00	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	7.46	High Risk

Ethiopia		
History of Armed Conflict	7.43	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	7.52	High Risk
Militarization	8.26	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	8.00	High Risk
Demographic Stress	7.23	High Risk
Human Development	9.12	High Risk
Environmental Stress	7.67	High Risk
Somalia		
History of Armed Conflict	9.50	Very High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	10.50	Very High Risk
Human Development	7.25	High Risk
Environmental Stress	7.50	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	6.90	High Risk
Sudan		
History of Armed Conflict	9.40	High Risk
Governance and Political Instability	7.45	High Risk
Population Heterogeneity	7.33	High Risk
Demographic Stress	6.77	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.54	High Risk
Human Development	7.59	High Risk

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Overall Risk Assessment:

Botswana	4.67	Medium Risk
Lesotho	5.07	Medium Risk
Madagascar*	5.27	Medium Risk
Mozambique[‡]	5.63	Medium Risk
Namibia	5.53	Medium Risk
South Africa	5.47	Medium Risk
Swaziland	5.63	Medium Risk
Zimbabwe[§]	6.27	Medium Risk

All the countries in Southern Africa had an overall assessment of Medium Risk. These countries had High Risk scores in two or three of the nine issue areas, except for Zimbabwe which had High Scores for five issue areas. Even though Zimbabwe scored in the Medium Risk range, its overall risk score is very high in this range making it an area of potential concern for the future. Zimbabwe's High Risk scores were in Governance and Political Instability, Economic Performance, Human Development and Environmental Stress. Zimbabwe also scored in the Very High Risk range for the indicator Armed Conflict Index, a trend that is both worsening and highly volatile.

Trends

Southern Africa – reason to hope

History of Armed Conflict:

Southern Africa is a low source of refugees (not including South Africa and Swaziland), however Southern Africa is increasingly playing host to more people's of concern.

Governance and Political Instability:

Democracy levels are generally stable in this region, except perhaps for Lesotho, which has had recent changes in regime, and in Madagascar. Zimbabwe is on a worsening trend in its protection of civil and political rights. Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland are on a worsening trend in regards to the freedom of the press. Zimbabwe is on an

* Marc Ravalomanana won the presidency in elections held in December 2001, however a six month struggle with the incumbent, Didier Ratsiraka, followed. Ratsiraka has since fled Madagascar and his followers have switched sides to join the elected President.

[‡] Floods in 2000 and 2001 have destroyed much of Mozambique's infrastructure. In 2002 Mozambique is facing a severe drought.

[§] President Mugabe declared victory in elections in 2002, however opposition and foreign opinion largely considers the elections to be flawed. Zimbabwe is also facing a severe food shortage in 2002.

improving trend in the protection of press freedoms, but this is volatile.

Militarization:

Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Namibia are on a worsening trend in their percentage of GDP spent on the military. (Botswana also has a Very High Risk score for this indicator). Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe are all increasing the size of their militaries.

Demographic Stress:

Population growth in Southern Africa is stable or improving. This region has a low percentage of its population living in urban areas, however the growth rate is medium to very high risk.

Economic Performance:

GDP growth is worsening in Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, but improving in Madagascar and Namibia. GDP per capita is stable or improving for all the countries in the region. Inflation is improving (except for Lesotho and South Africa), but exchange rates are worsening. There is also a high degree of economic inequality in this region.

Human Development:

Life expectancy is worsening for every country in the region (except Madagascar), and all (except Madagascar) have a life expectancy score in the Very High Risk range. The percentage of the adult population infected with HIV/AIDS is worsening in Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. Primary school enrollment is worsening in most countries, and is also highly volatile. Literacy rates are improving across the entire region.

Environmental Stress:

In every country in the region (except Zimbabwe) the number of people per sq. km. of arable land is on a worsening trend.

Areas of Concern:

The assessment identifies the following issue areas as being of particular concern for the respective countries.

Botswana		
Human Development	8.00	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	6.76	High Risk

Lesotho		
Governance and Political Instability	8.45	High Risk
Human Development	6.90	High Risk
Madagascar		
Demographic Stress	6.50	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.98	High Risk
Human Development	7.40	High Risk
Mozambique		
Population Heterogeneity	8.50	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.12	High Risk
Human Development	8.18	High Risk
Namibia		
Population Heterogeneity	6.67	High Risk
Human Development	7.11	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	6.56	High Risk

South Africa		
Population Heterogeneity	7.33	High Risk
Economic Performance	6.51	High Risk
Swaziland		
Governance and Political Instability	6.95	High Risk
Human Development	8.71	High Risk
International Linkages and Prominence	6.90	High Risk
Zimbabwe		
Governance and Political Instability	6.64	High Risk
Economic Performance	7.18	High Risk
Human Development	6.74	High Risk
Environmental Stress	7.00	High Risk

DEFINITIONS OF INDICATORS

Issue Area 1. History of Armed Conflict

Armed Conflicts (Conflict Intensity Level) (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: Conflict Data Project and SIPRI Yearbook) The "Conflict Intensity Level" describes the intensity of armed conflicts occurring within a country in a given year, based on data from the Conflict Data Project (CDP) at Uppsala University. The CDP defines an armed conflict as a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state. In order to be counted as an armed conflict, the CDP requires that there be a minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year and per incompatibility. The scale for the Conflict Intensity Level is as follows: **1. Minor armed conflict:** At least 25 battle-related deaths per year and fewer than 1,000 battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict; **2. Intermediate armed conflict:** At least 25 battle-related deaths per year and an accumulated total of at least 1,000 deaths, but fewer than 1,000 per year. **3. War:** At least 1 000 battle-related deaths per year. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the "Armed Conflicts" variable, 1 is "no armed conflict" and 9 is "high degree of armed conflict."

Refugees Produced and Residing Outside Country (Refugees by Country of Origin) (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), State of the World's Refugees) The number of refugees originating in the country in question, but currently taking asylum outside the country. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the "Refugees Produced" variable, 1 is "Low number of refugees" and 9 is "High number of refugees."

Refugees Hosted, IDP and Others of Concern (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: UNHCR, Annual Statistical Overview Reports) The total number of displaced populations within a country, including Refugees (by Country of Asylum), Asylum Seekers, Returned Refugees, IDPs, Returned IDPs, and Other Populations of Concern. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the "Refugees Hosted, IDP and Others of Concern" variable, 1 is "Low number of displaced persons" and 9 is "High number of displaced persons." Note that whereas the "Refugees Produced Index" ranks the number of displaced persons produced by a country (and have sought or received asylum/residence elsewhere), the "Refugees Hosted, IDP and Others of Concern Index" ranks the number of displaced persons of various types within a country.

Issue Area 2. Governance and Political Instability

Level of Democracy (Overall Polity Score) (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: Polity IV) The Overall Polity Score is on a 21 point scale ranging from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). In the definition of Polity IV, democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation. Autocracy is defined operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. In mature form, autocracies sharply restrict or suppress competitive political participation. Their chief executives are chosen in a regularized process of selection within the political elite, and once in office they exercise power with few institutional constraints. For the global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Overall Polity Score, 1 is "strongly democratic" and 9 is "strongly autocratic."

Regime Durability (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: Polity IV) The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three-point change in the Overall Polity score over a period of three years or less). In calculating the Regime Durability Score, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline year "zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the Durability variable. For the Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Regime Durability Score, 1 is "high durability" and 9 is "low durability."

Restrictions on Civil and Political Rights (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: Freedom House, Annual Survey of Freedom) Restrictions on Civil and Political Rights are scored on a 2 to 14 scale, where 2 is the highest degree of freedom and 14 is the lowest. The score is the sum of Freedom House scores for Political Rights (on a 1-7 scale) and Civil Liberties (on a 1-7 scale). In Freedom House's definition, Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, which is the system by which the polity chooses authoritative policy makers and attempts to make binding decisions affecting the national, regional, or local community. In Freedom House's definition, Civil Liberties include the freedoms to develop views, institutions, and personal autonomy apart from the state. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the combined score for Political Rights and Civil Liberties, 1 is "free" and 9 is "not free."

Restrictions on Press Freedom (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: Freedom House, Annual Press Freedom Survey) Freedom House's Annual Press Freedom Survey assesses the degree to which each country permits the free flow of information on 1-100 point scale, where countries scoring 0 to 30 are regarded as having a free press, 31 to 60 as having a partly-free press, and 61 to 100 as having a not-free press. The Survey assesses a number areas of concern, including: the structure of the news-delivery system (the laws and administrative decisions and their influence on the content of the news media); the degree of political influence or control over the content of the news systems; the economic influences on news content exerted either by the government or private entrepreneurs; and actual violations against the media, including murder, physical attack, harassment, and censorship. For the global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Press Freedom Score, 1 is "free" and 9 is "not free."

Level of Corruption (Single Measure - 2000) (Source: Transparency International) Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) provides a score of the perceptions of corruption within countries, ranging from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). The CPI has adopted the approach of a composite index, that averages the scores of multiple surveys concerning the perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public. Transparency International focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefits, with a focus, for example, on the bribing of public officials or giving and taking of kickbacks in public procurement. As the same component surveys are not necessarily employed every year of the CPI, the comparison of CPI scores between different years is problematic. Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Corruption Score, where 1 is "highly clean" and 9 is "highly corrupt."

Issue Area 3. Militarization

Military Expenditure (% of GDP, Constant 1998 US\$) (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database) SIPRI military expenditure figures as a percentage of GDP, expressed in US\$ Millions, at constant 1998 prices and exchange rates. Where possible, SIPRI military expenditure include all current and capital expenditure on: the armed forces, including peace keeping forces; defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; paramilitary forces when judged to be trained, equipped and available for military operations; military space activities. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Military Expenditure (% of GDP, Constant 1995 US\$) variable, 1 is "low expenditure" and 9 is "high expenditure."

Imports of Major Conventional Weapons (Constant 1990 millions of US\$) (Time Series: 1996-2000) (Source: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database) SIPRI data on arms transfers refer to actual deliveries of major conventional weapons. To permit comparisons between the data on such deliveries of different weapons and identification of general trends, SIPRI uses a "trend-indicator value." The SIPRI values are therefore only an indicator of the volume of international arms transfers and not of the actual financial values of such transfers. They are not comparable to economic statistics such as gross domestic product or export/import figures. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Imports of Major Conventional Weapons (Constant 1990 millions of US\$) variable, 1 is "low expenditure" and 9 is "high expenditure."

Total Armed Forces (Time Series: 1998-2000) (Source: IISS Military Balance) The total of Active Forces and Reserves. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Armed Forces variable, 1 is "Low number of armed forces" and 9 is "High number of armed forces."

Total Armed Forces (Per 1000 People) (Time Series: 1998-2000) (Source: CIFP score based on IISS Military Balance and World Development Indicators) In order to assess and compare the portion of a country's population involved in the operation of the military, the size of a country's Total Armed Forces was calculated per 1000 people, based on Armed Forces data from the IISS Military Balance and Population data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Total armed forces includes both Active Forces and Reserves. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Armed Forces (Per 1000 People) variable, 1 is "Low number of armed forces" and 9 is "High number of armed forces."

Issue Area 4. Population Heterogeneity

Ethnic Diversity Score (Single Measure: 1990s) (Source: CIFP score based on CIA World Factbook, Levinson's Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook) The Ethnic Diversity Score is calculated on the basis of Shih's D_1 index of ethnic diversity. This measure is based on the number of ethnic groups in a country weighted by the fraction of the population each group represents. A primary strength of Shih's measure is that both the number and the sizes of ethnic groups jointly determine the degree of ethnic diversity. The primary source of data is the CIA World Factbook, but where this source did not provide adequate percentage breakdowns of ethnic groups, CIA data was supplemented with information from Levinson's *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook*. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Ethnic Diversity Score variable, 1 is "low diversity" and 9 is "high diversity."

Religious Diversity Score (Single Measure: 1990s) (Source: CIFP score based on CIA World Factbook, Levinson's Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook) The Religious Diversity Score is calculated on the basis of Shih's D_2 index of religious diversity. This measure is based on the number of religious groups in a country weighted by the fraction of the population each group represents.¹ A primary strength of Shih's measure is that both the number and the sizes of religious groups jointly determine the degree of religious diversity. The primary source of data is the CIA World Factbook, but where this source did not provide adequate percentage breakdowns of religious groups, CIA data was supplemented with information from Levinson's *Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook*. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Religious Diversity Score variable, 1 is "low diversity" and 9 is "high diversity."

Risk of Ethnic Rebellion (Single Measure: 1990s) (Source: CIFP Score based on Minorities at Risk Data Set) Minority Groups are identified by the Minorities at Risk Project as being "at risk" if the country in which they reside has a population greater than 500,000, the group itself has a population larger than 100,000 (or 1 percent of the country population), and it meets at least one of the four criteria for inclusion as a "minority at risk." These four criteria are: that the group is subject to political, economic or cultural discrimination; that the group is disadvantaged from past political, economic or cultural discrimination; that the group is an politically, economically or culturally advantaged, and that advantage is being

¹ Ibid.

challenged; that the group supports political organizations advocating greater group rights. In his analysis of the characteristics of Minority groups at Risk as coded in the MAR data set, Gurr (2000) identified six risk factors that according to tests correctly identified 88% of existing ethnic rebellions. These factors are: the persistence of protest in recent past; the persistence of protest in the recent past; government repression; territorial concentration; group organization; regime instability; and transnational support from foreign states. Based on data from the 1998 for each of these key variables, and using logistic regression analysis, Gurr calculated scores for the risk of future rebellion for each minority at risk group. The CIPF rankings for "Risk of Ethnic Rebellion" are based on a global ranking of scores for all countries with identified Minorities at Risk (a rank score of "1" being reserved for countries with no identified Minorities at Risk), totaling for each country the individual risk scores for Minorities at Risk groups within each country. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Risk of Ethnic Rebellion Score variable, 1 is "low risk of ethnic rebellion" and 9 is "high risk of ethnic rebellion."

Issue Area 5. Demographic Stress

Total Population (Single Measure - 2000) (Source: World Development Indicators) Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Population variable, 1 is "low population" and 9 is "high population."

Population Growth Rate (Annual %) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Annual growth rate of population from previous year. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Population Growth Rate variable, 1 is "low growth rate" and 9 is "high growth rate."

Population Density (People Per Sq. km) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometres. Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Population Density variable, 1 is "low density" and 9 is "high density."

Urban Population (% of Total) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. It is measured here as a percentage of the total population. Data is sourced from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects: The 1998 Revision. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Urban Population variable, 1 is "low population" and 9 is "high population."

Urban Population Growth Rate (Annual %) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Annual growth rate of urban population from previous year. Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. Data is sourced from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects: The 1998 Revision. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Urban Population Growth Rate variable, 1 is "low growth rate" and 9 is "high growth rate."

Youth Bulge (Pop. Aged 0-14 as a % of Total) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Total population between the ages 0 to 14. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. Data based on World Bank staff estimates. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Youth Bulge variable, 1 is "low growth rate" and 9 is "high growth rate."

Issue Area 6. Economic Performance

GDP Growth Rate (Annual %) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. Gross domestic product at purchaser prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. The residency of an institution is determined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. Data derived from World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the GDP Growth Rate (Annual %) variable, where 1 is "high Growth Rate" and 9 is "low Growth Rate."

GDP Per Capita (PPP, Current International \$) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). GDP PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar in the United States. GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the

domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. Gross domestic product at purchaser prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. The residency of an institution is determined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. Data are in current international dollars. Data derived from World Bank, International Comparison Programme database. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the GDP Per Capita (PPP, Current International \$) variable, where 1 is "low GDP Per Capita" and 9 is "high GDP Per Capita."

Inflation (Consumer Prices, annual %) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. Data derived from International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Inflation (Consumer Prices, annual %) variable, 1 is "low inflation" and 9 is "high inflation."

Official Exchange Rate (Local Currency per US\$) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators) Official exchange rate refers to the actual, principal exchange rate and is an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to U.S. dollars) determined by country authorities or on rates determined largely by market forces in the legally sanctioned exchange market. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Official Exchange Rate (Local Currency per US\$) variable, 1 is "favourable exchange" and 9 is "unfavourable exchange."

Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (% of GNP) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. Data are figured as a percentage of GNP. Data are derived from International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, and World Bank, Global Development Finance 2000. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (% of GNP) variable, 1 is "high investment" and 9 is "low investment."

Total Debt Service (% of GNP) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Total debt service, figured as a percentage of Gross National Income, is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data derived from World Bank, Global Development Finance 2000. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Debt Service (% of GNI) variable, 1 is "low debt service" and 9 is "high debt service."

Trade Openness (Trade as a % of GDP) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. Exports and Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to or received from the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labour and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Data derived from World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Trade Openness (Trade as a % of GDP) variable, 1 is "high openness" and 9 is "low openness."

Dependence on Foreign Aid (Aid as % of GNI) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Aid dependency ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted to official exchange rates. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Dependence on Foreign Aid (Aid as % of GNI) variable, 1 is "low dependence on foreign aid" and 9 is "high dependence on foreign aid."

Inequality Score (GINI Coefficient) (Single Measure) (Source: World Income Inequality Database) The Gini index provides a convenient summary measure of the degree of inequality, ranging, in ideal terms, from 0 (absolute equality) to 100 (absolute inequality). Inequality in the distribution of income is reflected in the percentage shares of either income or consumption accruing to segments of the population ranked by either income or consumption (expenditure) levels. Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative house-hold surveys. The data included in the CIFP refer to different years between 1985 and 1999, and the rankings are based on either per capita income or consumption (expenditure). Because the underlying household surveys differ in method and in the type of data collected, the distribution indicators are not reliably comparable across countries. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Inequality Score (GINI Coefficient) variable, 1 is "low inequality" and 9 is "high inequality."

Issue Area 7. Human Development

Access to Improved Water Source (% of Total Population) (Single Measure - 2000) (Source: UNICEF/WHO - Global Water and Sanitation Assessment Report) Data were collected from two main sources: assessment questionnaires and household surveys conducted by UNICEF and WHO. The assessment questionnaires defined access to water supply in terms of the types of technology and levels of service afforded. This included house connections, public standpipes, boreholes with handpumps, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection; allowance was also

made for other locally-defined technologies. "Reasonable access" was broadly defined as the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from a source within one kilometer of the user's dwelling. Types of source that did not give reasonable and ready access to water for domestic hygiene purposes, such as tanker trucks and bottled water, were not included. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Access to Improved Water Source (% of Total Population) variable, 1 is "high % with access" and 9 is "low % with access."

Access to Sanitation (% of Total Population) (Single Measure - 2000) (Source: UNICEF/WHO - Global Water and Sanitation Assessment Report) Data were collected from two main sources: assessment questionnaires and household surveys conducted by UNICEF and WHO. The assessment questionnaires defined access to sanitation in terms of the types of technology and levels of service afforded. This included connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, again with allowance for acceptable local technologies. The excreta disposal system was considered adequate if it was private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separated human excreta from human contact. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Access to Sanitation (% of Total Population) variable, 1 is "high % with access" and 9 is "low % with access."

Life Expectancy (Years) (Time Series: 1998 - 2000) (Source: World Development Indicators) Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Based on World Bank staff estimates. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Life Expectancy (Years) variable, 1 is "high life expectancy" and 9 is "low life expectancy."

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) (Time Series: 1997-2000 (97, 98, 2000)) (Source: World Development Indicators) Infant mortality rate is the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year. Based on World Bank staff estimates. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) variable, 1 is "low mortality rate" and 9 is "high mortality rate."

Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 Live Births) (Single Measure: 1995) (Source: World Development Indicators) Maternal Mortality Rate is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 Live Births) variable, 1 is "low mortality" and 9 is "high mortality."

HIV/AIDS (% of Adult Population) (Time Series: 1997, 1999) (Source: UNAIDS Epidemic Reports) To calculate the adult HIV prevalence rate, the estimated number of adults living with HIV/AIDS at the end of each year was divided by that year's adult population. UNAIDS estimates include all people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, alive at the end of the year. Adult population is defined as men and women aged 15-49. This age range captures those in their most sexually active years. While the risk of HIV infection obviously continues beyond 50, the vast majority of those with substantial risk behaviour are likely to have become infected by this age. Since population structures differ greatly from one country to another, especially for children and the upper adult ages, the restriction of "adults" to 15-49-year-olds has the advantage of making different populations more comparable. This age range was used as the denominator in calculating the adult HIV prevalence rate. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the HIV/AIDS (% of Adult Population) variable, 1 is "low prevalence of HIV/AIDS" and 9 is "high prevalence of HIV/AIDS."

Primary School Enrollment (% of Relevant Age Group) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Data derived from United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Statistics. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Primary School Enrollment (% of Relevant Age Group) variable, 1 is "high enrollment" and 9 is "low enrollment."

Illiteracy Rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Illiteracy rate is the share of adults ages 15 and above who are illiterate. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Illiteracy Rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) variable, 1 is "low % of adult population is illiterate" and 9 is "high % of adult population is illiterate."

Health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$) (Time Series: 1995-1999) (Source: World Development Indicators) Health expenditure per capita is the number of international dollars spent per person. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$) variable, 1 is "high health expenditure per person" and 9 is "low expenditure per person."

Children in Labour Force (% of 10-14 Age Group) (Time Series: 1995-1999 (95, 98, 99)) (Source: World Development Indicators) Children 10-14 in the labour force is the share of that age group that is active in the labour force. Labour force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population. Data is derived from International Labour Organization statistics. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Children in Labour Force (% of 10-14 Age Group) variable, 1 is "low % of children in labour force" and 9 is "high % of children in labour force."

Issue Area 8. Environmental Stress

Rate of Deforestation (% Change) (Single Measure: 1990-1995) (Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank Atlas) Definitions of forest area vary among countries. Land area is the country's total area, excluding the area under inland bodies of water. Annual Average Deforestation is calculated on the basis of the average annual percentage reduction in Total Forest Coverage. Data on land area and forests are from the Food and Agriculture Organization. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Rate of Deforestation variable, 1 is "low deforestation" and 9 is "high deforestation."

People per Square km of Arable Land (1995-1998) (Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank Atlas) People per Square km of Arable Land . For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Rate of Deforestation variable, 1 is "high amount of arable land" and 9 is "low amount of arable land."

Freshwater Resources (Cubic Meters per Capita) (Single Measure: 1998) (Source: World Development Indicators) Cubic meters of freshwater resources per capita. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Freshwater Resources variable, 1 is "high amount of freshwater resources" and 9 is "low amount of freshwater resources."

Issue Area 9. International Linkages

Economic Organizations (Single Measure: 2000) (Source: CIA World Factbook) The number of organizations, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, coded by the CIPF as having a mandate focusing primarily on economic matters. To construct an index of membership in economic organizations, the total GDP represented by each organization (based on the total GDPs of all member states [using 1998 GDP figures at Market Prices in 1995 US\$ millions]) was calculated. These organizational totals were summed for each country to provide an indication of the strength of the Economic Organizations to which the country belonged. Countries were sorted from highest to lowest, divided into nine equal categories, and then assigned numbers ranging from 1 to 9 based on the category to which they belonged (where 1 = High Membership and 9 = Low Membership).

Military/Security Alliances (Single Measure: 2000) (Source: CIA World Factbook) The number of organizations, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, coded by the CIPF as having a mandate focusing primarily on military and security matters. To construct an index of membership in Military/Security Organizations, the total armed forces represented by each organization (based on the total armed forces of all member states [using 2000 Armed Forces numbers from IISS's Military Balance]) was calculated. Then, these organizational totals were summed for each country to provide an indication of the strength of the Military/Security Organizations to which the country belonged. Countries were sorted from highest to lowest, divided into nine equal categories, and then assigned numbers ranging from 1 to 9 based on the category to which they belonged (where 1 = High Membership and 9 = Low Membership).

UN Organizations (Single Measure: 2000) (Source: CIA World Factbook) The number of organizations of which a country is a member, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, which are formally part of the United Nations System. To assess each country's stature within the United Nations (UN), the number of UN organizations to which a country belonged was used as the indicator of a country's relative dominance. Countries were sorted from highest to lowest, divided into nine equal categories, and then assigned numbers ranging from 1 to 9 based on the category to which they belonged (where 1 = High Membership and 9 = Low Membership).

Multipurpose and Miscellaneous Organizations (Single Measure: 2000) (Source: CIA World Factbook) Multipurpose organizations include those organizations, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, coded by the CIPF as having a mandate that crossed various sectors of activity. Miscellaneous organizations include those organizations coded by the CIPF as having a mandate focusing primarily on areas not included above, or otherwise not fitting into any of the above categories. A procedure similar to that of UN organizations was used to assess the strength of each country's memberships in multipurpose organizations or miscellaneous organizations (i.e. organizations that could not be classified as economic, military/security, UN, or multi-purpose.) The number of such organizations to which a country belonged was used as the indicator of a country's relative dominance. Countries were sorted from highest to lowest, divided into nine equal categories, and then assigned numbers ranging from 1 to 9 based on the category to which they belonged (where 1 = High Membership and 9 = Low Membership).

Total International Disputes (Time Series: 1999-2000) (Source: CIA World Factbook) To assess a country's relationship with its neighbours, CIPF examined the number of international disputes in which the country was involved. International disputes are defined by the CIA World Factbook to include a wide range of situations that range from traditional bilateral boundary disputes to unilateral claims of one sort or another. The Total International Disputes variable counts the total annual number of international disputes that appear annually in the CIA World Factbook. In cases where a country claims a territory that is also claimed by a number of other countries, disputes are counted for each of the other countries individually. If a country has multiple disputes with another country, again these are counted separately. For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total International Disputes variable, where 1 is "no disputes" and 9 is "many disputes."

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