

Conflict and IHL Compliance Chart
Syracuse University INSCT

Country Name ¹	Geneva Ratified Year ²	API ratified year	APII ratified year	Conflict ³	Type	Start	End	Compliance	Instances of Conduct	Violated Treaty Provisions ⁴	Description of Conflict	Sources ⁵
Afghanistan	1956	2009	2009	v. Pakistan	IAC	1953	1963	No ¹	Afghan troops dressed as civilians in order to cross the border in 1960.	AP I Art. 37(1): Killing, injuring or capturing an adversary by resort to perfidy	The Pakistani-Afghan border was closed for three months in 1950. On 30 March 1955 occurred the 'flag incident'. A mob in Kabul attacked the Pakistan Embassy and defiled the Pakistan flag. In retaliation, on 1 April 1955, the Afghan consulate in Peshawar was attacked by a mob. From 1955 to 1961 followed a period of varying tensions in Pakistan- Afghan relations, which reached their lowest ebb in 1961. In 1960, Afghanistan sent troops across the border to influence a Pashtunistan separatist movement. Afghan troops dressed up as tribesmen when crossing the border. Nomads on both sides fought over winter grazing pastures. Border clashes between the two sides led to bombing by Pakistan on 21 and 22 May 1961 in the Bajaur area where Afghan agents were indulging in anti-Pakistan subversive activities. The conflict ended when Afghan prime minister resigned in 1963.	Daveed Gartenstein-Ross & Tara Vassefi, <i>The Forgotten History of Afghanistan-Pakistan Relations</i> , 7 YALE J. OF INT'L AFFAIRS 41-42 (2012); RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN, Pakistan Horizon, Vol. 19, No. 3 (Third Quarter, 1966), pp. 249-263; Samuel S. Lieberman, <i>Afghanistan: Population and Development</i> in the "Land of Insolence," Population and Development Review, Vol. 6, No. 2 (Jun., 1980), pp. 271-298

¹ Since Afghanistan ratified the Geneva Conventions in 1956, we only included as violations those actions taken after 1956 that were contradictory to IHL.

Afghanistan	1956	2009	2009	Domestic conflict, Saur Revolution	NIAC	1978	1979	No	Detention; torture; summary execution; civilians killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	The Afghan military staged a coup in 1978, overthrowing Mohammad Daoud Khan and installing a communist government (PDPA) supported by the Soviet Union. The new government detained, torture and executed rivals. Thousands of civilians were killed in Heart, Kerala, and other cities.	AFGHANISTAN JUSTICE PROJECT, CASTING SHADOWS: WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY: 1978-2001 12-28 (2005), <i>available at</i> http://afghanistanjusticeproject.org/warcrimesandcrimesagainsthumanity19782001.pdf
Afghanistan	1956	2009	2009	<i>Mujahideen</i> war, Soviet	IAC	1979	1989	No	Widespread detention and torture of civilians; indiscriminate bombing of Hazarajat (1984); summary execution of civilians in Laghman Province (1984); gassing of civilians in Spin Kholā (1985)	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; GC IV Art. 32: Prohibition of corporal punishment, torture; GC IV Art. 33: Prohibition on collective punishment; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1):	<i>Mujahedeen</i> , or Muslim holy warriors, set up camps in neighboring countries to wage guerilla war against the Soviet-backed Afghan regime. These <i>mujahedeen</i> received substantial foreign support from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the United States. After almost a decade of war, the Soviet Union withdrew its troops in 1988. The conflict continued afterward, however, as Afghan groups vied for power. Transnational force fighting government.	AFGHANISTAN JUSTICE PROJECT, CASTING SHADOWS: WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY: 1978-2001 31-45 (2005), <i>available at</i> http://afghanistanjusticeproject.org/warcrimesandcrimesagainsthumanity19782001.pdf

										Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture; AP I Art. 75(3): Judicial notification guarantees; G.BC		
Afghanistan	1956	2009	2009	Civil war, Taliban rule	NIAC	1989	1996	No	Indiscriminate bombing of Kabul (1992-1996); massacre and mass rape in Ashfar (1993); massacre of Taliban prisoners in Mazar-i-Sharif (1997); Taliban massacre of civilians in Mazar-i-Sharif (1998)	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations; Anti-Personnel Mine	After the Soviet withdrawal, President Mohammad Najibullah ruled Afghanistan. He was supported by the Soviets until the fall of his government in 1992. After the fall of the Najibullah government in 1992, Afghanistan broke into civil war until 1996, when the Taliban controlled the government, 1996 -2001, and implemented a strict brand of <i>sharia</i> on the nation.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, AFGHANISTAN: THE FORGOTTEN WAR: HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AND VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OF WAR SINCE THE SOVIET WITHDRAWAL (1991) Peshawar Accords (1992)
Afghanistan	1956	2009	2009	NATO invasion, Taliban war	IAC	2001	2002	No	Taliban use of civilians to shield its forces from military airstrikes;	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder,	After the September 11, 2001 terror attacks against the U.S., a U.S.-led coalition invaded	Afghanistan World Report 2002, Human Rights Watch, http://www.hrw.org/legacy/wr2k2/asia1.html

									<p>indiscriminate in civilian areas; targeting of civilian populations; reprisal attacks against civilians; burning homes, medical clinics and mosques; summary execution of civilians; use of anti-personnel mines; looting; food aid seized</p>	<p>torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; GC I Art. 9: Prohibition on obstacles to humanitarian aid; GC I Art. 18: Denial of humanitarian aid; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 23: Denial of humanitarian aid; GC IV Art. 28: Prohibits use of human shields; GC IV Art. 32: Prohibition of corporal punishment, torture, etc.; GC IV Art. 40: Prohibition on forcing civilians to take part in military operations; AP I Art. 37: Prohibition on perfidy; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population</p>	<p>Afghanistan. The Taliban targeted civilians who supported anti-Taliban forces by looting and burning homes, shops, medical clinics, and mosques. Taliban used civilians as shields against military operations and indiscriminately carried out military operations in civilian areas. Taliban forces laid anti-personnel mines, many in civilian areas, in order to attack U.S. forces. Taliban forces also seized over 7,000 tons of humanitarian food aid on October 16, 2001. A new democratic government was established in Kabul after the Taliban withdrew in June 2002.</p>	<p>Afghanistan World Report 2003, Human Rights Watch, http://www.hrw.org/legacy/wr2k3/asia1.html</p>
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										and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal; AP I Art. 54: Protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture; AP I Art. 76: Protection of women against rape; APM		
Afghanistan	1958	2009	2009	Taliban war, al Qaeda	NIAC	2002	2014	No	Civilian deaths; indiscriminate bombing in civilian areas	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	In June 2002, a transitional government was established. The conflict resumed between the Taliban and the government supported by the multinational coalition. Since 2002, Afghanistan has been a partnership with a U.S.-led coalition in the conflict against al Qaeda. In the first six months of 2010, almost 225 civilian deaths and 160 civilian injuries were caused by government forces, mostly by airstrikes. Afghan	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, "TROOPS IN CONTACT": AIRSTRIKES AND CIVILIAN DEATHS IN AFGHANISTAN 25-28 (2008); UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, <i>Afghanistan: Mid Year Report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict 2010</i> , 2-5, Aug. 2010, available at http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/Publication/August102010_MID-YEAR%20REPORT%202010_Protection%20of%20Civilians%20in%20Armed%20Conflict.pdf ;

											forces bomb enemy military facilities that are in civilian locations or within close proximity to civilian locations.	Rod Nordland, <i>Gunmen Kill Medial Aid Workers in Afghanistan</i> , N.Y. TIMES, Aug. 7, 2010, at A1.
Albania	1957	1993	1993	Domestic conflict, Communist rule	NIAC	1947	1989	No	Widespread execution; sentencing of political prisoners to forced labor camps without trial or judicial process	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	Following World War II, Communist Hoxha maintained Albania by subjecting the people to purges, shortages, repression of civil and political rights, a total ban on religious observance, and increased isolation.	EDWIN E. JACQUES, <i>THE ALBANIANS: AN ETHNIC HISTORY FROM PREHISTORIC TIMES TO THE PRESENT</i> 425-582 (1995); Femi Sufaj & Ajet Shahu, <i>Penal Sentences During 1945-1991 in Albania</i> , 4 S.E. EUR. UNIV. REV. 69 (2008)
Algeria	1960	1989	1989	v. France, War of Independence	IAC	1954	1962	No	Civilians killed, villages bombed	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal	Algerians in the National Liberation Front (FLN) used guerilla tactics to force the French government out of Algeria. The FLN targeted and killed French civilians. On May 8, 1945 a massacre of Algerian civilians by French troops occurred in Setif. Algerians rioted and attacked French settlers and killing over 100. The French troops took reprisal action against Algerians carrying out summary executions, bombing villages, and executing prisoners. Estimates of the number of civilians killed range from 1,000 to 45,000.	MARTIN EVANS, <i>ALGERIA: FRANCE'S UNDECLARED WAR</i> 294-312 (2011) <i>ALGERIA: A COUNTRY STUDY, THE GENERALS' PUTSCH</i> (Helen Chapan Metz, ed. 1994) <i>available at</i> http://countrystudies.us/algeria/34.htm

Algeria	1956	1989	1989	v. Morocco, Sand War	IAC	1963	1964	Yes	-	-	Morocco occupied the mineral-rich Algerian territories of Tindouf and Béchar in October 1963, and the Algerians moved to pushed them out. Both states agreed on a demilitarized zone and joint mineral exploitation.	BENJAMIN STORA, ALGERIA, 1830-2000 135-137 (2004); Karen Farsoun & Jim Paul, <i>War in the Sahara: 1963</i> , 45 MERIP REP. 13 (1976)
Algeria	1960	1989	1989	Domestic Conflict, Algerian Civil War	NIAC	1991	2009	No	Government's use of forced disappearances, convictions in secret courts, and summary executions of civilians (1992-1998)	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC Art. 3(1)(d) Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	In 1991, an Islamic political party won the majority of votes in the parliamentary election. The Algerian army staged a coup and cancelled the second round of elections. Violence ensued on both sides. The government used forced disappearances, held secret courts, and reported tortured and summarily executed civilians. Islamist opposition groups took hostages (1992-1998), used suicide attacks, and bombed the regional UN headquarters in Dec. 2007.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN ALGERIA: NO ONE IS SPARED (1994); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, "NEITHER AMONG THE LIVING NOR THE DEAD": STATE-SPONSORED "DISAPPEARANCES" IN ALGERIA (1998); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, TIME FOR RECKONING: ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES IN ALGERIA (2003); ZACHARY LAUB AND JONATHAN MASTERS, AL QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB, COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, available at http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/al-qaeda-islamic-maghreb-aqim/p12717
Azerbaijan	1993			Domestic unrest, Nagorno-Karabakh	NIAC	1992	1993	N/A	-	Not yet party to the Geneva Conventions	In 1991, Azerbaijan became an independent state. The country experienced military coups in 1993 and 1995 that replaced the government in violent clashes. An intense armed conflict resulted over the status of the Nagorno-Karabakh region. Although Azerbaijani forces seem to have committed violations	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, AZERBAIJAN: SEVEN YEARS OF CONFLICT IN NAGORNI-KARABAKH (1994); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, BLOODSHED IN THE CAUCUSES: INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING AND SHELLING BY AZERBAIJANI FORCES IN NAGORNE KARABAKH (JULY 1993).

											of IHL, most of these violations seem to have taken place before Azerbaijan became party to the Geneva Convention in 1993. Prisoners of war held by Azerbaijan reported suffering abuses. HRW reported that most Azerbaijani air attacks against cities in the Karabakh province "seem[ed] to be indiscriminate." (See page 110). Another HRW report spends 23 pages detailing indiscriminate shellings committed by Azerbaijan.	
Azerbaijan	1993			v. Armenia	IAC	1993	1994	No	Abuse and execution of prisoners of war, displacement of civilians, and the taking of hostages	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC Art. 3(1)(b): Prohibition on taking of hostages; GC Art. 3(1)(d) Judicial guarantees for sentencing; GC III Art. 13: Humane treatment of POWs; GC III Art. 14: Due respect for POWs, incl. women; GC III Art. 100: Due process before execution; GC IV Art. 34: Prohibition on taking of hostages	The conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh transformed into an international conflict when Armenia entered the conflict against Azerbaijan. Azerbaijani forces committed IHL violations, but from available reports, it is difficult to determine whether these violations took place before Azerbaijan became party to the Geneva Conventions in 1993 or after.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, AZERBAIJAN: SEVEN YEARS OF CONFLICT IN NAGORNI-KARABAKH (1994)

Bahrain	1971	1986	1986	No armed conflict								
Bangladesh	1972	1980	1980	v. Pakistan	IAC	1971	1971	N/A	-	Not yet party to the Geneva Conventions	Bangladesh seceded from Pakistan. Pakistan committed widespread killings and rapes of Bengalese civilians.	RICHARD SISSON & LEO E. ROSE, WAR AND SUCCESSION: PAKISTAN, INDIA, AND THE CREATION OF BANGLADESH (1990)
Bangladesh	1972	1980	1980	Domestic conflict	NIAC	1975	1992	No	Torture and extrajudicial killing of tribesman in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (1980-1992)	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	Armed conflict after political and economic marginalization of the indigenous population. Between 1972 and 1992, JSS/SB led an armed insurgency for greater autonomy within the Chittagong Hill Tracts area. The conflict fell below the level of an armed conflict in 1992 but a peace agreement was not signed until 1997.	Amnesty Int'l, <i>Bangladesh: Human Rights in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 1989-1990</i> , AI Index ASA 13/004/1991 (July 31, 1991); CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS COMMISSION, " <i>Life Is Not Ours</i> ": <i>Land and Human Rights in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh</i> 16-17, 41-43 (May 1991)
Benin	1961	1986	1986	No armed conflict								
Brunei-Darussalam	1991	1991	1991	No armed conflict								
Burkina-Faso	1961	1987	1987	v. Mali, Agacher Strip	IAC	1985	1985	Yes	-	-	Mali and Burkina Faso both wanted control over the mineral-rich Agacher Strip. The countries went to war in December 1985. After a few days of fighting, the countries agreed on a truce and brought the claim to the ICJ. Both countries were satisfied when the court split the land equally between them.	The Frontier Dispute (Burk. Faso/Mali), 1986 I.C.J. 554 (Dec. 22) (Judgment)
Cameroon	1963	1984	1984	v. Nigeria, Bakassi Peninsula	IAC	1996	1996	Yes	-	-	Cameroon and Nigeria fought over the oil-rights of the oil rich Bakassi Peninsula. They took the dispute to the ICJ. In 2002 the ICJ ruled the area belonged to Cameroon. In 2007, the Nigerian Senate	Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v. Nigeria: Eq. Guinea intervening), 2002 I.C.J. 303 (Oct. 10) (Judgment)

											ruled the ICJ ruling constitutional.	
Cameroon	1963	1984	1984	Boko Haram	NIAC	2013	2014	Yes	-	-	Nigeria's internal conflict against Boko Haram, an Islamist armed group, spilled into Cameroon in 2013 when Boko Haram began attacking villages within Cameroon. Cameroonian troops, occasionally in conjunction with Nigerian troops, launch attacks against Boko Haram within Cameroon.	<i>Boko Haram blamed for Cameroon village attack</i> , Al Jazeera, Mar. 4, 2014, available at http://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2014/03/boko-haram-blamed-cameroon-village-attack-20143413314679420.html ; <i>Fidelus Soriwei, et al., Boko Haram threatens Cameroon over Nigeria</i> , Punch, Feb. 16, 2014, available at http://www.punchng.com/news/boko-haram-threatens-cameroon-over-nigeria/
Chad	1970	1997	1997	Domestic conflict, Civil War	NIAC	1965	1982	No	Arbitrary incarceration of over 1,000 political prisoners (1972)	GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	President Francois Tombalbaye was unable to quell an antigovernment movement. In 1972, Tombalbaye incarcerated 1,000 real or suspected enemies of state, detained hundreds of southerners, and removed two key southern cabinet ministers. Tombalbaye rule became more brutal and in 1975 General Felix Malloum took power in a coup. He was replaced by Goukouni Oueddei after another coup in 1979. Various rebel groups banded together behind Hissen Habre of the FAN	Samuel Decalo, <i>Regionalism, Political Decay, and Civil Strife in Chad</i> , 18 JOURNAL OF MODERN AFRICAN STUDIES 46 (1980) UNITED STATES INSTITUTE FOR PEACE, CHAD: REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CRIMES AND MISAPPROPRIATIONS COMMITTED BY EX-PRESIDENT HABRÉ, HIS ACCOMPLICES AND/OR ACCESSORIES 57 (1992)
Chad	1970	1997	1997	v. Nigeria, Lake Chad	IAC	1983	1983	Yes	-	-	In 1983, Chad fought with Nigeria over the status of some of the islands found in Lake Chad, to which both countries have borders. A settlement between the countries	David J. Francis, <i>Fighting for Survival: The River Politics in West Africa</i> , available at http://www.hydrologie.org/BIB/Publ_UNESCO/TD_062_2002.pdf#page=68

											ended this dispute.	
Chad	1970	1997	1997	v. Libya, Aouzou Strip	IAC	1986	1987	Yes	-	-	Libya annexed the Aouzou Strip in 1975. Libya and Chad fought a short conflict over the territory in 1987. The conflict ended in a victory for Chad.	Territorial Dispute (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/ Chad), Judgment of the ICJ, 3 February 1994, http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=3&code=dt&case=83&k=c d William Zartman, <i>Mediation by Regional Organizations: the OAU in Chad and Congo</i> , in <i>STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION</i> 85, 88 (Jacob Bercovitch ed., 2002)
Chad	1970	1997	1997	Domestic conflict	NIAC	1982	1990	No	Systematic torture and murder on a vast scale under the Habré regime; estimated 40,000 killed	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	The Habre regime from 1982-1990, through the DDS, engaged in various methods of torture against Chadians. A truth commission later estimated that Habre's regime had caused 40,000 political assassinations during the period. Habre was overthrown by Idriss Deby but the conflict with rebel groups continued until 1994, when a relative calm began and a series of peace agreements were signed between 1994-2002	UNITED STATES INSTITUTE FOR PEACE, CHAD: REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CRIMES AND MISAPPROPRIATIONS COMMITTED BY EX-PRESIDENT HABRÉ, HIS ACCOMPLICES AND/OR ACCESSORIES (1992); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, THE VICTIMS OF HISSENE HABRE STILL AWAITING JUSTICE 4-5, 8-13 (2005); Amnesty Int'l, <i>Chad: The Habre Legacy</i> , AI Index AFR 20/004/2001 10-31 (Oct. 15, 2001)
Chad	1970	1997	1997	v. Sudan, Chadian rebels	IAC	2004	2006	Yes	Government reprisal actions after April 13, 2006 battle with Chadian rebels in N'djamena; possible participation in forced recruitment and mistreatment of refugees	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27:	Long-standing tensions in Sudan's western Darfur region escalated into armed conflict between ethnic rebel groups and Sudanese troops in early 2003. The Sudanese government enlisted local militias as proxies against the rebel groups. The battle spilled over the border into Chad. In May	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, VIOLENCE BEYOND BORDERS: THE HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS IN EASTERN CHAD 11, 18-20 (2006)

										Prohibition on harming protected persons; GC IV Art. 32: Prohibition on, corporal punishment, torture, etc; GC IV Art. 40: Prohibition on forcing civilians to take part in military operations; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisals; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture	2004, there was a coup attempt against Chadian President Idriss Deby. By October 2005, there was evidence the Sudanese government was supporting Chadian rebel groups against the government of Chad. The Chadian army responded with force. The Tripoli agreement signed on 8 February 2006 resolved the tensions.	
Comoros	1985	1985	1985	Domestic conflict	NIAC	1989	1989	Yes	-	-	President Ahmed Abdallah sought to make changes to the constitution that would effectively keep him in power for life. He also planned to merge his mercenary-led Presidential Guard into the regular army. In November 1989, members of the Presidential Guard assassinated Abdallah and staged a coup. Government forces did not take action to protect civilians from harm.	IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE BOARD OF CANADA, COMOROS: INFORMATION REGARDING THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT AHMED ABDULLAH, (1989), <i>available at</i> http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6ac7734.html

											Government forces did not conduct investigations into killings and rapes of civilians. Human Rights Watch was able to establish that the government of Chad was providing “direct support” to a rebel group through arms. All other allegations of support by the government to other rebel groups were not able to be established. The report contains extensive testimony on the lack of government engagement in the conflict. All the violations of IHL were attributed to non-state groups.	
Comoros	1985	1985	1985	Domestic conflict, Anjouan	NIAC	1997	1997	No	Indiscriminate killing of Anjouani civilians and the blocking of humanitarian aid by the government	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations; AP II Art. 14: Protection of objects indispensable to survival of	The MPA (Anjouan People's Movement) launched an armed struggle for independence in 1997. The Comorian government reacted violently. Ultimately, the army could not defeat the rebels, and the parties engaged in negotiations. They agreed on a new constitution that provided for a federal structure and a presidential term that would rotate among the three islands.	Amnesty Int'l, <i>Scores of People Killed in Anjouan</i> , AI Index AFR 21/07/97 (Sept. 8, 1997)

										civilians		
Cote d'Ivoire	1961	1989	1989	Domestic conflict, First Ivoiran Civil War	NIAC	2002	2004	No	Government massacre of over 56 civilians in Daloa (2002); massacre of over 120 civilians at Monoko-Zohi (2002)	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	On September 19, 2002, the MPCI, a rebel group consisting of mutinous northern soldiers, launched a rebellion. Two other rebel movements joined. The rebels still control the northern part of the country even though several peace agreements have been signed but not implemented. Ethnic tensions further exacerbate the conflict.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, CÔTE D'IVOIRE: ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS CRIMES KEY TO RESOLVING CRISIS (2004)
Cote d'Ivoire	1961	1989	1989	Domestic conflict, Second Ivoiran Civil War	NIAC	2011	2011	No	Gbago's military forces killed at least a thousand civilians	GC Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	Presidential elections, delayed by five years, were finally held in October and November 2010. Alassane Ouattara was declared the winner by the Independent Electoral Commission on December 2, 2010 over incumbent Laurent Gbagbo. The elections were quickly contested by Gbagbo and the Constitutional Council leading to both men taking the oath of office. The UN, declaring Ouattara the president, authorized 12,000 peacekeeping forces in Security Council Resolution 1951. Sporadic violence occurred between December 2010 and early March 2011, with Gbago's forces kidnapping, raping, and murdering civilians. Violence escalated mid-March when military	Ishaan Tharoor, "After Gbagbo's Arrest, What's Next for the Ivory Coast?," TIME Magazine, April 11, 2011, available at http://world.time.com/2011/04/11/after-gbagbos-arrest-whats-next-for-the-ivory-coast/ ; Int'l Crisis Group, <i>Côte d'Ivoire: Defusing Tensions</i> , Nov. 26, 2012, available at http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/africa/west-africa/cote-divoire/193-cote-divoire-defusing-tensions.aspx ; "Ivory Coast: Battle for Abidjan intensifies," BBC News, April 3, 2011, available at http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-12946018 ; S.C. Res. 1951, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1951 (Nov. 24, 2010)

											forces on both sides began attacking each other with fervor. In less than one month, at least 3,000 were killed, mostly civilians, by indiscriminate gun fire and rocket-propelled grenades. With the help of French military and UN forces, Ouattara seized the presidential palace on April 5, 2011 and captured and arrested Gbagbo on April 11, 2011. Sporadic violence by pro-Gbagbo loyalists occurred in the months following.	
Djibouti	1978	1991	1991	Domestic conflict	NIAC	1991	1994	No	Detainment, torture, rape, and murder by the army of opposition fighters and civilians	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	Ethnic Afars established the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) and started an armed conflict against the government. In 1994, the two sides reached a peace agreement.	Amnesty Int'l, <i>Amnesty International Report 1994 - Djibouti</i> , AI Index POL 10/002/1994 (Jan. 1, 1994)

Djibouti	1978	1991	1991	v. Eritrea, border conflict	IAC	2008	2008	Yes	-	-	Eritrean forces began to build up near the border. Djibouti responded by sending own troops. On June 10, 2008 fighting erupted which resulted in 9 Djiboutian soldiers killed and more than 50 wounded.	INST. FOR SEC. STUD., <i>Situation Report: The Eritrea-Djibouti border dispute</i> 5-6 (Apr. 14, 2011), http://www.iss.co.za/uploads/15Apr11Djibouti.pdf
Egypt	1952	1992	1992	v. Israel, First Arab-Israeli War	IAC	1948	1949	N/A	-	Geneva Conventions had not yet been drafted	Violence broke out almost immediately after the UN-mandated creation of the state of Israel. A coalition of five Arab countries (Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon, and Iraq) invaded Israel.	U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN, THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1948, http://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/ArabsIsraeliWar (last visited Oct. 12, 2012)
Egypt	1952	1992	1992	Domestic conflict, Egyptian Revolution	NIAC	1952	1954	Yes	-	-	In July 1952 the Egyptian military, led by Gamel Abdel Nasser, led a coup against King Farouk.	SELMA BOTMAN, EGYPT FROM INDEPENDENCE TO REVOLUTION, 1919-1952 (1991)
Egypt	1952	1992	1992	v. Israel, Suez Crisis	IAC	1956	1956	Yes	-	-	When Nasser moved to nationalize the Suez Canal, Britain, France, and Israel joined forces to regain control of it. Israel agreed to a cease-fire and withdrawal from Egypt in November 1956.	ANTHONY GORST & LEWIS JOHNMAN, THE SUEZ CRISIS (1997)
Egypt	1952	1992	1992	v. North Yemen	IAC	1962	1970	No	Government murder of more than a thousand Yemeni civilians with poisonous gas	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; AP I Art. 52(1):	A coup against the royals of North Yemen led to fighting between the Royalists and the new Yemen Arab Republic. Egypt intervened on the side of the Republic, and committed vast amounts of military power to the conflict.	ALBERT J. MAURONI, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE: A REFERENCE HANDBOOK 196-198 (2007); W. Andrew Terrill, <i>The Chemical Warfare Legacy of the Yemen War</i> , 10 COMP. STRATEGY 109 (1991); Dany Shoham, <i>The Evolution of Chemical and Biological Weapons in Egypt</i> 2-3 (Ariel Ctr. for Policy Research, Policy Paper No. 46 1998)

										Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisals; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture; G.BC		
Egypt	1952	1992	1992	v. Israel, Six-Day War	IAC	1967	1967	No	Government killed soldiers that surrendered.	GC III Art. 13: Humane treatment of POWs; GC III Art. 14: Due respect for POWs, incl. women; GC III Art. 100: Due process before execution	Israel launched a preemptive war against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, when those countries amassed their armies along Israel's borders. The war ended with a victory for Israel.	MICHAEL OREN, SIX DAYS OF WAR (2002)
Egypt	1952	1992	1992	v. Israel, War of Attrition	IAC	1969	1970	Yes	-	-	Believing that Israel's reserve army could not survive a protracted military campaign, Nasser began shelling Israeli positions near the Suez Canal.	YAACOV BAR-SIMAN-TOV, THE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN WAR OF ATTRITION, 1969-1970: A CASE STUDY OF LIMITED WAR (1980)
Egypt	1952	1992	1992	v. Israel, Yom Kippur War	IAC	1973	1973	No	POWs in custody killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC III Art. 13: Humane treatment of POWs; GC III Art. 14: Due respect for POWs, incl. women; GC III Art. 100: Due process before execution; AP I Art. 75(3): Judicial	On October 6, 1973, Egyptian and Syrian armies attacked Israel on Yom Kippur. The Israeli forces pushed the attackers back to the 1967 border. Egypt killed 200 Israeli POWs.	SIMON DUNSTAN, THE YOM KIPPUR WAR: THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1973 (2007)

										notification guarantees		
Egypt	1952	1992	1992	Domestic conflict, Islamist insurgency	NIAC	1993	1998	No	Civilians trials in military courts, illegal detention and intimidation of family members, torture	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	Islamist extremists launched attacks on Christian citizens, government officials, policemen, and high-ranking security officers, causing casualties among victims and bystanders. They also attacked tourist sites and vehicles. The government relied on increasingly harsh security measures. Mass round-ups of suspected militants, the arrest and detention of family members and torture during incommunicado detention were common under the security forces.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, TRIALS OF CIVILIANS IN MILITARY COURTS VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (1993); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES MOUNT IN 1993 (1993); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, HOSTAGE-TAKING AND INTIMIDATION BY SECURITY FORCES (1995)
Gabon	1965	1980	1980	No armed conflict								
The Gambia	1966	1989	1989	Domestic conflict, leftist coup	NIAC	1981	1981	Yes	-	-	The left-wing group The Gambia Socialist Revolutionary Party launched a coup against President Dawda Jawara. Senegalese troops intervened and defeated the rebels. Approximately 500 people were killed, most of them rebels.	OMAR A. TOURAY, THE GAMBIA AND THE WORLD, A HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF AFRICA'S SMALLEST STATES, 1965-1995 106 (2000)
Guinea	1984	1984	1984	Domestic conflict	NIAC	2000	2001	No	Government refusal to let refugees enter the country; arbitrary arrest, rape, torture, and execution of those suspected of being rebels	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on	A dissident group called the Rally of Democratic Forces of Guinea (RDFG) launched cross-border attacks into Guinea from Liberia and Sierra Leone. Thousands of civilians on both sides of the border fled to refugee camps inside Guinea. Guinean security forces suspected that some of the refugees	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, GUINEA: REFUGEES STILL AT RISK (2001); <i>The Refugee Crisis in Guinea: Another Macedonia?</i> , HUM. RTS. WATCH, Oct. 4, 2000, http://www.hrw.org/news/2000/10/03/refugee-crisis-guinea-another-macedonia

										violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 4(2)(g): Prohibition on pillaging	were rebels trying to infiltrate the country. Guinean security forces raided refugees' homes, looting and raping, detaining, torturing, and executing refugees.	
Guinea-Bissau	1974	1986	1986	Domestic conflict, civil war	NIAC	1998	1999	No	Police and loyalist forces continued to use beatings, physical mistreatment, other forms of harassment, and arbitrary arrest and detention by police	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	General Ansumane Mané led a rebellion against President João Veira. After intense fighting and a short-lived truce, Mané and his men forced Veira to resign from office. During the May coup, reports indicate that loyalist forces based in the Marinha district of the capital Bissau fired at advancing rebel forces and killed 60 civilians who had sought refuge in a nearby mission school. Overall, an estimated 2,000 persons were killed during the 11-month conflict. Reports continue of deaths and injuries from land mines and unexploded shells that remain in populated areas.	Security Council resolution 1233 (1999) [on implementation of the Abuja Agreement and on establishment of a Post-Conflict Peace Building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS)] Peter Wallensteen & Margareta Sollenberg, <i>Armed Conflict, 1989-99</i> , 37 JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH 635 (2000) Guinea-Bissau, Human Rights Violations Report 1999, U.S. Department of State, available at: http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/1999/251.htm
Guyana	1968	1988	1988	No armed conflict								
Indonesia	1958			v. Malaysia	IAC	1963	1966	Yes	-	-	Indonesia conducted military operations to inhibit the creation of Malaysia in northern Borneo. The British-backed Malaysian army fought back. Both sides signed a peace treaty in 1966.	DAVID EASTER, BRITAIN AND THE CONFRONTATION WITH INDONESIA 1960-66 (2004)
Indonesia	1958			Domestic conflict, West Papua	NIAC	1965	1969	No	Use of military to quell dissent; civilians killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection	Indonesia annexed West Papua. Instead of holding a vote before annexation,	<i>Indonesia's 1969 Takeover of West Papua Not by "Free Choice"</i> , NAT'L SEC. ARCHIVE (July

										from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	Indonesia held "consultations" with selected tribal leaders. The Indonesian military suppressed dissident activity, resulting in the deaths of hundreds, possibly thousands of civilians.	9, 2004), http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB128/
Indonesia	1958			v. East Timor	IAC	1975	1999	No	Detainment, torture, execution, indiscriminate attacks on civilians	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; GC IV Art. 32: Prohibition on corporal punishment, torture, etc; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilians population and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I	The Indonesian army invaded East Timor in 1975 beginning an occupation that last almost twenty-five years. It dealt violently with an East Timorese counterinsurgency and caused thousands of civilian deaths.	<i>Chega! The Report of the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation in Timor-Leste (CAVR) (2005), available at http://www.etan.org/news/2006/cavr.htm;</i> James Dunn, <i>Genocide in East Timor, in CENTURY OF GENOCIDE: CRITICAL ESSAYS AND EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS</i> (Samuel Totten & William S. Parsons eds., 2008); <i>Amnesty Int'l, Indonesia (East Timor): As Violence Descended: Testimonies from the East Timorese Refugees</i> , AI Index ASA 21/190/1999 (1999)

										Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisals; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture		
Indonesia	1958			Domestic conflict, Aceh	NIAC	1999	2005	No	Extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, torture, and collective punishment.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	Aceh area rebels organized a movement to secede. The conflict between government security forces and the GAM in Aceh worsened after the exit of President Suharto in 1998. It has been marked by intense armed conflict and violation of international humanitarian law by both sides.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, INDONESIA: THE WAR IN ACEH (2001); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, ACEH AT WAR: TORTURE, ILL-TREATMENT, AND UNFAIR TRIALS (2004)
Iran	1957			v. Iraq	IAC	1972	1975	Yes	-	-	Border clashes between Iraq and Iran began in 1972 and reached their peak in 1974. Meanwhile, the Iranian government increased arms shipments to Kurdish rebel groups in Iraq.	JEROME DONOVAN, THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR: ANTECEDENTS AND CONFLICT ESCALATION (2011)
Iran	1957			Domestic conflict, Iranian Revolution	NIAC	1978	1979	No	Shooting of civilian protestors by the armed forces of the Shah; detainment and torture of political prisoners	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP	Demonstrations against the Pahlavi dynasty began in late 1977 and intensified in early 1978. In what has become known as Black Friday (September 8, 1978) Iranian security forces shot and killed peaceful demonstrators.	CHARLES KURZMAN, THE UNTHINKABLE REVOLUTION IN IRAN 70-80 (2004); Amnesty Int'l, <i>Annual Report 1978</i> , AI Index POL 10/001/1978 (1978)

										II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process		
Iran	1957			v. Iraq, Iran-Iraq War	IAC	1980	1988	No	Indiscriminate shelling of Iraqi cities; interference with humanitarian efforts; refusal to release prisoners of war	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 9: Prohibition against obstacles to humanitarian aid; GC I Art. 18: Denial of humanitarian aid; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC III Art. 14: Due respect for POWs, incl. women; GC III Art. 126: Right of detainees to be visited by ICRC; GC IV Art. 23: Denial of humanitarian aid; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; AP I Art. 48: Parties must	Saddam Hussein invaded the Iranian province of Khuzestan in September 1980. Iran counterattacked, and the two sides quickly reached a stalemate. Then commenced a devastating war of attrition and atrocities that lasted until 1988. The UN brokered a ceasefire in August of that year.	Jonathan C. Randal, <i>Iran-Iraq War</i> , CRIMES OF WAR, http://www.crimesofwar.org/a-z-guide/547/ (last visited Oct. 12, 2012)

										distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture		
Iraq	1956	2010		v. Israel, First Arab-Israeli War	IAC	1948	1949	N/A	-	Geneva Conventions had not yet been drafted	Violence broke out almost immediately after the UN-mandated creation of the state of Israel when a coalition of five countries (Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon, and Iraq) invaded the newly formed state. The war ended in a series of armistice agreements beginning in February 1949.	U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN, THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1948, http://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/ArabsIsraeliWar (last visited Oct. 12, 2012)
Iraq	1956	2010		Domestic conflict, July 14 Revolution	NIAC	1958	1959	No	Extrajudicial executions	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder,	The Hashemite monarchy was overthrown when a group of army officers launched a coup d'etat. The coup was triggered when King Hussein, fearing that an revolts in Lebanon might spread to Jordan, requested assistance from the Iraqi military. In mobilizing, part of the Iraqi army invaded Baghdad and proclaimed a new republic. Members of	<i>Iraqi Revolution and Coups</i> , GLOBALSECURITY.ORG, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/iraq-coup.htm (last visited Oct. 12, 2012)

										torture; AP II 6: Guarantees of due process	the royal family were executed.	
Iraq	1956	2010		Domestic conflict, Kurdish oppression	NIAC	1961	2003	No	Indiscriminate use of chemical weapons; killing of civilians; forced disappearance; involuntary relocation; and the failure to abide by minimal conditions of life to detainees	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 17: Prohibition of forced movement of civilians; G.CB	Saddam Hussein tortured and killed Kurds for their alleged cooperation with Iran during the Iraq-Iran war. On March 16, 1988, Iraqi government used chemical weapons against Kurdish civilian populations in the villages of Halabja, Goktapa, and Askar, killing over 3000+ (1988).	Amnesty Int'l, Iraq: Systematic Torture of Political Prisoners, Al Index MDE 14/008/2001 (Aug., 2001); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, ENDLESS TORMENT: THE 1991 UPRISING IN IRAQ AND ITS AFTERMATH (1992); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, GENOCIDE IN IRAQ: THE ANFAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE KURDS (1993); S.C. Res. 688, U.N. Doc. S/RES/688 (Apr. 5, 1991); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAQ (1990)
Iraq	1956	2010		v. Iran	IAC	1972	1975	Yes	-	-	Border clashes between Iraq and Iran began in 1972 and reached their peak in 1974. At the same time, the Iranian government increased the level of arms sent to Kurdish rebel groups in Iraq.	JEROME DONOVAN, THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR: ANTECEDENTS AND CONFLICT ESCALATION (2011)
Iraq	1956	2010		v. Israel, Yom Kippur War	IAC	1973	1973	Yes	-	-	On October 6, 1973, Egyptian and Syrian armies attacked Israel on Yom Kippur. The Israeli forces pushed the attackers back to the 1967 cease-fire line when US and Soviet Union help arrived.	SIMON DUNSTAN, THE YOM KIPPUR WAR: THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1973 (2007)
Iraq	1956	2010		v. Kuwait	IAC	1973	1975	Yes	-	-	On March 20, 1973, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait to seize disputed Persian Gulf	ALEX CONTE, SECURITY IN THE 21 ST CENTURY: THE UNITED NATIONS, AFGHANISTAN, AND IRAQ 116 (2005)

											islands, Warba and Bubiyan. Iraq maintained forces on the islands, as the two countries entered negotiations to establish territorial control. The Arab League ultimately affirmed Kuwaiti control of the islands.	
Iraq	1956	2010		v. Iran, Iran-Iraq War	IAC	1980	1988	No	Use of chemical weapons on civilians and soldiers; torture of Iranian POWs; obstruction of international humanitarian relief	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 9: Prohibition against obstacles to humanitarian aid; GC I Art. 18: Denial of humanitarian aid; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC III Art. 13: Humane treatment of POWs; GC III Art. 14: Due respect for POWs, incl. women; GC IV Art. 23: Denial of humanitarian aid; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; AP I Art. 48: Parties	Saddam Hussein invaded the Iranian province of Khuzestan in September 1980. Iran counterattacked, and the two sides quickly reached a stalemate. Then commenced a devastating war of attrition and atrocities that lasted until 1988. The UN brokered a ceasefire in August of that year.	Jonathan C. Randal, <i>Iran-Iraq War</i> , CRIMES OF WAR, http://www.crimesofwar.org/a-z-guide/547/ (last visited Oct. 12, 2012); ALBERT J. MAURONI, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE 198-201 (2003); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAQ (1990)

										must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; G.CB		
Iraq	1956	2010		v. Kuwait, Gulf War	IAC	1990	1991	No	Summary execution of Kuwaiti resistance leaders; torture of prisoners; enforced disappearances; forced removal of Kuwaiti prisoners to Iraq; use of civilians as human shields; obstruction of Red Cross visits to detainees	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; GC I Art. 9: Prohibition on obstacles to humanitarian aid; GC I Art. 18: Denial of humanitarian aid; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC III Art. 13: Humane treatment of POWs; GC III Art. 100: Due process before execution; GC III Art. 126: Right of detainees to be visited by ICRC; GC IV	On August 2, 1990, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait following a dispute over Iraq's debt from the Iran-Iraq war. A US-led coalition of over 30 countries launched operation Desert Shield/Storm, an air assault against Iraqi forces on January 17, 1991. On February 26, Iraq announced the withdrawal of its forces and accepted all UN resolutions.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT 1992: IRAQ AND OCCUPIED KUWAIT (1992)

										Art. 23: Denial of humanitarian aid; GC IV Art. 28: Prohibits use of human shields; GC IV Art. 32: Prohibition of corporal punishment, torture; GC IV Art. 49: Prohibition on forced removal of protected persons from occupied territories; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture; AP I Art. 75(3): Judicial notification guarantees		
Iraq	1956	2010		v. U.S.-led Coalition	IAC	2003	2003	No	Targeting and indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; AP I Art. 48: Parties must	Saddam Hussein's efforts to inhibit UN weapons inspections seemed to indicate the presence of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)—if true, a clear violation of rules made after the Gulf War. Unable to get UN approval for invasion, the US, Great Britain, and Australia decided to take military action outside of UN auspices through a "coalition of the willing." On December 13, 2003, Hussein was captured by US forces.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, GETTING AWAY WITH TORTURE? (2005); <i>Iraq: Targeting of Civilians by Insurgents Must Stop</i> , HUM. RTS. WATCH, Nov. 22, 2003, http://www.hrw.org/news/2003/11/21/iraq-targeting-civilians-insurgents-must-stop

										distinguish between civilians and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as object of attack or reprisals; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture		
Iraq	1953	2010		Domestic conflict, al Qaeda, Islamic militant groups	NIAC	2003	2014	No	Civilians targeted and killed; detainees tortured, abused and killed in custody	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 17: Prohibition of forced movement of civilians	After the fall of Saddam Hussein in December 2003, a transitional government, supported by the U.S.-led coalition, was installed. Widespread sectarian violence continues despite stabilization and reconstruction efforts. Government forces have fired on protesters killing 51 in April 2013. Reports that detainees have been abused, tortured, and killed while in custody.	World Report 2013: Iraq, Human Rights Watch HTTP://WWW.HRW.ORG/WORLD-REPORT/2014/COUNTRY-CHAPTERS/IRAQ
Jordan	1951	1979	1979	v. Israel, First Arab-Israeli War	IAC	1948	1949	N/A	-	Geneva Conventions had not yet been drafted.	Violence broke out almost immediately after the UN-mandated creation of the state of Israel. A coalition of five Arab countries	U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN, THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1948, http://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/ArabsIsraeliWar

											(Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon, and Iraq) invaded Israel. The war ended in a series of armistice agreements beginning in February 1949.	(last visited Oct. 12, 2012)
Jordan	1951	1979	1979	v. Israel, Six-Day War	IAC	1967	1967	Yes	-	-	Israel launched a preemptive war against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, when those countries amassed their armies along Israel's borders.	MICHAEL OREN, SIX DAYS OF WAR (2002)
Jordan	1951	1979	1979	Domestic conflict, Palestinian <i>fedayeen</i>	NIAC	1970	1971	Yes	-	-	Palestinian guerillas became too powerful for King Hussein to control. Hussein sent his army to take care of them and, after a short period of intense fighting, the army forced the <i>fedayeen</i> out of Jordan completely.	Muhamad Hasrul Zakariah, <i>The Uprising of the Fedayeen Against the Government of Jordan, 1970-1971: Declassified Document from the British Archive</i> , 2 International Journal of West Asian Studies 47 (2010); LIBR. OF CONG., COUNTRY STUDIES – JORDAN: THE GUERRILLA CRISIS (1989) available at http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+jo0022%29
Jordan	1951	1979	1979	v. Israel, Yom Kippur War	IAC	1973	1973	Yes	-	-	On October 6, 1973, Egyptian and Syrian armies attacked Israel on Yom Kippur. The Israeli forces pushed the attackers back to the 1967 line.	SIMON DUNSTAN, THE YOM KIPPUR WAR: THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1973 (2007)
Kazakhstan	1992	1992	1992	No armed conflict								
Kuwait	1967	1985	1985	v. Iraq	IAC	1973	1975	Yes	-	-	On March 20, 1973, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait to seize disputed Persian Gulf islands, Warba and Bubiyan. Iraq maintained forces on the islands, as the two countries entered negotiations to establish territorial control. The Arab League ultimately	MAJID KHADDURI & EDMUND GHAREEB, WAR IN THE GULF, 1990-1991: THE IRAQ-KUWAIT CONFLICT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS 20-33 (1997)

											affirmed Kuwaiti control of the islands.	
Kuwait	1967	1985	1985	v. Iraq, Gulf War	IAC	1990	1991	Yes	-	-	On August 2, 1990, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait. A coalition of over 30 countries, led by the U.S., U.K., France, and Saudi Arabia, launched operation Desert Shield/Storm against Iraqi forces. Shortly thereafter, Iraq announced the withdrawal of its forces and accepted all UN resolutions.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT 1992: IRAQ AND OCCUPIED KUWAIT (1992)
Kyrgyzstan	1992	1992	1992	Domestic conflict, Osh Riots	NIAC	1990	1990	N/A	-	Not yet party to Geneva Conventions	Socioeconomic disparities led to violent riots between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbek communities. Kyrgyz security forces were later accused of killing Uzbeks. Several hundred people died in the riots, while many more were wounded and arrested.	ERIC MCGLINCHAY, CHAOS, VIOLENCE, DYNASTY: POLITICS AND ISLAM IN CENTRAL ASIA 76-78 (2011); BEN FOWKES, ETHNICITY AND ETHNIC CONFLICT IN THE POST-COMMUNIST WORLD 165 (2002)
Kyrgyzstan	1992	1992	1992	Domestic conflict, Second Osh Riots	NIAC	2010	2010	No	Beating, murder, and rape of civilians by security forces; torture and ill-treatment of detainees; taking of hostages	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(b): Prohibition taking of hostages; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; AP II Art. 4(1)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II	Violence once again erupted between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in the region of Osh between June 10-14, 2010. Kyrgyz security forces were accused of facilitating the violence.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, KYRGYZSTAN: WHERE IS THE JUSTICE? INTERETHNIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTHERN KYRGYZSTAN AND ITS AFTERMATH (2010); HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, KYRGYZSTAN: NEW EVIDENCE EMERGES ON BRUTALITY OF ATTACKS (2010); <i>Amnesty Int'l, Kyrgyzstan: Partial Truth and Selective Justice: The Aftermath of the June 2010 Violence in Kyrgyzstan</i> , AI Index EUR 58/022/2010 (Dec. 16, 2010)

										Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape		
Lebanon	1951	1997	1997	v. Israel, First Arab- Israeli War	IAC	1948	1949	N/A	-	Geneva Conventions had not yet been drafted.	Violence broke out almost immediately after the UN-mandated creation of the state of Israel. A coalition of five Arab countries (Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon, and Iraq) invaded Israel. The war ended in a series of armistice agreements beginning in February 1949.	U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN, THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1948, http://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/ArabsIsraeliWar (last visited Oct. 12, 2012)
Lebanon	1951	1997	1997	Domestic conflict, Lebanon Crisis	NIAC	1958	1958	Yes	-	-	Tensions between Christians and Muslims erupted into violence, threatening a full civil war. U.S. President Eisenhower sent 15,000 American troops to restore order and persuaded Lebanese President Chamoun to resign.	KAMAL SULEIMAN SALIBI, CROSS ROADS TO CIVIL WAR: LEBANON, 1958-1976 (1976)
Lebanon	1951	1997	1997	Domestic conflict, Civil war	NIAC	1975	1990	No	Summary execution of detainees; indiscriminate violence against civilians	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from	Various groups of Christians and Muslims competed for control of the country's leadership. In 1975, in response to the killing of four co-religionists, members of the Christian Phalange group attacked a bus full of Palestinians and murdered 26 of them. Full civil war erupted as militia groups on both sides engaged in reckless attacks and counterattacks for the next fifteen years.	EDGAR O'BALLANCE, CIVIL WAR IN LEBANON, 1975-1992 (1998); Amnesty Int'l, <i>Annual Report – 1985</i> , AI Index POL 10/002/1985, 323-326 (1985)

										violence of military operation		
Lebanon	1951	1997	1997	v. Israel	IAC	1982	2000	No	Indiscriminate shelling of Israeli cities by PLO	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal; Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture	Facing repeated attacks from Palestinians based in southern Lebanon, Israel launched an invasion to restore order on that side of the border. The PLO continued to fire shells and rockets into civilian population centers. The IDF established a buffer zone in southern Lebanon to guarantee security and occupied it until 2000.	A GLOBAL CHRONOLOGY OF CONFLICT: FROM THE ANCIENT WORLD TO THE MODERN MIDDLE 2553-56 (Spencer C. Tucker ed., 2009)
Lebanon	1951	1997	1997	v. Israel, Hezbollah	IAC	2006	2006	No	Indiscriminate rocket attacks on civilian population centers	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder,	On July 12, 2006, militants from the Lebanese group Hezbollah entered Israel and captured two Israeli soldiers. Israeli Prime	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WHY THEY DIED: CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN LEBANON DURING THE 2006 WAR 40-61 (2007);

										<p>torture; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture</p>	<p>Minister Ehud Olmert ordered the IDF to invade southern Lebanon in response. Hezbollah continued to use indiscriminant missile attacks against cities in Northern Israel. In August 2006, the parties agreed to a UN brokered ceasefire.</p>	<p>HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, CIVILIANS UNDER ASSAULT: HEZBOLLAH'S ROCKET ATTACKS ON ISRAEL IN THE 2006 WAR (2007)</p>
Libya	1956	1978	1978	v. Uganda, Tanzania, Uganda-Tanzanian War	IAC	1978	1979	Yes	-	-	<p>Tanzania and Uganda disputed ownership of the Kagera Salient, an 1,800-square km strip of territory in the northwestern corner of Tanzania bordering Uganda. Uganda seized it by force. Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi dispatched several thousand troops to assist Uganda General Idi Amin.</p>	<p>ANTONIO TANCE, FOREIGN ARMED INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL CONFLICT 174 (1993)</p>

Libya	1956	1978	1978	v. Chad, Aouzou Strip	IAC	1986	1987	Yes	-	-	Libya annexed the Aouzou Strip in 1975. Libya and Chad fought a short conflict over the territory in 1987. The conflict ended in a victory for Chad.	William Zartman, <i>Mediation by Regional Organizations: the OAU in Chad and Congo</i> , in <i>STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION</i> 85, 88 (Jacob Bercovitch ed. 2002)
Libya	1956	1978	1978	Domestic unrest, Arab Spring	NIAC	2011	2011	No	Indiscriminate firing on demonstrators; detention and torture of civilians; gang rape of civilians and detainees; execution of government supporters and possibly heads of state.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II 7(2): Medical care for wounded; AP II (10): Prohibition on interfering with medical activities; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	In February 2011, popular uprisings occurred in Libya following similar uprisings in Egypt and Tunisia, triggered by the arrests of government critics. In response, Qaddafi used freed prisoners and West Africans mercenaries to attack the protestors. Government forces indiscriminately attacked civilians using heavy artillery, rockets and cluster bombs in civilian areas, targeted ambulances, and prevented medical aid to injured civilians. On February 27, freedom fighters, former politicians, and religious leaders established National Transitional Council (NTC) and named themselves the de facto opponents of the government. Also on February 27, the UN Security Council passed resolution 1970 implementing an arms embargo, freezing Libyan assets, and referring the situation to the International Criminal Court. The conflict became an international operation on March 17 when the UN	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, <i>WORLD REPORT: 2012</i> 595-601 (2012); S.C. Res. 1970, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1970 (Feb. 27, 2011); S.C. Res. 1973, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1973 (Mar. 17, 2011); "Libyan forces targeted pro-Qaddafi forces," Amnesty Int'l, Mar. 4, 2013, available at http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/libyan-paramedics-targeted-pro-gaddafi-forces-2011-03-04 "Qaddafi's attacks on Misratah may be war crimes," Amnesty Int'l, May 6, 2011, available at http://www.amnesty.ie/news/gaddafi%E2%80%99s-attacks-misratah-may-be-war-crimes

											Security Council authorized intervention.	
Libya	1956	1978	1978	v. NATO forces	IAC	2011	2011	No	Indiscriminate firing on demonstrators; detainment and torture of civilians; gang rape of civilians and detainees; execution of government supporters and possibly heads of state.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on	On March 17, the UN Security Council authorized a no-fly zone. Ten NATO members enforced the no-fly zone and naval blockade beginning March 19. NATO agreed on March 24 to take control of the no-fly zone while ground troops were controlled by the coalition forces. Government forces continued to directly target civilians using heavy artillery, mortars, cluster bombs, and sniper fire. Qaddafi was killed on October 20 in a firefight. NATO forces ended fighting on October 31. After Qaddafi's death, the NTC declared victory. Violence between tribesmen and militias unaffiliated with the government continued into 2014 with the government occasionally attempting to keep peace or defend its positions.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT: 2012 595-601 (2012); S.C. Res. 1970, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1970 (Feb. 27, 2011); S.C. Res. 1973, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1973 (Mar. 17, 2011); Robert Burns & Erica Werner, NATO Agrees to Take Over Command of Libya No-Fly Zone, U.S. Likely to Remain in Charge of Brunt of Combat, Associated Press, Mar. 24, 2011, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/03/24/nato-command-no-fly-libya-us-combat_n_840408.html ; "Gaddafi's attacks on Misratah may be war crimes," Amnesty Int'l, May 6, 2011, available at http://www.amnesty.ie/news/gaddafi%E2%80%99s-attacks-misratah-may-be-war-crimes

										murder, torture; AP I Art. 76: Protection of women against rape		
Malaysia	1962			v. Indonesia	IAC	1963	1966	Yes	-	-	Indonesia conducted military operations to inhibit the creation of Malaysia in northern Borneo. The British-backed Malaysian army fought back. Both sides signed a peace treaty in 1966.	DAVID EASTER, BRITAIN AND THE CONFRONTATION WITH INDONESIA 1960-66 (2004)
Maldives	1991	1991	1991	No armed conflicts								
Mali	1965	1989	1989	v. Burkina Faso, Agacher Strip	IAC	1985	1985	Yes	-	-	Mali and Burkina Faso both wanted control over the mineral-rich Agacher Strip. After a few days of fighting, the countries agreed on a truce and brought the claim to the ICJ. Both countries were satisfied when the court split the land equally between them.	The Frontier Dispute (Burk. Faso/Mali), 1986 I.C.J. 554 (Dec. 22) (Judgment)
Mali	1965	1989	1989	Domestic conflict; Azawad Conflict	NIAC	1990	1996	No	Targeted civilians; executions	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	On June 29, 1990, Tuareg and Arab rebel groups launched attacks against the Malian government over the status of the Azawad region in Northern Mali. In 1991 security forces used excessive force against demonstrators in the north, opening fire on demonstrators in several cities and killing 216 and wounding 717. Security forces set fire to a building demonstrators fled into killing 65. Military conducted reprisals	Human Rights Watch World Report 1992; Human Rights Watch World Report 1998; 16 Ann. Hum. Rts. Rep. Submitted to Cong. by U.S. Dep't St. 230, 233-34 (1991) 17 Ann. Hum. Rts. Rep. Submitted to Cong. By U.S. Dep't St. 157, 159 (1992) 18 Ann. Hum. Rts. Rep. Submitted to Cong. by U.S. Dep't St. 172, 173 (1993)

											<p>against unarmed rebels and civilians. Soldiers summarily executed Tuareg civilians. By 1993, the National Pact and integration of former Tuareg rebels into the armed forces brought most of the organized insurgency to an end.</p> <p>In January 1995 a peace agreement reached and no casualties that year. End of rebellion officially occurred in March 1996.</p>	<p>20 Ann. Hum. Rts. Rep. Submitted to Cong. by U.S. Dep't St. 161 (1995)</p> <p>21 Ann. Hum. Rts. Rep. Submitted to Cong. by U.S. Dep't St. 168, 169 (1996)</p>
Mali	1965	1989	1989	Domestic conflict; Tuareg rebellion and al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb	NIAC	2012	2014	No	Arbitrary jailed civilians or suspected activists. Soldiers beat and execute civilians. Government indiscriminately bombing civilian areas, killing at least a dozen.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	<p>In January 2012, Tuaregs in eastern Mali began fighting the government, taking control of 3 towns. Mali launched air and land operations. On March 21, soldiers dissatisfied with the government's handling of the rebellion overthrew the president. Fighting between the new government and the rebels in the east and north until June when Malian forces withdrew from the region. Despite government involvement ending in mid-2012, fighting in the region continued between Tuareg and Islamic rebels groups and civilians, with al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) overpowering Tuareg rebels and gaining control of northern Mali. In January 2013, the Malian government, French troops and a coalition of African troops intervened</p>	<p>Suzanne Trimel, <i>Amnesty International Says Mali Experiencing Worst Human Rights Crisis in Half Century</i>, AMNESTY INT'L, May 16, 2012 and http://www.amnesty.org/fr/library/asset/AFR37/001/2012/fr/f93ab197-dd94-45b5-8e42-a3375c7747c4/afr370012012en.pdf;</p> <p>Hum. Rgts. Watch, <i>Mali: War Crimes by Northern Rebels</i>, Apr. 30, 2012, http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/04/30/mali-war-crimes-northern-rebels;</p> <p>Mali: Security, Dialogue and Meaningful Reform, Int'l Crisis Group, Apr. 11, 2013, http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/africa/west-africa/mali/201-mali-security-dialogue-and-meaningful-reform.aspx</p>

											in the area.	
Mauritania	1962	1980	1980	v. Senegal	IAC	1989	1991	No	Detention of people trying to return; civilians killed; civilians expelled; civilians arrested and died under torture; hostages taken	GC I Art. 3(1)(a) Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(b) Prohibition on taking of hostages ; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; GC IV Art. 31: Prohibition of corporal punishment, torture, etc; GC IV Art. 34: Prohibition on taking of hostages; GC IV Art. 49: Prohibition on forced removal of protected persons from occupied territory; GC IV Art. 76: Humane treatment of detainees; AP I	The Mauritanian government forcibly deported blacks and stripped them of their identity papers. Deportees who tried to return were arrested and detained or expelled to Senegal. Beginning in October 1990, the government arrested hundreds of black civilians and military officers. Several of those arrested may have died under torture.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT 1990 (1990), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/reports/1990/WR90/AFRICA.BOU-06.htm#P339_74389

										Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture		
Morocco	1956	2011	2011	v. France, Independence War	IAC	1952	1958	Yes	-	-	In 1953 France exiled Moroccan leader Mohammed V and replaced him with Mohammed Ben Arafa. Violence and tension resulted from Mohammed V's expulsion. Mohammed V returned to Morocco in 1955. Morocco gained independence on 2 March 1956.	Ben Barka, <i>Mehdi, Morocco and African Liberation Movements</i> , 7 INT'L J. OF POL. 80 (1977)
Morocco	1956	2011	2011	v. Spain, Ifni War	IAC	1957	1958	Yes	-	-	Moroccan forces forced the Spanish to evacuate its borders. Spanish dead and missing estimated at 400.	<i>Morocco: Ifni & After</i> , TIME MAG., Dec. 16, 1957, available at http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,893782,00.html
Morocco	1956	2011	2011	v. Algeria, Sand War	IAC	1963	1964	Yes	-	-	Morocco occupied the mineral-rich Algerian territories of Tindouf and Béchar in October 1963, and the Algerians moved to pushed them out. Both states agreed on a demilitarized zone and joint mineral exploitation.	BENJAMIN STORA, ALGERIA, 1830-2000: A SHORT HISTORY 135-137 (2004); Karen Farsoun & Jim Paul, War in the Sahara: 1963, 45 MIDDLE E. RES. & INFO. PROJECT (MERIP) REPORTS 13-16 (1976)
Morocco	1956	2011	2011	Domestic unrest, Western Sahara	NIAC	1975	1991	No	Detention of suspects beyond time of Moroccan law; detainees held for several weeks without seeing a judge without notice or access to families or attorneys. Prisoners held for political offenses such as belonging to illegal organizations, propagating material, and having	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II	Morocco assumed administration of Western Sahara from 1975-1979. In 1975 the Polisario, a group that seeks an independent territory, declared the establishment of an independent republic in Western Sahara. In 1976 reports of Moroccan military bombing refugee camps with napalm and white phosphorus bombs, killing thousands of	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT 1989 (1989), available at http://www.hrw.org/reports/1989/WR89/Morocco.htm#TopOfPage 13a Ann. Hum. Rts. Rep. Submitted to Cong. by U.S. Dep't St. 1444 (1988) 14a Ann. Hum. Rts. Rep. Submitted to Cong. by U.S. Dep't St. 1506 (1989) 15a Ann. Hum. Rts. Rep.

									hostile government opinions. Torture of prisoners.	6: Guarantees of due process; CCW	civilians. The group sporadically fought Morocco in 1987 and 1988. Heavy attacks by the Polisario resumed in October 1989. The conflict ended in 1991 with a cease fire. Morocco built a 2,600 km sand wall to divide the region. Hundreds of individuals arrested for belonging to illegal organizations and propagating material and opinions hostile to the government. Activists held for several weeks before being brought before a judge, frequently without notice or access to their families or attorneys. Reported that prisoners were tortured. Reports of hundreds of arrestees disappearing.	Submitted to Cong. by U.S. Dep't St. 1560 (1990) Yahia H. Zoubir, Western Sahara Conflict: A Case Study in Failure of Prenegotiation and Prolongation of Conflict, 26 Cal. West. Int'l L. J. 173 (1996)
Mozambique	1983	1983	2002	Mozambican Civil War	NIAC	1977	1992	No	government killed, tortured, detained civilians without trial; withheld humanitarian aid;	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II	The rebel group, Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO), killed, mutilated, abducted, and took hostage of people. The government also killed, tortured, and detained people without trial. RENAMO, government officials, and government soldiers blocked the delivery of food aid. A peace agreement was signed on Oct. 4, 1992 but on October 18, 1992, RENAMO occupied four northern towns in Nampaula province, looting and pillaging the	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT 1993 (1993), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/reports/1993/WR93/Afw-06.htm#P289_114819 ; HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT 1990 (1990), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/reports/1990/WR90/AFRICA.BOU-07.htm#P403_90345

										Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 14: Protection of objects indispensable to survival of civilians	towns. Both RENAMO and government soldiers continued to attack people and extort money and food.	
Niger	1964	1979	1979	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1991	1997	No	Civilians killed.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	Rebel groups FLAA, FDA, FARS, UFRA and CRA fought the government for autonomy using guerilla warfare. The government retaliated by killing several hundred civilians and arbitrarily arrested Tuareg civilians. In 1995 an agreement was struck between the government and CRA. By 1997 the last rebel group had joined the peace process. A mass grave of 150 was found in 1998. Bodies showed signs of torture and summary execution.	Yvan Guichaoua, <i>Circumstantial Alliances and Loose Loyalties in Rebellion Making: The Case of Tuareg Insurgency in Northern Niger (2007-2009)</i> 11-14 (MICROCON Research, Working Paper No. 20, 2009)
Niger	1964	1979	1979	Domestic unrest	NIAC	2007	2010	No	Army and police took harsh measures against civilians	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II	Rebel group Tuareg Nigerien Movement for Justice (MNJ) fought the government over mineral resources. Government soldiers summarily execute and rape civilians, killed livestock, and detained civilians without charge or trial. Rebel groups killed and looted civilians. MNJ used anti-vehicular landmines. In Jan. 2010 MNJ officially surrendered its weapons.	<i>Niger: Warring Sides Must End Abuses of Civilians</i> , HUM. RTS. WATCH, Dec. 20, 2007, http://www.hrw.org/news/2007/12/19/niger-warring-sides-must-end-abuses-civilians

										Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations; AP II Art. 14 Protection of objects indispensable to survival of civilians		
Nigeria	1961	1988	1988	Domestic conflict, Nigerian-Biafran War	NIAC	1966	1970	No	Killing of civilians; detention of rebels without trial	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	Nigerian armed forces carried out a one day coup, attacking multiple locations, killing at least 25. The coup began an intrastate conflict between the Republic of Biafra and the government of Nigeria after Biafra declared secession. The government blockaded the Biafran region. Claims existed that the blockades prevented food aid to civilians but after the war reports emerged that the claims were exaggerated. Nigerian army killed civilians and detained Biafran without trial.	J.E. Okolo, <i>Ibadan, Gordon, Nigeria: Internal Politics and Foreign Policy, 1960-1966</i> , 13 J. OF MOD. AFR. STUD. 534 (1975); Beverly May Carl, <i>American Assistance to Victims of the Nigeria-Biafra War: Defects in the Prescriptions on Foreign Disaster Relief</i> , 12 HARV. INT'L L. J. 191 (1971)
Nigeria	1961	1988	1988	v. Chad, Lake Chad	IAC	1983	1983	Yes	-	-	In 1983, Chad fought an interstate conflict with Nigeria over the status of some of the islands found in Lake Chad, to which both countries have borders. A settlement between the countries	Saibou Issa, <i>Access to Lake Chad and Cameroon-Nigeria Border Conflict: A Historical Perspective</i> , in CONFLICT AND COOPERATION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL WATER RESOURCES 67 (S. Castelein & A. Otte ed., 2001), available at

											ended this dispute.	http://www.hydrologie.org/BIB/Publ_UNESCO/TD_062_2002.pdf#page=68
Nigeria	1961	1988	1988	v. Cameroon, Bakassi Peninsula	IAC	1996	1996	Yes	-	-	Cameroon and Nigeria fought over the oil-rights of the oil rich Bakassi Peninsula. They took the dispute to the ICJ. In 2002 the ICJ ruled the area belonged to Cameroon. In 2007, the Nigerian Senate ruled the ICJ ruling constitutional.	Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v. Nigeria: Eq. Guinea intervening), 2002 I.C.J. 303 (Oct. 10) (Judgment)
Nigeria	1961	1988	1988	Domestic unrest, Niger Delta	NIAC	2004	2004	No	Civilians targeted and killed. Women were raped	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; AP II 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	Armed groups fought each other as well as security forces and law enforcement officials in the Niger Delta. A village in Delta State was attacked by armed men, including military and police forces, killing civilians and raping 50 women and girls. At least 20 civilians were killed in fighting in Rivers State. Hundreds of civilians were reportedly killed in the Niger Delta.	Amnesty Int'l, <i>Nigeria: Amnesty International Annual Report Entries on Nigeria 1968-2010</i> , 85-90, AI Index AFR 44/018/2010 (Oct. 1, 2010)
Nigeria	1961	1988	1988	Domestic unrest	NIAC	2009	2014	No	Civilians held with trial or charges were executed while under police custody; civilians killed.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II 4(2)(a):	In July 2009, violent clashes broke out in northern Nigeria between security forces and Islamist rebel group Boko Haram, killing over 800 people. After four days of heavy clashes, Boko Haram's leader Muhammad Yusuf was arrested. Police reported	Amnesty Int'l, <i>Nigeria: Amnesty International Annual Report Entries on Nigeria 1968-2010</i> , 109-114, AI Index AFR 44/018/2010 (Oct. 1, 2010); "Cameroon takes steps against Boko Haram," IRIN Africa, Dec. 27, 2013, available at http://www.irinnews.org/fr/report/99396/cameroon-takes-

										Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations.	he was killed while attempting to escape. A Multinational Joint Task Force comprised of troops from Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad was formed.	steps-against-boko-haram Obike Ukoh, "Curbing Boko Haram Insurgency Via Effective Border Policing," Nigerian Observer, Sept. 30, 2013, available at http://nigerianobservernews.com/30092013/features/features4.html#.UyxahfldWSo
Oman	1974	1984	1984	Domestic unrest, Dhofar Rebellion	NIAC	1968	1975	No	Civilians denied access to food and water	AP II Art. 14: Protection of objects indispensable to survival of civilians	Tribal uprising in the Dhofar region between the government and the Marxist rebel group PLFOAG. The government cemented over wells, burned homes of insurgents, and civilians were denied access to markets.	Walter C. Ladwig, <i>Supporting Allies in Counterinsurgency: Britain and the Dhofar Rebellion</i> , 19 SMALL WARS & INSURGENCIES 62 (2008), available at http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09592310801905793
Pakistan	1951			v. Afghanistan	IAC	1953	1962	Yes	-	-	Periodic border clashes by Afghan tribesmen and troops along Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province. Cross-border raids by Afghan troops. Pakistan used airpower to deter Afghan troops.	Daveed Gartenstein-Ross & Tara Vassefi, <i>The Forgotten History of Afghanistan-Pakistan Relations</i> , 2012 YALE J. OF INT'L AFF. 41-42
Pakistan	1951			v. India, Kashmir	IAC	1964	1965	Yes	-	-	Pakistan made a small incursion in January 1965. During August 1965, armed skirmishes took place between Pakistani infiltrators and the Indian military. Both sides used air strikes but agreed to not bomb populated areas.	Sumit Ganguly, <i>Wars without End: The Indo-Pakistani Conflict</i> , 541 ANNALS AM. ACAD. OF POL. & SOC. SCI. 167, 172-73 (1995)
Pakistan	1951			v. Bangladesh, India	IAC	1971	1971	No	Civilians killed, women raped; mass burial of the dead	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder,	Pakistani army killed civilians and buried many in mass graves. Estimates vary from 26,000 to 3,000,000 killed. As many	RICHARD SISSON & LEO E. ROSE, WAR AND SUCCESSION: PAKISTAN, INDIA, AND THE CREATION OF BANGLADESH (1990)

										<p>torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 17: Proper burial; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on the harming of protected persons; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal; AP I Art. 76: Protection of women against rape</p>	<p>as 200,000 women raped.</p>	
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Pakistan	1951			Domestic unrest, Balochistan	NIAC	1973	1977	No	Relocation, harassment and killing of civilians	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 17: Prohibition of forced movement of civilians	55,000 Baloch guerrillas and 80,000 Pakistani army troops clashed. Thousands of civilians killed by both sides.	Adeel Khan, <i>Renewed Ethnonationalist Insurgency in Balchoistan, Pakistan</i> , 49 ASIAN SURV. 1071, 1077 (2009)
Pakistan	1951			v. India, Kashmir ²	IAC	1996	2003	No	Civilians killed; torture; arbitrary arrest; threatened and abused citizens	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing of protected persons; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on harming protected persons; GC IV Art. 32: Prohibition of corporal punishment, torture, etc.; AP I Art. 75(2)(a):	Pakistani troops and militants crossed the Line of Control. Shelling by both sides resulted. Over 1,000 people died and 70,000 fled. Pakistan arbitrarily arrested, detained and tortured people.	VICTORIA SCHOFIELD, KASHMIR IN CONFLICT: INDIA, PAKISTAN AND THE UNENDING WAR (2003); <i>World: South Asia Winter Worries for Kashmir Citizens</i> , BBC NEWS, July 23, 1999, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/401931.stm

² UCDP separates incidents occurring between Pakistan and India from 1996-2003 into smaller minor conflicts. From our research, we concluded that these smaller conflicts were all part of one, larger conflict with the bulk of the civilian deaths occurring in 1999 and 2003.

										Prohibition on murder, torture		
Pakistan	1951			Domestic unrest, Balochistan	NIAC	2005	2014	No	Rape; civilians attacked; rebels held without trial	GC I Art. 3(1)(a) protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	Pakistan sent 25,000 troops to Balochistan. Baloch militants used guerrilla warfare to attack Pakistani army, killing troops. Baloch militants and supporters detained, held without trial, and tortured. Between 8,000 and 12,000 Baloch have disappeared.	Selig S. Harrison, <i>Ethnic Conflict and the Future of Pakistan</i> , in PAKISTAN: THE STRUGGLE WITHIN 28-29 (John Wilson ed., 2009); Adeel Khan, <i>Renewed Ethnonationalist Insurgency in Balchoistan, Pakistan</i> , 49 ASIAN SURV. 1071, 1083 (2009); "Balochistan Timeline-2014," South Asia Terrorism Portal, available at http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/timeline/index.html (last visited Mar. 21, 2014)
Qatar	1975	1988	2005	No armed conflict								
Saudi Arabia	1963	1987	2001	v. Israel, Yom Kippur War	IAC	1973	1973	Yes	-	-	On October 6, 1973, Egyptian and Syrian armies attacked Israel on Yom Kippur. The Israeli forces pushed the attackers back to the 1967 cease-fire line when US and Soviet Union help arrived.	SIMON DUNSTAN, THE YOM KIPPUR WAR: THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1973 (2007)
Saudi Arabia	1963	1987	2001	Gulf War	IAC	1990	1991	Yes	-	-	On 2 August 1990, Iraqi forces invade Kuwait. A coalition of over 30 countries, led by the U.S., U.K., Saudi Arabia, and France, launched operation Desert Storm. On February 26, 1991, Iraq announced the withdrawal	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT 1992: IRAQ AND OCCUPIED KUWAIT (1992), available at http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher,HRW,,KWT,467fca591e,0.html ; U.S. Dep't of State, <i>Background Notes: Saudi Arabia</i> ,

											of its forces and accepted all UN resolutions. Saudi Arabia provided 60,000-100,000 troops and exercised command control over its troops.	http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/saudiarabia/6075.htm
Saudi Arabia	1963	1987	2001	v. Yemen	IAC	1994	1994	Yes	-	-	After the North and South united to form the Republic of Yemen in 1990, the armies and administrations of the two regions remained separated, and they disputed in the new government. In April 1994, elements of South Yemen tried to secede from the North. It is believed the Saudi government supported Southern Yemen rebel groups against the North until the end of the conflict in July 1994.	<i>Saudis bomb Yemen rebels across border: Military incursion deployed to help neighbor's growing Shiite rebellion</i> , MSNBC, Nov. 11, 2009, http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/33670149/ns/world_news-mideast_n_africa/t/saudis-bomb-yemen-rebels-across-border/
Saudi Arabia	1963	1987	2001	v. Yemen, border clash	IAC	1994	1995	Yes	-	-	In December 1994, Saudis moved troops into the disputed Asir province. Yemen leased the Asir province to Saudi Arabia in 20 year periods. When the lease as due to be renewed in 1994, Saudi Arabia unilaterally expropriated the province. Throughout December 1994-January 1995, firefights took place and Saudi Arabia amassed troops at three points along the border. In January 1995, Saudi Arabia halted hostilities and agreed to negotiate.	STEPHEN C. PELLETIERE, YEMEN AND STABILITY IN THE PERSIAN GULF: CONFRONTING THE THREAT FROM WITHIN 22-23 (May 22, 1996), <i>available at</i> http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/pub194.pdf
Saudi Arabia	1963	1987	2001	v. Yemen, border clash	IAC	1998	1998	Yes	-	-	Saudi Arabia and Yemen have a history of border disputes in an attempt to	Daniel J. Dzurek. Parting the Red Sea: boundaries, offshore resources and transit

											gain greater control of the Red Sea, the most actively traveled transit path for oil tankers from the region. In May 1998, Saudi Arabia claimed ownership over Duwayyimah and Huraym Islands in the Red Sea and sent troops to occupy the Islands. Yemen disputed Saudi ownership and protested the occupation. Several soldiers on both sides were killed during fighting in July. The conflict was resolved on 28 July 1998 after Saudi and Yemeni Foreign Ministers signed an agreement to separate their forces and renew boundary meetings. The conflict lasted 5 hours with Saudi warships firing at the island, killing 3 Yemenis and wounding 9.	(University of Durham: International Boundaries Research Unit Maritime Briefing:, 2001), 3; Douglas Jehl, Border Clash Heightens Yemen-Saudi Tensions, NY Times, July 26, 1998, http://www.nytimes.com/1998/07/26/world/border-clash-heightens-yemen-saudi-tensions.html ; Anthony H. Cordesman, Saudi Arabia Enters the Twenty-First Century, Volume 2 65-67 (2003)
Saudi Arabia	1963	1987	2001	v. Yemeni Shiite rebels	IAC	2009	2009	No	Possible killing of civilians, targeting of civilian areas	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on the harming of protected persons ; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants	Saudi Arabia conducted large-scale military operations in Yemen against a Yemeni rebel group. Saudi Arabia sent fighter planes into Yemeni airspace to bomb rebel Huthis positions. Saudi Arabia claimed the Huthis conducted cross border raids into Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia air forces bombed Huthis positions inside Yemen, targeting at least 5 villages. Huthis claimed 70 civilians were killed and hundreds wounded by Saudi Arabian action as well as the destruction of homes	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, ALL QUIET ON THE NORTHERN FRONT? UNINVESTIGATED LAWS OF WAR VIOLATIONS IN YEMEN'S WAR WITH HUTHI REBELS 15-17 (2010), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/yemen0310webwcover_0.pdf <i>Saudis bomb Yemen rebels across border Military incursion deployed to help neighbor's growing Shiite rebellion</i> , ASSOCIATED PRESS, Nov. 5, 2009 http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/33670149/ns/world_news-mideast_n_africa/t/saudis-bomb-yemen-rebels-across-border

												World Report: Yemen 2012, Hum. Rghts. Watch http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2012/world-report-2012-yemen
Senegal	1963	1985	1985	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1986	2003	No	Killing of civilians by government forces; arrests, tortures and disappearances of civilians; extrajudicial killings	GC I Art. 3(1)(a) protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	MFDC formed in 1982 to fight the Senegalese government for independence in the Casamance region. The independence movement started with a demonstration on Dec. 26, 1982. Another demonstration took place Dec. 16, 1983. MFDC began using military actions in 1986. There was a radicalization of the movement in 1990. The conflict increased in intensity during the 1990s. MFDC targeted civilians, killing, raping and robbing them. Child soldiers were used by MFDC. The government carried out one-sided violence against civilians in response to the violence by MFDC. The government terrorized civilians to force them to take sides in the conflict. Over 100 people who were arrested by the government disappeared. Civilians were tortured and executed by the	Andrew Simmons, <i>Senegal to Sign Casamance Accord</i> , BBC NEWS, Dec. 30, 2004, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/afri ca/4133881.stm Aissatou Fall, <i>Understanding the Casamance Conflict: A Background</i> , KAIPTC Monograph No. 7 (Dec. 2010), available at http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jsp ui/bitstream/123456789/31669 /1/Monograph-7-Aissatou.pdf?1

											government. In October 2003 MFDC called for peace negotiations. While the process took over a year, fighting ceased in 2003.	
Senegal	1963	1985	1985	v. Mauritania	IAC	1989	1991	No	Civilians and Mauritanian refugees killed, rioting and looting	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 50: Prohibition on willful killing; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture	In April 1989, a border incident between Senegal and Mauritania sparked communal violence, leaving hundreds dead. Protests in the capital led to rioting and looting. Over 30 Mauritians in Senegal were killed.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT: 1990 (1990), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/reports/1990/WR90/AFRICA.BOU-06.htm#P339_74389
Sierra Leone	1965	1986	1986	Civil war	NIAC	1991	2000	No	Government engaged in indiscriminate helicopter gunfire, killing civilians, raped, extorted. Mass exodus of people. Government detained hundreds of suspected rebels but released the names of only some. Children and women were raped by government soldiers.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a) protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 4(3)(c): Prohibition of children under	RUF rebels committed extortion, car theft, robberies, rape of women and children, and hacked limbs off of civilians. The authorities did not investigate these crimes. The government engaged in indiscriminate attacks by helicopter gunpoint that caused a mass exodus of civilians in RUF controlled areas. The RUF's rebuttal caused a further civilian exodus and 330,000 civilians fled the area. RUF forced people to mine diamonds. Children were subjected to violence and recruited mostly by rebel forces and	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT: 2000 (2000), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/legacy/wr2k1/africa/sierraleone.html

										the age of fifteen from being recruited or participating in hostilities; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	in part by the CDF. Over 1,700 child combatants engaged in the conflict, but only 115 were registered by May 2000.	
Somalia	1962			v. Ethiopia, border dispute	IAC	1960	1961	Yes	-	-	Incidents began to occur in the Haud region soon after Somali independence in 1960. The Somali government strongly believed all areas populated by Somalis should be unified into one country. It rejected the 1954 Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty recognizing Ethiopia's claim to the Haud and took an aggressive stance toward other countries occupying what it believed to be Somali territory. On December 26, 1960, 7,000 Somali tribesmen surrounded and attacked an Ethiopian police garrison. Ethiopia responded on December 29 with military units, including air force, invading Somalia, forcing the tribesmen to retreat. During January 1961, Ethiopia bombed Somalia and their forces clashed in Haud. On February 5	Michael Brecher & Jonathan Wilkenfeld , A Study of Crisis 97 (1997)

											Somalia invaded Ethiopia and distributed propaganda. Clashes continued for several months. Clashes were again reported in August and September.	
Somalia	1962			v. Ethiopia, border dispute	IAC	1964	1964	Yes	-	-	On February 7, 1964, armed conflict erupted along the Somali-Ethiopian border when Somali military forces carried out a large-scale attack on an Ethiopian frontier post. On February 8, Ethiopian aircrafts bombed parts of Somalia. Hostilities officially ended on March 30, 1964 with a cease-fire agreement but sporadic fighting continued into April 1964.	<p><i>Somalia-Ethiopia, Kenya Conflict</i>, Global Security, available at http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/somalia1.htm</p> <p><i>The Greater Somalia Movement-1960-1964</i>, Armed Conflict Events Data, available at http://www.onwar.com/aced/d/ata/golf/greatersomalia1960.htm</p> <p>Michael Brecher & Jonathan Wilkenfeld , <i>A Study of Crisis 98-99 (1997)</i></p>
Somalia	1962			v. Ethiopia, Ogaden	IAC	1977	1978	No	Attacking of the civilian population, regular soldiers dressed as civilians.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP I Art. 37: Prohibition on perfidy; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 52(1):	After territorial disputes increased prompting civil violence in Ethiopia, Somali troops crossed the border in July 1977. Within days, the Somalis pushed the Ethiopians out of Ogaden. Ethiopia reportedly adopted a "scorched earth" policy towards the war, poisoning water, killing cattle, and strafing Somali settlements. In mid-August, the Somalis launched an attack on Dire Dawa, but they withdrew after the Ethiopian air	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, <i>COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT: WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN THE OGADEN AREA OF ETHIOPIA'S SOMALI REGION (2008)</i> available at http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/06/11/collective-punishment

										Prohibition on civilian objects as objects of attack or reprisal; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture	force engaged in a counter attack. In September, the Somalis successfully move the Ethiopians out of Jijiga. In January 1978, Ethiopia launched a counter-offensive and recaptured Jijiga. On 8 March Somalia announced a unilateral withdrawal.	
Somalia	1962			v. Ethiopia, Ogaden	IAC	1980	1980	No	Civilians killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): protection from violence, murder, torture; AP I 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants	Fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia occurred from May to July 1980. Somali troops made incursions across the border. Ethiopia captured Somali combatants. On 28 August 1980, Ethiopia launched Operation Lash in eastern Ethiopia, deploying 60,000 troops with ground and air forces. Intense fighting continued from September to November with the offensive reaching in Ogaden as far as the villages of Warder, Kebridehar and Gode. By December 3, Ethiopia restored national sovereignty.	<i>Cascon Case OGA: Somalia-Ethiopia (Ogaden) 1977-88</i> , MIT CASCON SYSTEM FOR ANALYZING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT, http://web.mit.edu/cascon/cases/case_oga.html (last visited Oct. 12, 2012); Gebru Tareke, <i>From Lash to Red Star: the pitfalls of counter-insurgency in Ethiopia, 1980-82</i> , 40 J. of Modern African Studies 465, 471 (2002)
Somalia	1962			Civil war	NIAC	1982	2002	No	The government murdered civilians, used aerial bombing on civilian targets, held people in secret detentions in squalid conditions, burned villages, used landmines, killed livestock, destroyed reservoirs. Tens of thousands killed and 500,000 fled. People victims of	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): protection from violence, murder, torture GC I Art. 3(1)(b): prohibition on taking of hostages; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): against degradation	President Siad Barre led the Somali government and subjected the Somali people to human rights violations since his rise to power. Since 1981, the government actively engaged in war with the Somali national Movement (SNM), an Isaak-based anti-government guerrilla organization. The government unleashed	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, <i>SOMALIA: A GOVERNMENT AT WAR WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE: TESTIMONIES ABOUT THE KILLINGS AND THE CONFLICT IN THE NORTH (1990)</i> , available at http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/somalia_1990.pdf ; <i>Somali Peace Process</i> , African Union Mission in Somalia, http://amisom-au.org/about-somalia/somali-peace-process/ (retrieved Feb. 22, 2013)

									rape, deadly force, massacres, and looting of private homes.	GC I Art. 3(1)(d): judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 4(2)(g): Prohibition on pillaging; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 10: Prohibition on interfering with medical activities; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations; AP II Art. 14: Protection of objects indispensable to survival of civilians; CCW; Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention	terror and lawlessness in northern Somalia. The abuses moved through southern and central Somalia against the Somali Patriot Movement (SPM) and United Somali Congress (USC), respectively. For the 19 months since the SNM attacked a northern town on 27 May 1988, 50,000 to 60,000 people were killed and 500,000 people fled the country. Northern Somalis were victims of indiscriminate use of deadly force, massacres, looting to private homes, and rape. The government denies killing or targeting civilians. It also denies its conduct is a form of propaganda. The government denied journalists, human rights groups, and humanitarian organizations access to the war-affected areas. In October 2002 the Somali National Reconciliation Conference was held and produced a ceasefire agreement.	
Somalia	1962			Civil war	NIAC	2006	2012	No	Arbitrary arrests and detention and indiscriminate attacks harming civilians.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a) protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art.	In 2006, the militia-backed Islamic Courts Union (IUC) came to power. In late 2010, fighting increased between Islamist armed group al-Shabaab and forces allied with the	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, "YOU DON'T KNOW WHO TO BLAME:" WAR CRIMES IN SOMALIA (2011), available at http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/somalia0811webwcover.pdf

										3(1)(d) judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in southern Somalia. Presently, the region faces fighting, insecurity, and al-Shabaab prohibitions on humanitarian aid. In February 2011, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) captured territory previously under al-Shabaab control in Mogadishu and Somalia's southern borders. Al-Shabaab conducts public beheadings and floggings; forcibly recruited adults and children into its forces; imposes onerous regulations on most aspects of human behavior and social life; and deprives residents of humanitarian assistance for food and water. TFG also subjected civilians to IHL violations such as arbitrary arrests and detention, restrictions to free speech and assembly, and indiscriminate attacks harming civilians.	
Sudan	1957	2006	2006	Civil war	NIAC	1963	1972	No	Arrests and executions without proper judicial proceedings, civilian killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a) protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d) judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder,	Civil War with the Anya Nya militant group. In 1965 a communist party challenged the government with rioting in which civilians died. In 1969 the Free Officers Movement staged a coup. The coup occurred without major violence. By the late 1960's around 500,000 civilians had been killed by government forces and Anya Nya	Amnesty Int'l, <i>Annual Report</i> , AI Index POL 10/006/1977 (Jan. 1, 1977), available at http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/POL10/006/1977/en James Fearon & David Laitin, <i>Sudan</i> in "Random Narratives" May 5, 2006 draft, http://www.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/Random%20Narratives/SudanRN1.2.pdf

										torture	guerrillas. In 1970 conservatives rebelled against the government. Fighting erupted between the Ansar rebels and government forces. Army units with air support assaulted Aba Island, killing some 3,000 people. In 1971 the communist party staged another coup. The group stormed the presidential palace. After three days the army retook the palace. The coup leaders were arrested, imprisoned, and executed. The conflict ended with a peace agreement in February 1972.	
Sudan	1957	2006	2006	Civil war	NIAC	1983	2002	No	Suspects detained without charge; people tortured by security forces. Government forces displaced, starved, abducted, raped and killed civilians. Civilians targeted in bombings.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence	The ruling Islamic party aggressively pursued the 18 year civil war. The government suppressed its opposition. On 14 December 2000, the government amended the National Security Act to detain suspect indefinitely without charge and could deny them judicial review for up to 6 months. Opposition party members were arrested in 2000 and 2001. In the south, the Sudan government and its ethnic militias continued to displace, starve, abduct, rape, and kill civilians. In May 2001, the government bombed the Nuba Mountains and burned 6 villages. 15,000 people were displaced. About 40,000-55,000	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT: 2002 (2002), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/legacy/wr2k2/africa12.html ; Ali Abdel Gadir Ali, et al., Sudan's Civil War, in Understanding Civil War, Vol. 1 Africa, Paul Collier & Nicholas Sambanis, eds., 193 (2005)

										of military operations; AP II Art. 16: Protection of cultural objects and of places of worship; CCP	people were displaced near the oil fields in the first half of 2001. Government bombed an Episcopal Cathedral on 29 December 2000. Bombings on civilians occurred throughout 2001.	
Sudan	1957	2006	2006	Domestic unrest, Darfur	NIAC	2003	2014	No	Ethnic cleansing of civilians	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	In early 2003, conflict erupted in Darfur as the Sudanese government and Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army negotiated a settlement. The Rebel group, Sudan Liberation Movement took up arms against the Sudanese government and called for a unified Sudan. At the same time, another group, the Justice and Equality Movement, began an armed struggle against the government, fighting for a federal system, equal resource distribution, and a new president. Besides these two groups, the government –aligned Arab militia group, Janjaweed, began burning villages, looting, and killing innocent people on a huge scale. The most intensive fighting occurred in 2006 and 2010. Fighting intensified when the government initiated several offensives against the rebels. The UN authorized a peacekeeping mission totaling 26,000 which included 9,000 African Union troops. Despite a peace	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, ADDRESSING CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND "ETHNIC CLEANSING" IN DARFUR, SUDAN: A BRIEFING PAPER TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL (2004), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/legacy/english/docs/2004/05/24/darfur8811_txt.htm ; Mark C. Hackett, "Modern History of Conflict in Sudan," Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting, April 12, 2010, <i>available at</i> http://pulitzercenter.org/blog/news-points/modern-history-conflict-sudan ; S.C. Res. 1769, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1769 (July 31, 2007)

											agreement signed by all sides on July 14, 2011, fighting continued into 2014.	
Sudan	1957	2006	2006	v. Chad	IAC	2004	2006	No	Forced recruitment of refugees by Sudanese rebels inside refugee camps, use of children as combatants, torture of refugee recruits.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a) protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 12: Protection of wounded and sick; GC IV Art. 27: prohibition on the harming of protected persons; GC IV Art. 32: Prohibition of corporal punishment, torture, etc; AP I Art. 77: Protection of children, prohibition on children under 15 participating in hostilities	In May 2004, there was a coup attempt by Zaghawa members of the government against Deby. By October 2005, there was evidence the Sudanese government supported Chadian rebel groups. On 18 December, Chadian rebels allegedly supported by the Sudanese government attacked the Chadian garrison in Adre, a small city in Chad near the Chadian/Sudanese border. Chad declared a state of belligerence with Sudan on December 23. A Sudanese rebel alliance agreed to help secure a border inside West Darfur in return for material assistance from Chad. Chad and Sudan signed the Tripoli Agreement on 8 February 2006. 291 people were killed in Djawara Massacre on 12-13 April 2006. On 5 May, Sudan and Sudanese rebels signed the Darfur Peace Agreement.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, VIOLENCE BEYOND BORDERS: THE HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS IN EASTERN CHAD (2006), available at http://www.hrw.org/legacy/backgrounder/africa/chad0606/index.htm
Sudan	1967	2006	2006	v. South Sudan, Border war	IAC	2011	2012	No	Civilians targeted in military operations, killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish	In May 2011, Sudan seized, in three days of intense fighting, the Abyei region along the border with South Sudan, territory that both states have claimed as their own. The UN deployed peacekeeping troops	S.C. Res. 1990, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1990 (June 27, 2011); Alexander Dziadosz and Ulf Laessing, "Sudan bombs disputed oil town, South Sudan says," Reuters, April 14, 2012, http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/04/14/us-sudan-

										<p>between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture</p>	<p>under UN Security Council Resolution 1990. In December 2011, Sudan occupied a town in South Sudan. In March 2012, Sudan bombed parts of South Sudan, claiming South Sudan attacked parts of Sudan. Sudan began an air campaign against a South Sudanese oilfield while South Sudan shelled parts of Sudan. South Sudan claims that Sudan bombed the town of Teshwin on April 9, 2012 and bombed Jau, Panakuach, and Heglig, killing five civilians. Fighting continued until the end of April but an agreement was not signed until September.</p>	<p>fighting- idUSBRE83D0ET20120414;</p> <p>“South Sudan’s Salva Kiir says Sudan has declared war,” BBC, April 24, 2012, http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-17826316;</p>
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Suriname	1976	1985	1985	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1986	1988	No	Civilians killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	In the government's battle against the Surinamese Liberation Army, the government army targeted civilians suspected of assisting the rebels. In June 1988, peace negotiations began but it was not until June 1989 when the peace agreement was signed. According to a report in March 1987, a mass grave containing hundreds of victims allegedly killed by government troops was found. In February 1988, a human rights investigation team set up by the International Commission of Jurists stated that the army was responsible for the killing of 150-200 Maroon civilians between June 1986 and August 1987. The report cited 20 separate events.	United Nations Conference on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Making Peace Work, Helsinki, Fin., June 4-5, 2004, <i>Political Violence and Economic Development in Latin America: Issues and Evidence</i> (Oct. 2004), available at http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/4/20394/lci2194i.pdf ; South America, Central America and the Caribbean 2003 733 (11 th ed. 2002)
Syria	1952	1992	1992	v. Israel, First Arab-Israeli War	IAC	1948	1949	N/A	N/A	Geneva Conventions had not yet been drafted.	Violence in the region broke out almost immediately after the UN mandated creation of the state of Israel, marking the first stage of the war from Nov 1947 to April 1948. A coalition of five countries (Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon, and Iraq) invaded the newly formed state of Israel to destroy the state and destroyed many agricultural industries vital to economic stability. The war ended through a series of armistice agreements beginning in	U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN, THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1948, http://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/ArabsIsraeliWar (last visited Oct. 12, 2012)

											February 1949.	
Syria	1953	1983		v. Israel, Six Day War/aftermath	IAC	1967	1970	Yes	-	-	After a period of high tensions, Israel launched a surprise attack against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. During the 1967 conflict, Egypt lost control of Sinai to Israel. Israel saw 777 dead and 2,586 wounded. Also, despite the incredible success of the air campaign, the Israeli air force lost 46 of its 200 fighters. The death toll on the Arab side was 15,000 Egyptians, 2,500 Syrians, and 800 Jordanians.	MICHAEL OREN, SIX DAYS OF WAR (2002); Int'l Comm. of the Red Cross [ICRC], <i>Occupied Golan: 700 Druze Pilgrims Cross into Syria Proper with Help of the ICRC</i> (Sept. 22, 2010), available at www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/photo-gallery/golan-photos-200910.htm Declan Gannon, <i>Golan Israeli Violations of International Law 08</i> , ARAB CTR. FOR HUM. RTS. IN THE GOLAN HEIGHTS: THE ALT. INFO. CTR. (2011), available at http://occupiedpalestine.wordpress.com/2011/05/29/golan-israeli-violations-of-international-law-08/
Syria	1953	1983		v. Israel, Yom Kippur War	IAC	1973	1973	No	Use of POWs as leverage in peace negotiations. Torture of POWs. Murder of POWs in Syrian custody.	GC III Art. 13: Humane treatment of POWs; GC III Art. 14: Due respect for POWs, incl. women; GC III Art. 100: Due process before execution	On October 6, 1973, Egyptian and Syrian armies attacked Israel on Yom Kippur (the Jewish Day of Atonement). The Israeli forces pushed the attackers back to the 1967 cease-fire line when US and Soviet Union help arrived. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 242, which was the framework for peace and called for peace negotiations. Syria tortured and killed Israeli POWs.	SIMON DUNSTAN, THE YOM KIPPUR WAR: THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR OF 1973 (2007)
Syria	1953	1983		Domestic unrest	NIAC	1976	1982	No	Political detention, detention without due process	GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 6:	In 1976, the Muslim Brotherhood declared jihad on the Hafez al-Assad regime, carrying out many attacks on the government. Hundreds of	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, WORLD REPORT (1989), available at http://www.hrw.org/reports/1989/WR89/Syria.htm#TopOfPage ;

										Guarantees of due process	political prisoners were arrested including government officials, military officers, security personnel, and those suspected of membership in the Muslim Brotherhood and the secular opposition. Since 1971, virtually no such prisoners have been formally charged, tried or sentenced, so nearly all are incarcerated without time limits. In 1982, government forces laid siege to the Muslim Brotherhood stronghold of Hama for 27 days, resulting in as many as 30,000-40,000 civilians killed.	Kathrin Nina Wiedl, <i>The Hama Massacre: reasons, supporters of the rebellion, consequences</i> (2006)
Syria	1953	1983		v. Israel	IAC	1982	1982	Yes	-	-	In 1982, Israeli and Syrian units engaged in confrontation in the Lebanon War after Israeli troops crossed into the country to expel the Palestine Liberation Organization, remove Syrian influence in Lebanese politics, and secure its border as part of Operation Peace for Galilee. Israel used White Phosphorus munitions in civilians areas that caused numerous civilian casualties and damage to civilian property.	Efraim Inbar, <i>Israeli Control of the Golan Heights: High Strategic and Moral Ground for Israel</i> , BEGIN-SADAT CTR. FOR STRATEGIC STUD., available at http://www.biu.ac.il/Besa/MSP/S90.pdf HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, <i>RAIN OF FIRE</i> (2009), available at http://www.hrw.org/reports/2009/03/25/rain-fire-0
Syria	1953	1983		Domestic unrest	NIAC	2011	2014	No	Civilians targeted by government forces; torture; disappearances; government attacks against hospitals,	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I	In March 2011 mass demonstrations began and evolved into an organized opposition group, the Free Syrian Army, and a political group, the Syrian	<i>Syria: Fighter Planes Strike Aleppo Hospital</i> , HUM. RTS. WATCH, Aug. 15, 2012, http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/08/15/syria-fighter-planes-strike-aleppo-hospital ;

									medical personnel, and ambulances; medical personnel prevented from giving care; religious sites targets of government attacks	Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees of due process; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 7(2): Medical care for wounded; AP II Art. 10: Prohibition on interfering with medical activities; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations; AP II Art. 16: Protection of cultural objects and of places of worship; CCP	National Coalition. The government cracked down on the opposition, firing on protestors and indiscriminately attacking cities with mortars, shellings, tanks, and assaults. Around 140,000 people, mostly civilians, have been killed in Syria since anti-government protests began in July 2011.	<p><i>Inside Syria Civil's War</i>, CBS NEWS, Oct. 14, 2012, http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-18560_162-57531939/inside-syrias-civil-war/;</p> <p>Syria: Strong Coalition Message against Targeting Civilians, Hum. Rgts. Watch, Dec. 22, 2012, http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/12/21/syria-strong-coalition-message-against-targeting-civilians;</p> <p>Human Rights Watch, World Report: Syria (2013)</p> <p><i>Syria's death toll now exceeds 140,000: activist group</i>, Reuters, Feb. 15, 2014, http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/02/15/us-syria-crisis-toll-idUSBREA1E0HS20140215</p>
Tajikistan	1993	1993	1993	Tajik Civil War	NIAC	1992	1997	No	Torture, beatings, and cruel treatment of individuals in custody, imprisonment, summary executions, ethnic discrimination, preventing detained individuals from informing family, forced disappearances, attacking of refugees	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(b): Prohibition on taking of hostages; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial	When Tajikistan became independent in 1991, communist leaders continued to control the country. Unified in their opposition, democratic and Islamist parties formed United Tajik Opposition (UTO). UTO fought against the government until 1998 in spite of the several peace agreements signed during the period. In 1998 another opposition group, the Movement for Peace	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, HUMAN RIGHTS IN TAJIKISTAN: IN THE WAKE OF CIVIL WAR (1993), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/Tajik93D.pdf

										guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	in Tajikistan, attacked government forces as it rejected the power sharing agreement between UTO and the government signed in 1997.	
Togo	1962	1984	1984	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1986	1986	Yes	-	-	In 1967, Gnassingbé Eyadéma ascended to power through a military coup, and Togo became a one-party state. On 23 September 1986, 60-70 armed men attacked strategic targets in Lome such as a radio station, military barracks housing the President, and RPT headquarters as the exiled opposition party, Togolese Movement for Democracy, led an armed attempt to overthrow President Gnassingbé Eyadéma. The rebels defeated the government forces and a small contingent of French and Zairian troops were sent to Togo to stabilize the situation.	AUSTL. DEP'T OF IMMIGRATION & CITIZENSHIP, TOGOLESE COMMUNITY PROFILE (2007) <i>available at</i> http://www.immi.gov.au/living-in-australia/delivering-assistance/government-programs/settlement-planning/_pdf/community-profile-togo.pdf ; State Dep't Background Note: Togo http://www.state.gov/outofdate/bgn/togo/99446.htm
Tunisia	1957	1979	1979	v. France, Bizerte crisis	IAC	1961	1961	Yes	-	-	On 17 July 1961, the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba formally demanded the immediate withdrawal of French troops. A few days later, he ordered Tunisian forces to block the French positions in Bizerte. In the ensuing interstate conflict the Tunisian troops were defeated. After negotiations between the	<i>Tunisia: The Wages of Moderation</i> , TIME MAG., July 28, 1962, <i>available at</i> : http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,938175-1,00.html

											two conflicting parties and a vote in favor of withdrawal of France in the United Nations General Assembly, the French troops ceded their base in Bizerte in 1963. President Habib Bourguiba established an authoritarian regime that in many respects resembled a presidential monarchy. He was elected president for life in 1975.	
Turkey	1954			v. Cyprus, Turko-Cypriot War	IAC	1974	1974	Yes	-	-	Turkey intervened to aid Cyprus after a coup by the nationalist Greeks that threatened to unify Cyprus. The conflict resulted in a Greek Cypriot sector and a Turkish Cypriot sector.	Cyprus v. Turkey, App. No. 25781/94, Eur. Ct. H.R. (2001)
Turkey	1954			Domestic unrest, Kurds	NIAC	1984	2012	No	Civilians killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	On August 15, 1984, PKK rebels launched two attacks on Turkish military bases, an operation that they had been planning for months. The conflict moved from a low level conflict against the government to a war in 1992. The PKK began using road-side explosives that killed civilians. Turkey launched cross-border airstrikes and ground incursions into northern Iraq. Over 700 dead in recent months (as of Oct. 2012). The PKK declared unilateral ceasefires several times in connection with Muslim festivals.	Ivan Watson & Yesim Comert, <i>Report Says Turkey's Kurdish Conflict has Turned More Violent</i> , CNN, Sept. 18, 2012, www.cnn.com/2012/09/18/world/europe/turkey-war-within/index.html ; Alize Marcus, <i>Blood and Belief: The PKK and the Kurdish Fight for Independence</i> 75-82 (2007)
Turkey	1954			Domestic unrest	NIAC	1991	1992	Yes	-	-	Devrimci Sol is an anti-Turkish government group	Yonah Alexander & Dennis Pluchinsky, <i>Europe's Red</i>

											that formed in 1978. From 1980-1985, Dev Sol carried out minor, sporadic attacks. In 1991, Dev Sol carried out 146 operations. On 13 July 1991, the Istanbul police conducted several raids on Dev Sol hideouts where 11 militants were killed. The government severely outnumbered the militants. A year later Dev Sol attacked 3 locations in memorial to the raid: the U.S. Consulate with a rocket launcher, a car dealership with a pipe bomb, and an American who worked at U.S. bases with car bomb. The pipe bomb was the only attack that wasn't thwarted. No one was killed. Because of police raids and internal fractions, attacks have dropped since 1991.	Terrorists: The Fighting Communist Organizations (1992); Turkey Foreign Policy and Government Guide Vol. 1 by USA (PRD) International Business Publications 157 (2004)
Turkey	1954			Kosovo	IAC	1999	1999	Yes	-	-	Turkey sent 1,000 troops for the military conflict in Kosovo and participated in the NATO airstrikes.	U.S. Dep't of State, <i>Background Notes: Kosovo</i> , http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm (last visited Oct. 12, 2012); Turkish policy towards the conflict in Kosovo, <i>available at</i> http://balkanologie.revues.org/index517.html#tocto1n2
Turkmenistan	1992	1992	1992	No armed conflict								
Uganda	1964	1991	1991	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1971	1979	No	Civilians killed. Children abducted.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a):	On 25 January 1971, President Obote's government was overthrown by Idi Amin, commander of Uganda's Army. On 29-30 January, Amin captured the last Air	IDI AMIN AND MILITARY RULE, COUNTRY STUDY: UGANDA, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (1990), <i>available at</i> http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+ug0140%29

										Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture	Force base after facing some resistance. Obote organized the KM (Kikoosi Maalum) and began training forces for a coup which occurred in September 1972 and was unsuccessful. KM largely disbanded in 1972. Yoweri Museveni, exiled in Tanzania, formed FRONASA (Front for National Salvation) to overthrow. FRONASA attempted a coup in March 1974. Amin remained president until Obote's group KM along with FRONASA and UNLC (Uganda National Liberation Front) overthrew Amin on April 11, 1979, eventually reinstalling Obote as president in 1980.	
Uganda	1964	1991	1991	v. Tanzania, Libya	IAC	1978	1979	No	Illegal annexation of the Kagera region	GC IV Art. 47: Prohibition on annexation of occupied territory	Fighting between Uganda and Tanzania over the 1800-sq. km strip of territory bordering the countries. On 1 November 1978, Uganda announced annexing the land after weeks of dispute. In October 1978 fighting erupted between Amin loyalist and mutinous troops. On 11 October 1978, Amin claimed Tanzania invaded Uganda. Amin claimed the Tanzanian troops were driving out on 25 October. On 29 October, the Ugandan forces occupied Salient after killing a handful of soldiers.	<i>An Idi-otic Invasion</i> , TIME MAG., Nov. 13, 1978, http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,946151-2,00.html IDI AMIN AND MILITARY RULE, COUNTRY STUDY: UGANDA, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (1990), <i>available at</i> http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?frd/cstdy:@field%28DOCID+ug0140%29 ANTONIO TANCE, FOREIGN ARMED INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL CONFLICT 174 (1993)

											Tanzania began launching counter-attacks in November. Tanzania drove out Ugandan forces at the end of November.	
Uganda	1964	1991	1991	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1980	1983	No	Civilians targeted and killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	Remains of Amin's army formed FUNA (Former Ugandan National Army) and fought against the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), the legitimate military of Uganda. UNLA carried out large-scale revenge killings on civilian populations. A large UNLA offensive in December 1982 substantially weakened the rebels whose activity ended out in 1983.	ANTONIO TANCE, FOREIGN ARMED INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL CONFLICT (1993)
Uganda	1964	1991	1991	Bush war	NIAC	1981	1986	No	Civilians targeted and killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	After marginalization in the military and government, Museveni converted FRONASA into PRA (Popular Resistance Army) and joined efforts with Yusufu Lule's UFF (Uganda Freedom Fighters) to form the NRM (National Resistance Movement) with an armed branch called NRA (National Resistance Army). Fierce fighting between NRA and the government took place. Government forces frequently turned on civilians after guerrilla attacks. Obote was overthrown July 27, 1985. The government and NRA signed peace agreement December 1985 although	The War in the Bush, GlobalSecurity.org, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/uganda3.htm

											fighting continued into 1986 when on January 26, 1986 NRA seized Kampala, ending the conflict.	
Uganda	1964	1991	1991	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1986	2010	No	Extrajudicial executions, rape, torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, arbitrary detention.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	After the NRA, led by Museveni seized Kampala in January 1986, Museveni became president of Uganda. Beginning in 1986, the Holy Spirit Movement (HSM) fought against the government. HSM split into 3 groups in 1987, one of which was Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). LRA targets civilian Acholi populations, conducts mass abductions of children, uses child soldiers, rapes, forces women and girls to marry fighters, large-scale looting, and destruction of property. The government has committed extrajudicial executions, rapes, torture, arbitrary detention, and forced displacement.	Human Rights Watch, UN: Council Should Help End Fresh Abuses by Uganda's LRA, June 20, 2008, http://www.hrw.org/news/2008/06/19/un-council-should-help-end-fresh-abuses-uganda-s-lra ; "Expert: Anti-Kony US deployment a 'game changer'," NYTimes, March 24, 2014, http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/expert-anti-kony-us-deployment-a-game-changer/2014/03/24/6a4dee50-b339-11e3-bab2-b9602293021d_story.html ; "Uganda: U.S. Support to Regional Efforts to Counter the Lord's Resistance Army," All Africa, March 25, 2014, http://allafrica.com/stories/201403251889.html
Uganda	1964	1991	1991	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1994	2002	No	Arbitrary arrests and detentions	GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	WNBF (West Nile Bank Front) and its splinter group UNRF II (Uganda National Rescue Front II), groups made up of Amin era soldiers, fought against the government. They launched attacks against the government and civilians. The government arrested civilians for rebel activity without any proof of such. Once a rebel member's sentence was served, the government re-arrested	Human Rights Watch, Hostile to Democracy: The Movement System and Political Repression in Uganda (1999)

											and re-sentenced rebels for the crime which they just served prison time. A peace agreement in 2002 ended conflict and rebels were integrated into the army.	
Uganda	1964	1991	1991	Domestic unrest	NIAC	1996	2000	No	Arbitrary arrests and detentions	GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	ADF (Alliance for Democratic Forces), a conglomeration of 3 earlier rebel groups, attacked indiscriminately, brutally killing and abducting civilians and abducting child to use as child soldiers. The government destroyed several bases in 2000 which diminished the activity of ADF and caused their withdrawal to the Democratic Republic of Congo. ADF attempted to re-infiltrate Uganda and was quashed by the army in 2005 and 2007. Later attempts and reorganization efforts were quelled by the Congolese army and UN peacekeepers .The government arrested civilians for rebel activity without any proof of such. Once a rebel member's sentence was served, the government re-arrested and re-sentenced rebels for the crime which they just served prison time	Human Rights Watch, Hostile to Democracy: The Movement System and Political Repression in Uganda (1999)
United Arab Emirates	1972	1983	1983	No armed conflict								
Uzbekistan	1993	1993	1993	Domestic conflict	NIAC	1999	2000	No	Arbitrary arrests and lack of due process for thousands of Islamist detainees;	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence,	On 19 March 1999, the IMU (Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan) issued a statement for President	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, "AND IT WAS HELL ALL OVER AGAIN..." TORTURE IN UZBEKISTAN (2000), <i>available at</i>

									widespread use of torture, sexual violence, and degradation in coercing confessions from the detainees	murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(c): Against degradation; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(e): Prohibition on rape	Karimov to resign before attempting to assassinate him. After skirmishes between the IMU and the Kyrgyz army, the IMU retreated to Afghanistan in October 2000. They then started fighting with the Taliban.	http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/2000/uzbek/ ; ORG. FOR SEC. & COOP. IN EUR., PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON THE EVENTS IN ANDIJAN, UZBEKISTAN 11-21 (2005), <i>available at</i> http://www.osce.org/odihr/15653 ; HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, "BULLETS WERE FALLING LIKE RAIN": THE ANDIJAN MASSACRE 20-37 (2005) <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/uzbekistan0605.pdf
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	North Yemen Civil War	NIAC	1962	1970	No	Political assassinations	GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	The North's conservative theocracy was overthrown in 1962 by a group known as the Free Officers who established the Yemen Arab Republic. The son of the last ruling Imam (religious leader) secured refuge in and backing from Saudi Arabia for an ill-fated six-year war against the Egyptian-backed republican officers. In 1970, the YAR established a constitutional civilian government	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, YEMEN: HUMAN RIGHTS IN YEMEN DURING AND AFTER THE 1994 WAR (1994), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/YEMEN940.PDF
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	v. Britain, South Yemen War of Independence	IAC	1964	1967	No	Civilians killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP I Art. 75(2)(a): Prohibition on murder, torture	The National Liberation Front (NLF) and Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) fought an intense guerilla war against the British, beginning with a grenade attack on British personnel. There were daily bomb and grenade explosions with almost	Scott Smitson, The Road to Good Intentions: British Nation-building in Aden 14-15 (2010), <i>available at</i> http://www.nps.edu/Academics/AcademicGroups/GPPAG/Docs/PDF/Research%20and%20Publications/12_TN_Aden.pdf

											3,000 incidents of violence over the period of conflict. There were 44 British military deaths and almost as many civilian deaths. The British withdrew November 30, 1967.	
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	North Yemen v. South Yemen, border clash	IAC	1972	1972	No	Allegations of acts of aggression across the common border by both North and South Yemen; aggression caused people to die	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture	Border clashes between North and South Yemen, the first of which took place on 21 February 1972 and further clashes took place in May and September the same year. The reports about what happened in the border region in 1972 conflict since both parties accused the other of aggression. South Yemen claimed that an attack by about 2,000 North Yemeni mercenaries had been repelled on 21 February in the Baihan border area. 65 of these were claimed to have been killed, among them Sheikh Ali ben Naji al Ghadir, the chief of the powerful Khaulan tribe, and prominent royalist member. North Yemen rejected these claims and stated that the Sheikh and more than 60 of his supporters had been invited to South Yemen and subsequently murdered by South Yemeni troops. Both countries accused each other of massing troops along the common border and of conducting attacks across the border. Negotiations ended the	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (12/01/30) UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia: www.ucdp.uu.se/database, Uppsala University http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdata base/gpcountry.php?id=170&regionSelect=10-Middle_East# Yemen in Pictures By Francesca Davis DiPiazza 31 (2008)

											fighting in October 1972.	
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	North Yemen v. South Yemen, border clash	IAC	1979	1979	No	South Yemen invaded North Yemen capturing two border towns and killing approx. 150 people	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture	The assassination of the North Yemeni President al-Ghashmi on 24 June 1978 was blamed on South Yemen. Two days later the South Yemeni President Salim Rubay Ali was also killed, following internal clashes. Reports about unrest and aggressions along the joint border continued in early 1979. On 24 February 1979, ongoing tension between the neighboring countries escalated into fighting when troops on both sides of the border fired on each other. Both sides made incursion into enemy territory. North Yemeni forces crossed the border and attacked villages in South Yemen while South Yemeni forces entered North Yemen. North Yemen accused South Yemen of having launched an invasion into its territory. South Yemen, on the other hand, claimed that it had repelled an attack by North Yemeni forces and subsequently had captured two border towns in North Yemen. A cease fire was arranged March 19, 1979 after which both sides withdrew troops from the border. About 150 people were killed.	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (12/01/30) UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia: www.ucdp.uu.se/database, Uppsala University http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdata base/gpcountry.php?id=170&regionSelect=10-Middle_East# Dictionary of Wars By George C. Kohn 615 (2006)
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	South	NIAC	1986	1986	No	Political	GC I Art.	Internal rivalries in the	Robert D. Burrowes, <i>Oil Strike</i>

				Yemen Civil War					assassinations, civilians killed	3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 6: Guarantees of due process	Yemeni Socialist Party, the ruling party of South Yemen, led to a 10 day civil war that caused the deaths of 13,000 civilians and 60,000 civilians to flee the country. The "13 January Conspiracy" occurred when then-president Ali Nasir Muhammad gunned down his political enemies in cold blood. Twelve days of fierce battles took place where several thousand people were killed until order was restored. Ali Nasir Muhammad was ousted by the faction of the YSP led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd.	<i>and Leadership Struggle in South Yemen: 1986 and Beyond</i> , 43 MIDDLE E. J. 437, 442 (1989); YEMEN: THE BRADT TRAVEL GUIDE BY DANIEL McLAUGHLIN 178 (2007)
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	Civil War	NIAC	1994	1994	No	Indiscriminate targeting of civilians, targeting and killing of refugees. Indiscriminate attacks, use of human shields, summary executions, and child soldiers. Deliberate destruction of water supply.	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC I Art. 3(1)(d): Judicial guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(3)(c): Prohibition of children under the age of fifteen from being recruited or participating in hostilities; AP II Art. 13:	Conventional warfare took place between government forces and South Yemeni separatists, the Yemen Socialist Party. The government killed and injured hundreds of civilians by indiscriminately shelling the city of Aden, the attackers deliberately damaged a water pumping station that cut off Aden's water supply on 28 June, and left Aden and its suburbs almost entirely without water for weeks. The separatist forces injured and killed civilians by aiming Scud rockets at northern cities, and by indiscriminately attacking government military positions in the immediate vicinity of a Somali refugee	U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES, 1994: YEMEN (1995), <i>available at</i> http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/ERC/democracy/1994_hrp_report/94_hrp_report_nea/Yemen.html ; HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, HUMAN RIGHTS IN YEMEN DURING AND AFTER THE 1994 WAR (1994) <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/YEMEN94O.PDF

										Protection of civilians from violence of military operations; AP II Art. 14: Protection of objects indispensable to survival of civilians	camp that injured and killed scores of refugees. Both sides arbitrarily detained people without charges and mistreated hundreds of civilians during the conflict. Violations include: Indiscriminate attacks, use of human shields, summary executions, and child soldiers. Artillery shelling by both sides and government aerial bombardments have killed hundreds of civilians, injured untold more, and destroyed entire villages. Fighting ended in July 1994.	
Yemen	1963	1990	1990	v. Saudi Arabia	IAC	1994	1994	Yes	-	-	After the North and South united to form the Republic of Yemen in 1990, the armies and administrations of the two regions remained separated, and they disputed in the new government. In April 1994, elements of South Yemen tried to secede from the north. It is believed the Saudi government supported Southern Yemen rebel groups against the North.	<i>Saudis bomb Yemen rebels across border Military incursion deployed to help neighbor's growing Shiite rebellion</i> , ASSOCIATED PRESS, Nov. 5, 2009 http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/33670149/ns/world_news-mideast_n_africa/t/saudis-bomb-yemen-rebels-across-border/
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	v. Saudi Arabia, border clash	IAC	1994	1995	Yes	-	-	In December 1994, Saudis moved troops into the disputed Asir province. Yemen leased the Asir province to Saudi Arabia in 20 year periods. When the lease as due to be renewed in 1994, Saudi Arabia unilaterally expropriated the province.	STEPHEN C. PELLETIERE, YEMEN AND STABILITY IN THE PERSIAN GULF: CONFRONTING THE THREAT FROM WITHIN 22-23 (May 22, 1996), <i>available at</i> http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/pub194.pdf

											Throughout December 1994-January 1995, firefights took place and Saudi Arabia amassed troops at 3 points along the border. In January 1995, Saudi Arabia halted hostilities and agreed to negotiate.	
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	v. Saudi Arabia, border clash	IAC	1998	1998	Yes	-	-	Saudi Arabia and Yemen have a history of border disputes in an attempt to gain greater control of the Red Sea, the most actively traveled transit path for oil tankers from the region. In May 1998, Saudi Arabia claimed ownership over Duwayyimah and Huraym Islands in the Red Sea and sent troops to occupy the Islands. Yemen disputed Saudi ownership and protested the occupation. Several soldiers on both sides were killed during fighting in July. The conflict was resolved on 28 July 1998 after Saudi and Yemeni Foreign Ministers signed an agreement to separate their forces and renew boundary meetings. The conflict lasted 5 hours with Saudi warships firing at the island, killing 3 Yemenis and wounding 9.	Daniel J. Dzurek. Parting the Red Sea: boundaries, offshore resources and transit (University of Durham: International Boundaries Research Unit Maritime Briefing:, 2001), 3; Douglas Jehl, Border Clash Heightens Yemen-Saudi Tensions, NY Times, July 26, 1998, http://www.nytimes.com/1998/07/26/world/border-clash-heightens-yemen-saudi-tensions.html ; Anthony H. Cordesman, Saudi Arabia Enters the Twenty-First Century, Volume 2 65-67 (2003)
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	Domestic unrest	NIAC	2004	2014	No	Unlawful killings, arbitrary detentions, lethal force used to dissemble peaceful protests, denial of humanitarian aid	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; GC 3(1)(d): judicial	The conflict between Yemen and Shiite rebels, the Houthis has been characterized by low-level fighting, periodically escalating into more violent bouts. In October 2011, Houthi rebels set	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, ALL QUIET ON THE NORTHERN FRONT? UNINVESTIGATED LAWS OF WAR VIOLATIONS IN YEMEN'S WAR WITH HUTHI REBELS (2010), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/yemen0310webcover_0.pdf ;

										guarantees for sentencing; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, violence	siege to a Salafi town and for two months, prevented basic supplies from entering the town. The conflict with the Houthi has caused 20,000-30,000 casualties, including civilians. Houthis have continued their attacks into 2014 and now control territory in at least four provinces in Yemen.	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, DISAPPEARANCES AND ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN THE ARMED CONFLICT WITH THE HUTHI REBELS IN YEMEN (2008), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/yemen1008web.pdf . http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/yemens-forever-war-the-houthi-rebellion http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/10/03/yemen-houthis-idUSL6E8KU2WU20121003 http://blogs.aljazeera.com/blog/middle-east/rise-yemens-houthis http://www.yemenfox.net/news_details.php?sid=4673
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	v. Saudi Arabia	IAC	2009	2009	No	Civilians targeted and killed	GC I Art. 3(1)(a) protection from violence, murder, torture; GC IV Art. 27: Prohibition on the harming of protected persons; AP I Art. 48: Parties must distinguish between the civilian population and combatants; AP I Art. 51(4): Prohibition on	Saudi Arabia conducted large-scale military operation against a Yemeni rebel Shiite group. Saudi Arabia sent fighter planes into Yemeni airspace to bomb rebel positions, bombing at least 5 villages, killing civilians and destroying homes. Saudi Arabia claimed the Houthis conducted cross border raids so Saudi Arabia engaged Houthis in sustained hostilities, including airstrikes and established a "buffer zone" inside Yemen along the Saudi border. Saudi Arabia refused refugees and forced them back	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, ALL QUIET ON THE NORTHERN FRONT? UNINVESTIGATED LAWS OF WAR VIOLATIONS IN YEMEN'S WAR WITH HUTHI REBELS (2010), <i>available at</i> http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/yemen0310webcover_0.pdf <i>Saudis bomb Yemen rebels across border Military incursion deployed to help neighbor's growing Shiite rebellion</i> , ASSOCIATED PRESS, Nov. 5, 2009 http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/33670149/ns/world_news-mideast_n_africa/t/saudis-bomb-yemen-rebels-across-border World Report: Yemen 2012,

										indiscriminate attacks; AP I Art. 52(1): Prohibition on civilians as objects of attack or reprisal	across the Yemen border.	Hum. Rghts. Watch http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2012/world-report-2012-yemen
Yemen	1970	1990	1990	Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula	NIAC	2011	2014	No	Civilians killed in indiscriminate attacks	GC I Art. 3(1)(a): Protection from violence, murder, torture; AP II Art. 4(2)(a): Prohibition on violence to life, murder, violence; AP II Art. 13: Protection of civilians from violence of military operations	Although AQAP emerged in 2009, it was in the midst of the Arab Spring and the Yemeni Army relocating to Sana'a to prevent the uprising, that AQAP moved into southern Yemen and seized territory. Army offenses in June 2012 reclaimed parts of the disputed territory under Yemeni control. AQAP continues to stage attacks against the government and military, favoring car bombs and ambushes. Reports that the military uses airstrikes, artillery and armored vehicles, including in civilians areas, have caused the deaths of dozens of civilians.	Mohammed Mukhashaf, "Yemen army says seizes Qaeda bastion in major advance," Reuters, June 15, 2012, http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/06/15/us-yemen-violence-idUSBRE85E0AG20120615 ; Robert Worth, "Yemen Moves to Recapture Towns Controlled by Islamist Insurgents," NYTimes, May 15, 2012, http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/16/world/middleeast/yemen-moves-to-reclaim-towns-run-by-insurgents.html?_r=2&#p[ThfYt a] ; Mohammed Mukhashaf, "Yemen Attacks: Suspected Al Qaeda Militants Kill 30," Reuters, Sept. 20, 2013, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/09/20/yemen-attacks_n_3959702.html

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This chart analyzes all international and non-international armed conflicts since 1947 in which at least one member state of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation was involved. The goal of the chart is to assess compliance of OIC states with Geneva Convention treaties to which they were party at the time of the conflict.

¹ The countries listed in this chart include the 56 member states of the OIC as of 2012.

² The Geneva Conventions are binding upon states that are parties to them. They govern warfare between nations and in non-international armed conflicts, like civil wars. They do not apply to sporadic acts of violence such as riots.

³ Conflicts here include “international armed conflicts,” defined as a *resort to armed force between two or more States*; and “non-international armed conflicts,” defined as *protracted armed confrontations* occurring between governmental armed forces and the forces of one or more armed groups, or between such groups arising on the territory of a State [party to the Geneva Conventions]. The armed confrontation must reach a *minimum level of intensity* and the parties involved in the conflict must show a *minimum of organization*. These are proposed definitions issued by the International Red Cross. See ICRC, “How is the Term “Armed Conflict” Defined in International Humanitarian Law?” Opinion Paper (Mar. 2008), <http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/opinion-paper-armed-conflict.pdf>.

⁴ This chart cites violations when states breached a provision of a signed and ratified Geneva Convention treaty to which their state was party at the time. This chart does not list every violation in every conflict, only the most egregious and infamous ones.

⁵ List of authoritative source types.