

Appendix for “When Organizations Rebel: Introducing the Foundations of Rebel Group Emergence (FORGE) Dataset”

This document contains a variety of additional figures and tables to accompany the main manuscript. The following bar graphs offer more detail about the regional and temporal breakdowns of the types of organizations that gave rise to UCDP rebel groups around the world active between 1946 and 2011.

Additional Distributions Over Time and Space

FIGURE A1: proportion of all rebel group parent organization types, by region

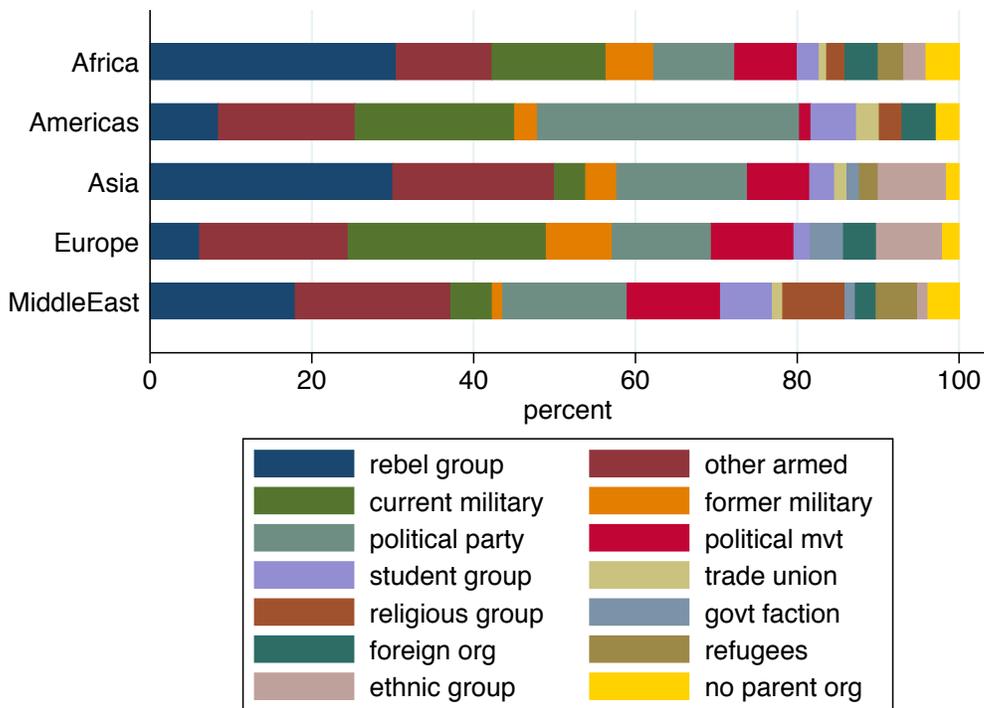


FIGURE A2: count of all rebel group parent organization types, by decade

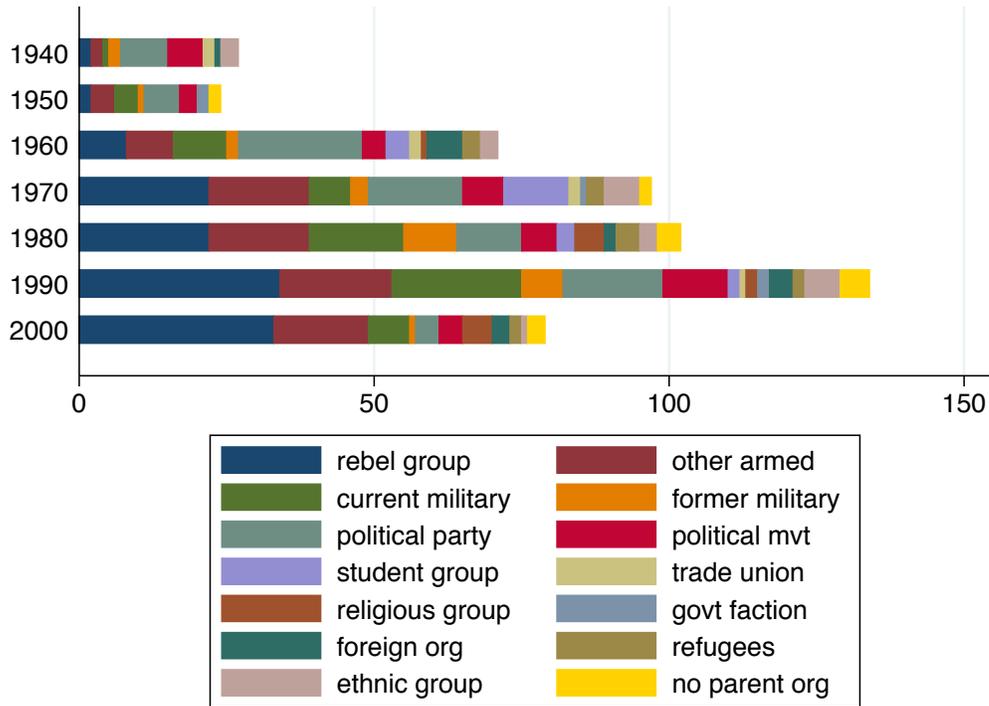
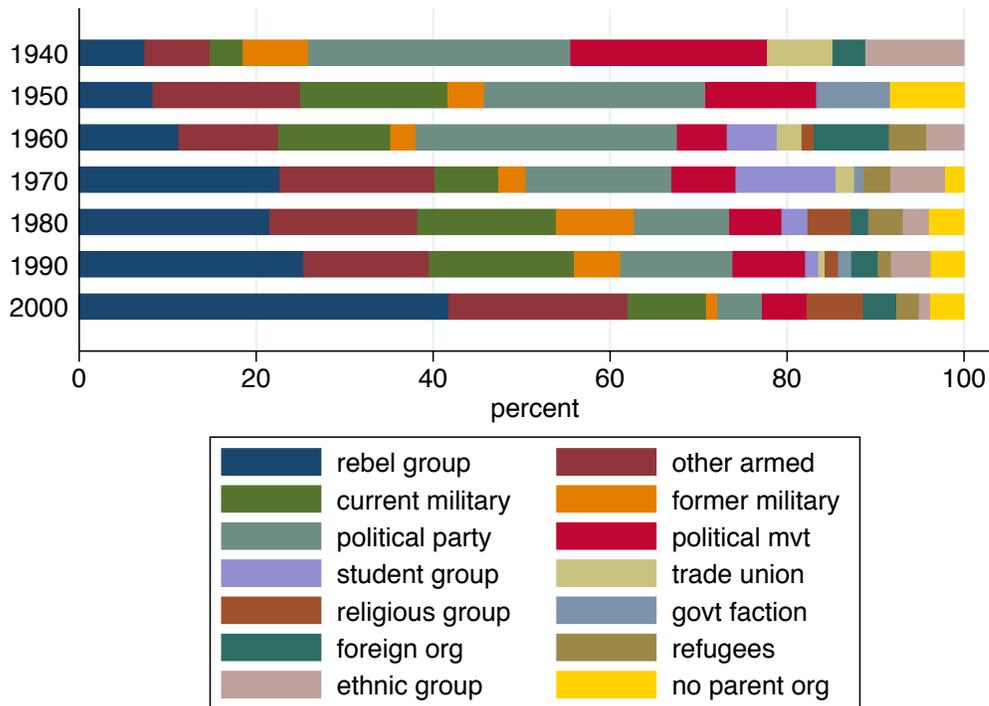


FIGURE A3: proportion of all rebel group parent organization types, by decade



Disaggregating Rebel Strength Variables

The results in Table A1 are a reconsideration of the models from Table 1 of the manuscript, disaggregating the relative strength variables into component parts. The two variables capturing rebel groups with no parent organizations (including and excluding ethnic/refugee communities: *No Parent – Broad* and *No Parent – Narrow*, respectively) remain statistically significant at conventional levels and their substantive effect is similar as well.

Table A2 presents models with the same disaggregation of the rebel relative strength measures. Again, we see some fairly stark differences between the effects of rebel group characteristics on conflict duration among groups with nonviolent origins versus those without their roots in political parties and civil society groups. There are only 14 observations in the full sample coded as having “high arms procurement capacity” and only 2 of the 14 have nonviolent roots (the Yemenite Socialist Party – Abdul Fattah Ismail faction and the Forces of Alfredo Stroessner military faction, which combined with the *Partido Colorado* political party to challenge the government in Paraguay), likely motivating the large coefficient for that variable in the context of Model 9, suggesting very short conflicts for rebel groups with nonviolent origins *and* high arms procurement capacity.

However, we also observe that the rebel group progeny of nonviolent organizations experience shorter conflicts when they have high mobilization capacity, a relationship that does not appear to hold for groups that lack these nonviolent organizational foundations in parties and civil society groups. Also, the substantive and statistical significance of having a legal political wing that can engage in nonviolent efforts to bring about a resolution to the incompatibility causing the conflict seems to matter only for rebel groups with nonviolent origins.

**TABLE A1: “Parentless” Rebels and Civil Conflict Duration
(disaggregated rebel relative strength variables)**

	Model 6	Model 7
No Parent – Narrow	0.657* (0.329)	
No Parent – Broad		0.609** (0.211)
Territorial control	-0.437* (0.184)	-0.458* (0.183)
Strong central command	0.174 (0.214)	0.206 (0.213)
High mobilization capacity	0.459+ (0.276)	0.476+ (0.285)
High arms procurement cap.	2.426** (0.722)	2.413** (0.733)
High fighting capacity	0.304 (0.490)	0.310 (0.491)
Legal political wing	0.499* (0.233)	0.527* (0.231)
War on core territory	-0.278 (0.403)	-0.316 (0.391)
Coup d’etat	3.340** (0.292)	3.372** (0.292)
ELF index	0.651+ (0.372)	0.720* (0.367)
Ethnic conflict	0.206 (0.160)	0.178 (0.158)
ln(GDP per capita)	0.188+ (0.109)	0.207+ (0.107)
Democracy	-1.241** (0.247)	-1.245** (0.245)
Two or more dyads	-0.372* (0.154)	-0.378* (0.152)
ln(Population)	-0.124+ (0.066)	-0.128* (0.065)

NOTE: N=2,000. Robust standard errors clustered by conflict in parentheses

** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1

**TABLE A2: Rebel Group Traits and Conflict Duration, Split by Nonviolent Origins,
(disaggregated rebel relative strength variables)**

	Model 8 (Full Sample)	Model 9 (NV Parent)	Model 10 (No NV Parent)
Territorial control	-0.439* (0.184)	-0.422+ (0.254)	-0.443+ (0.260)
Strong central command	0.181 (0.218)	0.312 (0.394)	0.104 (0.293)
High mobilization capacity	0.445 (0.280)	0.825* (0.378)	-0.142 (0.486)
High arms procurement cap.	2.394** (0.721)	33.292** (0.685)	2.240** (0.656)
High fighting capacity	0.270 (0.484)	-0.057 (0.607)	0.937 (0.609)
Legal political wing	0.505* (0.239)	0.687* (0.283)	0.370 (0.472)
War on core territory	-0.267 (0.397)	-0.239 (0.408)	-1.075+ (0.550)
Coup d'etat	3.325** (0.292)	39.775** (0.887)	3.272** (0.325)
ELF index	0.687+ (0.372)	1.098 (0.683)	0.045 (0.459)
Ethnic conflict	0.194 (0.163)	0.247 (0.236)	0.071 (0.228)
ln(GDP per capita)	0.190+ (0.110)	0.248 (0.152)	0.075 (0.184)
Democracy	-1.251** (0.246)	-1.067** (0.278)	-1.504** (0.415)
Two or more dyads	-0.384* (0.155)	-0.670** (0.239)	-0.189 (0.182)
ln(Population)	-0.138* (0.064)	-0.040 (0.097)	-0.121 (0.098)
Observations	2,000	995	1,005

NOTE: Robust standard errors clustered by conflict in parentheses

** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1

Exploring Nonviolent Origins and Conflict Duration

An important contribution of the FORGE dataset is to highlight the role that groups engaging in conventional political and/or social activities – namely, political parties and civil society organizations like student groups, trade unions, and formalized religious communities – can play in fomenting rebellion. The following is a list of the rebel groups (name and acronym as provided by UCDP) that had at least one “nonviolent” parent organization:

Jabha-yi Nijat-i Milli-yi Afghanistan, Afghanistan
Jam'iyat-i Islami-yi Afghanistan, Afghanistan
Harakat-i Inqilab-i Islami-yi Afghanistan, Afghanistan
People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (PDPA), Afghanistan
Armed Islamic Group (GIA), Algeria
Armed Islamic Movement (AIS), Algeria
Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda-Renewed (FLEC-R), Angola
Union of Angolan Peoples (FNLA), Angola
Montoneros, Argentina
People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Argentina
Popular Revolutionary Movement, Bolivia
National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Bolivia
Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD), Burundi
Khmer Rouge, Cambodia
Union of the Populations of Cameroon (UPC), Cameroon
National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT), Chad
Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), Chad
Union of Forces for the Resistance (UFR), Chad
People's Liberation Army (PLA), China
19 April Movement (M-19), Colombia
National Liberation Army (ELN), Colombia
People's Liberation Army (EPL), Colombia
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), Colombia
Cobras, Republic of Congo
Cocoyes, Republic of Congo
Ninjas, Republic of Congo
National Liberation Army (ELN), Costa Rica
Cuban Revolution Movement/Fidelistas (M-26-7), Cuba
Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Kinshasa (AFDL), DRC
Independent Mining State of South Kasai, DRC
Kingdom of Kongo, DRC
National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP), DRC
National Liberation Council (CNL), DRC
State of Katanga, DRC
Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD), Djibouti

Military faction (Constitutionalists), Dominican Republic
 al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya, Egypt
 Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation (FMLN), El Salvador
 Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), El Salvador
 People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), El Salvador
 Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), Ethiopia
 Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), Ethiopia
 Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF), Ethiopia
 National Revolutionary Council (NRC), Gambia
 National Guard and Mkhedrioni (Anti-Government Alliance), Georgia
 Zviadists, Georgia
 Military faction of Francisco Arana (Aranistas), Guatemala
 Rebel Armed Forces (FAR I), Guatemala
 Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR II), Guatemala
 Communist Party of India (CPI), India
 Communist Party of India – Marxist/Leninist (CPI-ML), India
 Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), India
 Mizo National Front (MNF), India
 Naga Nationalist Council (NNC), India
 Tripura National Volunteers (TNV), India
 United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), India
 Darul Islam, Indonesia
 Permesta Movement, Indonesia
 Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (Fretilin), Indonesia
 Revolutionary Government of the Indonesian Republic (PRRI), Indonesia
 Arab Political and Cultural Organization (APCO), Iran
 People's Mujahideen (MEK), Iran
 Republic of Kurdistan (KDPI), Iran
 Islamic Army of Iraq (RIJ), Iraq
 Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), Iraq
 Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), Iraq
 Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI), Iraq
 al-Mahdi Army, Iraq
 al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade (AMB), Israel
 Hamas, Israel
 Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Israel
 Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), Israel
 Lebanese Forces, Lebanon
 Lebanese National Movement (NSF), Lebanon
 Lebanese Resistance Detachment (Amal), Lebanon
 National Union Front (NUF), Lebanon
 National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (Monima), Madagascar
 Clandestine Communist Organization (CCO), Malaysia
 Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), Malaysia
 Popular Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MPA), Mali
 Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO),
 Morocco & Mauritania
 All-Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF), Myanmar

Arakan People's Liberation Party (APLP), Myanmar
 Communist Party of Burma (CPB), Myanmar
 Kachin Independence Organization (KIO), Myanmar
 Karen National Union (KNU), Myanmar
 Mon Freedom League-Mon United Front (MFL-MUF), Myanmar
 Mon People's Solidarity Group (MPF), Myanmar
 Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M), Nepal
 Nepali Congress, Nepal
 Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), Nicaragua
 Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF), Nigeria
 Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad (Boko Haram), Nigeria
 Republic of Biafra, Nigeria
 Baloch Liberation Front (BLF), Pakistan
 Baloch Ittehad, Pakistan
 Balochistan Republican Army (BRA), Pakistan
 Mukti Bahini, Pakistan
 Mohajir National Movement (MQM), Pakistan
 Military faction (forces of Alfredo Stroessner), Paraguay
 Military faction (forces of Andres Rodriguez), Paraguay
 Opposition coalition (Febreristas, Liberals and Communists), Paraguay
 Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Peru
 National Liberation Army (ELN), Peru
 Sendero Luminoso, Peru
 Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), Peru
 Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), Philippines
 People's Liberation Army (Huk), Philippines
 National Salvation Front (NSF), Romania
 Azerbaijani Popular Front (APF), Russia/USSR
 Parliamentary Forces, Russia
 Republic of Armenia (Armenian National Movement), Russia/USSR
 Ukraine Partisan Army (UPA), Russia/USSR
 Wahhabi movement of the Buinaksk district (Republic of Dagestan), Russia
 Rwandan Patriotic Front (FPR), Rwanda
 Movement of the Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC), Senegal
 Somali National Movement (SNM), Somalia
 Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), Somalia
 Supreme Islamic Council of Somalia (ARS/UIC), Somalia
 African National Congress (ANC), South Africa
 South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), South Africa
 Yemenite Socialist Party - Abdul Fattah Ismail faction, South Yemen
 Euskadi Ta Askatsuna (ETA), Spain
 People's Liberation Front (JVP), Sri Lanka
 Anya Nya, Sudan
 Islamic Charter Front, Sudan
 Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), Sudan
 National Democratic Alliance (NDA), Sudan
 South Sudan Defence Movement/Army (SSDM/A), Sudan
 Sudanese Communist Party, Sudan

Muslim Brotherhood, Syria
 United Tajik Opposition (UTO), Tajikistan
 Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), Thailand
 Jamaat al-Muslimeen, Trinidad and Tobago
 Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK), Turkey
 Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, United States
 Popular Resistance Army (NRA), Uganda
 Movement of National Liberation/Tupamaros (MLN/Tupamaros), Uruguay
 Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yemen
 National Democratic Front (NDF), Yemen
 Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Zimbabwe/Rhodesia

We also provide the following crosstabs to allow readers to more readily examine how dyad-year observations involving rebel groups with and without nonviolent parent organizations vary in terms of key variables from the CGS 2009 study: legal political wings, strength relative to the government, and territorial control.

TABLE A3: Nonviolent origins and rebel relative strength

	Nonviolent Parent Organization: NO	Nonviolent Parent Organization: YES	TOTAL
Much stronger	11	1	12
Stronger	25	18	43
Parity	108	35	143
Weaker	599	483	1,082
Much weaker	673	468	1,141
Doesn't apply/unclear	6	0	6
TOTAL	1,422	1,005	2,427

TABLE A4: Nonviolent origins and legal political wings

	Nonviolent Parent Organization: NO	Nonviolent Parent Organization: YES	TOTAL
Legal wing	103	169	272
No legal wing	288	423	711
Unclear	9	45	54
No political wing	1,022	368	1,390
TOTAL	1,422	1,005	2,427

TABLE A5: Nonviolent origins and territorial control

	Nonviolent Parent Organization: NO	Nonviolent Parent Organization: YES	TOTAL
Territorial control	420	496	916
No Territorial control	1,000	484	1,484
Unclear	2	25	27
TOTAL	1,422	1,005	2,427

Table A6 explores whether having nonviolent origins on their own – included as an independent variable, rather than the condition along which we split the sample of rebel groups – has an impact on the duration of civil war. We see that the association between duration and this indicator of nonviolent parent organizations (parties and/or CSOs) is not statistically significant on its own. Thus, the effect of nonviolent origins works through other organizational features, such as legal political wings and relative strength, as can be seen in Table 2 of the manuscript.

TABLE A6: Rebel Group Traits and Conflict Duration, Incl. Nonviolent Origins

	Model 11 (Full sample)
Nonviolent Parent	-0.147 (0.181)
Territorial control	-0.506** (0.191)
Rebels stronger	1.193** (0.399)
Rebels at parity	0.483* (0.233)
Legal political wing	0.581* (0.249)
War on core territory	-0.267 (0.393)
Coup d'etat	3.281** (0.302)
ELF index	0.620 (0.398)
Ethnic conflict	0.166 (0.170)
ln(GDP per capita)	0.230* (0.110)
Democracy	-1.298** (0.257)
Two or more dyads	-0.397** (0.149)
ln(Population)	-0.102 (0.068)
Observations	2,000

NOTE: Robust standard errors clustered by conflict in parentheses

** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1

Parent Organization variables included in FORGE:

preorg

Did the rebel group derive its initial membership from at least one identifiable, named pre-existing organization? If so, what type(s)?

- 0 = no pre-existing organization, group began as the rebel organization of observation
- 1 = group evolved/splintered from a pre-existing rebel group included in UCDP
- 2 = group evolved/splintered from a pre-existing armed non-state group that did not cause 25 or more battle deaths (e.g. terrorist organization, private militia)
- 3 = group developed from a political party
- 4 = group developed from a non-party political movement
- 5 = group developed from a student/youth group
- 6 = group developed from a labor/trade union
- 7 = group splintered/emerged from the government's armed forces
- 8 = group emerged from a non-military faction within the government
- 9 = group emerged from the country's former armed forces
- 10 = group developed from a religious organization
- 11 = group developed from foreign fighters/mercenaries
- 12 = group emerged from a refugee/exiled community (but not a formal organization)
- 13 = group emerged from an ethnic group (but not a formal organization)
- 14 = group emerged from a non-military faction within a former regime's government

preorgno

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group not evolve out of a pre-existing organization – instead beginning its existence as an armed organization causing at least 25 battle deaths in conflict with the government?

preorgreb

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group splinter from an existing rebel group that already caused at least 25 battle deaths in conflict with the government (and thus is included in the UCDP/NSA databases)?

preorgter

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group splinter from an existing armed non-state group that did not yet cause 25 or more battle deaths (and thus is not included in the UCDP/NSA databases)?

preorgpar

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from a political party? These are organizations that express a desire to contest elections and/or hold political office. They may or may not have participated in elections and/or held office previously, but have organized for this purpose (as compared to groups with political agendas but no explicit goal/organization to run candidates for office and challenge the government that way).

preorgmvt

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from an informal political movement? These are organizations that have expressed primarily political demands and may pursue them in a variety of ways, but they have NOT organized as parties with the intention to contest elections and/or field candidates for political office.

preorgyou

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from a student/youth group?

preorglab

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from labor/trade union?

preorgrel

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from a religious organization (movement or institution)?

preorgmil

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from the government's current armed forces?

preorgfmr

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from a former government's armed forces that were disbanded for some reason, often after leadership transitions?

preorggov

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from a non-military faction of the current government? This might include members of the cabinet, the ruling party, or a regional government that is/had been organized and operating with approval from the central government.

preorgfor

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from a group of foreign fighters/mercenaries/troops of another government's armed forces?

preorgref

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from an identifiable refugee community or other exiled population?

preorgeth

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from an identifiable ethnic group, but not from an identifiable (named) organization within that community?

preorgoth

Indicator (0=no, 1=yes): did the rebel group develop from a non-military faction of a former regime's government? (e.g. regional governments that were not preserved after a regime change)