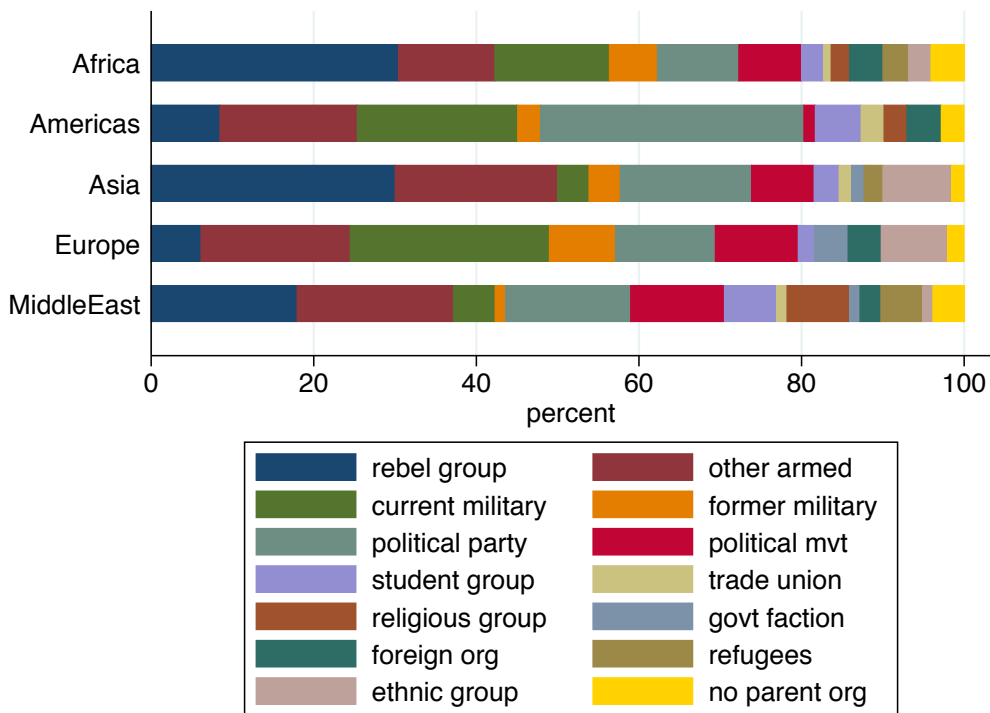


# Appendix for “When Organizations Rebel: Introducing the Foundations of Rebel Group Emergence (FORGE) Dataset”

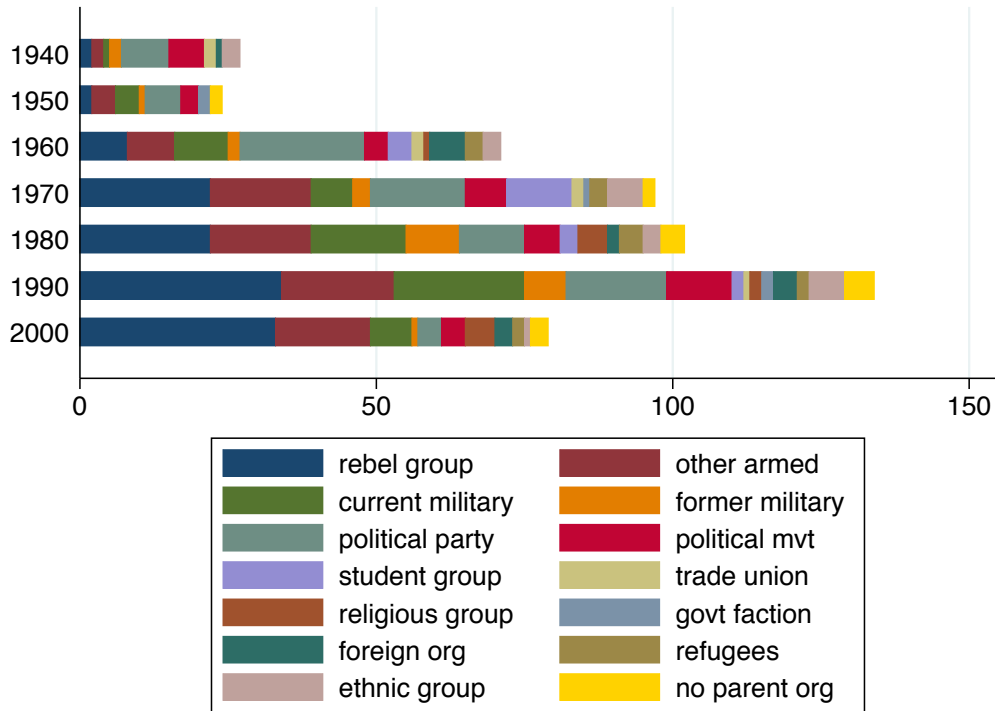
This document contains a variety of additional figures and tables to accompany the main manuscript. The following bar graphs offer more detail about the regional and temporal breakdowns of the types of organizations that gave rise to UCDP rebel groups around the world active between 1946 and 2011.

## Additional Distributions Over Time and Space

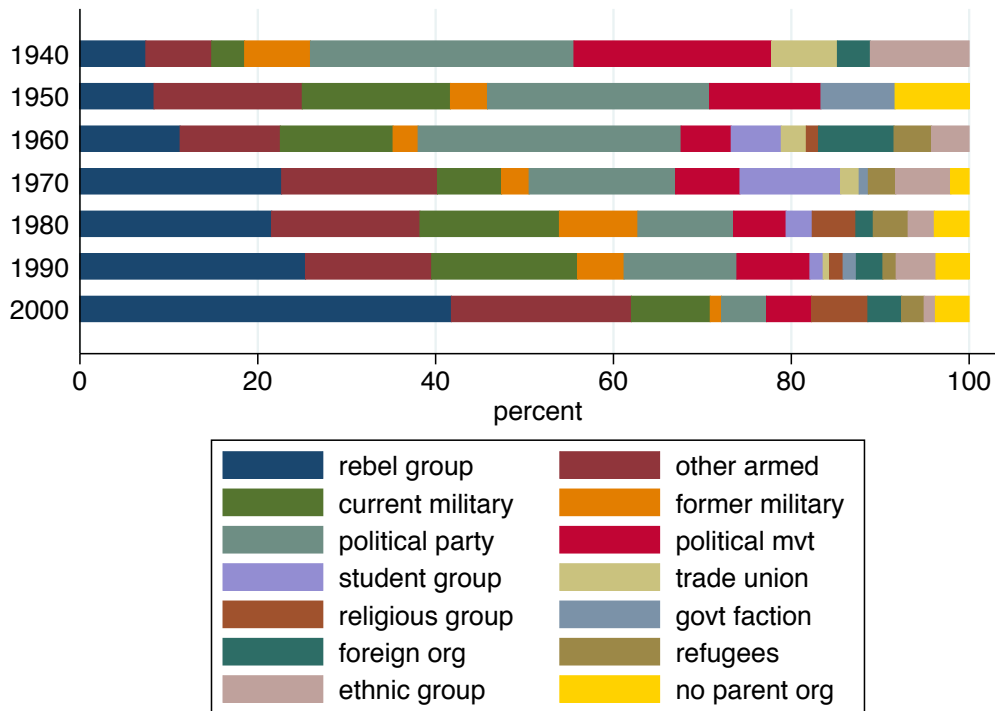
**FIGURE A1: proportion of all rebel group parent organization types, by region**



**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)