The Geography of Violence in the North Caucasus, 1999-2007

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Land cover in the Caucasus derived from 30m LANDSAT satellite imagery 2001. Source: O'Loughlin et al 2007



Kev Dates

- 7 Aug 1999 Invasion of western Dagestan by Basayev-Khattab forces – withdrew late August
- 29 Aug 1999 Federal forces attack from north on Chechnya
- 15 Oct 1999- 6 Feb, 2000, Battle of Grozny rebels withdraw into mountains
- 20 Mar 2003 Khattab killed
- 5 Oct 2003 Akhmad Kadyrov elected President
- 9 May 2004 Akhmad Kadyrov assassinated
- 21 Jun 2004 Attack on Nazran, Ingushetia
- 1-3 Sep 2004 Beslan school hostage siege/killings
- 8 Mar 2005 Aslan Maskhadov killed
- 13 Oct 2005 Attacks in Nal'chik
- 1 Mar 2006 Ramzan Kadyrov acting prime minister
- 16 July 2006 Shamil Basayev killed
- 15 Feb 2007 Ramzan Kadyrov appointed president

Differences with Lyall

- All events coded by rebels, military and police, local and federal
- Events coded to precise locations, not just to the 130 rayoni
- Events coded to end August 2007
- Total n = 14178; Lyall's n = 1566 for rebel attacks only; 3956 for same years

Comparison of Rebel Attacks in the Three Major Republics by 17 Major Insurgent Groups (Lyall for 1999-2005)

Chechnya	Ingushetia	Dagestan
98% Chechen	67% Ingush	30 groups (largest Avar at 28%)
Targets of Insurgent Attacks		
74% military	39% military	55% police
14% police	31% police	27% govt official/civilns
12% civilian	30% civilian	18% military
Targeting Strategy of Insurgents		
Indiscriminate	Mixed	Highly selective
Geographic Targeting		
Widespread within	Localized in	Highly concentrated in
Republic and border	Republic and	certain big cities

regions and some elsewhere in Russia some in N Ossetia

(Makhachkala, Buynaysk, Khasavyurt)

Case Study: North Caucasus of Russia (6 republics and 1 kray)

- 1st Chechen War, 1994-96 mostly confined to Chechnya
 - generally conventional warfare- frontlines, minefields, etc
- 2nd Chechen War began in August 1999
 - predominantly guerrilla warfare
- Research Question: Has the 2nd conflict diffused from Chechnya to the surrounding republics during the course of the 1999-2007 period?

North Caucasus Conflict Event Data 1999-2006

 One of the most militarized region in world (1,180 security members per 100,000 people; 300,000 troops/police *in toto*)
Data gathered from newswire services (Lexis-Nexis)

 e.g. AP, TASS, RIA Novosti, Deutsche Press, Russian Press Digest, AFP, Reuters

From 1 August 1999 – 31 Aug 2007

14,178 events, such as . . .

 arrests, weapons cache finds, bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, murders of security personnel, attacks on politicians, etc

EVENT_ID	s040431			
MIL_POL_CI	Military		SEASON	Spring, 2004
EVENT_TYPE	Military		YEAR	2004
TOWN_VILLA	Gerzel-Aul		CU_DATA_ SO	LN
DISTRICT	Gudermesskiy Rayon		OTHER	
REPUBLIC_K	Chechnya		DIVIDE NO	
BEST_LOCAT	Gerzel-Aul		Т	
WIRE_NEWS_	TASS		ACTOR	Rebels
STORY_SOUR	Federal govt		JTOWN_YE	
FEDS_KILLD	0		S	
FEDS_INJUR	2		JT_ADD_IN F	
REBS_KILLD	0		SPOTCHEC	
REBS_INJUR	0		KN	
LOC_POL_KL	0		ARREST	other
LOC_POL_IN	0		CATEGORY	Rebels
PRO_RUS_KL	0		Y_UTM	4789221.388
PRO_RUS_IN	0		X_UTM	613856.837
CIVS_KILLD	0			
CIVS_INJUR	0			
TOT_KLL_IN	2			
CONFIRMED		Sample on	trv	
DATE_OCCUR	4/19/2004			

All Events (monthly) by Actor



Rebel Events by Location (monthly by Republics)





First slide of animation by season – see separate file



Distribution of 14,178 violent events in the North Caucasus 1 August 1999 - 31 August 2007

Number of Violent Events, 1 Aug 1999 - 31 Aug 2007, per 1000 population









68% of all violent events each year inside the ellipse. Over time, the ellipses become more horizontal (less NW-SE orientation) and longer and flatter. Slight trend in mean center to the west from 1999.



Space-Time Clustering Of Violent Events –

with variable temporal windows and a spatial range (kernel) of 5 kms

For each year 1999-2007

(SatScan)



GWR kernel



GWR with fixed kernel

GWR with adaptive kernel

From Fotheringham, Brundson and Charlton. 2002. Geographically Weighted Regression

Points are weighted based on distance from center of kernel e.g. Gaussian kernel where weighting is given by: $w_i(\mathbf{g}) = \exp[-1/2(d_{ij}/b)^2]$ where b is bandwidth

OLS Model of Violence in the North Caucasus (violent events per 1000 persons, 1999-2007)

	B estimate	Standard Error	t-value			
Location in Chechnya	3.838	0.385	9.96*			
Percent Urban	0.0044	.0066	0.67			
Mean Elevation (meters)	-0.00007	0.0002	-0.36			
Distance to Caucasus Highway (meters)	-0.000009	0.00003	-3.09*			
Percent Russian	-0.017	0.004	-4.36*			
Constant	-1.276	0.292	-4.37*			
* Significant at .001 level						
Adjusted R^2 – global model = .611; GWR model = .703						
Sums of Squares - OLS Residuals = 273.4 ; GWR Residuals = 184.1						
Test of spatial variability of parameters in GWR model – all significant at 001 level except for percent Urban (not significant)						



(All events Aug 1, 1999-Aug. 31, 2007 - n=14178 per 1000 people; populations from Russian 2002 census and aid agency estimates. Adaptive kernel of 57 nearest neighboring centroids of rayoni and cities)



Distribution of parameter estimates for distance to Caucasus Highway in Model of Violence (All events Aug 1, 1999-Aug. 31, 2007 - n=14178 – per 1000 people; populations from Russian 2002 census and aid agency estimates. Adaptive kernel of 57 nearest neighboring centroids of rayoni and cities)



Distribution of parameter estimates for Percent Russian in Model of Violence (All events Aug 1, 1999-Aug. 31, 2007 - n=14178 – per 1000 people; populations from Russian 2002 census and aid agency estimates. Adaptive kernel of 57 nearest neighboring centroids of rayoni and cities)



Distribution of parameter estimates for Mean Elevation in Model of Violence (All events Aug 1, 1999-Aug. 31, 2007 - n=14178 – per 1000 people; populations from Russian 2002 census and aid agency estimates. Adaptive kernel of 57 nearest neighboring centroids of rayoni and cities)

Future Research

Further analysis of the rich North Caucasus violent event data

- spatial analytical methods to quantify clustering, diffusion, and inferential pre-/post-diction from diffusion models
- Placing data into a framework to test Kalyvas' ideas about the "logic of violence in civil wars" ('controlled' versus 'contested' areas)
- spatial analysis with land use/land cover and terrain data

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