What are the Factors Making Pakistan a State at Risk?

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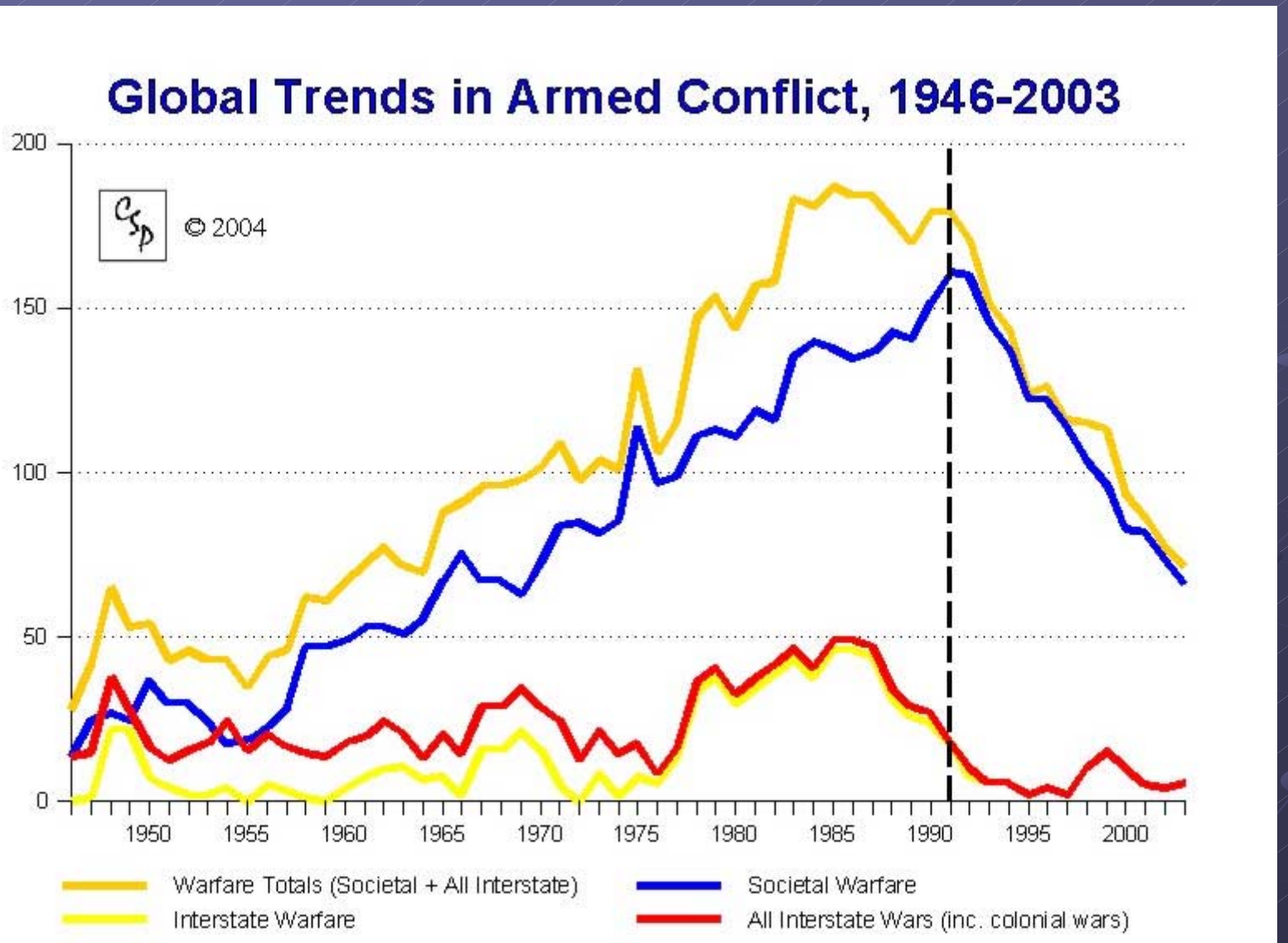
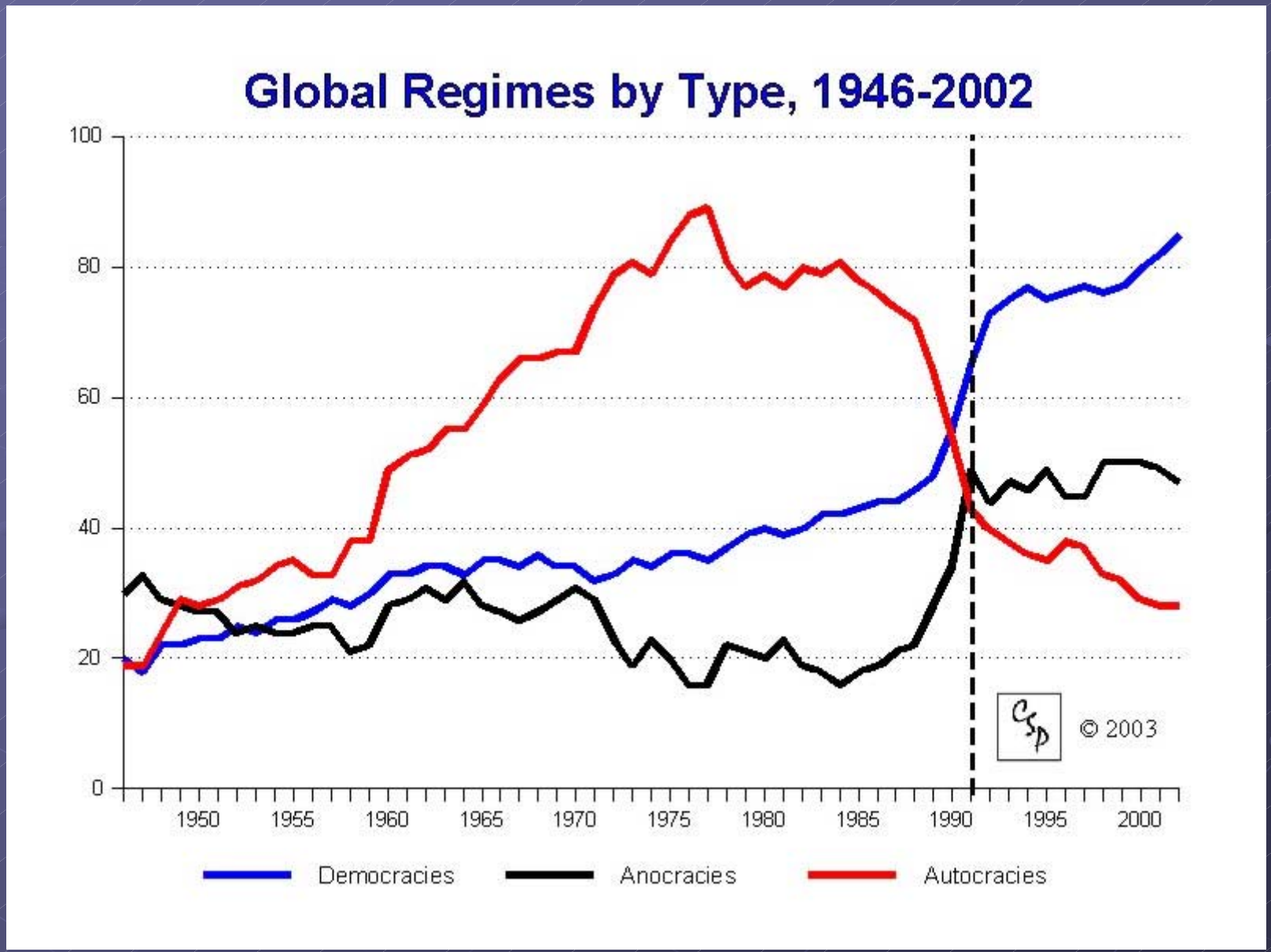
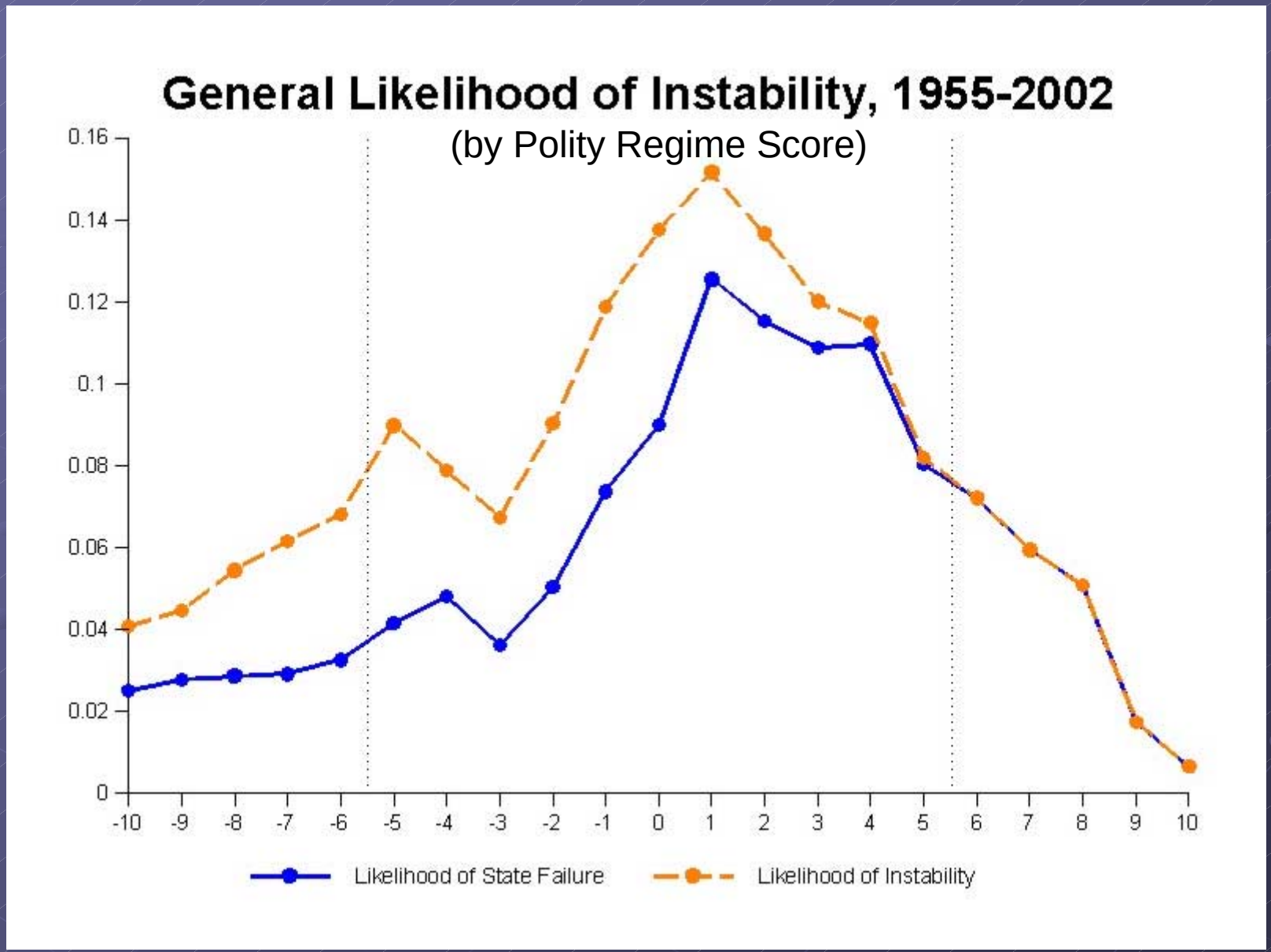
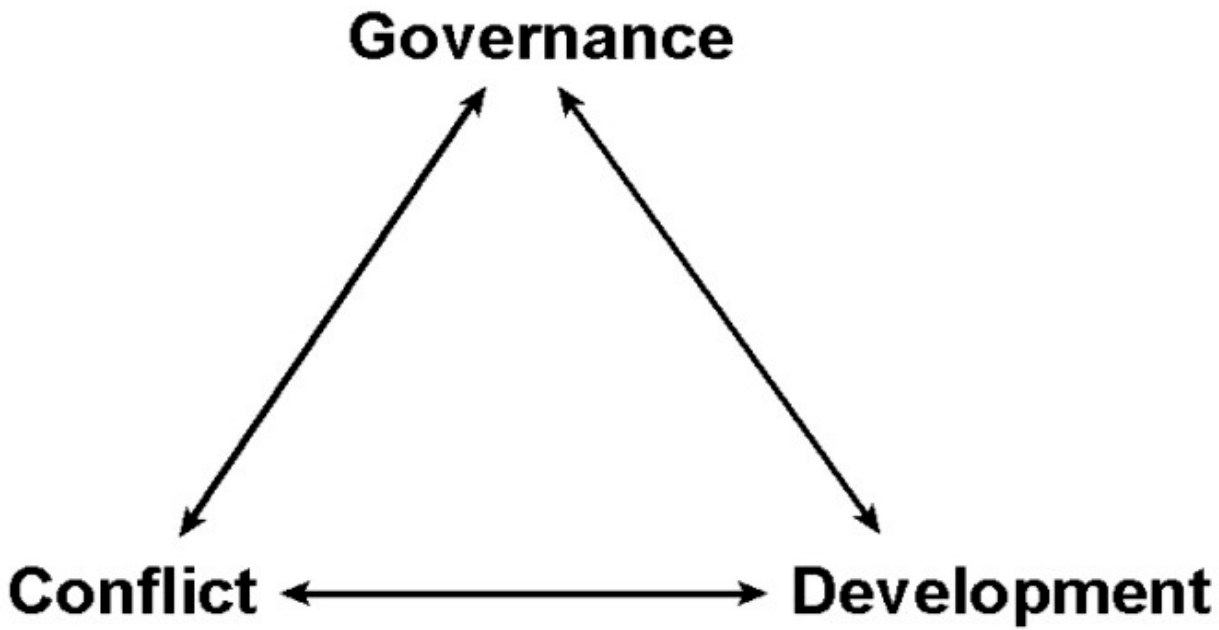

Global Trends in Armed Conflict, 1946-2003
© 2004
200
150
100
50
0
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
Warfare Totals (Societal + All Interstate)
Interstate Warfare
Societal Warfare
All Interstate Wars (inc. colonial wars)


Global Regimes by Type, 1946-2002
100
80
60
40
20
0
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
© 2003
Democracies
Anocracies
Autocracies


General Likelihood of Instability, 1955-2002
(by Polity Regime Score)
0.16
0.14
0.12
0.1
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0
-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Likelihood of State Failure
Likelihood of Instability


Governance
Conflict
Development

New State Crises since 1992

- Poor countries, mainly in Africa (14)
  - Zaire (DRCongo), Senegal, Gambia, Comoros, Niger, Nepal, Zambia, Congo, Lesotho, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Central African Republic
- Mixed situations (5)
  - Egypt, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Yemen, Iraq
- Newly independent, former-socialist states (7)
  - Moldova, Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Albania, Cambodia, Yugoslavia

(59 new situations: 28 regime crises, 26 armed conflicts, 5 atrocities)

Key Risk Factors for Global Instability

Political Instability (formerly State Failure) Task Force

- **Onset of Major Armed Conflict:** Ethnic, Revolutionary, or Genocidal War
- **Adverse Regime Change:** State Collapse, Revolution, or Autocratic-Military seizure of power from Democratic regime

- Weak Regimes (Autocracies and Democracies)
- State Discrimination against Constituent Group(s)
- Societal Underdevelopment
- Lack of Systemic Integration (Isolation)
- Bad Neighborhood Effects

Key Risk Factors for Islamic Instability

- Weak Regimes (Autocracies and Democracies)
- Bad Neighborhood Effects
- Communal Politics
  - Very low or high religious diversity
  - Sectarian Islam
  - Ethnicity as a salient factor in political leadership
- Societal Underdevelopment

Key Risk Factors for Autocracies

- Some political competition
  - Rarely result of democratization
  - Usually new countries of recent backslides
- Signs of Social Conflict
  - Official discrimination or state repression of communal group(s)
  - Anti-government demonstrations
- Lack of Systemic Integration (isolation)
- Bad Neighborhood Effects

Key Risk Factors for Ethnic Warfare

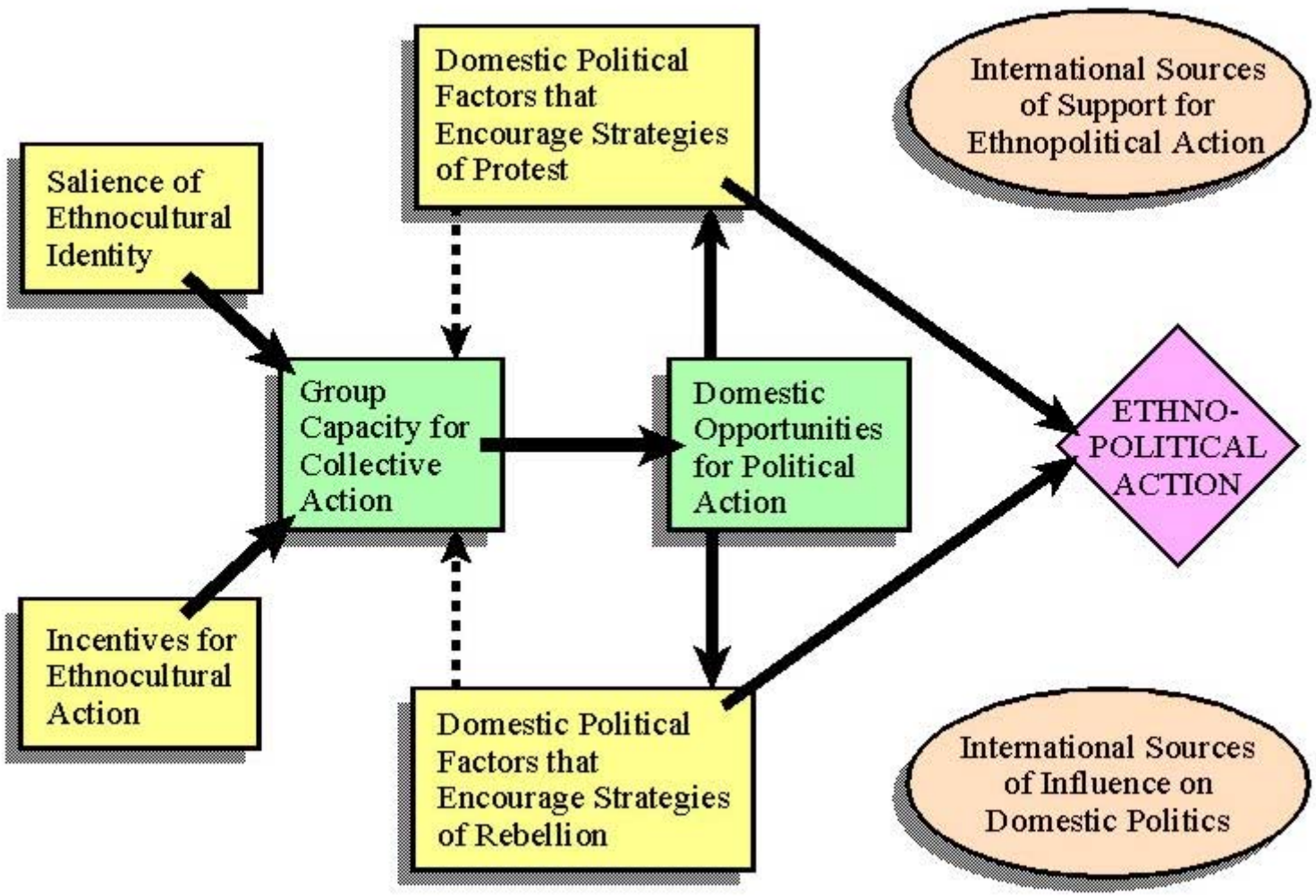
- Group Discrimination (official policies or state repression)
- Weak democracies
- Societal Complexity - Larger, more ethnically diverse populations
- Bad Neighborhood Effects
- History (Prior upheaval)

Assessing Risks of Future Ethnic Wars

- Persistent Protest (5 or more years)
- Government Discrimination and/or Repression
- Territorial Concentration; Access to Refuge
- Group Identity and Organization (Elite Ethnicity)
- Regime Instability; Opportunity, Size, Complexity
- Support from Foreign Government(s) or Kin Groups
- Past Experience with Rebellion
- “Bad Neighborhood” Effects (General Insecurity)
- Qualities of International Engagement

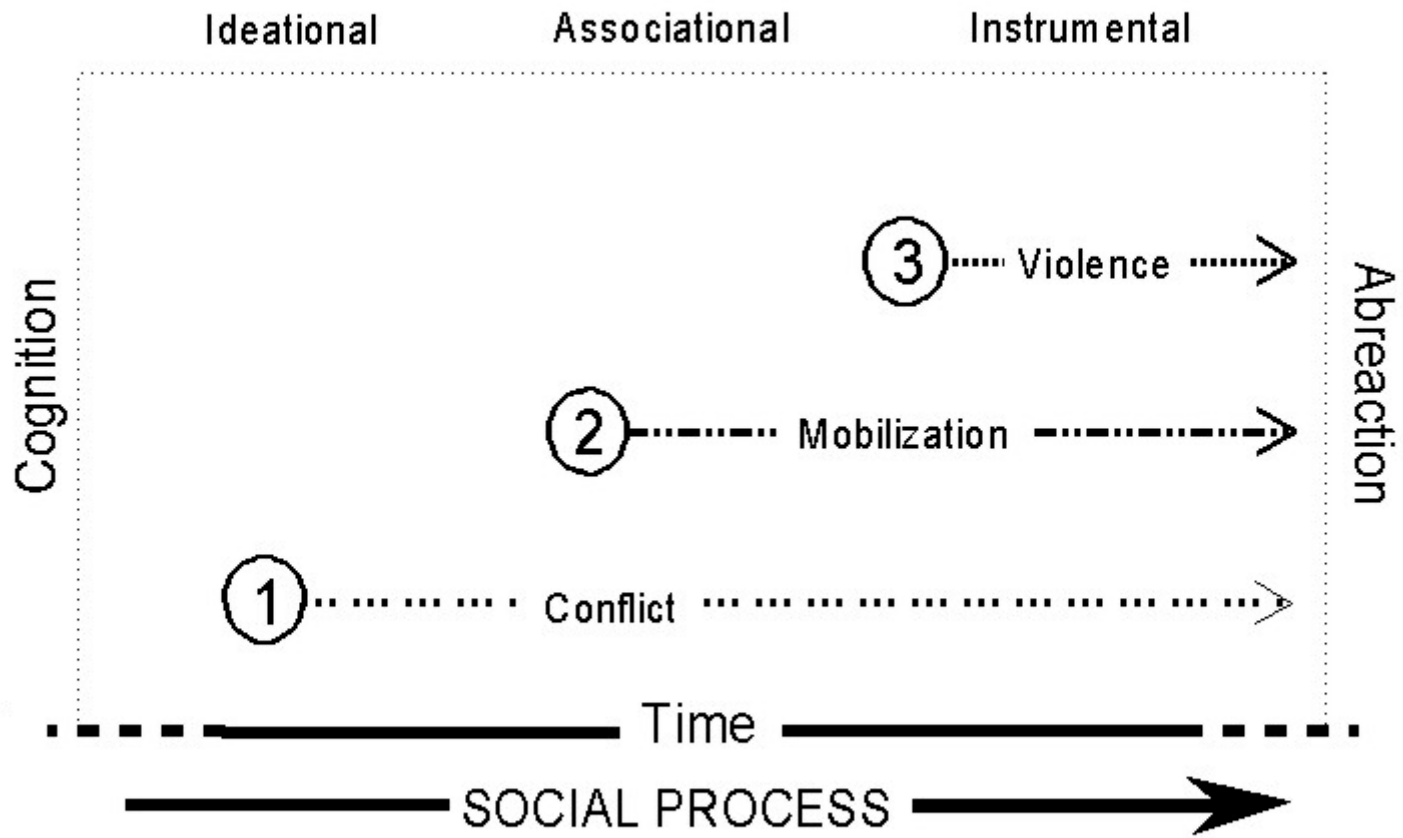
Peace and Conflict 2004

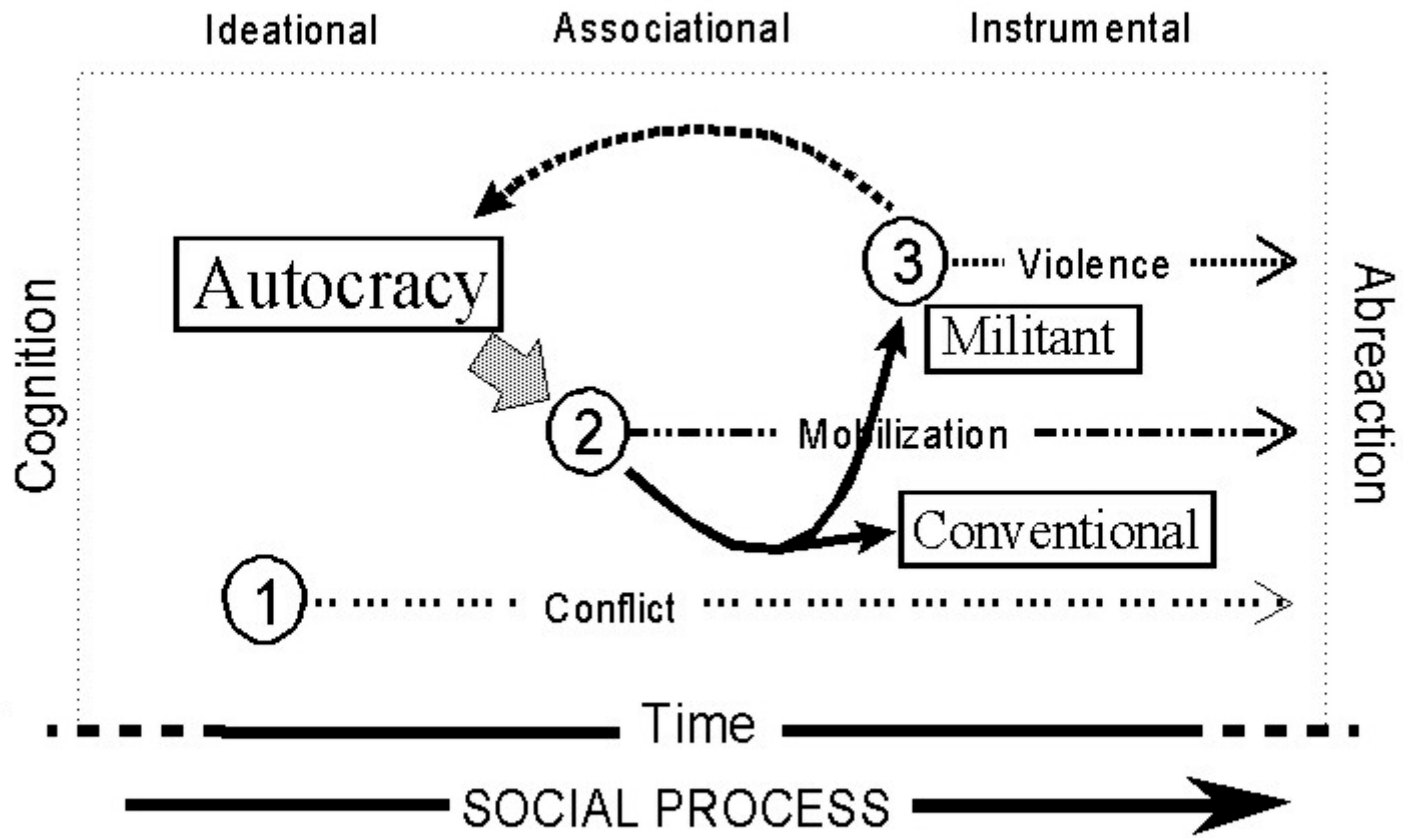
- Peace-Building Capacity
  - Human Security
  - Self-Determination
  - Discrimination
  - Regime Type
  - Regime Durability
  - Societal Capacity
  - Neighborhood

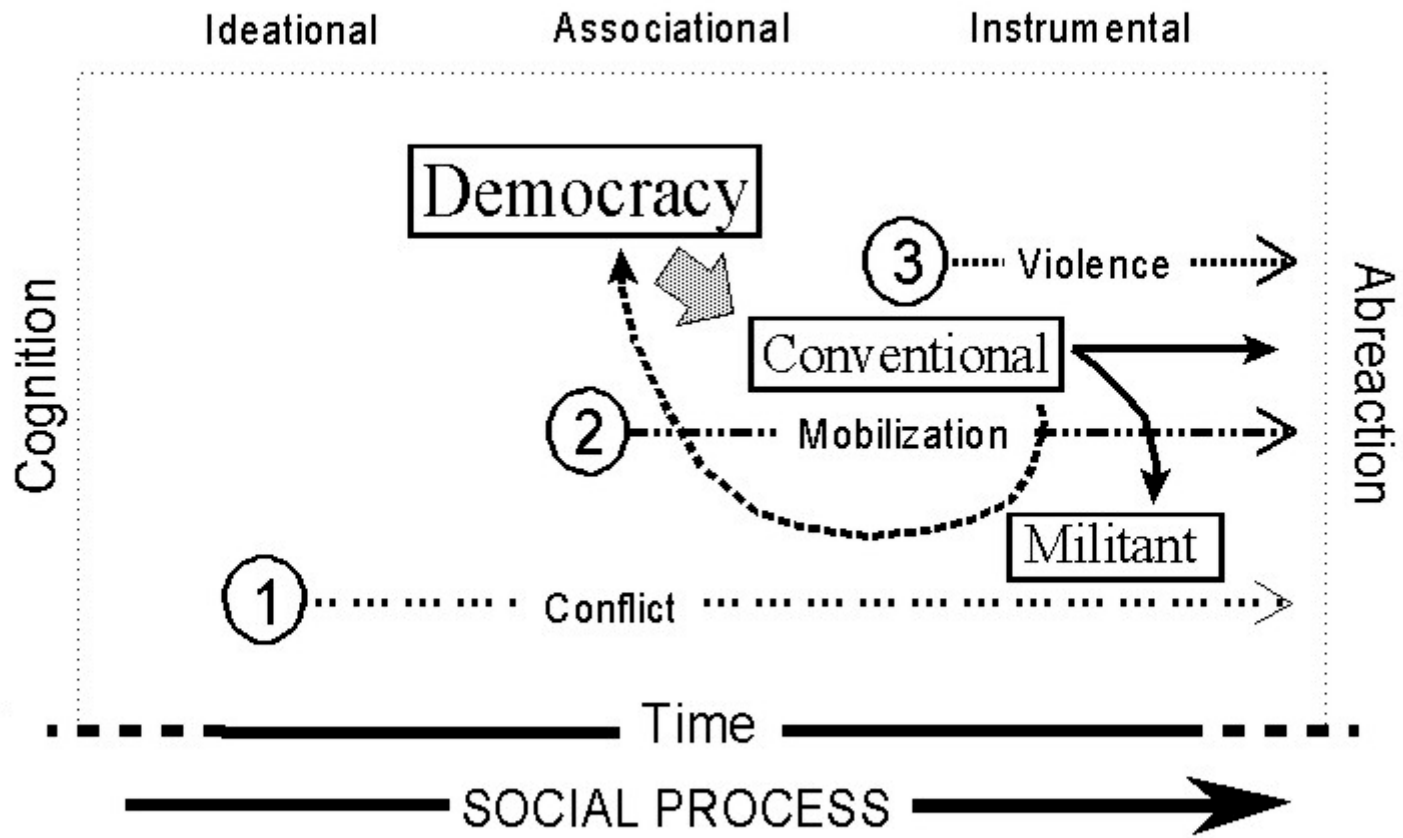


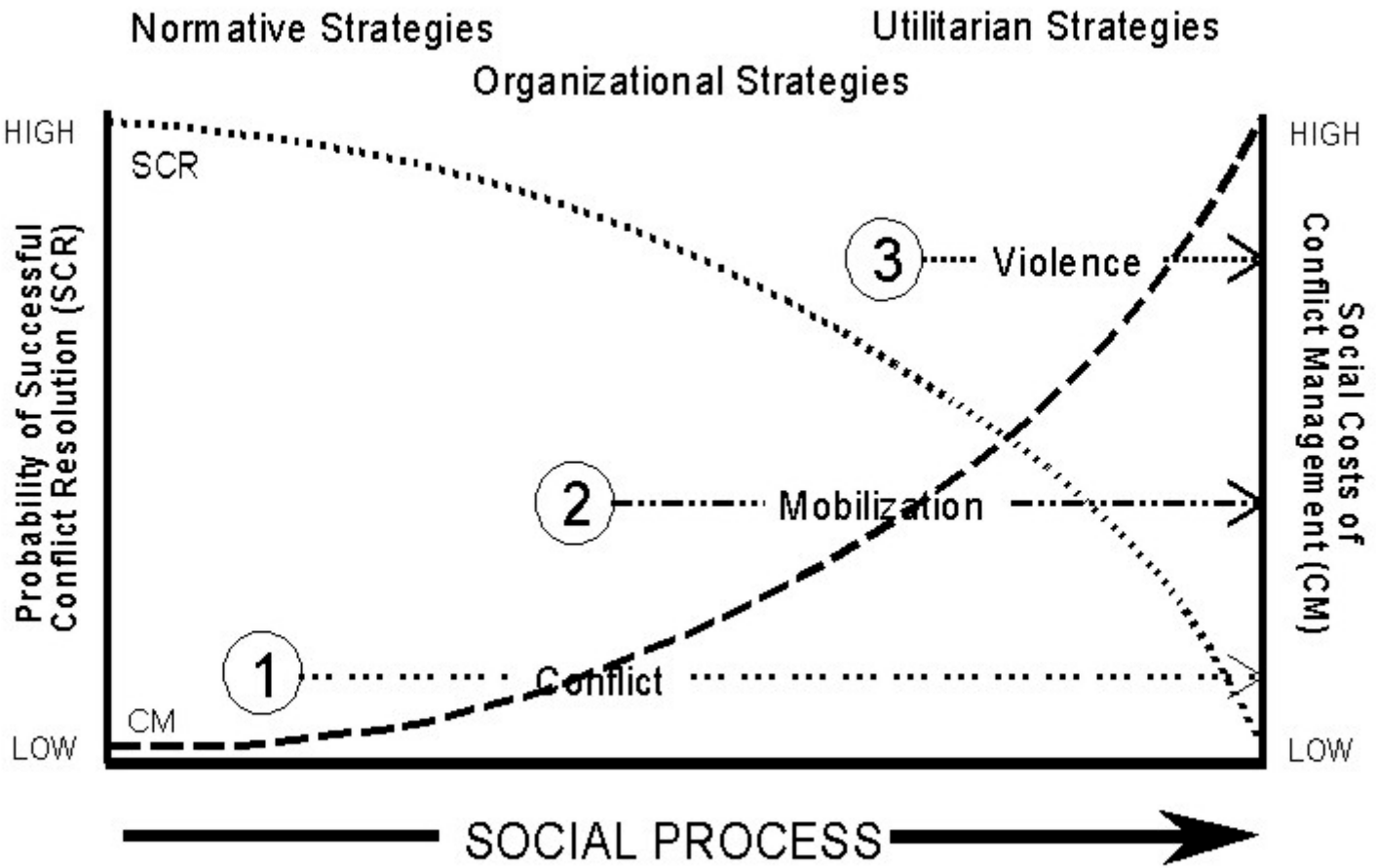
Assessing the Risks of Future Ethnic Wars

Regime Type and Social Conflict (factionalism and conflict)

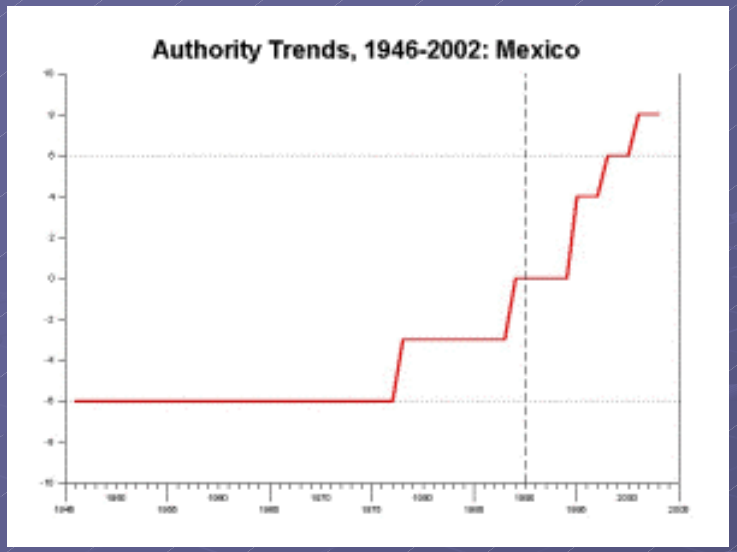

Ideational
Associational
Instrumental
Cognition
Abreaction
3
Violence
2
Mobilization
1
Conflict
Time
SOCIAL PROCESS

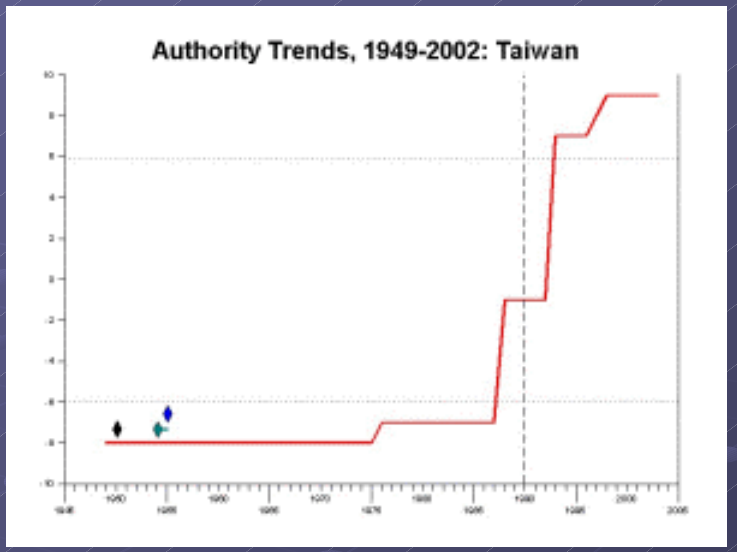

Ideational
Associational
Instrumental
Cognition
Abreaction
Autocracy
3
Violence
Militant
2
Mobilization
Conventional
1
Conflict
Time
SOCIAL PROCESS

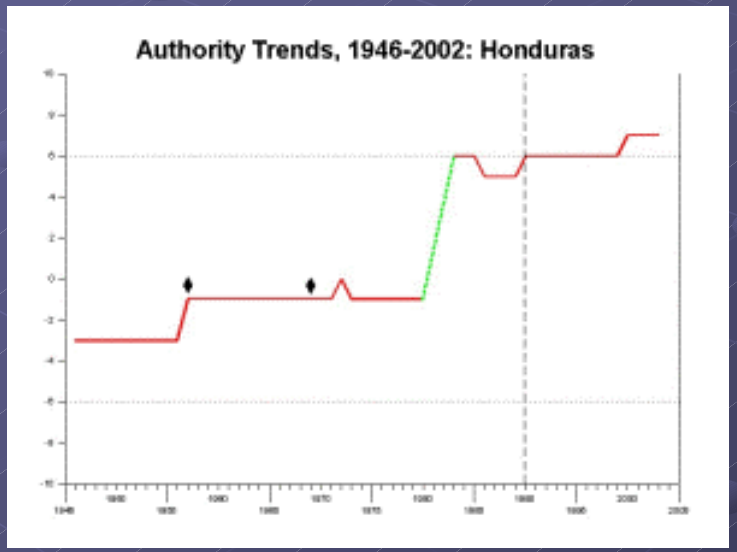

Ideational
Associational
Instrumental
Democracy
3
Violence
Conventional
2
Mobilization
Militant
1
Conflict
Cognition
Abreaction
Time
SOCIAL PROCESS

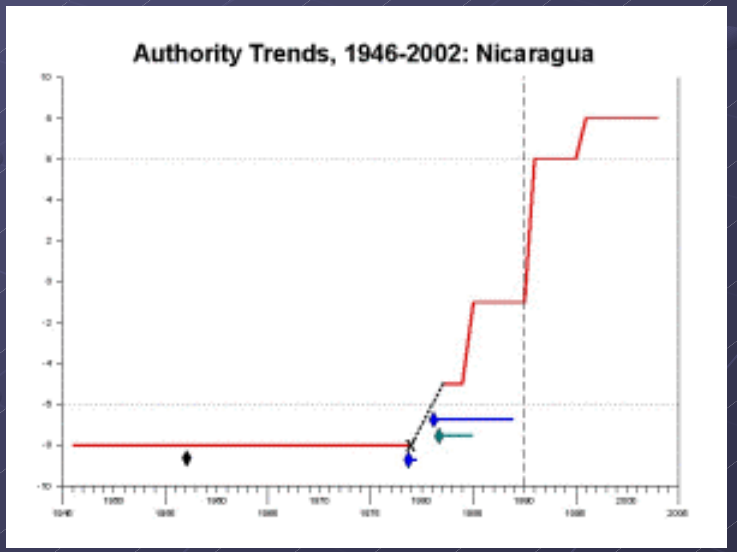

Normative Strategies
Utilitarian Strategies
Organizational Strategies
HIGH
SCR
LOW
CM
Probability of Successful Conflict Resolution (SCR)
HIGH
LOW
Social Costs of Conflict Management (CM)
3
Violence
2
Mobilization
1
Conflict
SOCIAL PROCESS

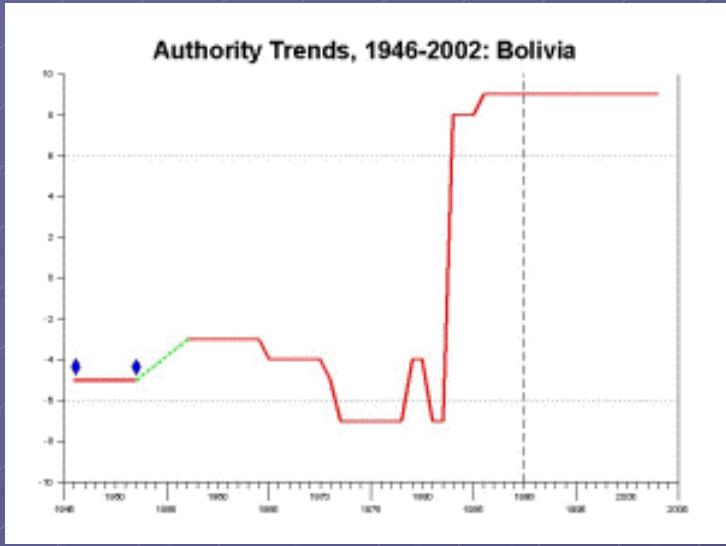
Patterns of Regime Change

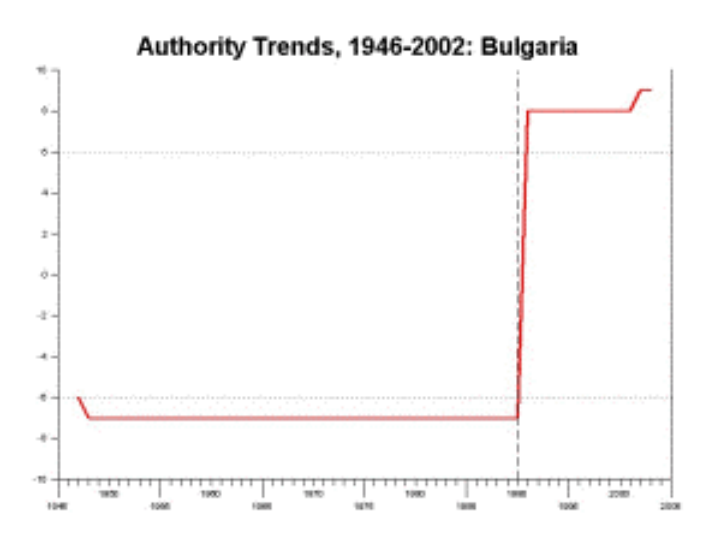

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Mexico

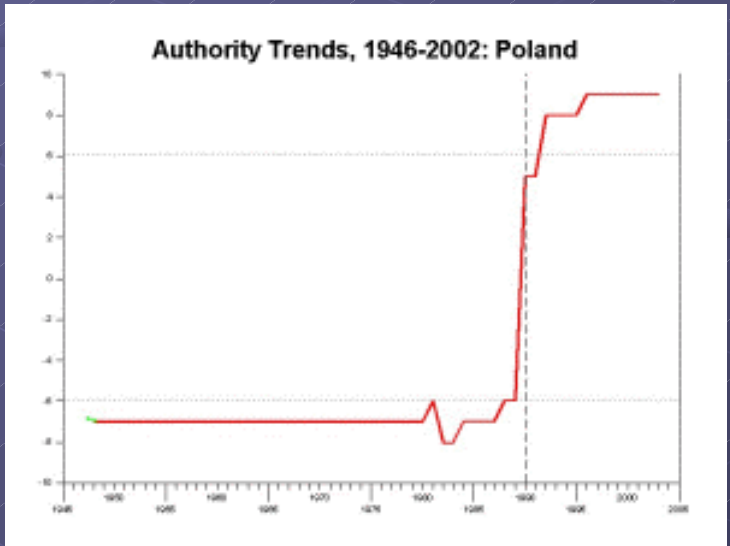

Authority Trends, 1949-2002: Taiwan

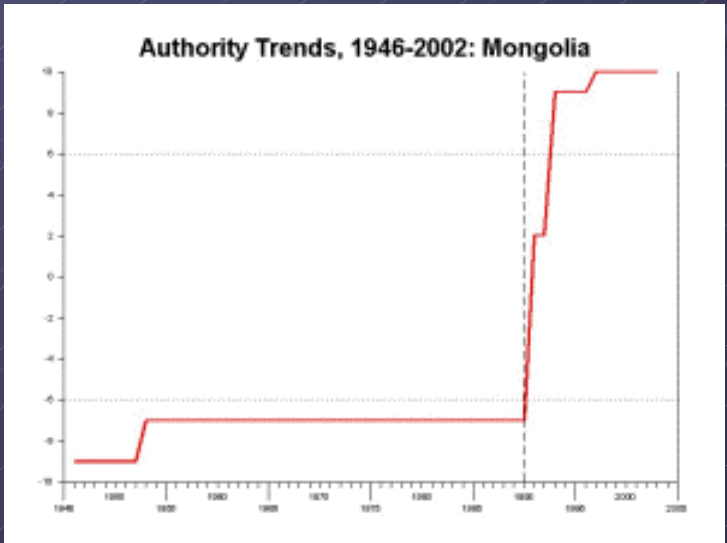

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Honduras

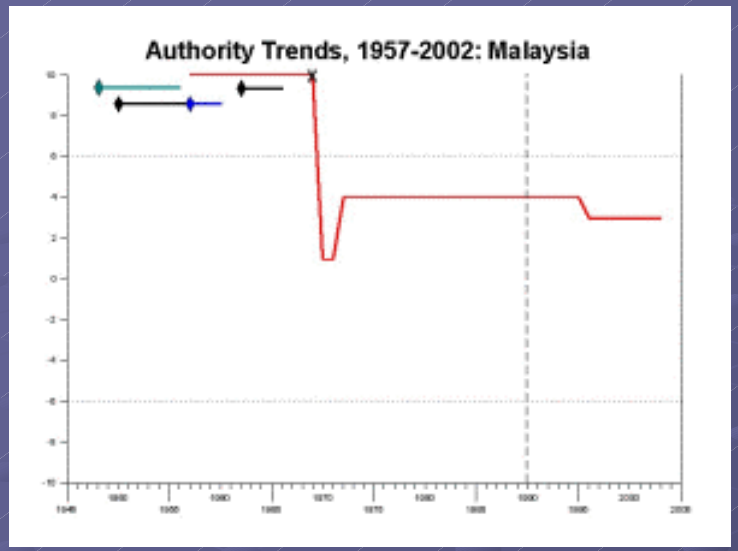

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Nicaragua

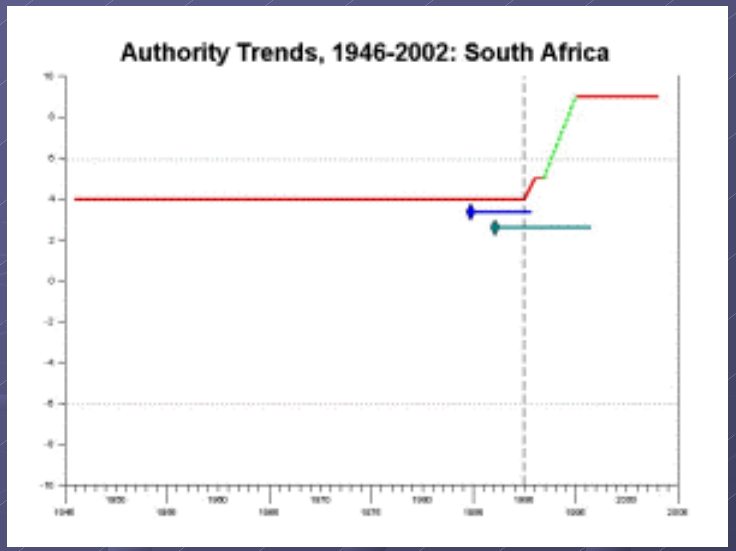

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Bolivia

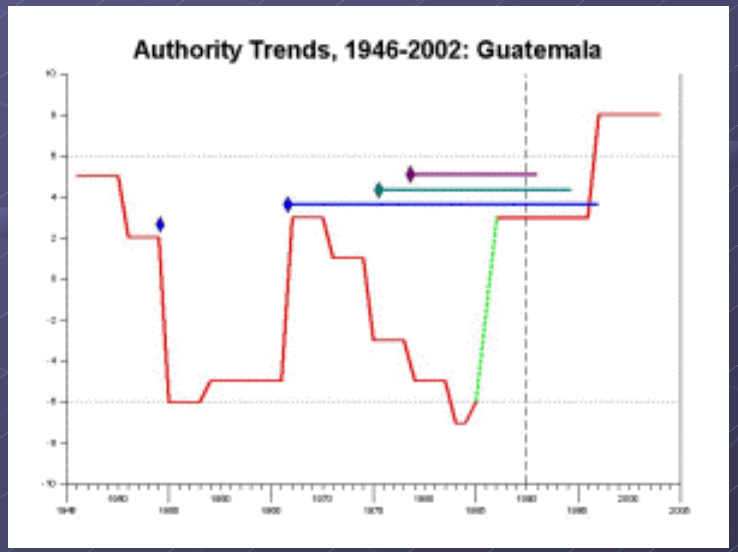

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Bulgaria

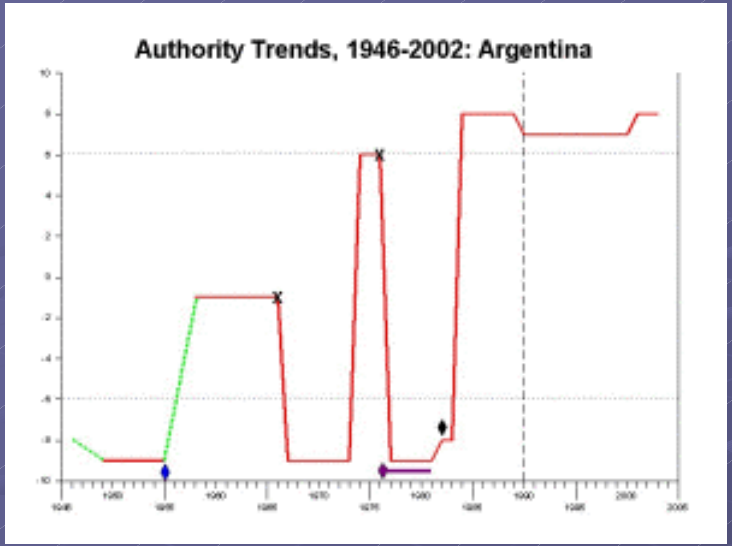

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Poland

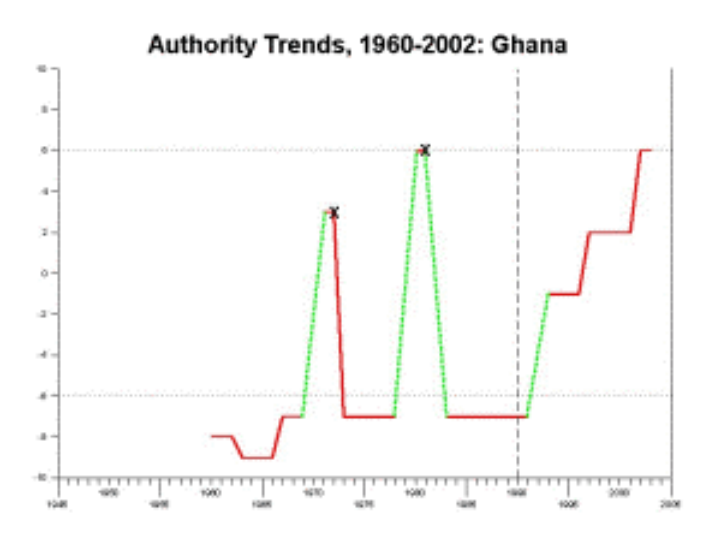

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Mongolia

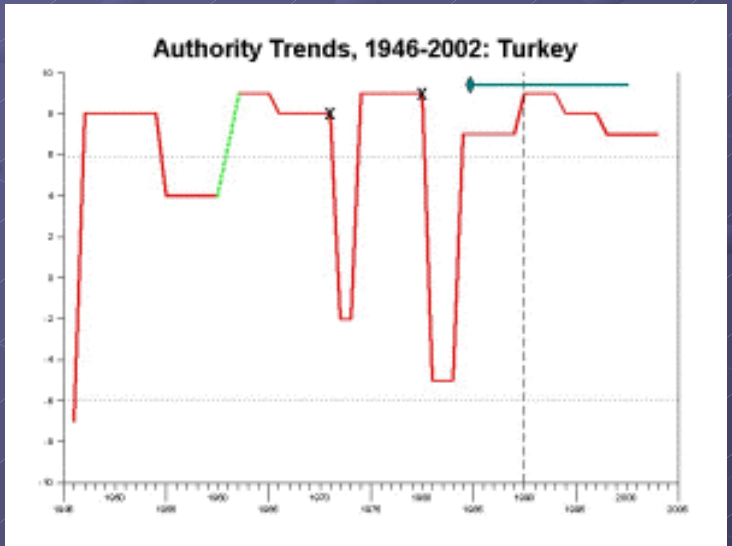

Authority Trends, 1957-2002: Malaysia

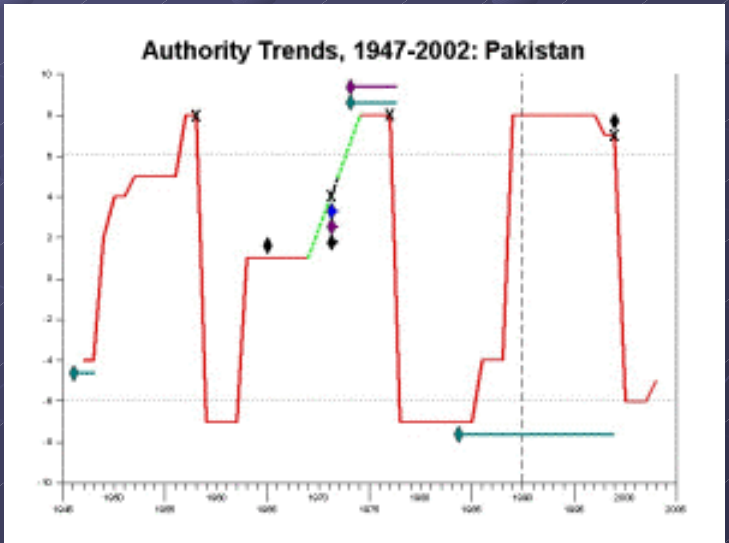

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: South Africa

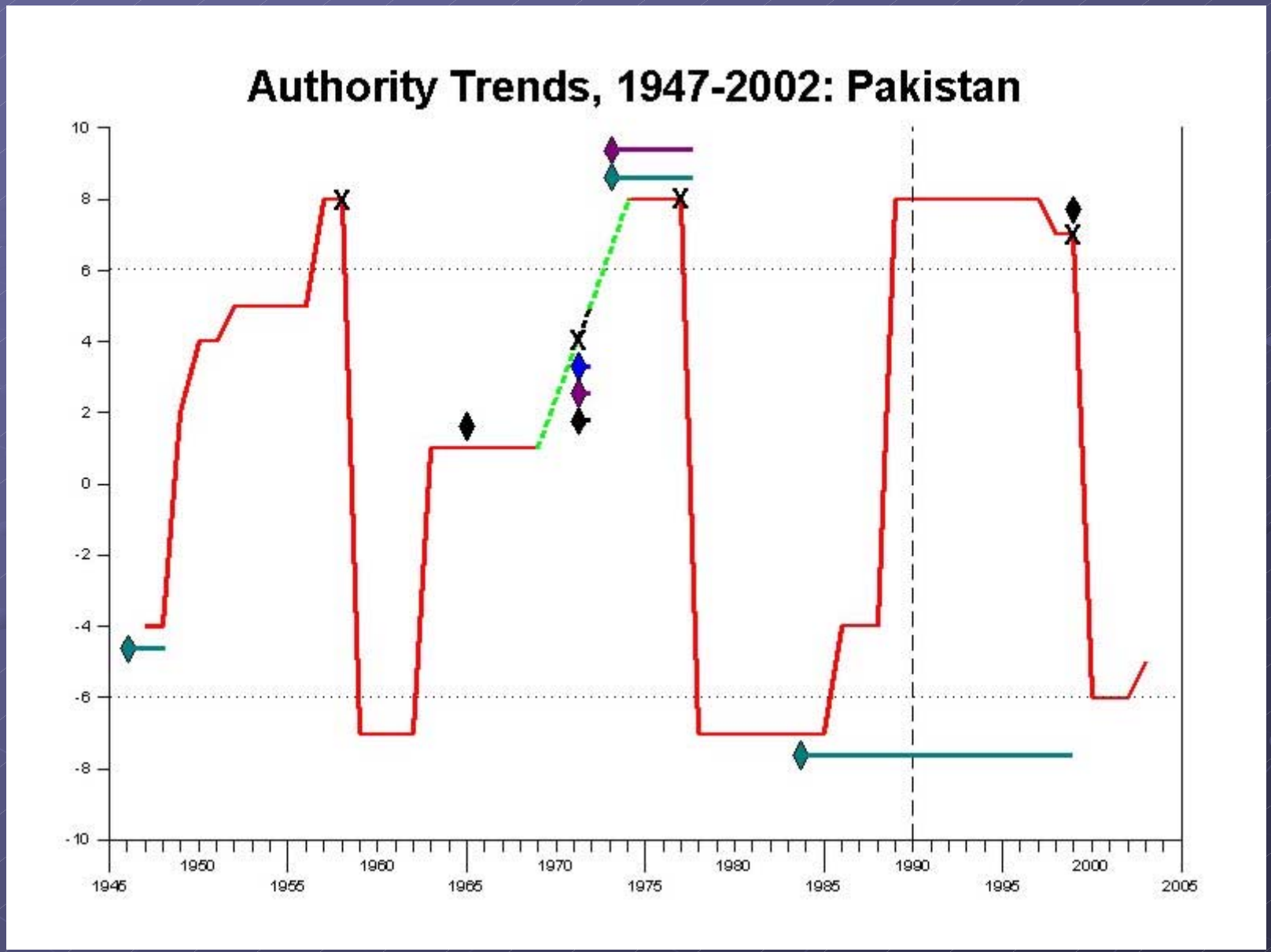

Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Guatemala


Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Argentina

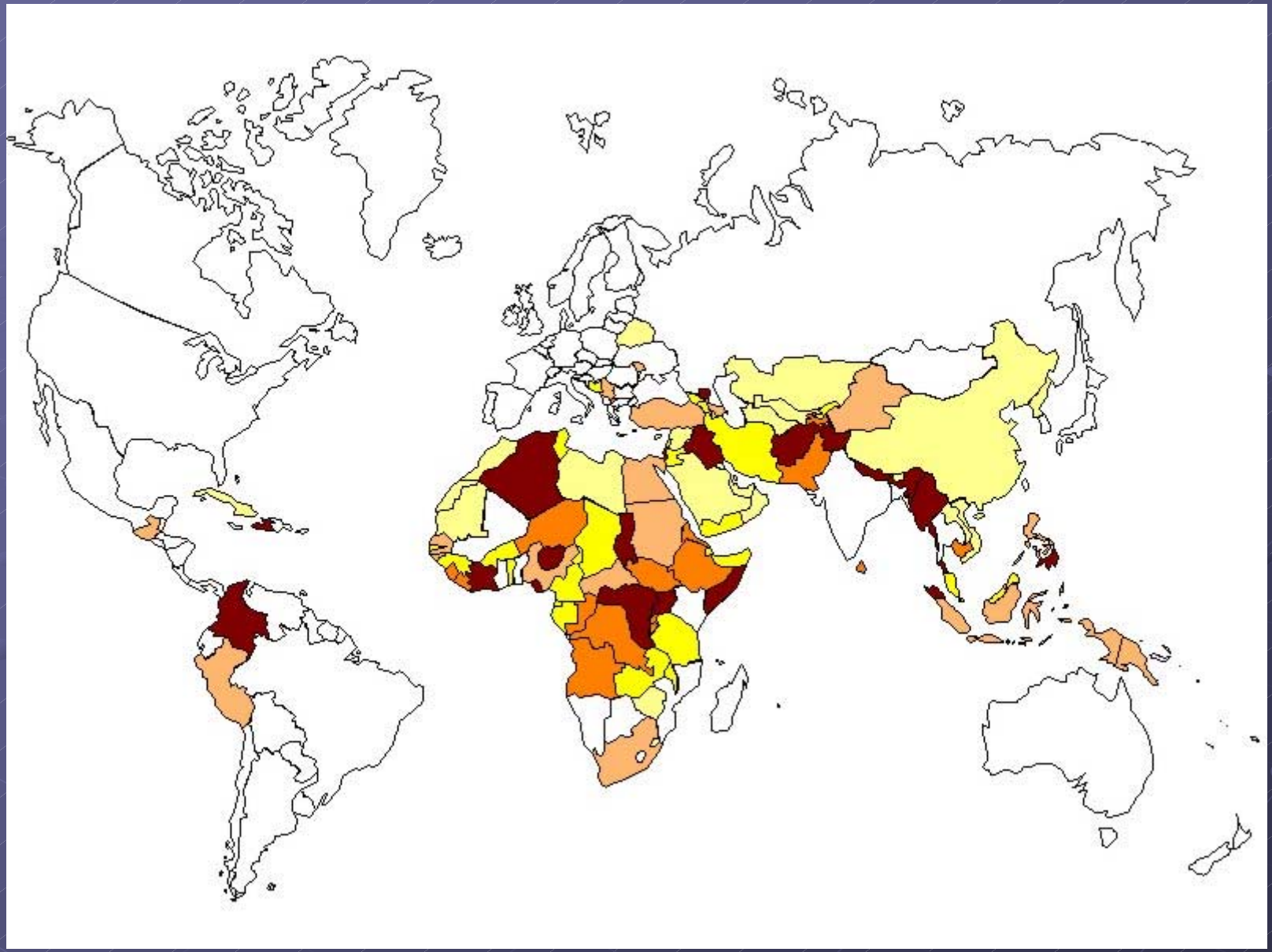

Authority Trends, 1960-2002: Ghana


Authority Trends, 1946-2002: Turkey


Authority Trends, 1947-2002: Pakistan


Authority Trends, 1947-2002: Pakistan
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005

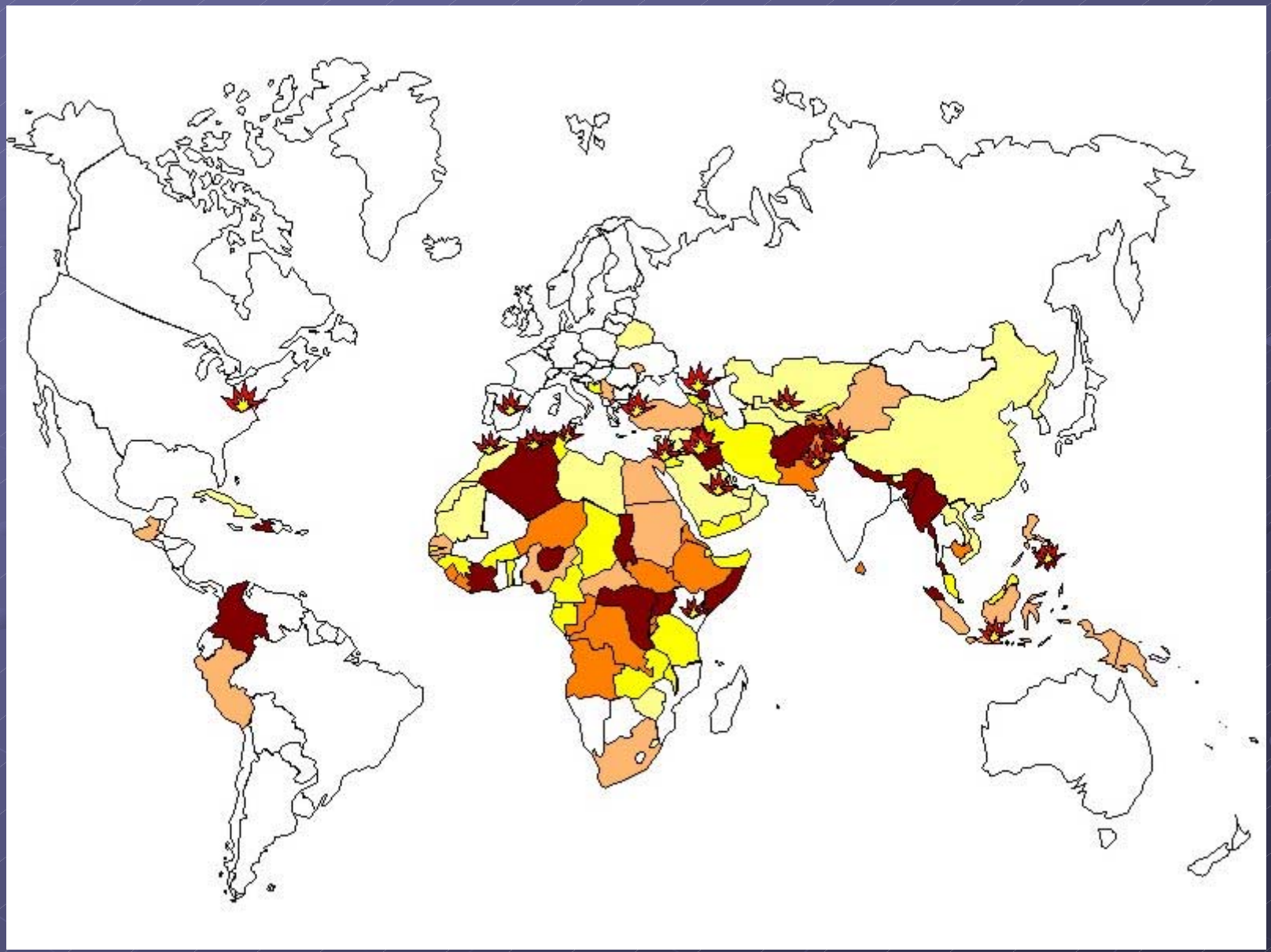
Global System 2004 (Vulnerabilities)



States Vulnerable to Political Instability in the Early 21st Century

Violence against Civilian Populations

- Exclusionary ideologies
- Militancy (strong executive; politicized military; militias)
- Restricted Human Rights (poorly formed societal networks)
- Societal Underdevelopment (agrarian; illiteracy, esp. no school)
- Societal disruption (factionalism; displaced populations)
- Protracted political violence
- Relative isolation
- “Status gap” (modern and traditional sectors)



The End

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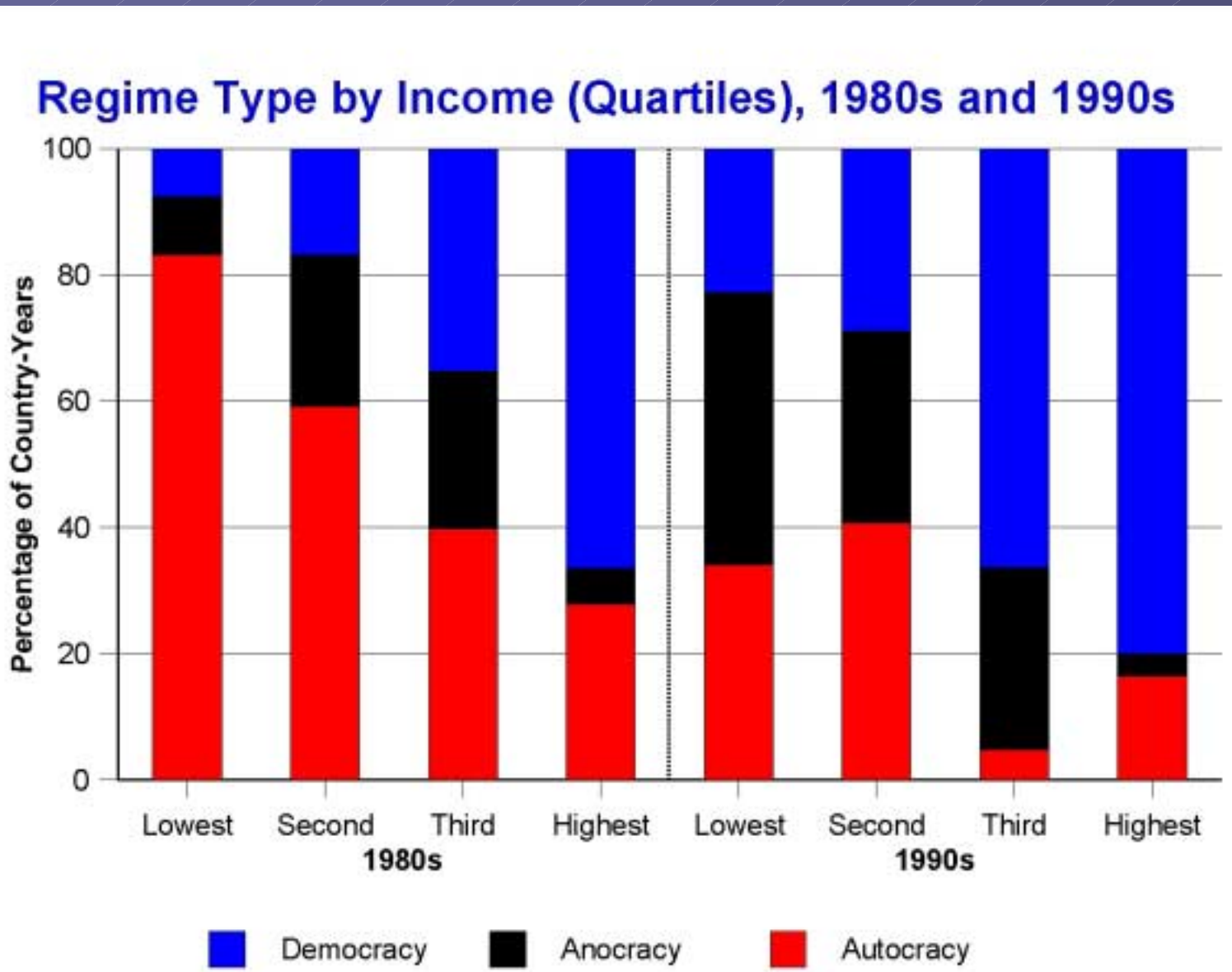
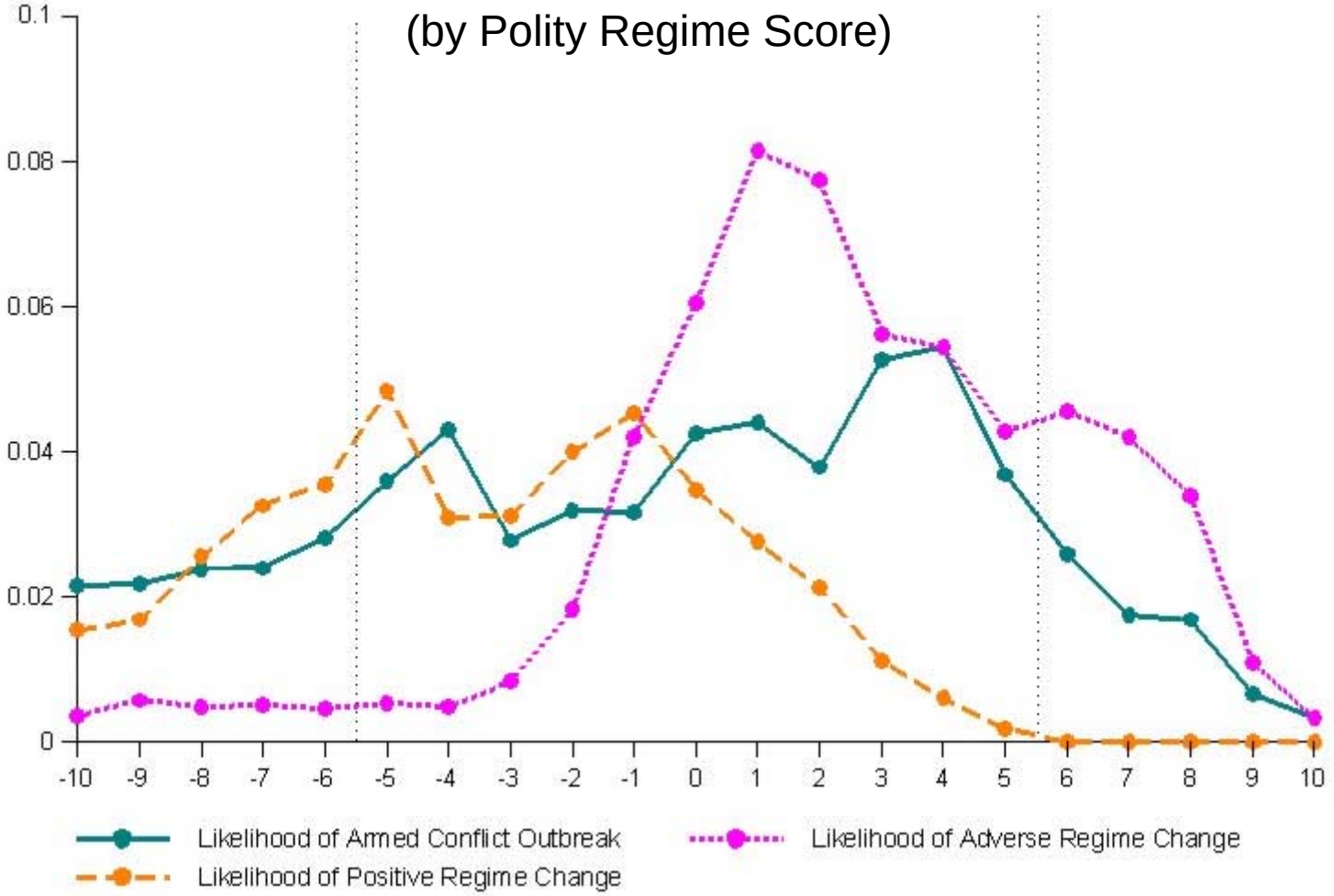

Regime Type by Income (Quartiles), 1980s and 1990s
Percentage of Country-Years
100
80
60
40
20
0
Lowest
Second
Third
Highest
1980s
Lowest
Second
Third
Highest
1990s
Democracy
Anocracy
Autocracy

Likelihood of Instability Events, 1955-2002

(by Polity Regime Score)