# Women's Activities in Armed Rebellion (WAAR) Project
# Dataset v1.0 Codebook

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**Overview of the dataset**

The WAAR Project Dataset v1.0 and Handbook contain information on women's participation in 372 rebel organizations fighting in civil conflicts between 1946 and 2015. The dataset features 22 measures of women's participation, including ordinal prevalence estimates and binary participation measures. Organizations in the data are sampled from the UCDP Dyadic Dataset v1.2015. The WAAR Project Handbook contains detailed, qualitative narratives of and source material for women's participation in these groups. It is available on the WAAR Project website (waaarproject.com)

When using the WAAR Project Dataset, please cite our data release paper, "Introducing the Women's Activities in Armed Rebellion (WAAR) Project, 1946-2015" in the *Journal of Peace Research*.

**Variable descriptions**

<u>Women's activities variables</u>

*frontline_prev_best:* ordinal (0-4), indicates best participation estimate as a proportion of all front-line participants

*frontline_prev_low:* ordinal (0-4), indicates low participation estimate as a proportion of all front-line participants

*frontline_prev_high:* ordinal (0-4), indicates high participation estimate as a proportion of all front-line participants

*frontline*: binary, indicates women's documented front-line participation

*noncombat_prev_best:* ordinal (0-4), indicates best participation estimate as a proportion of all auxiliary participants

*noncombat_prev_low:* ordinal (0-4), indicates low participation estimate as a proportion of all auxiliary participants

*noncombat_prev_high:* ordinal (0-4), indicates high participation estimate as a proportion of all auxiliary participants

*noncombat*: binary, indicates women's documented auxiliary participation

*lead_prev_best:* ordinal (0-4), indicates best participation estimate as a proportion of all participants in leadership roles

*lead_prev_low:* ordinal (0-4), indicates low participation estimate as a proportion of all participants in leadership roles

*lead_prev_high:* ordinal (0-4), indicates high participation estimate as a proportion of all participants in leadership roles

*lead*: binary, indicates women's documented participation in leadership roles

*participation*: binary, indicates if women are documented participating in the organization in any role in the prevalence best estimate variable or when roles are unknown

*founders:* binary, indicates if women were documented founding members of the organization

*wwing:* binary, indicates if the organization includes one or more all-women units, wings, and/or organizations

*wwing_frontline:* binary, indicates if the organization includes one or more all-women military units, wings, and/or organizations

*wwing_noncombat:* binary, indicates if the organization includes one or more all-women auxiliary or political units, wings, and/or organizations

*noncombat_clandestine:* binary, indicates women's documented participation in clandestine work

*noncombat_outreach:* binary, indicates women's documented participation in outreach work

*noncombat_logistics:* binary, indicates women's documented participation in logistics work

*lead_military:* binary, indicates women's documented participation in military leadership roles

*lead_ noncombat:* binary, indicates women's documented participation in auxiliary or political leadership roles

*low_information:* binary, indicates if the WAAR Project Handbook information includes four or fewer sources when women's participation is verified


Organizational variables

*sideb:* rebel group acronym

*sideb_full:* rebel group name in English

*sidea:* primary government opponent

*country_primary:* primary site of armed conflict

*sideb_id:* indicates UCDP actor ID

*NSAdyad_id:* indicates Non-State Actor Database dyad ID

*coalition:* binary, indicates if the organization is part of a coalition or front organization also included in the WAAR Project Dataset

*coalition_name:* text, name of the coalition or front organization also listed in the WAAR Project Dataset

**Coding procedures, criteria, and source material**

Scope conditions and threshold for inclusion

Rebel groups included in the WAAR Project Dataset v1.0 are drawn from the UCDP Dyadic Dataset v1-2015. This dataset includes instances of rebel groups from armed conflicts, defined as instances in which "a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year."[1] The non-state armed groups in this dataset are defined as "any non-governmental group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force to influence the outcome of the stated incompatibility [...] The focus is on armed conflict involving consciously conducted and planned political campaigns rather than spontaneous violence."[2]

Focusing on rebel organizations, we introduce additional scope conditions, excluding, for example, military factions, transitional governments, and coup organizers from our sample. We exclude non-state groups listed in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset that are composed of state, military, or para-state officials and groups operating as a fully recognized country's government even in transitional phases. These include:

*'Forces of' and military factions*

For example, we exclude the 'Forces of Khudoberdiyev' in Tajikistan and similar cases because the UCDP defines this group as a warlord and his supporters fighting alongside a rebellion (the PFT) but not as part of the organization.[3] We similarly exclude cases like the 'Military faction (forces of Samuel Doe),' because the UCDP describes them as an "armed [group] that mounted a successful coup d'état against the Government of Liberia."[4] We exclude cases of transitional councils or other non-state actors governing after coups or otherwise leader overthrow.

*Coups d'état organizations*

We exclude cases which are composed of dissident military or party officials and that intend or perpetrate a coup against the government.[5] For example, the UCDP describes the Special Purpose Police Unit (OPON) in Azerbaijan as a "special police militia attached to the Azeri Ministry of Internal Affairs, that mutinied and attempted to overthrow the government in a coup."[6]

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[1] Lotta Themnér, 2015. *UCDP Dyadic Dataset Codebook Version 1-2015,* p. 2
[2] Ibid, p. 3
[3] UCDP, n.d. Forces of Khudoberdiyev
[4] UCDP, n.d. Military faction (forces of Samuel Doe)
[5] UCDP, n.d. National Salvation Front
[6] UCDP, n.d. OPON Forces

*Undefined groupings*

We exclude undefined groups like "Palestinian insurgents" and "Serbian irregulars" when the UCDP does not provide information about specific groups considered within this category.[7]

*Merged cases*

In a small number of cases, the UCDP dataset considers an organization's political wing and its armed wing to be two separate groups, with two separate group dyadic codes. In these cases, we merge the groups into a single case, coded using its armed wing's dyadic codes. For example, the UCDP dataset considers the National Council for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD) and its armed wing (CNDD-FDD) separately. We consider them one case, the CNDD-FDD.

The UCDP dataset and many datasets based on it include both coalition rebel groups and their individual members as individual organizations. Often, individual groups fight independently before joining a coalition. However, this can complicate statistical analysis when time-series data is not available, as is the case with the WAAR Project dataset. To mitigate these issues, we include both individual groups and their coalitions but indicate if the organization is part of a coalition or front organization also listed in the dataset (see *coalition* in the section above). This enables users to easily drop cases and avoid accounting for the same group conditions more than once in analyses.

For example, we include the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), the Revolutionary Organization of People in Arms (ORPA), the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) in the dataset. EGP, FAR, and ORPA constituted part of the URNG, which is also included in the dataset. We identify these three as coalition groups (*coalition)* and note the URNG as their front (*coalition_name*) in the dataset.

In one case, that of the Ivory Coast conflict, we identify women in a coalition group (New Forces, FN) but cannot determine which of the constitutive groups included female members. In this case, we code the constituent groups - Movement for Justice and Peace (MJP), Patriotic Movement of Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI), and Ivorian Popular Movement of the Great West (MPIGO) - as 0, women's participation not verified, while coding FN for prevalence and presence. We discuss these coding decisions further in the handbook.

UCDP does not include a composite entry for Mujahideen groups that were active in Afghanistan. Many references to women's participation in these groups refer to 'the Mujahideen' as a whole, but because, in some instances, we were able to find information differentiating women's participation across the constituent groups, we maintain that standard. We included references to women's contributions to the Mujahideen generally in the qualitative narratives about these groups. Because of the ambiguity of *which* of these groups women contributed to, we

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[7] UCDP, n.d. Palestinian insurgents, Serbian irregulars

code the binary measures for measures of women's participation in the '*mujahideen*' unless there is clear information detailing women's participation in a specific organization.

Age and forced recruitment considerations

Documentation of women participants often overlaps with that of girl soldiers, likely because a large proportion of fighters in civil wars are young and many girls are kidnapped into rebel groups. Adult fighters may enter the conflict as girls. To avoid the theoretical entanglements in differentiating adult women from girls in war, we exclude accounts of female participation when it *only* addresses child/girl participants, as defined by the source material. We include accounts of female participation that address women *and* girl soldiers together and indistinguishably. We include source material discussing girl soldiers in the handbook for context and transparency, but do not use it as source material for coding decisions in the dataset.

Many people are also forcibly recruited into conflict. The dataset portion of the WAAR Project is outcome based - accounting for women's participation - and we do not distinguish between voluntary, coercive, and forced recruitment in coding. However, in the handbook portion of the WAAR Project we do discuss varied, contextual paths into rebel organizations, including information on forced and coercive recruitment when it is available.

Defining 'activities in armed rebellion'

Women - and men - may work in service of a rebel organization without being a participant in the group. A difficulty of studying non-combat participation is that the concept may not travel evenly across contexts. For example, community members considered men to be soldiers when they participated in the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) as doctors, fundraisers, cooks, or logisticians. But "women undertaking the same functions are simply seen as civilians supporting the war effort."[8] Women in these roles viewed themselves as MILF participants, defending civilians against unjust security forces.[9] In other cases, civilian women work in the service of rebels.

We include participation - front-line, non-combat, and leadership - when they meet the activities criteria (Table C1) but exclude cases when there is clear evidence that the contributors *and* the organization consider those in question to be civilians.

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[8] Hall, Rosalie Arcala and Julian Smith 2016, "Women in Combat: Both Spoilers and Enablers of Peace," *The Diplmat,* n.p.
[9] Ibid

We further disaggregate types of non-combat and leadership participation, as well as types of women's wings operating within rebel groups. Table C2 summarizes the coding criteria for these variables.

**Table C1:** Role identification criteria[10]

| Role | Criteria |
|------|----------|
| *Non-combat* | Activities involving identification with the structure, goals, ideology, or effort of the group and offering general supportive, non-combat labor; includes but is not limited to nurses, medics, cooks, spies, scouts, intelligence officers, smugglers, couriers, planners, administrators, recruiters, mobilizers, radio or weapons operators, guards, and camp followers; includes armed participants working in non-combat jobs |
| *Front-line* | Activities involving participation in armed combat (including but not limited to the use of guns, grenades, bombs, and other weapons) and/or combat training; the perpetration of violence; or otherwise in the front-line environment in support of the group |
| *Leaders* | Activities involving the exercise of direct control over and provide oversight of other participants and/or exercise direct control over the strategy, policies, and/or ideology of the group; includes field commanders at all levels, military leadership at levels, and political leadership at all levels |

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[10] Adapted from Henshaw (2017)

**Table C2**: Disaggregated variable coding criteria

| Role | Criteria |
|---|---|
| *Women's wing* | Women in rebel groups are organized into gender-specific organizations (such as female military detachments or women's political wings) |
| *Women's front-line wing* | Women are organized into women's combat or otherwise military wings |
| *Women's non-combat wing* | Women are organized in women's auxiliary, support, political, social, mass associations, or otherwise non-combat wings |
| *Non-combat clandestine participation* | Women are working in clandestine roles including as intelligence operators, spies, smuggling, and decoys |
| *Non-combat outreach participation* | Women are working in outreach roles including as recruiters, involvement in service provision, fundraising, serving as representatives of the rebels to the international or domestic community, and mobilization of community members |
| *Non-combat logistics participation* | Women are performing logistical tasks, including but not limited to nurses, medics, cooks, couriers, planners, administrators, radio or weapons operators and guards |
| *Front-line leadership participation* | Women are lieutenants, commanders, generals, or otherwise positioned in military hierarchy |
| *Non-combat leadership participation* | Women hold leadership positions in auxiliary organizations, Congresses, councils, other decision-making bodies, political wings or other non-military units |

Ordinal coding criteria

The WAAR Project Dataset includes cross-sectional measures for both the prevalence and presence of women's participation. Prevalence is estimated using an ordinal scale that ranges from 0 to 4 for a measure of women's participation in each of the three specified roles: non-combat, front-line, and leadership. Table C3 summarizes the coding criteria for estimating prevalence.

**Table C3:** Coding criteria for estimating prevalence of women's participation

| Participation prevalence | Coding criteria |
|---|---|
| *Not verified (0)* | Women's participation not verified |
| *Occasional (1)* | Women participated occasionally<br>- Reflects cases where organizations appear not to regularly recruit women, but women's occasional participation is verified:<br>- Qualitatively described as, but not limited to, "occasional," "infrequent," and "rare" and/or<br>- Quantitatively estimated to compose fewer than 5% of participants |
| *Low (2)* | Women participated at low levels<br>- Reflects cases where organizations appear to involve women with some regularity, but where women's participation appears comparatively low<br>- Qualitatively described as, but not limited to, "in low numbers," "small," "few," and/or<br>- Quantitatively estimated to compose between 5-9% of participants |
| *Moderate (3)* | Women participated at moderate levels<br>- Reflects cases where organizations appear to consistently recruit women at modest, but not the highest, proportions<br>- Qualitatively described as, but not limited to, "moderately," "large minority," and "prominent" and/or<br>- Quantitatively estimated to compose between 10-19% of participants |
| *High (4)* | Women participated at high levels<br>- Reflects cases where organizations appear to substantially involve women at, comparatively, the highest proportions<br>- Qualitatively described as, but not limited to, "at high levels," "widespread," "substantial," "significant," "major" and/or<br>- Quantitatively estimated to compose at least 20% of participants |

The WAAR Project includes four variables measuring each role in the dataset - front-line, non-combat, and leadership. This includes a *best estimate* (indicating the best prevalence estimate based on source material), a *low estimate* (indicating the low prevalence estimate based on source material), a *high* estimate (indicating the high prevalence estimate based on source material), and a binary *presence* estimating indicating if women participated at any level in that role.

If the binary *presence* measure of these variables is a 0, we also code the prevalence as a zero.

In instances in which there is mention of a women's wing or female leaders but no details about the kinds of work they were engaged in, we code the binary presence of leaders or women's wings, but leave the measures about whether they are military or non-military in nature missing.

We do not assume that women's wings are led by women unless there are explicit references to female leaders.

In the rare instances in which there is mention of women's participation but no detail about what work they did, we code the participation binary as 1 and leave the measures regarding combat, non-combat, and leadership roles missing.

Source material

We find source material for the WAAR Project using a multi-pronged approach. On a case-by-case basis, we and our research assistants conducted extensive research using sources that detail rebel organizations, civil conflicts, and the gender dynamics of political violence. Sources include digitally archived resources from rebel groups; reports from international organizations and non-governmental organizations including the Human Rights Watch and the International Crisis Group; regional monitors like the Congo Research Group and the South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP); local news reporting; governmental research directorates; policy briefs; expert case study scholarship on rebellions and civil conflicts; and secondary ethnographic and field research and interviews with rebellion participants.

We further use systematic search strings in the Google Scholar and Google search engines. Our search strings include:

- ("Group Name" OR acronym) AND (girls OR women OR woman OR female)
- ("Country name") AND (war OR conflict) AND (girls OR women OR woman OR female)
- ("Group Name" OR acronym) AND (girls OR women OR woman OR female) AND (fighter OR combatant OR cadre OR guerrilla) and/or ("Group Name" OR acronym)

AND ("Country name") AND (girls OR women OR woman OR female) AND (fighter OR combatant OR cadre OR guerrilla)

- ("Group Name" OR acronym) AND (girls OR women OR woman OR female) AND (leader OR leadership OR commander OR command)
- ("Group Name" OR acronym) AND ("women's association" OR "women's wing" OR "women's brigade" OR "female detachment" OR "female brigade")

The WAAR Project v1.0 Handbook includes full sourcing for the dataset. An excerpted example:

**Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), Thailand**

Evidence suggests women may have taken combatant roles within the CPT. According to Sinnott (2014, 19):

> Documents […] confirmed that communist groups in training in Thailand typically contained a sizeable minority of women. Donald Mitchell (1967) interviewed six communists who had surrendered to the Thai authorities. According to these interviews, women accounted for approximately one-fourth to nearly one-half of the insurgents in training.

Baird (2021) demonstrates that Hmong women (and men) took up arms for the CPT in the 1970s. For example, one woman "became a female CPT soldier in 1969. Later, she received more than 10 days of basic training to become a field nurse for the company to which she was attached. She also studied basic literacy when she was a soldier, something that was not an option for most Hmong women before aligning with the CPT" (Ibid, 179). Pholsena and Promphakping (2021, 10) similarly conclude that some women were "revolutionary foot soldier[s]" and "female fighter[s]." Further, Ettinger (2007, 674) mentions that one male member of the group "fell in love with a much younger woman who was an armed insurgent," and their application for marriage was approved by the CPT.

Women involved in political organizing for women's liberation and leftism – particularly as students - joined the CPT in the 1970s (Morell and Samudavanija 1979). Women studied to be doctors and nurses with the CPT (Baird 2021). For example, Baird (2021, 176-178) recalls:

In another case, Lia Sae Her, known as Comrade Dao, a Hmong woman from Phetchabun Province, reported that, when she went to study to be a doctor in China at a military college, there were 43 students from Thailand in her group. Three were Hmong women, four were women from northeastern Thailand, four were women from central Thailand and the remaining 32 were men from various parts of Thailand. These students lived and worked where they studied near Dali, in Yunnan Province […] For instance, one Hmong woman, named Song Xiong, explained that what initially caught her attention when the CPT started recruiting in Mae Jarim District, Nan Province—where she came from—was that women had the right to an education, something that the Thai government was not providing in her area at the time.

Women also worked on the CPT's radio station (Ibid) and were volunteers with the political side of the organization (Sinnott 2014). The CPT reportedly did not include a women's organization (Omvedt 1986).

Wedel (1982, 2) names specific women as "leaders" within the CPT, but is not clear if this refers to thought leaders or women in leadership positions.

<u>**Sources**</u>

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- Omvedt, Gail. 1886. "Women in Popular Movements: India and Thailand during the Decade for Women." In *Gendered Dimensions of Development,* compiled by Silke Staab and Shahra Razavi. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.
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**List of groups included in the dataset and handbook**

| **Group** | **Group (full name)** | **Country (primary)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ABSDF | All-Burma Students Democratic Front | Myanmar (Burma) |
| ABSU | All Bodo Students Union | India |
| ADF | Alliance of Democratic Forces | Uganda |
| AFDL | Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Kinshasa | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| AFRC | Armed Forces Revolutionary Council | Sierra Leone |
| Ahlul Sunnah wal Jamaa | Followers of the Prophet | Nigeria |
| AIAI | Islamic Unity | Ethiopia |
| AIS/FIS | Armed Islamic Movement | Algeria |
| al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya | Islamic Group | Egypt |
| al-Mahdi Army | al-Mahdi Army | Iraq |
| al-Murabitun | al-Murabitun | Mali |
| al-Qaida | al-Qaida | United States of America |
| al-Shabaab | al-Shabaab | Somalia |
| ALF | Afar Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| ALiR | Army for the Liberation of Rwanda | Rwanda |
| ALP | Arakan Liberation Party | Myanmar (Burma) |
| Amal Movement | Amal Movement | Lebanon |
| AN | National Alliance | Chad |
| ANC | African National Congress | South Africa |

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|---|---|---|
| ANLP | Arakan National Liberation Party | Myanmar (Burma) |
| Ansar al-Islam | Ansar al-Islam | Iraq |
| Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis | Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis | Egypt |
| Ansar Dine | Ansar Dine | Mali |
| Ansarallah | Ansarallah | Yemen (North Yemen) |
| anti-Balaka | anti-Balaka | Central African Republic |
| APCLS | Alliance of Patriots for a Free and Sovereign Congo | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| APCO | Arab Political and Cultural Organization | Iran |
| APF/PFA | Azerbaijani Popular Front | Russia (Soviet Union) |
| AQAP | al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula | Yemen (North Yemen) |
| AQIM | al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb | Algeria |
| ARDUF | Afar Revolutionary Democratic Unity Front | Ethiopia |
| ARS/UIC | Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia/Islamic Courts Union | Somalia |
| ASG | Abu Sayyaf Group | Philippines |
| ATNMC | North Mali Tuareg Alliance for Change | Mali |
| ATTF | All Tripura Tiger Force | India |
| Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia | Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia | Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| Baloch Ittehad | Baloch Unity | Pakistan |

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|---|---|---|
| Bandera Roja | Red Flag | Venezuela |
| BDK | Kingdom of Kongo | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| BIFM | Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement | Philippines |
| BLA | Balochistan Liberation Army | Pakistan |
| BLF | Baloch Liberation Front | Pakistan |
| BMA | Beik Mon Army | Myanmar (Burma) |
| Boko Haram | Group of the People of Sunnah for Dawah and Jihad | Nigeria |
| BRA | Bougainville Revolutionary Army | Papua New Guinea |
| BRA | Balochistan Republican Army | Pakistan |
| CCO | Clandestine Communist Organization | Malaysia |
| CDR | Revolutionary Democratic Council | Chad |
| Chechen Republic of Ichkeria | Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (Republic of Chechnya) | Russia (Soviet Union) |
| CMA | Coalition for Azawad Movements | Mali |
| CNDD-FDD | National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy | Burundi |
| CNDP | National Congress for the Defence of the People | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| CNL | National Liberation Council | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| CNR | National Council for Recovery | Chad |
| Cobras | Cobras | Congo |
| Cocoyes | Cocoyes | Congo |
| Contras/FDN | Contras/Nicaraguan Democratic Forces | Nicaragua |
| CPA | Communist Party of Arakan | Myanmar (Burma) |
| CPB | Communist Party of Burma | Myanmar (Burma) |

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|---|---|---|
| CPB- RF | Communist Party of Burma- Red Flag | Myanmar (Burma) |
| CPI-Maoist | Communist Party of India- Maoist | India |
| CPI-ML | Communist Party of India- Marxist-Leninist | India |
| CPI-ML-J | Communist Party of India- Marxist-Leninist-Janashakti | India |
| CPJP | Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace | Central African Republic |
| CPN-M | Communist Party of Nepal- Maoist | Nepal |
| CPP | Communist Party of the Philippines | Philippines |
| CPT | Communist Party of Thailand | Thailand |
| CRA | Coordination of the Armed Resistance | Niger |
| Croatian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina | Croatian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina | Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| CSNPD | Committee of National Revival for Peace and Democracy | Chad |
| Darfur Joint Resistance Forces | Darfur Joint Resistance Forces | Sudan |
| Democratic Republic of Yemen | Democratic Republic of Yemen | Yemen (North Yemen) |
| DHKP-C/Devrimci Sol | Revolutionary Left | Turkey |
| DKBA5 | Democratic Karen Buddhist Army Brigade 5 | Myanmar (Burma) |
| Donetsk People's Republic | Donetsk People's Republic | Ukraine |
| EDU | Ethiopian Democratic Union | Ethiopia |

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|---|---|---|
| EGP | Guerilla Army of the Poor | Guatemala |
| EIJM - AS | Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement- Abu Suhail faction | Eritrea |
| ELF | Eritrean Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| ELN | National Liberation Army | Colombia |
| ELN | National Liberation Army | Bolivia |
| ELN | National Liberation Army | Peru |
| EPDM | Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement | Ethiopia |
| EPL | People's Liberation Army | Colombia |
| EPLF | Eritrean People's Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| EPR | Popular Revolutionary Army | Mexico |
| EPRDF | Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front | Ethiopia |
| EPRLF | Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front | Sri Lanka |
| EPRP | Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party | Ethiopia |
| ERP | People's Revolutionary Army | El Salvador |
| ERP | People's Revolutionary Army | Argentina |
| ETA | Basque Homeland and Liberty | Spain |
| ETIM/TIP | East Turkestan Islamic Movement/Turkistan Islamic Party | China |
| EZLN | Zapatista National Liberation Army | Mexico |
| FAN | Armed Forces of the North | Chad |
| FAP | People's Armed Forces | Chad |
| FAR | Rebel Armed Forces | Guatemala |
| FARC | Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia | Colombia |
| FARF | Armed Forces of the Federal Republic | Chad |
| FAT | Chadian Armed Forces | Chad |

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|---|---|---|
| Fatah | Fatah | Palestine, Israel |
| FDLR | Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda | Rwanda |
| FDR | Democratic Front for Renewal | Niger |
| FDSI-CI | Invisible Commandos / Impartial Defense and Security Forces - Ivory Coast | Ivory Coast |
| FIAA | Islamic Arab Front of Azawad | Mali |
| First Liberation Army | First Liberation Army | Chad |
| FLAA | A?r and Azawad Liberation Front | Niger |
| FLEC-FAC | Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda-Armed Forces of Cabinda | Angola |
| FLEC-R | Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda-Renewed | Angola |
| FLNC | Congolese National Liberation Front | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| FLOSY | Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen | United Kingdom |
| FLRN | National Front for the Liberation of Haiti | Haiti |
| FMLN | Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation | El Salvador |
| FN/FRCI | New Forces | Ivory Coast |
| FNLA | Union of Angolan Peoples | Portugal |
| FNT | Chadian National Front | Chad |
| FPL | Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces | El Salvador |
| FPR | Rwandan Patriotic Front | Rwanda |
| Frelimo | Mozambique Liberation Front | Portugal |
| Fretilin | Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor | Indonesia |
| Frolina | National Liberation Front | Burundi |
| Frolinat | National Liberation Front of Chad | Chad |

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|---|---|---|
| Fronasa | Front for National Salvation | Uganda |
| FRUD | Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy | Djibouti |
| FRUD-AD | Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy - Ahmed Dini faction | Djibouti |
| FSLN | Sandinista National Liberation Front | Nicaragua |
| FUCD | Rally for Democracy and Liberty | Chad |
| FUNA | Former Uganda National Army | Uganda |
| FUNCINPEC | United National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia | Cambodia (Kampuchea) |
| GAM | Free Aceh Movement | Indonesia |
| GIA | Armed Islamic Group | Algeria |
| GNLA | Garo National Liberation Army | India |
| God's Army | God's Army | Myanmar (Burma) |
| GUNT | Transitional Government of National Unity | Chad |
| Hamas | Islamic Resistance Movement | Palestine, Israel |
| Harakat-i Inqilab-i Islami-yi Afghanistan | Islamic Movement of Afghanistan | Afghanistan |
| Harakat-i Islami-yi Afghanistan | Islamic Movement | Afghanistan |
| Hezbollah | Hezbollah | Palestine, Israel |
| Hizb-i Islami-yi Afghanistan | Islamic Party of Afghanistan | Afghanistan |
| Hizb-i Islami-yi Afghanistan - Khalis faction | Islamic Party of Afghanistan - Khalis faction | Afghanistan |

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|---|---|---|
| Hizb-i Wahdat | Unity Party | Afghanistan |
| Hizbul Islam | Islamic Party | Somalia |
| HSM | Holy Spirit Movement | Uganda |
| IGLF | Issa and Gurgura Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| IMU | Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan | Uzbekistan |
| INPFL | Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia | Liberia |
| IS | Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant | Iraq |
| Islamic Charter Front | Islamic Charter Front | Sudan |
| Islamic Legion | Islamic Legion | Chad |
| Ittihad-i Islami Bara-yi Azadi-yi Afghanistan | Islamic Union for the Freedom of Afghanistan | Afghanistan |
| Jabha-yi Nijat-i Milli-yi Afghanistan | Afghanistan National Liberation Front | Afghanistan |
| Jam'iyyat-i Islami-yi Afghanistan | Jam'iyyat-i Islami-yi Afghanistan | Afghanistan |
| Jamaat al-Muslimeen | Muslim Society | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Jamaāt-ul-Ahrar | Assembly of the Free | Pakistan |
| JEM | Justice and Equality Movement | Sudan |
| JIG | Jihad Islamic Group | Uzbekistan |
| Jondullah | God's Army | Iran |
| JSM | The Salafi Groups Which Practices Hisba | Saudi Arabia |

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| JSS/SB | People's Solidarity Association/Peace Force | Bangladesh |
| Junbish-i Milli-yi Islami | National Islamic Movement | Afghanistan |
| JVP | People's Liberation Front | Sri Lanka |
| Kamajors | Kamajors | Sierra Leone |
| Kashmir insurgents | Kashmir insurgents | India |
| Kata Katanga | Kata Katanga | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| KCP | Kangleipak Communist Party | India |
| KDP | Kurdish Democratic Party | Iraq |
| KDP-QM | Kurdistan Democratic Party- Provisional Command | Iraq |
| KDPI | Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan | Iran |
| Kikosi Maalum | Special Force | Uganda |
| KIO | Kachin Independence Organization | Myanmar (Burma) |
| KNF | Kuki National Front | India |
| KNPP | Karenni National Progressive Party | Myanmar (Burma) |
| KNU | Karen National Union | Myanmar (Burma) |
| KNUFNS | Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation | Cambodia (Kampuchea) |
| KPNLF | Khmer People's National Liberation Front | Cambodia (Kampuchea) |
| KR | Khmer Rouge/Red Khmers | Cambodia (Kampuchea) |
| LAA | Lebanese Arab Army | Lebanon |
| Lashkar-e-Islam | Army of Islam | Pakistan |

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| LNUP | Lahu National Unity Party | Myanmar (Burma) |
| Lord's Army | Lord's Army | Uganda |
| LPR | Lugansk People's Republic | Ukraine |
| LRA | Lord's Resistance Army | Uganda |
| LRM | Lao Resistance Movement | Laos |
| LTTE | Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam | Sri Lanka |
| LURD | Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy | Liberia |
| M-19 | 19th of April Movement | Colombia |
| M23 | March 23 Movement | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| Mahaz-i Milli-yi Islami-yi Afghanistan | National Islamic Front of Afghanistan | Afghanistan |
| Maidan | Maidan | Ukraine |
| MCC | Maoist Communist Centre | India |
| MCP | Communist Party of Malaya | Malaysia |
| MDD | Movement for Democracy and Development | Chad |
| MDJT | Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad | Chad |
| MEK | People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran | Iran |
| MFDC | Movement of the Democratic Forces of the Casamance | Senegal |
| MILF | Moro Islamic Liberation Front | Philippines |
| MIM | Mindanao Independence Movement | Philippines |
| MIR | Movement of the Revolutionary Left | Peru |
| MJP | Movement for Justice and Peace | Ivory Coast |
| MKP | Maoist Communist Party | Turkey |

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| MLC | Movement for the Liberation of Congo | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| MLN/Tupamaros | Movement of National Liberation/Tupamaros | Uruguay |
| MNDAA | Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army | Myanmar (Burma) |
| MNF | Mizo National Front | India |
| MNJ | Niger Movement for Justice | Niger |
| MNLF | Moro National Liberation Front | Philippines |
| MNLF-HM | Moro National Liberation Front - Habier Malik faction | Philippines |
| MNLF-NM | Moro National Liberation Front - Nur Misuari faction | Philippines |
| MODEL | Movement for Democracy in Liberia | Liberia |
| Montoneros | Montoneros | Argentina |
| MOSANAT | Movement for the National Salvation of Chad | Chad |
| MPA | Popular Movement for the Liberation of Azawad | Mali |
| MPA/Republic of Anjouan | Anjouan People's Movement/Republic of Anjouan | Comoros |
| MPCI | Patriotic Movement of Ivory Coast | Ivory Coast |
| MPIGO | Ivorian Movement for the Greater West | Ivory Coast |
| MPLA | Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola | Portugal |
| MPS | Patriotic Salvation Movement | Chad |
| MQM | Mohajir National Movement | Pakistan |
| MRTA | Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement | Peru |
| MTA | Mong Tai Army | Myanmar (Burma) |
| MTD | Togolese Movement for Democracy | Togo |
| MUJAO | Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa | Mali |

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| Mukti Bahini | Mukti Bahini | Pakistan |
| Muslim Brotherhood | Muslim Brotherhood | Syria |
| NDF | National Democratic Front | Yemen (North Yemen) |
| NDFB | National Democratic Front for Bodoland | India |
| NDFB - RD | National Democratic Front for Bodoland - Ranjan Daimary faction | India |
| NDFB- S | National Democratic Front for Bodoland - Songbijit faction | India |
| NDPVF | Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force | Nigeria |
| Ninjas | Ninjas | Congo |
| NLF | National Liberation Front of South Vietnam | Vietnam (South Vietnam) |
| NLFT | National Liberation Front of Tripura | India |
| NLFT-B | National Liberation Front of Tripura - Biswamohan faction | India |
| NMSP | New Mon State Party | Myanmar (Burma) |
| NNC | Naga Nationalist Council | India |
| NPFL | National Patriotic Front of Liberia | Liberia |
| NRA | National Resistance Movement/Army | Uganda |
| NRF | National Redemption Front | Sudan |
| NSCN-IM | National Socialist Council of Nagaland- Isaac Muivah faction | India |
| NSCN-K | National Socialist Council of Nagaland- Khaplang faction | Myanmar (Burma) |
| NSF/LNM | Lebanese National Movement | Lebanon |
| Ntsiloulous | Ntsiloulous | Congo |

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| NUF | National Union Front | Lebanon |
| OLF | Ogaden Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| ONLF | Ogaden National Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| OP Lavalas (Chimčres) | OP Lavalas (Chimčres) | Haiti |
| OPM | Organization for a Free Papua | Indonesia |
| ORPA | Revolutionary Organization of Armed People | Guatemala |
| PAIGC | African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde | Portugal |
| Palipehutu-FNL | Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People- Forces for National Liberation | Burundi |
| PARC-FAAL | Party for Action and the Reconstruction of the Congo- Allelujah Armed Forces | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| Patani insurgents | Patani insurgents | Thailand |
| Pathet Lao | Pathet Lao | Laos |
| PBCP | Purbo Banglar Communist Party | Bangladesh |
| PBCP- J | Purbo Banglar Communist Party- Janajudhha faction | Bangladesh |
| PDPA | People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan | Afghanistan |
| PF | Patriotic Front | Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) |
| PFLO | Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab Gulf | Oman |
| PFLP | Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine | Palestine, Israel |
| PFLP-GC | Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine- General Command | Palestine, Israel |
| PFNR | Popular Front for National Renaissance | Chad |
| PFT | Popular Front of Tajikistan | Tajikistan |

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| PIJ | Palestinian Islamic Jihad | Palestine, Israel |
| PIRA | Provisional Irish Republican Army | United Kingdom |
| PJAK | Free Life Party of Kurdistan | Iran |
| PKK | Kurdistan Worker's Party | Turkey |
| PLA | People's Liberation Army | India |
| PLO | Palestine Liberation Organization | Palestine, Israel |
| PMR | Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic/Transnistria | Moldova |
| POLISARIO | Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro | Western Sahara, Morocco |
| PRC | Popular Resistance Committees | Palestine, Israel |
| PREPAK | People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak | India |
| PSLF | Palaung State Liberation Front | Myanmar (Burma) |
| PUK | Patriotic Union of Kurdistan | Iraq |
| PULF | People's United Liberation Front | India |
| PWG | People's War Group | India |
| PYD | Democratic Union Party | Syria |
| RAFD | Rally of Democratic Forces | Chad |
| RCD | Congolese Rally for Democracy | DR Congo (Zaire) |
| RCSS/SSA-South | Restoration Council of Shan State | Myanmar (Burma) |
| Rejectionist Front | Rejectionist Front | Palestine, Israel |
| Renamo | Mozambican National Resistance | Mozambique |
| Republic of Abkhazia | Republic of Abkhazia | Georgia |
| Republic of Biafra | Republic of Biafra | Nigeria |

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| Republic of Croatia | Republic of Croatia | Croatia |
| Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh | Republic of Artsakh/Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh | Azerbaijan |
| Republic of Slovenia | Republic of Slovenia | Slovenia |
| Republic of South Ossetia | Republic of South Ossetia | Georgia |
| Republic of South Sudan | Republic of South Sudan | Sudan |
| Résistance Armée Tunisienne | Tunisian Resistance Army | Tunisia |
| Revolutionary Forces of 1 April | Revolutionary Forces of 1 April | Chad |
| RFDG | Rally of Democratic Forces of Guinea | Guinea |
| RIRA | Real Irish Republican Army | United Kingdom |
| RJF | Islamic Army of Iraq | Iraq |
| Royalists | Royalists | Yemen (North Yemen) |
| RPF | Rohingya Patriotic Front | Myanmar (Burma) |
| RSO | Rohingya Solidarity Organisation | Myanmar (Burma) |
| RUF | Revolutionary United Front | Sierra Leone |
| SALF | Somali Abo Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| SARC | Sudanese Awakening Revolutionary Council | Sudan |
| SCIRI | Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq | Iraq |
| Seleka | Seleka | Central African Republic |

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| Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina | Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina | Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| Serbian Republic of Krajina | Serbian Republic of Krajina | Croatia |
| Shining Path | Shining Path | Peru |
| Signed-in-Blood Battalion | Signed-in-Blood Battalion | Mali |
| Sikh insurgents | Sikh insurgents | India |
| SLA | Suriname National Liberation Army | Suriname |
| SLM | Sidama Liberation Movement | Ethiopia |
| SLM/A | Sudan Liberation Movement/Army | Sudan |
| SLM/A-MM | Sudan Liberation Movement/Army- Minni Minawi faction | Sudan |
| SLM/A-Unity | Sudan Liberation Movement/Army- Unity faction | Sudan |
| SNM | Somali National Movement | Somalia |
| SPLM/A | Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army | Sudan |
| SPLM/A- In Opposition | Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army - In Opposition | South Sudan |
| SPLM/A-North | Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North | Sudan |
| SPM | Somali Patriotic Movement | Somalia |
| SRF | Sudan Revolutionary Front | Sudan |
| SRRC | Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council | Somalia |
| SSA | Shan State Army | Myanmar (Burma) |
| SSDF | Somali Salvation Democratic Front | Somalia |

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| SSDM/A | South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army | South Sudan |
| SSDM/A-Cobra | South Sudan Democratic Movement- Cobra faction | South Sudan |
| SSLM | Anya Nya | Sudan |
| SSLM/A | South Sudan Liberation Movement/Army | South Sudan |
| SSNLO | Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization | Myanmar (Burma) |
| SSPP/SSA-N | Shan State Progress Party | Myanmar (Burma) |
| SSRA | Shan State Revolutionary Army | Myanmar (Burma) |
| Sultanate of Sulu | Sultanate of Sulu | Malaysia |
| SURA | Shan United Revolutionary Army | Myanmar (Burma) |
| SWAPO | South West Africa People's Organization | South Africa |
| Syrian insurgents (Free Syrian Army, FSA) | Syrian insurgents (Free Syrian Army, FSA) | Syria |
| Syrian insurgents (Jabhat al-Nusra, affiliates) | Syrian insurgents (Jabhat al-Nusra, affiliates) | Syria |
| Takfir wa'l Hijra | Exile and Redemption | Algeria |
| Taleban | Taleban | Afghanistan |
| TELO | Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization | Sri Lanka |
| TNV | Tripura National Volunteers | India |
| TPLF | Tigray People's Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| TRC | Tailand Revolutionary Council | Myanmar (Burma) |
| TTP | Taleban Movement of Pakistan | Pakistan |

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| TTP-TA | Taleban Movement of Pakistan- Tariq Afridi faction | Pakistan |
| UCK/KLA | Kosovo Liberation Army | Kosovo |
| UCK/NLA | National Liberation Army | Macedonia, FYR |
| UFDD | Union Force for Democracy and Development | Chad |
| UFDR | Union of Democratic Forces for Unity | Central African Republic |
| UFM | Uganda Freedom Movement | Uganda |
| UFR | Union of Forces for the Resistance | Chad |
| UFRA | Union of Forces of the Armed Resistance | Niger |
| UIFSA/Northern Alliance | United Islamic National Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan/Northern Alliance | Afghanistan |
| ULFA | United Liberation Front of Assam | India |
| UNITA | National Union for the Total Independence of Angola | Angola |
| United Armed Forces of Novorossiya | United Armed Forces of Novorossiya | Ukraine |
| UNLF | United National Liberation Front | India |
| UNLF | Uganda National Liberation Front | Uganda |
| UNRF | Uganda National Rescue Front | Uganda |
| UNRF II | Uganda National Rescue Front II | Uganda |
| UPA | Uganda People's Army | Uganda |
| UPDA | Ugandan People's Democratic Army | Uganda |
| URNG | Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity | Guatemala |
| USC/SNA | United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance | Somalia |
| USC/SSA | United Somali Congress/Somali Salvation Alliance | Somalia |

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| UTO | United Tajik Opposition | Tajikistan |
| UWSA | United Wa State Army | Myanmar (Burma) |
| Wahhabi movement of the Buinaksk district (Republic of Dagestan) | Wahhabi movement of the Buinaksk district (Republic of Dagestan) | Russia (Soviet Union) |
| WNBF | West Nile Bank Front | Uganda |
| WSB | West Side Boys | Sierra Leone |
| WSLF | Western Somali Liberation Front | Ethiopia |
| Yemenite Socialist Party - Abdul Fattah Ismail | Yemenite Socialist Party - Abdul Fattah Ismail faction | South Yemen |
| ZANU | Zimbabwe African National Union | Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) |
| ZAPU | Zimbabwe African People's Union | Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) |
| Zintan Brigades | Zintan Brigades | Libya |
| Zviadists | Zviadists | Georgia |