

Modern Insurgency and the Islamic State

Week 3: Prospects

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Boise State

Our big questions

- What are the implications of a successful Islamic State?
- What effect does intervention have?
- How do insurgencies end?

Today

- Implications
- Current responses to the Islamic State
- How “terrorist groups” end
- How rebellions end
- Discussion

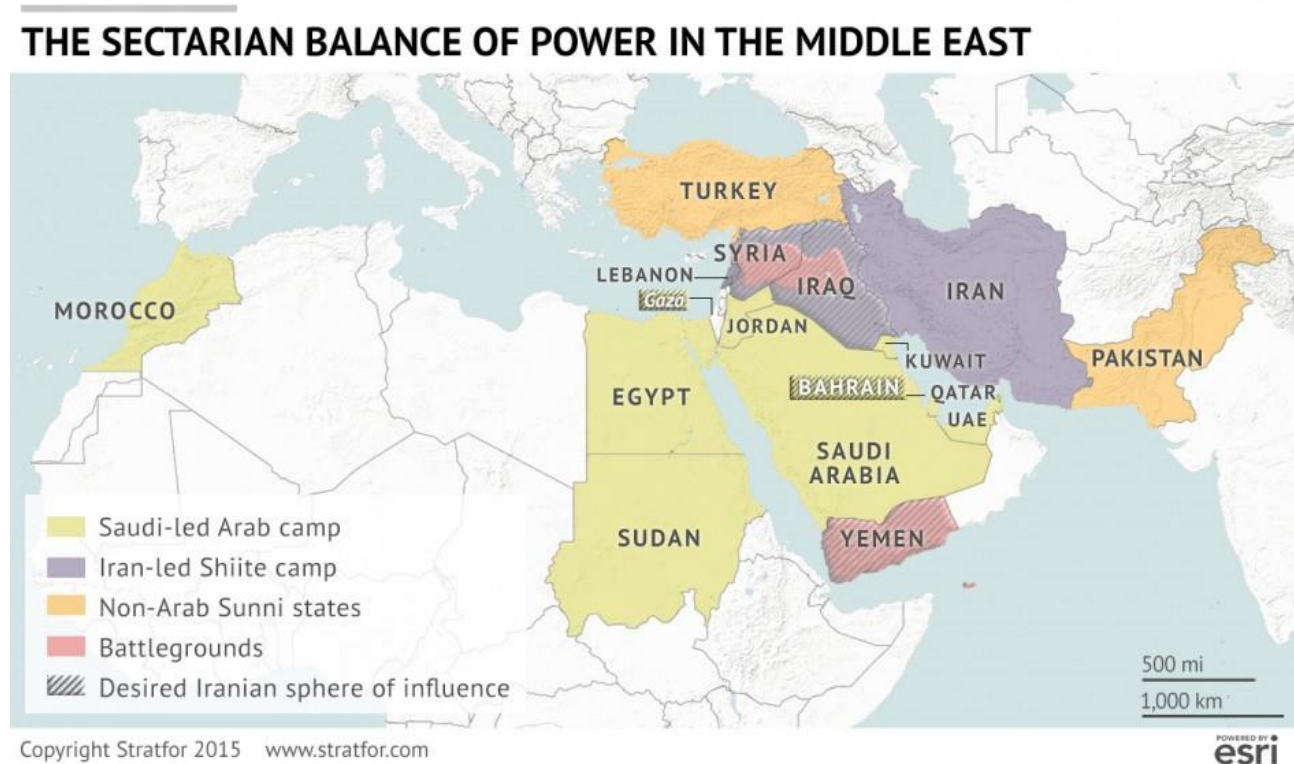
Implications

Implications for Iraq and Syria

- Statehood
- Self determination
- Stability
- Security issues
- Governance
- Resource base
- Economic activity
- Cultural destruction

Regional and international considerations

- Balance of power
- Refugees
 - Economic
 - Security
 - Political
- Expansion of the conflict
- Terrorism
- Strategic resources
- Human Rights



Stratfor, May 12th, 2015

Responses and Interventions

Types of responses

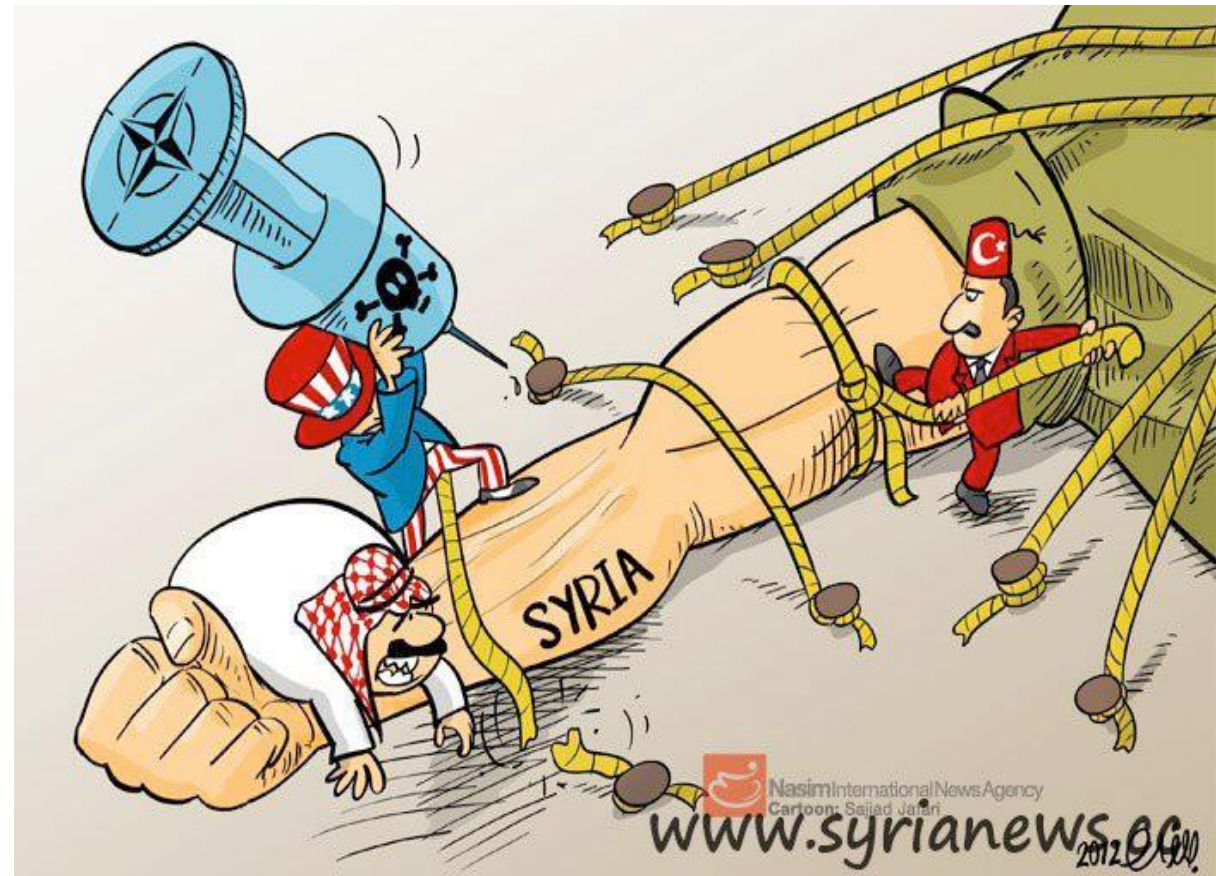
- Back to incentives
- Accommodation
- Repression
 - Discriminate
 - Indiscriminate



Protests in Hama, Syria in 2011

Types of intervention (I)

- Military intervention:
 - Intelligence
 - Advisors
 - Training
 - Arms
 - Troops on the ground
 - Biased
 - Peace keepers
 - Peace enforcers



Types of interventions (II)

- Economic intervention:
 - Grants
 - Loans/Credit
 - Debt Relief
 - Non-military equipment
 - Sanctions



Types of interventions (III)

- Diplomatic intervention
 - Impartial observer
 - Arbiter
 - Unbiased Negotiator
 - Biased Negotiator
 - Biased negotiators are better.



AsiaNews.it, August 27th, 2013

Effects of intervention

- Biased interventions are more likely to end a conflict than neutral interventions
- Economic and military interventions increase the length of a conflict
- Interventions into ethnic conflicts are easier than interventions into ideological conflicts
- Diplomacy matters when it is used: Early is better

What has happened thus far?

Overview of the major players

- [Vox's overview of the conflict](#)
- 2014 strategy out of the State Department and Department of Defense:
 - 1. Providing military support to our partners;
 - 2. Impeding the flow of foreign fighters;
 - 3. Stopping ISIL's financing and funding;
 - 4. Addressing humanitarian crises in the region; and
 - 5. Exposing ISIL's true nature.

3 International organizations have pledged support for the coalition



NATO



Arab League



European Union

15 Countries have pledged military support including ammunition, equipment, and weapons



10 Countries have agreed to send military advisors to train allies in Iraq and Syria



14 Countries have committed aircraft to counter ISIL in Iraq and Syria³



Australia



Bahrain



Belgium



Canada



Denmark



France



Iraq



Jordan



Netherlands



Qatar⁴



Saudi Arabia



U.A.E



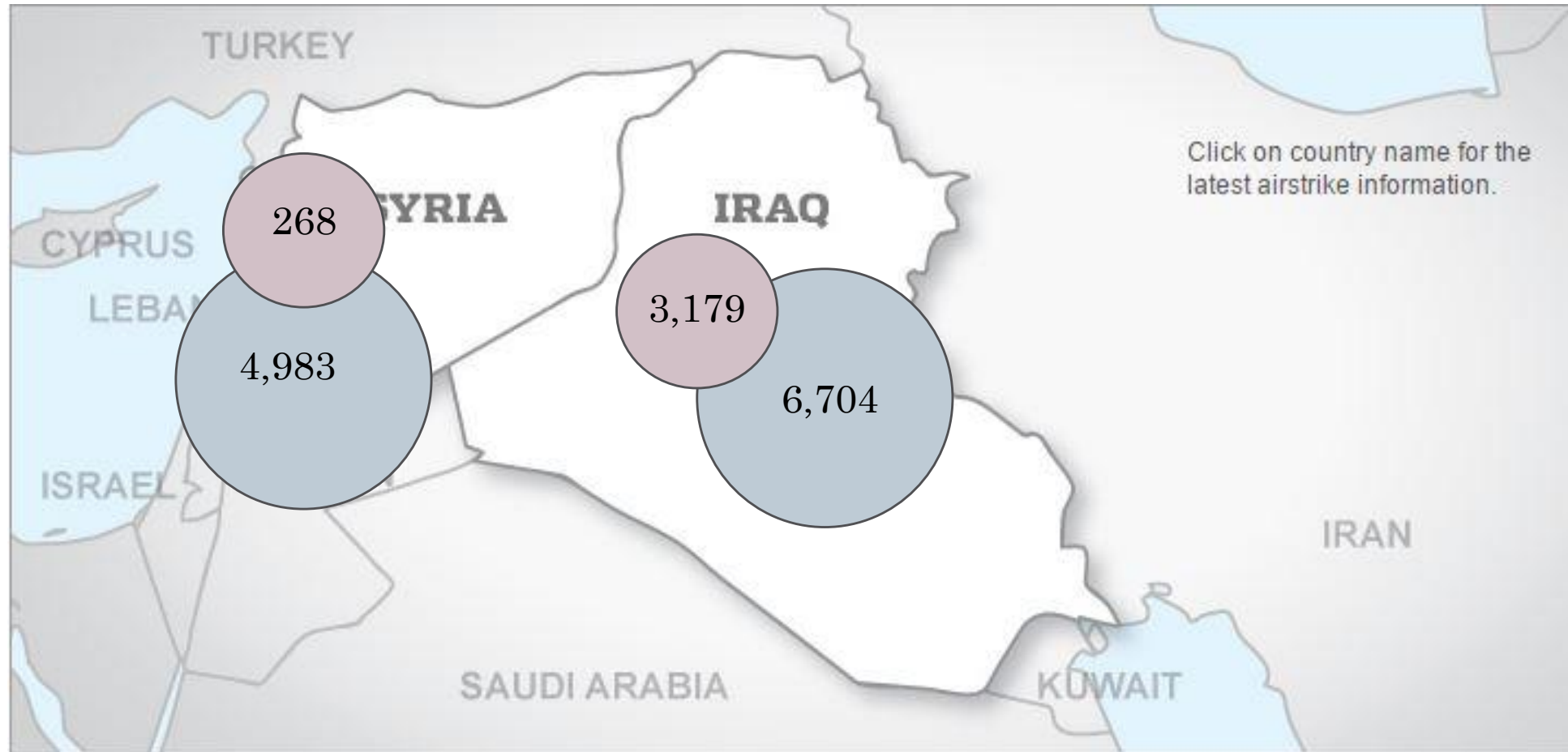
U.K.



U.S.A.

Atlantic Council, December 3, 2014

Number of airstrikes



Department of Defense, September 20th, 2016

Involvement by Country

Afghanistan	--	--	--	--	█
Albania	█	█	--	--	--
Australia	█	█	--	--	--
Austria	█	█	--	--	--
Bahrain	--	█	--	--	--
Belgium	█	█	--	--	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina	█	█	--	--	--
Bulgaria	█	█	--	--	--
Cameroon	--	--	--	█	--
Canada	█	█	--	--	--
Chad	--	--	--	█	--
Colombia	--	--	--	[468][469]	--
Croatia	█	█	--	--	--
Czech Republic	█	█	--	--	--
Denmark	█	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	█	--	--
Estonia	█	█	--	--	--
France	█	█	[470]	[471]	--
Germany	█	█	--	--	█
Greece	█	█	--	--	--
Hungary	█	█	--	--	--
Indonesia ^[citation needed]	█	█	--	--	--
Iran	█	█	--	--	--
Iraq	█	--	--	--	--
Ireland	█	█	--	--	--
Israel	█	█	--	█	--
Italy	█	--	█	--	█
Japan	█	█	--	--	--
Jordan	█	█	[476]	--	--
Kuwait	█	█	--	--	--

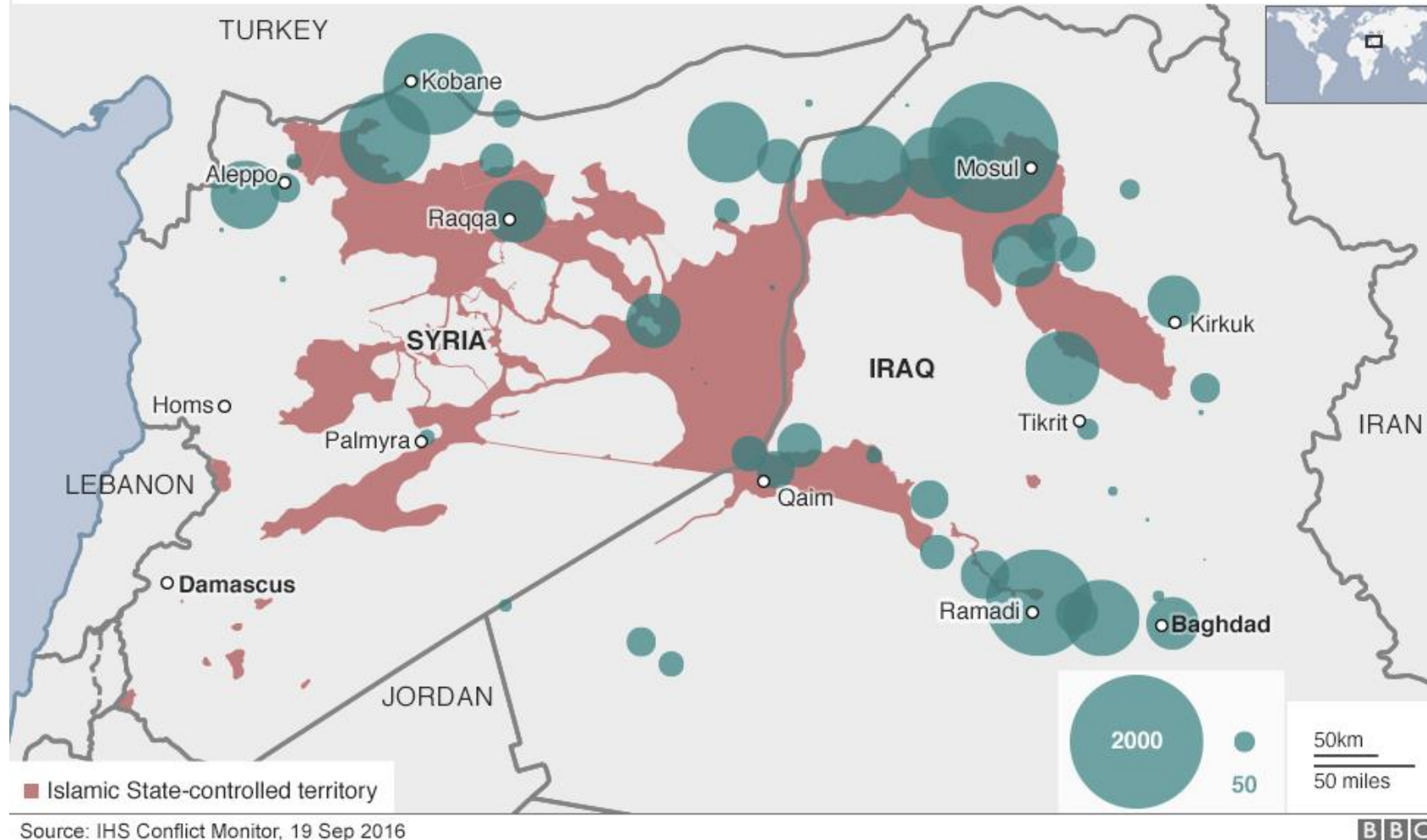
Lebanon	█	█	--	--	--
Libya	--	--	█	--	--
Luxembourg	█	█	--	--	--
Morocco	█	█	--	--	--
Netherlands	█	█	--	--	--
New Zealand	█	█	--	--	--
Niger	--	--	--	█	--
Nigeria	--	--	--	█	--
Norway	█	█	--	--	--
Poland	█	█	--	--	--
Qatar	--	█	--	--	--
Russia	--	█	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	--	█	--	--	--
Singapore	█	█	--	--	--
Slovakia	█	█	--	--	--
Slovenia	█	█	--	--	--
South Korea	█	█	--	--	--
Spain	█	█	--	--	--
Sudan	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	█	--	--	--	--
Syria	--	█	--	--	--
Turkey	--	█	--	--	--
United Arab Emirates	--	█	--	--	--
United Kingdom	[472]	[473]	[474]	[475]	[478]
United States	█	█	█	█	█

US impact

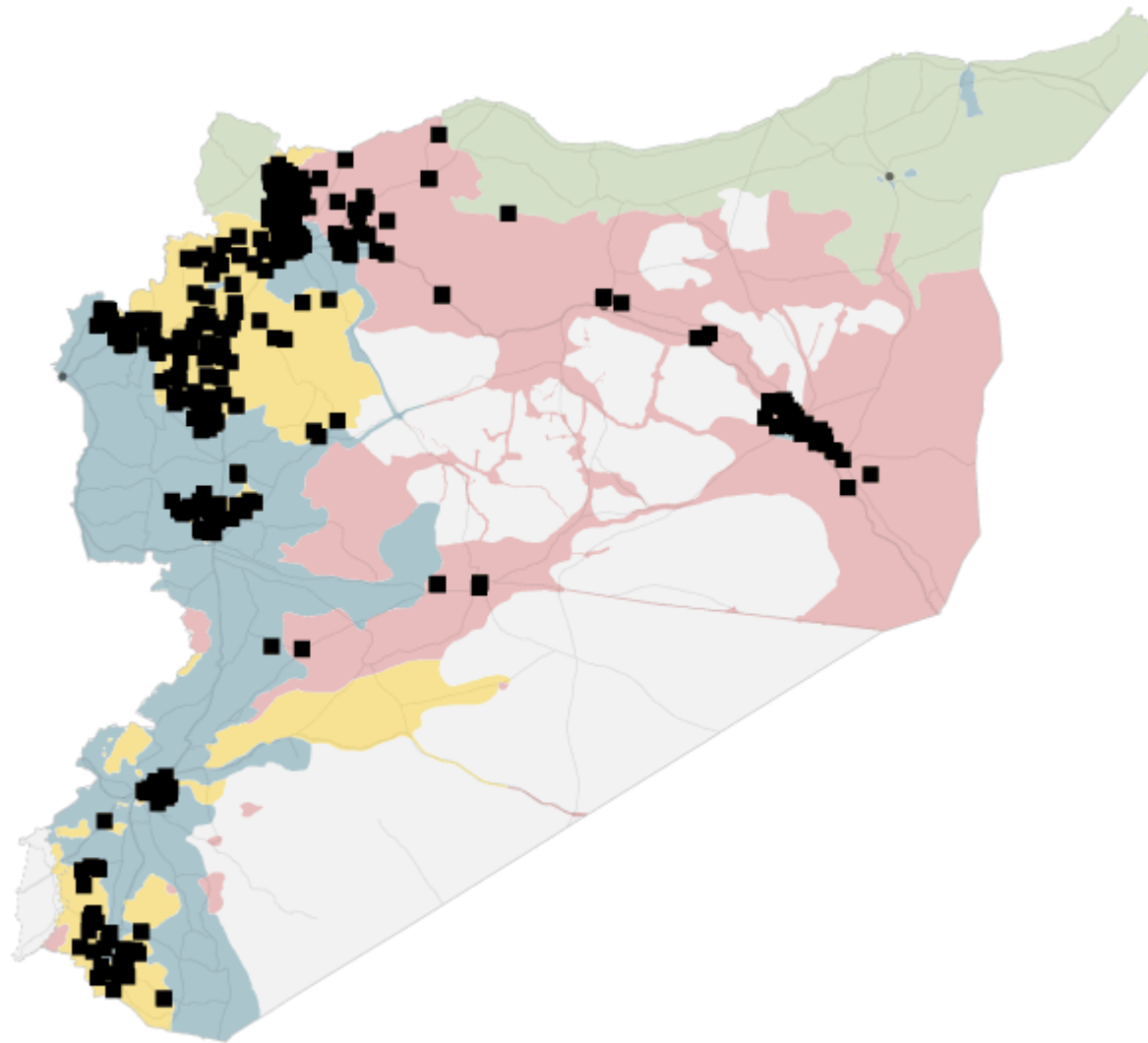


Department of Defense, May 31st, 2016.

US-led coalition strikes: **IRAQ: 9,601**, **SYRIA: 5,054**



BBC, September 19th, 2016



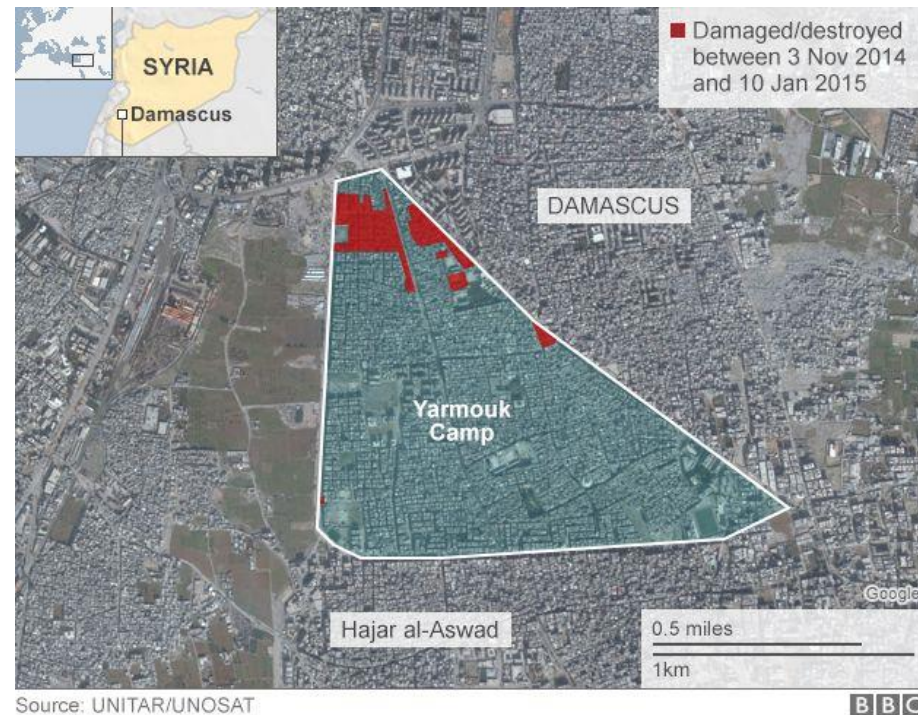
New York Times, February 15th, 2016

Bombing campaign

- Bombs dropped in Iraq/Syria in 2015
 - 22,110
 - US estimate of IS strength in September, 2014: 20,000-31,500 (CIA)
 - 2,000 killed a month in 2015
 - US estimate in January, 2016: 30,000 (Warren, OIR spokesperson)
 - August, 2016: 15,000-20,000 (Lieutenant General Sean MacFarland)
 - Estimated fatalities by the US ~45,000
 - 15,000:1 ratio
- January 11th bombing hit a cash depot Mosul.
 - 2,000 pound bomb
 - [Video](#)
 - “Millions” destroyed
- Islamic state released a memo cutting fighters pay
 - Reported within days of the strike
 - 50% cut for all members

Diplomatic Efforts

- US/Kerry trying to get Assad to step down
- Naming and shaming
- Temporary agreements
- Ceasefire



BBC, December 24th, 2015

Economic efforts

- UN Security Council Resolution 2170 (August 15th, 2014)
 - Bars all trade with IS
 - Urge no financial transfers
 - Urge no paying of ransoms
- Cut off revenue
- Humanitarian assistance
 - Provide shelter, food, water, medicine, and education to those in need
 - Aid to refugees in Northern Iraq



IS Currency from
Mirror, June 23,
2015



How do Terrorist Campaigns End? (Cronin 2006)

Capture/Kill Leader	Shining Path, Kurdistan Worker's Party, RIRA
Generational Transition Failure	Red Brigades, Weather Underground, Baader-Meinhof Group
They Win	Irgun/Stern Gang, African National Congress
Become Political	PIRA, PLO, LTTE
Loss of Popular Support	RIRA, ETA, Shining Path
Repression	Shining Path, Kurdistan Worker's Party
Become Criminal	FARC, Khmer Rouge
Full Insurgency	Guatemalan Labor Party, Armed Islamic Group

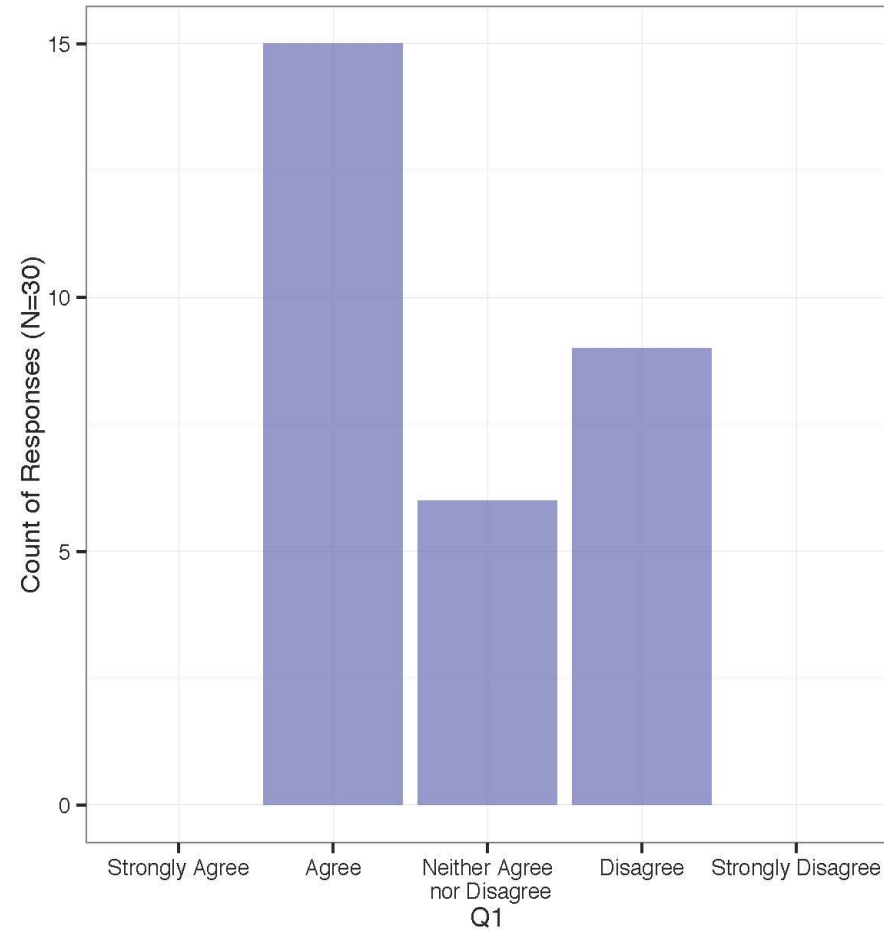
How do insurgencies end?

- One side wins
- Negotiated settlements are unstable
- Ethnic civil wars versus ideological

TABLE-U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTIONS		
	Duration	Stable after US Withdrawal?
Lebanon	Less than 1 year (1958)	Yes
Grenada	Less than 1 year (1983)	Yes
Panama	Less than 1 year (1989)	Yes
Kuwait	Less than 1 year (1991)	Yes
Dominican Republic	1 year (1965-1966)	Yes
Lebanon	2 years (1982-1984)	No
Somalia	2 years (1993-1995)	No
Haiti	2 years (1994-1996)	No
South Korea	3 years (1945-1948)	No
Cambodia	3 years (1970-1973)	No
Italy	5 years (1943-1948)	Yes
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6 years (1998-2004)	Yes
West Germany	7 years (1945-1952)	Yes
Japan	7 years (1945-1952)	Yes
Iraq	8 years (2003-2011)	No
South Vietnam	9 years (1964-1973)	No
Austria	10 years (1945-1955)	Yes
<i>Kosovo</i>	<i>Ongoing (1999-)</i>	<i>To be determined</i>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>Ongoing (2001-)</i>	<i>To be determined</i>

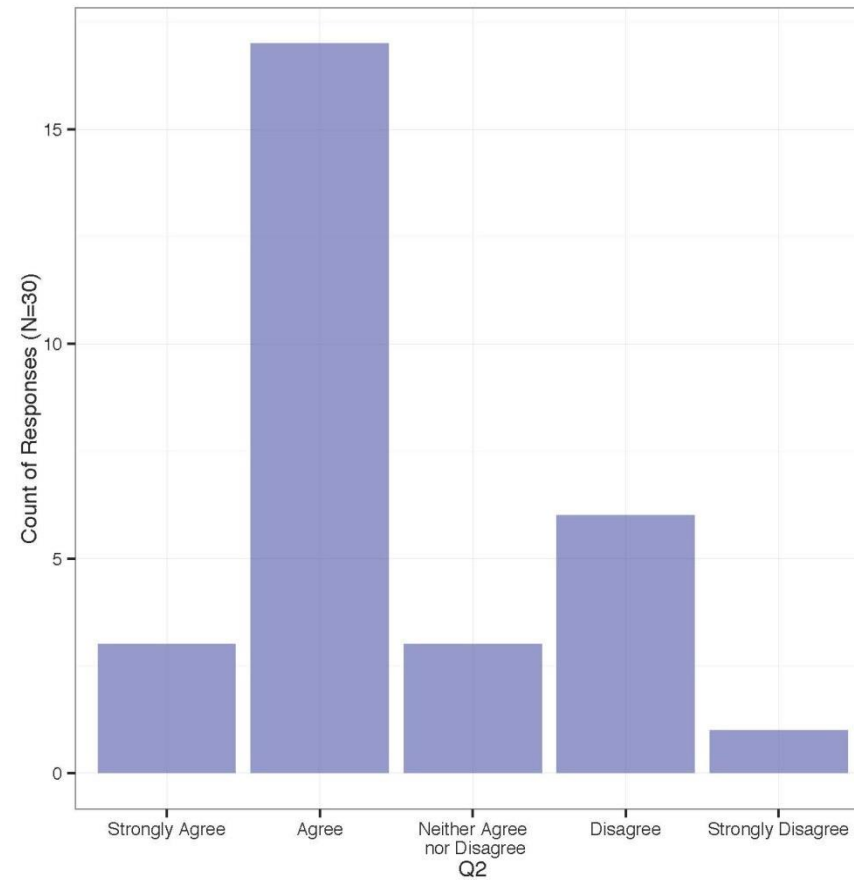
Jason Brownlee, *The Monkey Cage*, “Was Obama wrong to withdraw troops from Iraq?”

The current airstrikes on ISIS will roll back their advances in the region (N=30).

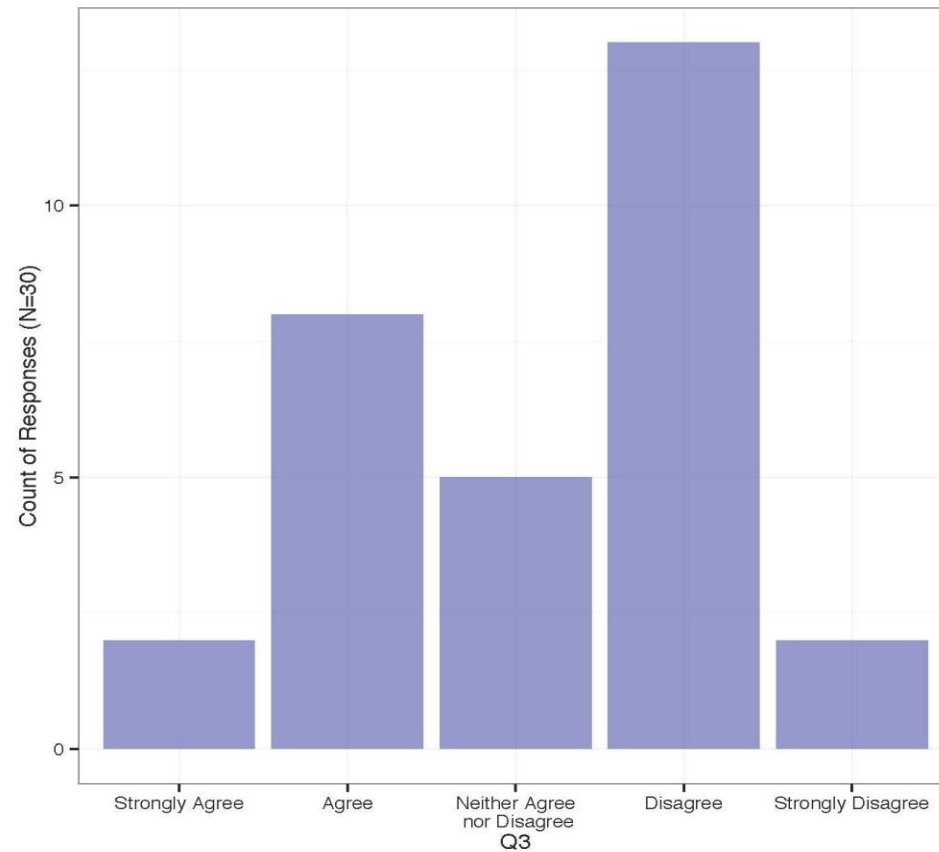


Nate Jensen, George Washington University, 2014

I support the President's decision to strike ISIS.



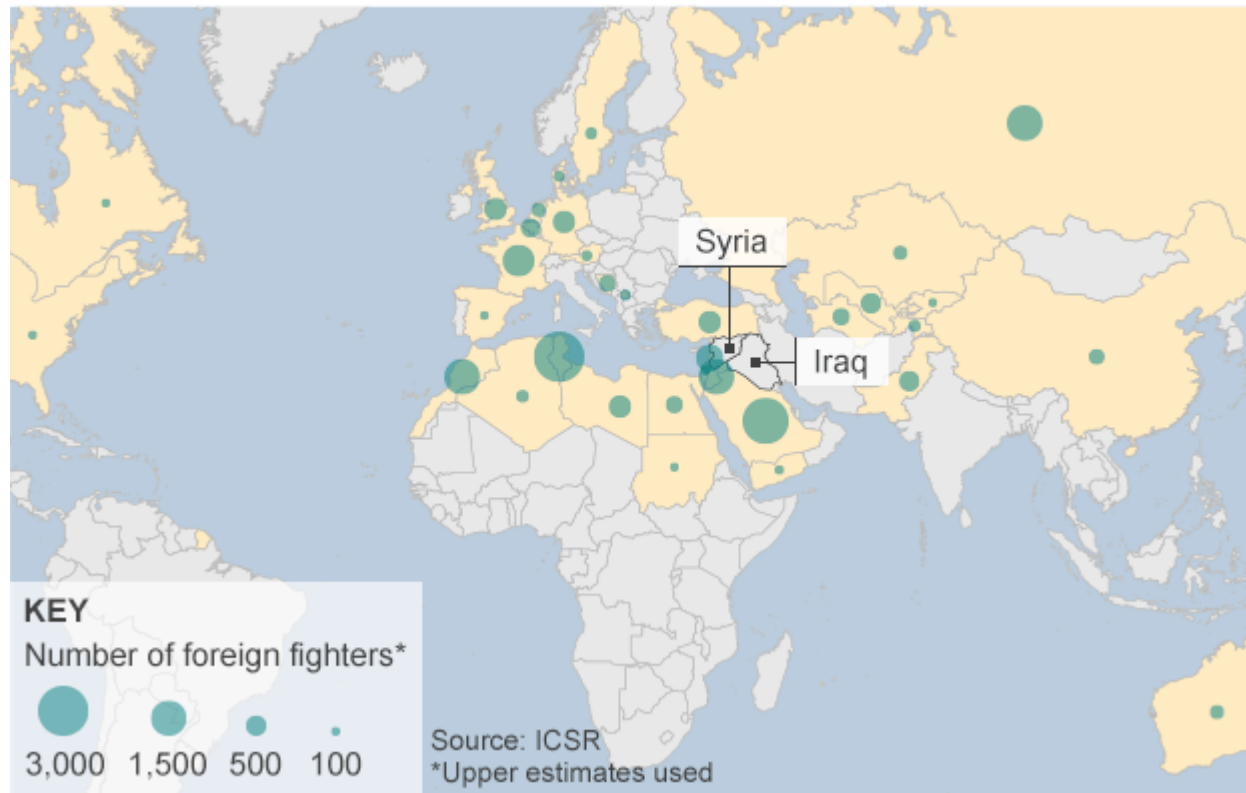
If the airstrikes against ISIS continues beyond two years in their current intensity, the majority of the public will not support continued airstrikes against ISIS.



Questions and Answers

More maps!

Origin of foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq



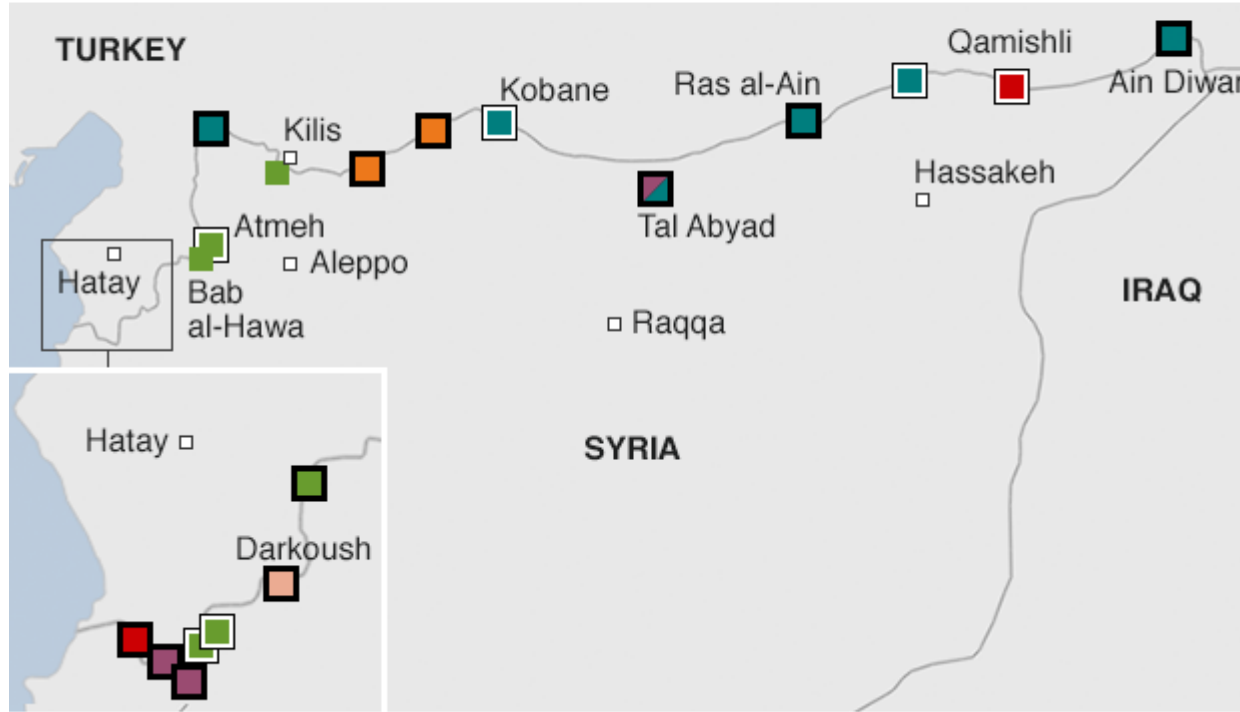
BBC, January 20th, 2016.

Turkey - Syria border crossings

Border status on 9 October 2015: Open Restricted Closed

Groups controlling Syrian side:

Syrian government Free Syrian Army (FSA) Islamic Front
 al-Nusra Front Kurdish YPG militia Islamic State

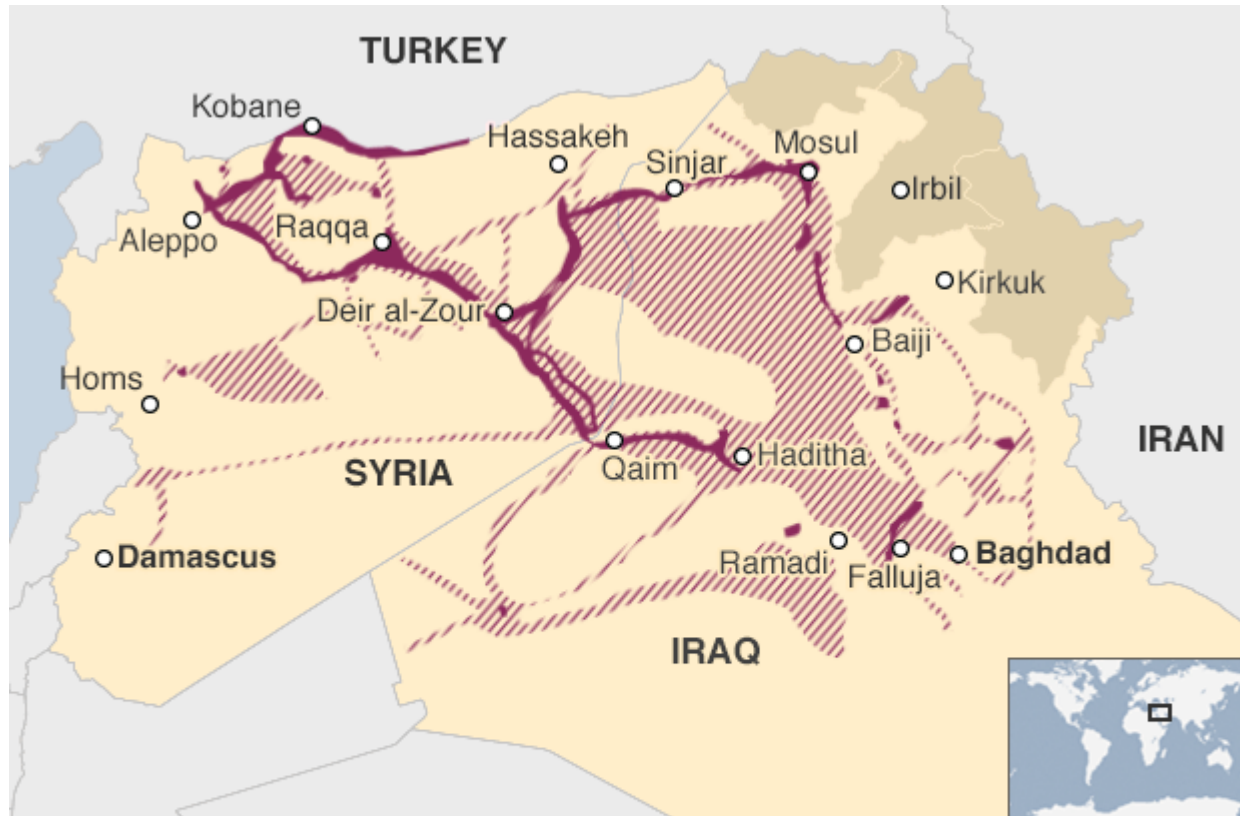


Source: Ocha

BBC

BBC, January 20th, 2016.

Territory, January 2015



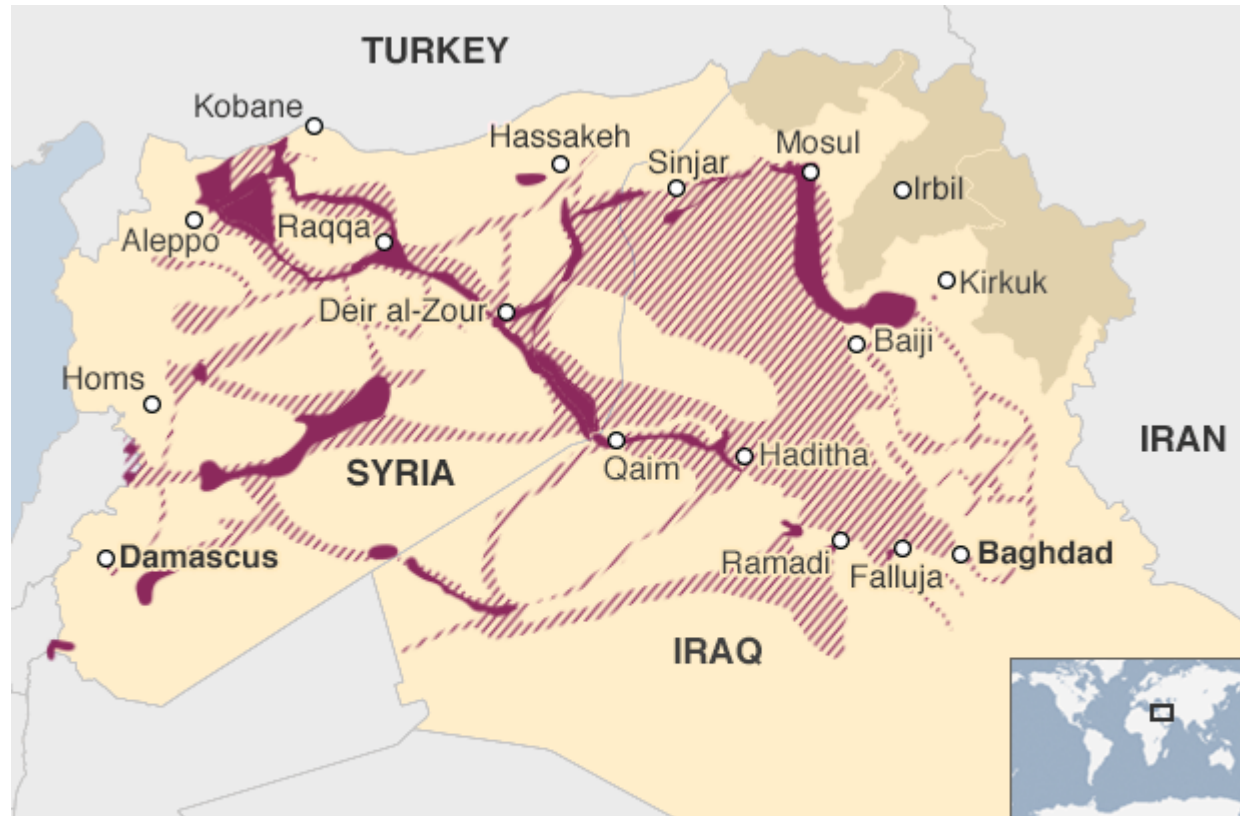
■ IS control ▨ IS free to operate
■ Kurdistan Government-administered

100 km 50 miles

Source: Institute for the Study of War, US Central Command

BBC

Territory, December 2015



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100 km 50 miles

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BBC